

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

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*reports
(Acheson)*

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112
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: March 20, 1946

To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
State Department
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: P. BERNARD NORTMAN

Reference is made to the attached report of Special Agent Jerome W. Brower dated at New York City, March 5, 1946, concerning the above-captioned individual.

In addition to the information set forth in the attached report, it has been learned that Nortman and his wife visited Victor Perlo in Washington, D. C., on December 1, 1945. Perlo, as you will recall, is one of the subjects presently under investigation in connection with the underground Soviet espionage organization (NKVD) in agencies of the United States Government.

Enclosure

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
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DATE 10/19/83 bny

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EX-40

- Tolson _____
- E. A. Tamm _____
- Clegg _____
- Coffey _____
- Glavin _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Tracy _____
- Carson _____
- Egan _____
- Gurnea _____
- Hendon _____
- Pennington _____
- Quinn Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Jerry _____

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APR 11 1946

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65-56402-764

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CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE TWO

WOULD BE IN NEW YORK MONTH OR SO. BARR REQUESTED REDMONT GIVE HIM LETTER REFLECTING [REDACTED] EXCELLENT EFFICIENCY RATING AS OFFICE HAD NO RECORD AND HE IS UP FOR IN- GRADE RAISE. HE IS ENDEAVORING OBTAIN JOB WITH [REDACTED] COLLIERS MAGAZINE, ON AFTERNOON, APRIL THREE, HELEN TENNEY MADE RESERVATIONS TO DEPART WASHINGTON ONE PM FRIDAY, FOR NYC VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, SEAT TWO [REDACTED] THREE IN LOUNGE CAR SEVEN SIX THREE [REDACTED] HOTEL

*See informant level
to see informant level
begin of Mr. Starnes*

END
WFO R 1 WA
NY WFO R 2 NY

106

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington Field Office, 1435 K Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | ..... |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | ..... |
| Mr. Clegg | ..... |
| Mr. Glavin | ..... |
| Mr. Ladd | ..... |
| Mr. Nichols | ..... |
| Mr. Rosen | ..... |
| Mr. Tracy | ..... |
| Mr. Carson | ..... |
| Mr. Egan | ..... |
| Mr. Gurnea | ..... |
| Mr. Harbo | ..... |
| Mr. Hendon | ..... |
| Mr. Pennington | ..... |
| Mr. Quinn | ..... |
| Mr. Nease | ..... |
| Mr. Gandy | ..... |

JMG:JAG

March 29, 1946

DECLASSIFIED BY AP5 Rjg/koj
ON 5/20/83
3042 PWS/AB
2/2/88

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

William L. Tracy
Director

Re: HERBERT SIMON MARKS
Internal Security - R

Reference is made to the recent Bureau request that the Civil Service Commission files be reviewed for all information concerning HERBERT S. MARKS, an official at the Department of State.

In view of the above, the following data was obtained by Special Agent JEROME M. GARLAND.

[REDACTED]

52 APR 11 1946

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- Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Harbo
Engel

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 3 FROM WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE 3

DIRECTOR AND SAC

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Declassify on: OADR
5/20/83 3042 PWS/AB
URGENT
2/2/84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. ON THIS DATE
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ADVISED ROSE GREGG DEPARTED WASHINGTON
FIFTEEN AM FOR DETROIT VIA PCA AS PLANNED. ASCERTAINED THAT SUBJECT
GREGG RESIGNED STATE DEPARTMENT APRIL FIRST. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, ON
APRIL TWO, ADVISED HALPERIN CONTACTED BY INDIVIDUAL, PROBABLY BOB ROGERS
THEY DISCUSSED TERRY SOROCOCO WHO IS WORKING FOR CHARLES FLATO, NEW COUN-
CIL OF AMERICAN BUSINESS, INC., AND P. R. ASSOCIATES, INC., ONE SEVEN
THREE SEVEN H STREET, NORTHWEST. IT WAS MENTIONED FLATO ASKED SOME
FUNNY QUESTIONS, APPARENTLY INVERTED SECURITY PROGRAM, SINCE TERRY HAD
TO DEAL WITH SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN. FOR INSTANCE YESTERDAY SHE WAS
WITH THE SECRETARIES OF SENATORS PEPPER AND MURRAY.

Detail
10/19/83

[REDACTED SECTION]

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58 APR 11 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

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PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]

ON APRIL TWO,
CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED HELEN SCOTT CONTACTED JOAN REDMONT WHO
INDICATED BERNARD REDMONT LEAVING FRIDAY PERHAPS EARLY IN MORNING.
SCOTT STATED SHE WOULD STAY HOME APRIL THREE TO PREPARE FOR HER PARTY
AND JULIA OLDER WAS GOING TO ASSIST HER. HELEN SAID SHE IS IN LOVE WITH
BORIS KRYLOV AND WOULD NOT MIND IF HE WERE UNFAITHFUL TO HIS WIFE. ON
THIS DATE, CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED SUBJECT WHITE CONTACTED WIFE
ONE THIRTY PM, INDICATING HE WAS LEAVING ON TWO PM PLANE, PRESUMABLY
ENROUTE GEORGIA PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED] (S) u

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HOTTEL

CONFIDENTIAL

END

WA

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NY HFC BY NY

*cc Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]*

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MAR 29 1946

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| | |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Carson | |
| Mr. Egan | |
| Mr. Gurnea | |
| Mr. Harbo | |
| Mr. Hendon | |
| Mr. Pennington | |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |

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WASHINGTON 4 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 29 545SP

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. REFERENCE BY
 LETTER MARCH FOURTEEN ~~XXXX~~ INQUIRING CONCERNING WHEREABOUTS AND
 ACTIVITIES SCHLOMER ADLER, ALIAS SOLOMON ADLER. CONSIDERABLE INFORMATION
 DEVELOPED ADLER PRESENTLY TREASURY ATTACHE, AMERICAN EMBASSY, CHUNGKING,
 SINCE JULY SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY FOUR. WAR DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION
 DATED DECEMBER EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN ~~XXXX~~ FORTYFOUR, EMPOWERED HIM AS
 COURIER FOR WAR DEPARTMENT. ADLER ENTERED U. S., NYC, FEBRUARY TWENTY,
 NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE FROM ENGLAND. NATURALIZED SEPTEMBER THREE,
 NINETEEN FORTY. WITNESS OSCAR ALTMAN, APPARENTLY THE ASSOCIATE SUBJECT
 SILVERMAN, FRENCH SUPPLY MISSION. REFERENCE ON
 APPLICATION FOR PASSPORT WAS LAUCHLIN CURRIE. ADLER ENTERED TREASURY
 DECEMBER SEVEN, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. HAS WORKED THERE UNDER SUBJECTS
 ULLMANN AND WHITE. ON MARCH TWENTYEIGHT, CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED

[REDACTED SECTION]

ON AFTERNOON MARCH
 TWENTYEIGHT, WOODROW BORAH WICE CONTACTED HALPERIN ADVISING HE
 RECOMMENDED HALPERIN FOR UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA JOB AS PROFESSOR IN LATIN
 AMERICAN AFFAIRS. ~~HE~~ SAID GAVE HALPERIN BIG BUILDUP TO COMMANDER

END PAGE ONE
 8 APR 11 1946
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PAGE TWO

~~HUNTSBERGER~~, PHONETIC, WHO HAS LITTLE TO DO WITH IT, MERELY REFERRING IT TO ~~DILLER~~, PHONETIC, AND SINCE BOTH HE AND HALPERIN AND ~~HEABS~~, PHONETIC, IT WONT DO ANY GOOD. BORAH STATED JOB INVOLVED ORGANIZING LATIN AMERICAN PART OF INSTITUTE, ARRANGING COURSES, GETTING DISTINGUISHED VISITORS, SOMETHING LIKE BOSTON UNIVERSITY JOB. HALPERIN MENTIONED TO BORAH HE IS INVITED TO MILLERS HOME NIGHT MARCH TWENTYNINE. ON MORNING MARCH TWENTYSEVEN, CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ADVISED BEATTIE ~~MAGDOFF~~ MADE DETAILED RESERVATIONS WITH AIRPORT FOR HER TRIP TO KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, DETROIT AND RETURN, DEPARTING WASHINGTON NINE FORTYFIVE AM, APRIL TWENTYNINE. DETAILS NOT SET FORTH HEREIN. ON EVENING SAME DATE, ~~BEATTIE~~ ELAINE ~~COCHRAN~~ CONTACTED ~~BEATTIE~~ BEATTIE REMARKING SHE IS NEW CHAIRMAN EVENING GROUP AT BUCKINGHAM. STATED MEETING WILL BE HELD APRIL ONE WITH TOPIC BRITISH LOAN AT U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CHAIRED BY SWING. SPEAKERS INCLUDE BALL, WOODHOUSE AND ED O,NEIL OF FARM BUREAU. ON MORNING MARCH TWENTYEIGHT, ~~JOAN REDMONT~~ CONTACTED BY ELEANOR ~~DRIESEN~~ WHO INDICATED SHE SPOKE TO SUBJECT ^{Bernard} REDMONT SOMETIME AGO ABOUT JACK ~~FAHY~~ IN RELATION SPANISH SITUATION. ELEANOR INQUIRED IF OK TO MENTION REDMONT SUGGESTED SHE SPEAK TO FAHY. JOAN STATED WOULD BE ALL RIGHT. ELEANOR STATED THEY ARE HAVING MASS MEETING APRIL

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PAGE THREE

TWENTYFIVE AND SHE WANTS TO SEE JACK FOR ADDITIONAL THOUGHTS FOR MEETING.

JOAN TOLD ELEANOR BERNIE IS LEAVING A WEEK FROM FRIDAY. ON SAME DATE, JOAN REDMONT CONTACTED MOTHER, NYC, INDICATING BERNIE WOULD FLY NEW YORK SATURDAY MORNING AND RETURN SAME NIGHT AND THEY WOULD GET TOGETHER WITH JOANS FOLKS LATER DATE. ON NIGHT MARCH TWENTYEIGHT, CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ADVISED MARGARET CONTACTED ^①HELEN SILVERMASTER WHO MENTIONED SHE EXPECTS TO GO SOUTH FOR ABOUT A WEEK WITH FRIEND WHO JUST ARRIVED FROM OVERSEAS TO VISIT FRIENDS IN SOUTH. AT SIX FORTYFIVE PM, MARCH TWENTYEIGHT, HENRY MORGENTHAU CONTACTED ^{Harry}WHITE AND ANNE WHITE. STATED HERE TO SEE ANDERSON AND TRUMAN AND RAISE HELL OVER HIS PROGRAM TO RAISE ~~FOR~~ MORE FOOD. STATED SAW ANDERSON WHOM ~~MORTENTHAU~~ HE REFERRED TO AS SQUARE HEADS, ~~THESE~~ THESE SWEDES, AND INDICATED HAD APPOINTMENT WITH PRESIDENT TWELVE THIRTY PM, MARCH TWENTYNINE. STATED HE HAS REAL PROGRAM WHICH INCLUDES MORE EXTENSIVE PRODUCTION WHEAT, FLAX SOY BEANS AND PEANUTS. STATED IF PROGRAM INSTITUTED COULD DRAW ON CARRY-TO RELIEVE IMMINENT FOOD CRISES. MORTENTHAU ADVISED DICK GILBERT, AN ECONOMIST, HELPED HIM. INQUIRED WHETHER WHITE THOUGHT GILBERT FIRST CLASS AND WHITE SAID HE DID, THAT GILBERT IS IMAGINATIVE AND ~~SHOULD~~ SHOULD BE GOOD TECHNICIAN. MORGENTHAU INQUIRED IF WHITE HEARD ABOUT HIS LETTER TO VINSON. WHITE STATED NO AND MORGENTHAU LAUGHTER

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PAGE FOUR

STATING QUOTE ~~WELL~~ WELL DOES HE ~~PLAY~~ PLAY IT CLOSE UNQUOTE. SUBSEQUENT

STATED IT WAS ON DUGLAS AND WOULD DO WHITES HEART GOOD, THAT IT WAS ~~WAS~~
RTHY OF WHITES BEST. THEY MADE APPOINTMENT FOR ELEVEN AM, MARCH TWENTY
NE, AT MORGENTHAUS ROOM, SHOREHAM HOTEL. MORGENTHAU STATED HAVING ~~WAS~~
INNER WITH DEAN ACHESON EVENING MARCH TWENTYEIGHT. HE INDICATED SOME-
E, POSSIBLY MRS, MORGENTHAU, HAD STATED VINSON ONLY FOR BRITISH
AN, AND NO OTHER LOAN. WHITE ANSWERED QUERY BY STATING VINSON WAS
R NO OTHER LOAN OUTSIDE OF EXPORT ~~WAS~~ IMPORT BANK, INDICATING
ENCH COULD GET ONE THROUGH EXPORT IMPORT, ALTHOUGH THERE IS
ILING ON WHAT THEY COULD GET *JK v*

HOTTEL

END

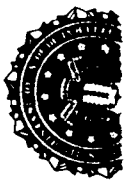
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

LMN
Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

Re: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, et al;
ESPIONAGE-R

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE
16 APR 23 1946

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL
February 12, 1946

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Carson | |
| Mr. Egan | |
| Mr. Gurnea | |
| Mr. Harbo | |
| Mr. Hendon | |
| Mr. Pennington | |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |

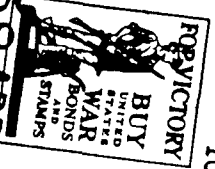
Enclosed herewith are two photostatic copies of the February 9, 1946 issue of "Distributors Guide", furnished to agents of this office by Confidential Informant GREGORY.

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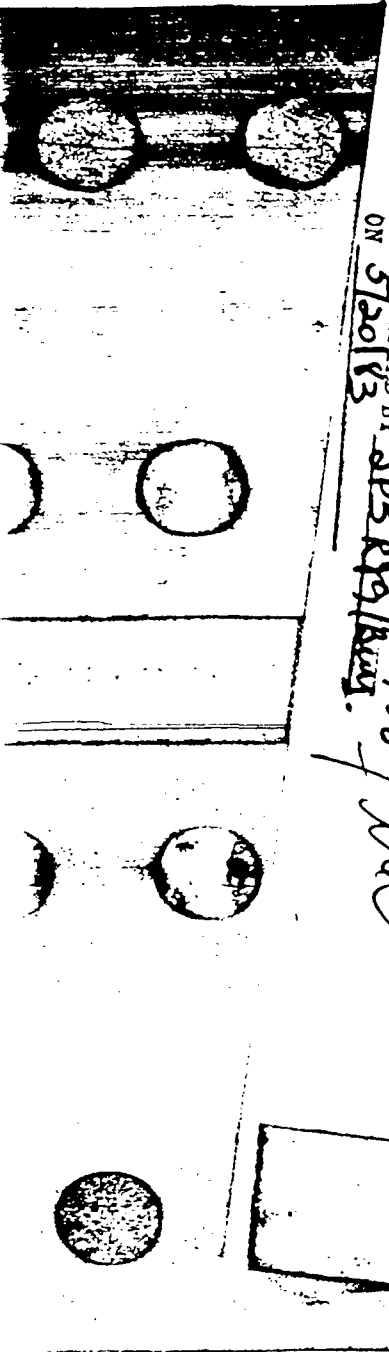
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Very truly yours,
E. E. CONROY
SAC



58 APR 23 1946

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February 9, 1946

Vol. 1 #6

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Published by

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New York 18, N. Y.

ENCLOSURE

65-56402-769

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND OF THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICIES

NOW DEVELOPING IN POLAND AND EASTERN EUROPE.

U. S. economic relations with Poland are now the subject of debate, the outcome of which will affect relations with all of Europe. Issues of basic policy are involved, all hinging around the question of whether the U.S. will develop economic cooperation with governments engaged in nationalizing their industries. This question obviously involves not only Poland and Eastern European countries, but also France and Western Europe, and even England. There is no doubt, however, that Poland and Eastern Europe present distinctive features that differ considerably from Western Europe.

It was announced in January, from Washington, that Poland has applied for a loan of about \$500,000,000 from the U.S. Export-Import Bank to finance trade and reconstruction. Bank officials said the matter was not in "an active stage of consideration", while diplomatic circles report that U.S. Ambassador Lane is opposing any loan "as long as present conditions prevail." The "conditions" to which Lane objected were doubtless those described in a dispatch from Warsaw, as follows:

"Hilary Minc, Poland's Minister of Industry, presented the nationalization decree which the National Council of the Homeland (Parliament) promptly ratified Jan. 4. Minister Minc declared the Government was determined that foreign capital would not control any business enterprises in Poland."

Mr. Lane took the position that existing treaties between the U.S. and Poland permitting free entry and development of commercial enterprises within Poland by American business men, had been violated by the nationalization decree. On this ground Mr. Lane is opposing a loan to Poland. Within the U.S. there is a wide propaganda to the effect that Mr. Lane's attitude in this case should be the general policy of the U.S. toward all countries, and, indeed, the current loan negotiated by Britain is receiving some opposition on the same ground, generalized into the demand that regardless of treaties or lack of them the U.S. should not cooperate economically with nations that adopt nationalization of banks and industries.

IT IS A MISTAKE TO PRE-JUDGE THIS ISSUE FROM IDEOLOGICAL BASIS

Regardless of what one may think of nationalization per se, whether it is looked upon with abhorrence or with sympathy, it is doubtless a mistake -- and may become a very serious mistake for America -- to pre-judge this issue

in Poland and other European lands from the basis of ideological preconceptions. It is necessary to study the situation very carefully, and to understand the deep and tremendous forces which have given rise to this irresistible sweep of nationalization in Europe. Poland provides an especially illuminating specific example of the general problem.

We are therefore giving our readers, in this issue, an English translation of an article by Mr. Hilary Mino, dealing with the origins of Poland's present policies. It will well repay the most serious study, for it throws a strong light upon the processes taking place in Poland and throughout Europe.

Mr. Mino is a leader of the Workers Party (Communist), as well as Minister of Industry. His article takes the form of a study of the contribution of Alfred Lampe, who died during the war, to the formulation of Poland's present policies.

The outstanding feature of the program there unfolded is that it does not envisage a Soviet or communist Poland. Its approach is exclusively national, and its dominating thought is to achieve the unity of all living national forces, and not to build a program upon ideological preconceptions.

This fact is of major importance in properly estimating the whole European situation. It completely shatters the misconception, so common in America, that the influence of the U.S.S.R. upon Europe is dominated by a passion to impose sovietization and communism upon her neighbors and throughout Europe. For surely if there is any country upon which the U.S.S.R. has the power to impose communism, it is Poland; but it is precisely there that we see the rise of nationalism (in a new and purified form, but unquestionably nationalism just the same) to the specific exclusion of sovietization and communism from its program -- and the Polish Communists share fully in the leadership of this new nationalism along with all other patriotic Polish parties.

The current measures of nationalization of industry in Poland are therefore to be judged, not as the result of ideological mimicry of the Soviet Union, nor as the result of Soviet pressure. They have the same general significance as the nationalization measures under way in England, under the Labor Party which is emphatically anti-communist.

WHY AMERICA MUST TAKE A REALISTIC VIEW

If the United States is not able to develop its relationships with Poland and other countries which are nationalizing some or all of their industries, upon the basis of sympathetic understanding and cooperation, then this will only mean that the U.S. is isolating itself from all such countries-- and they include most of the world outside the Americas. For it is more and more evident that it is impossible to halt this trend of events, regardless of whether one likes it or not. It is one of those great movements of history which must run their course. Even the hard-shelled old Tory, Winston Churchill, recently told the press that this trend, which he called a "shift to the left", is a permanent feature of world development, that it will not pass so soon as some Americans seem to expect.

Therefore, since America must not only trade with the world but must do so upon a greater expanded scale than ever before, America must adjust itself to trading with those countries who are adopting measures of nationalization.

There is no way around this issue. It must be met directly and given a clear answer.

As a contribution to an understanding of Poland and its governmental policies, the article by Hilary Mino, Minister of Industry, which follows, will be found of permanent value.

EARL BROWDER.

* * * * *

ALFRED LAMPE - THEORIST OF NATIONAL UNITY

FOR POLAND

TRANSLATED FROM "NOWE WIDNOKREGI" (New Horizons)

By HILARY MINC

* * * * *

In this article we propose to sum up, as yet only in bare outline, the personal and political contribution made by Alfred Lampe to the ideology, which today unites us all.

We think such summing up indispensable not only for keeping alive the memory of the deceased, (Alfred Lampe died in Dec. 1943) but also because today, when our ideological thought is facing times of trial, it is proper that we should review the work behind us, and in the work ahead of us carry forward these ideals which have passed the test of reality.

THE BASIC FRAME OF REFERENCE - - THE NATIONAL FRONT

In the last few years of Alfred Lampe's political and journalistic activity, one note is sounded boldest, one thought comes persistently to the fore. It is his concern for national unity, for a Polish national front.

The absence of national unity Lampe considers one of the fundamental causes of the September disaster. He writes:

"In anticipation of the terrible danger the Polish nation even before the Nazi invasion, developed a powerful drive towards the unification of all the vital forces within the nation in the name of the holy cause of freedom and independence. Alas, there was not enough strength in us at that time to unseat in time the ruling Oson Aliquo - those false champions of national unity, who divided the nation, sapped its strength, made the attainment of true unity impossible. Thus did we in the hour of the supreme test stand weak, divided, impotent."

Lack of unity was one of the causes of the September disaster. Still at the same time, that historic September gave us an example of what even hastily improvised and locally restricted unity can accomplish under conditions of armed conflict. We refer to the heroic defense of Warsaw in 1939. Of that defense Lampe thought, about it he spoke and wrote a very great deal. Active participation on the part of his comrades in action and in faith - the Polish communists - in the defense of the city, was for him an object of great pride. And the unity revealed in the heroic defense of Warsaw, unity embracing all the vital forces of the nation, regardless of political differences, from nationalist factions to Communists, constituted in Lampe's mind the point of departure and the pattern for the future struggle of the national front against the German invaders.

"True unity is taking form not after the pattern of the Balesnowycki Highway, but after the immortal example of Warsaw."

Unity in the struggle against the Germans, unity inside the country and abroad - this was the basic frame of reference for Lampe's work of national liberation.

"The hour of the decisive contest with the occupant approaches with rapid step. Shall we prove equal to the giant tasks of the historic tomorrow? Everything depends upon the rapidity with which the fighting unity of all the vital forces within the nation will be realized, and the range which that unity will take."

Such a tremendous, decisive importance did Lampe attach to national unity as the basic weapon of the struggle against German aggression.

At the same time, however, national unity in the sense he gave to it, cannot and should not be restricted only to the duration of the war. After an analysis of the destruction wrought upon Poland by the Germans and the biological losses sustained by the nation during the war and occupation, Lampe clearly perceived that "from the very first day after the conclusion of the war, this nation will face the tremendous and complicated task of rebuilding the country. Scorched villages, razed cities, devastated factories, ruined transportation system, treasuries of arts and science emptied out - the reconstruction of the national economy, warped and ruined by the occupant and the expansion of that economy in terms of the needs of the Polish masses will call for hard, creative work, a work of peace."

Under these conditions Lampe wrote:

"The immense devastations wrought by the Germans in the economy and the population of the country puts forward as the need of the day not civil war but the welding together of all creative forces for the reconstruction of the country."

National unity made the main spring of the struggle against the Germans, all the forces pushing towards civil war (among Polish patriots) paralyzed and rendered impotent, plans formulated for the carry-over of national unity into the postwar period, and this unity then functioning as the main spring of the reconstruction and development of the country - such was Alfred Lampe's basic political concept.

It ruled out treatment of the national front as a short-lived manoeuvre, designed to delude one's partners. For Lampe, the national front was not an opportunity to lie low for a jump, but a line of political conduct, seriously planned and projected far into the future, a line which would, if realized, afford best developmental opportunities to the country and its broad masses.

Of course, such a national front can arise and function effectively only under the condition that all its participants cooperate loyally.

The terms on which such loyal cooperation must work, were formulated by Lampe with great clarity. Thus - first - the national front must embrace all the political movements striving for independence.

"Such a front will become truly effective, if all the factions and movements which are sincerely fighting for Poland's liberation, for her freedom and independence are, without exception, rallied under it."

Then, secondly - in the national front all the political movements sincerely striving for independence, must be guaranteed an opportunity to exercise their influence upon and take a part in the formulation of decisions. "This front will become truly effective when all the blocs and movements which are sincerely and honestly fighting for Poland's liberation, for her freedom and independence, when they all without exception are given a voice in determining the future of the nation."

And finally - thirdly - within the national front all monopolistic tendencies in favor of any one political bloc must be ruled out. "Every attempt to monopolize the great ideal of a national front of liberation would jeopardize national unity."

Such were the conditions which Lampe regarded as necessary for the creation and effective functioning of the national front; and loyal adherence to these conditions he considered indispensable for everyone of the political movements participating in the national front - including of course that movement which he himself represented throughout his lifetime.

THE PROGRAM FOR THE NEW POLAND - A PROGRAM OF NATIONAL UNITY

"When the people of Warsaw in their heroic and indomitable resistance against an overwhelming enemy erased the line of internal national division fostered by diverse factions, groupings and individuals, and rose in arms as one man to battle for honor and freedom ... none was there at that time to write programs. But a program there was - a fighting program, which proclaimed: unity, action, strength, endurance, freedom and independence."

Thus wrote Lampe of national unity forged in the heat of Warsaw's defense, a unity which he regarded as the point of departure and the pattern for the coming struggle for freedom.

In Warsaw, this ad hoc improvised unity came about on the basis of an unwritten program for national action. Further struggle, however, required, a clearer vision of future Poland, a vision, which, to use Lampe's words, "would attract the Poles and weld them together, focus their aspirations in one direction, cement their will, unify their efforts."

Such a vision could be created only if it were to rest on a framework of basic, or as Lampe wrote "obvious national slogans", obvious, that is, for the overwhelming majority of the nation, obvious also in the light of the official program planks of the main Polish political parties. Obvious already, or to become obvious of necessity, with the political development of the country.

To the formulation of these "obvious national slogans" Lampe devoted in his last years the major portion of his ideological activity.

And the first of these slogans, one formulated with particular clarity and definiteness, was the slogan of Poland Democratic.

History has shown that "the grave diggers of democracy in Poland have been and are still the grave diggers of Polish freedom and independence. The champions of democracy have been and still are the champions of freedom... Thus it has been from the times of Targowica to the times of Rydz, Beck and Koslowski. Thus it has been from the times of Kollataj and Kosciuszko to the times of today's fighters for freedom."

Historical analysis and analyses of contemporary events brought Lampe to the conclusion that "Democratic Poland is at the same time the only kind of government with which Poland can survive as a free and independent state." Hence the following succinct formula strewn liberally in his writings: "For Poland, that is for Democratic Poland." But this short formula by no means ruled out a more profound pronouncement of the principles of political democracy, a pronouncement made the more necessary in view of the ease with which contemporary Polish reaction protests its democracy in non-obligatory statements full of sound and fury.

In order to make specific the concept of Democratic Poland, Lampe stated that "Poland's liberation from under the fascist regime of occupation is equivalent to the restoration of national freedom in the form of a parliamentary-democratic political system. A free nation will determine through a democratic seym (parliament) the future of the nation and of the state." This clear and unequivocal formulation was aimed against all attempts at smuggling in of totalisms of all kinds and hues under the guise of pseudo-democratic phraseology.

At the same time Lampe's theoretic thought exerted itself towards the breathing of a concrete living content into the concepts of New Democratic Poland.

"Democratic Poland is a Poland ruled neither by aristocracy, nor by plutocracy, nor by a general's clique. It is a Poland ruled by the People."

No rule by the generals, that is no revival of that past where "the dictatorship of a clique of generals or colonels maintained in the country a state of universal lawlessness."

No rule either by aristocracy or by plutocracy, that is "no longer any groups privileged at the expense of the nation..." The magnates, the landowners, the squires from the borderland will be stripped of the power, the influence and the importance they enjoyed up to now."

Lampe realized that to institute democracy by statute is not enough, if real unadulterated government by the people is to be founded in Poland. In order that the people may de facto exercise their authority, in order that aristocracy, plutocracy, the generals may be kept away from the helm, in order to do these things, a battle must be waged (in accordance with the declaration of principles of the Union of Polish Patriots, which Lampe helped to draft) for a "modern Poland, where the system of agricultural holdings must be revamped, where free land will be distributed among peasants for a Poland which has cast off large landowners, cartel barons, bank users and stock market speculators, where free peasants will till their own soil, where the worker and the intellectual will have jobs, will be afforded governmental protection, will enjoy living conditions worthy of human beings, where the tradesmen and the industrialist will be aided by the state within the framework of an overall plan of national economic reconstruction."

The obvious national slogans of Democratic Poland go together for Lampe with the equally obvious slogans for the revamping of the agrarian system, for the guaranteeing to the peasant of his own piece of land and to the worker of living conditions worthy of human beings. These slogans together blend into the concept of Modern Poland, a Poland with capacity for rapid reconstruction and for rapid catching up with the advances made by economy and civilization.

The vision of Modern Poland is not and has not been the vision of communist Poland. A democratic-parliamentary system, therefore no sovietization, the peasant tilling his own soil, therefore no kolkhozes (collective farms) finally industry, commerce, the trades in private hands, therefore individual initiative not ruled out. How could Lampe, an outstanding Communist, become a champion of this new but not communized Poland? Was this ideological bankruptcy? Nothing of the kind. Until his last moments, Alfred Lampe remained indomitably, fanatically true to the banners which led him to battle all his life. The concept of New Poland, whose champion he was, grew organically out of the concept of the national front, whose theorist he was. It was the concept of obvious national slogans, a concept whose champion now became the entire nation, not only some of its blocs or classes.

And for such a concept Alfred Lampe, Communist, could fight with a clear conscience.

For, firstly, because he hated from the bottom of his heart to order the nation about. Attacking the reactionary elements of the emigration, Lampe wrote:

"There are too many leaders in London and New York, too many candidates for protectors of Poland. Poland is not a helpless colony, awaiting the coming of a select set of masters. The Polish nation is not an infant in need of a nurse. The nation has experienced a great deal and has matured as a result."

Secondly, because he held that the need of the day was "for unification of all creative forces for the reconstruction of the country", and he knew that such unification can be brought about only around a vision of Poland that would be accepted by the whole nation as obviously all national.

Thirdly, because he knew that the realization of this concept of Modern, Democratic Poland will give a tremendous impetus to the advancement of Polish masses as compared with the prewar period, will give them as yet untasted freedom, freedom of action, will unfetter their creative initiative, and, in his opinion, will lay down Polish ways of realizing Socialist postulates.

These are the reasons why Alfred Lampe, Communist, could have been a sincere and enthusiastic champion of the battle within the national front for New Democratic Poland.

POLAND'S PLACE IN EUROPE

This is the title of one of Lampe's basic articles, an article in which he seeks in Europe a place for the future, postwar Poland, a place which would reflect her new democratic content and the new role she will have assumed on world's stage.

"The frontiers of the renewed Polish state must be traced differently from prewar frontiers to correspond to the changed internal character of Poland and to her new international role." The frontiers of the pre-September Poland were a function of her reactionary contents and of her role in the world as a bastion against the Soviet Union and a toy of foreign imperialisms. The frontiers in the west together with a criminal foreign policy rendered Poland a defenseless victim of Germany. The frontiers in the east, through the absorption of Ukrainian, White Russian and Lithuanian territories, weakened our inner cohesion and made cooperation with the Soviet Union impossible.

"A Poland built on completely different foundations - wrote Lampe - aspiring to a completely different historic mission than that which the survivors of other epochs tried to impose upon her, such a Poland will shape her frontiers in accordance with her character as a mainstay of freedom and democracy, of peace and progress".

Lampe regarded as the paramount objective of Polish policy such a shaping of Poland's frontiers as would make possible "the safeguarding once and for all of our national existence against the possibility of a new menace from German imperialism."

Hence the postulates advanced by Lampe for the restoration of her original Polish character to Silesia, the handing over of the Vistula Estuary to the Poles, the transformation of Eastern Prussia into a Polish bridge leading to the Baltic, postulates arising out of requirements of security, which in turn run to a large extent parallel to the requirements of national unification. These postulates, formulated by Lampe in April of 1942, seemed at that time extremely daring. Today these postulates have won general recognition, have become a part of the arsenal of obvious national slogans, and with the Soviet government's declaration of January 11th, 1944, have gained a place for themselves in the documents of Allied diplomacy. As a realistic statesman, Lampe realized that, in efforts to expand Poland in the west, "it would be madness to become exposed to the fury of German revenge, not only through failure to ensure an unshakable and lasting point of support in the east, but by doing just the contrary, as is desired by some aspirants to the helm of the Polish state - by fostering on the Polish-Soviet border nuclei of tension, distrust, conflicts". Hence the principle advanced by Lampe, that the border question between Poland and the Soviet Union should be adjusted on a demographic basis. "We demand for ourselves complete unification within the limits of our state, and we recognize the right of the Ukrainians, White Russians and Lithuanians to such national unification." An adjustment of the border question which would make possible a lasting alliance with the Soviet Union, and the creation in conjunction with the latter state and with Czechoslovakia of a powerful Slav barrier in Eastern Europe, would vitiate the menace of another German aggression and would ensure to Poland lasting peace and lasting independent and sovereign existence as a state.

Such an adjustment of the border question would make possible Poland's expansion in the west, would give her greatness and strength such as she did not know before the war of 1939, such as she had never known.

This is why Lampe could say, when he advanced the demographic principle as the only basis for the adjustments of the frontier question with the Soviet Union, a principle which is now crystallized in the form of the so-called Curzon line, that:

"These principles..... formulated from the point of view of properly conceived national interest, from the point of view of the existing disposition of power, are necessary" But he stressed that "no one will say that the acceptance of these principles goes counter to our national honor."

Thus did Lampe define Poland's place in future Europe, he defined it in close reference to the concept of Democratic Poland, he defined it as a place

of a pioneer advancing a realistic policy, designed to strengthen Poland through expansion in the west and the realization of national unity. Poland would thus become a pioneer to use his own words "of real greatness - not of illusory power politics."

And without doubt that concept of Polish foreign policy, which is our concept, even though it today, for understandable reasons, meets with resistance, has become an undisputably all-national idea, an idea accepted by the whole nation, because it leads to real greatness and happiness for Poland.



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APR 1 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Classified by 3046 PWT/lmw

#75-101 Declassify on: OADR/125/88

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Carson | |
| Mr. Egan | |
| Mr. Gurnea | |
| Mr. Harbo | |
| Mr. Hendon | |
| Mr. Pennington | |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

WASHINGTON 3 AND NEW YORK 3 FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 1

DIRECTOR AND SAC Classified *1/25/90/lmw* URGENT

Declassify on: OADR

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NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE

ADVISED

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ON MARCH TWENTYNINE CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED JOSEPH *b1*

GREGG CONTACTED WIFE ABOUT LEAVING STATE DEPARTMENT. JOE STATED HAD CONTACTED HIM, APPARENTLY REFERRING SUPERIOR, BUT RECEIVED NO POSITIVE COMMITMENT THAT CHARGES WOULD NOT BE PRESSED IF GREGG RESIGNED. JOE STATED HE COULD GET SIXTY DAYS IF HE RESIGNED, WHICH IS ALL THE TIME HE NEEDS. HE WANTED IT OF RECORD THAT HE IS RESIGNING AND IS AFRAID IF HE DID NOT RESIGN IMMEDIATELY IT WOULD GET PAST THE CHARGE OF FALSE STATEMENT. JOE INDICATED HE IS AFRAID OF DOUBLE CROSS BY HIM AND IF HE RESIGNED, CHARGES MAY BE PRESSED ANYHOW. ROSE SUGGESTED HE CONTACT KARL AND MAUR, POSSIBLY REFERRING DEUTSCH AND HALPERIN, ON MORNING MARCH TWENTYNINE, CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED HALPERIN CONTACTED TERRY SOROCO WHO MENTIONED ELEANOR SMITH, ~~WAYS SECRETARY~~ HAD RESIGNED FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY. HALPERIN SPOKE WITH BORAH AND THEY DISCUSSED ARTICLE IN POST ABOUT EDWARD K BARSKY. BORAH PROMISED CHECK WOULD

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PAGE TWO

KNOW, ~~██████████~~ APPARENTLY REFERRING INQUIRIES BY PRESS REPRESENTATIVE, STATE DEPARTMENT. ON SAME DATE CHARLES FLATO CONTACTED HALPERIN, ADVISING HE HAD BEEN ON WEST COAST AND IS BACK IN WASHINGTON ON PUBLIC RELATIONS WORK. FLATO STATED HE HAD HIRED TERRY SOROCO AND GATHERED FROM BOB SHE IS VERY CAPABLE GIR. HALPERIN SAID HE HAD STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE JOB IN MIND AT SAN DIEGO. ON MARCH TWENTY NINE, CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ADVISED EDITH HALPERIN CONTACTED FRIEND DENZIL WHO INQUIRED ABOUT MR. HOWARD, STATE DEPARTMENT, WHO WAS FROM NORMAN, TEX TAUGHT AT MIAMI ~~UNIVERSITY~~ UNIVERSITY LAST YEAR AND WAS IN EUROPE LAST YEAR . DENZIL INDICATED WARREN LOST HIS WALLET, PAPERS, ETC., INCLUDING CHECK FROM MARYLAND UNIVERSITY. INDICATION WARREN IN MEXICO. WILL ENDEAVOR IDENTIFY ABOVE INDIVIDUALS. ON SAME DATE, EDITH CONTACTED ~~ELLY ROLLER~~ WIFE OF PAUL ROLLER, INVITING THEM TO HALPERINS SUNDAY EVENING. MRS. ROLLER INQUIRED IF EDITH ~~SAW~~ SAW PM ~~ARTICLE~~ ON BIG CONSUMER RALLY IN NEW YORK LAST WEEK WHICH THEY GAVE FIVE PAGES. STATED WAS HER JOB AND GREAT THRILL. ON MARCH THIRTY, BOB ROGERS CONTACTED HALPERIN STATING MADE ARRANGEMENTS ON TRIP FOR AGENT TO HANDLE MAURICES ARTICLES. STATED VIE, PHONETIC, WOULD HANDLE THE STUFF AND HE IS AGENT FOR PEGLER AND ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. CLAIMED HALPERIN WOULD HAVE COMPETITION BECAUSE VIE ALSO HANDLING BRADEN MATERIAL AND

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PAGE THREE

BRADEN IS ~~████~~ WRITING LIKE MADE. ROGERS AND THERESA ~~SOROC~~ SOCCO WERE INVITED BY HALPERIN TO DINNER SUNDAY. HALPERIN TOLD ROGERS HAD BEEN INTERESTING WEEK IN WASHINGTON AND MENTIONED ROGERS HAD BEEN IN PAPER ALONG WITH MCCORMACK AND GUSTAVO DURAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO SPRUILLE BRADEN, . ROGERS SAID HALPERIN SHOULD SAVE CLIPPINGS FOR HIS OWN FUTURE. ON MARCH THIRTY, DENZIL CONTACTED EDITH HALPERIN WHO MENTIONED THEY WERE AT MILLERS UNTIL TWO AM. EDITH STATED MILLER IS WITH STATE DEPARTMENT AND AND IS TERRIBLY DISCOURAGED, UPSET AND NOT MAKING ANY PROGRESS GOING THROUGH EXACTLY THE SAME THING EVERYONE ELSE IS , ONLY WORSE. SHE STATED THE FOUR OF THEM HAD NICE LONG TALK. ON ~~███~~ NIGHT, MARCH THIRTYONE, PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE INDICATED HALPERIN HAD PARTY. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED GUESTS INCLUDED ROLLERS, DAVID WAHLS, WOODROW BORAH, PHILLIP DUNAWAYS, BOB ROGERS AND TERRY SOCCO. LICENSE NUMBERS SECURED AND MEN OBSERVED. ON MARCH TWENTY NINE, ONE KARL, PROBABLY KAREL DEUTSCH, CONTACTED HALPERIN ~~████████~~ INDICATING HIS ADDRESS IS KING PHILIP ROAD, SOUTH SUDBURY, CAMBRIDGE. THEY DISCUSSED KARELS SEPARATION AND LATTER ASKED IF WOODROW TOLD KAREL HOW CHANGE CAME ABOUT. HALPERIN STATED HE DID NOT SEE THE PAPER BECAUSE WHEN HE LEFT EVERYTHING WAS GREEN LIGHT. KAREL STATED THE ONLY THING SEEMS TO BE ERROR IN INDENTITY. HALPERIN AGREED ASKING QUOTE DO YOU KNOW WHO THE OTHER PERSON IN UNQUOTE. KAREL STATED HE DID AND HALPERIN STATED QUOTE I SEE YOU KNOW HIS BACK-
~~███~~ GROUND, DONT YOU UNQUOTE. HALPERIN STATED HE SUPPOSED IT WAS A

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QUESTION OF GENERAL PRINCIPLE IN THE GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF ORIGIN AND THE PRESENT SITUATION. THEY AGREED THAT PRETTY STRANGE THINGS ARE HAPPENING IN THE PRESS. HALPERIN TOLD KAREL TO GET THE POST, THERE IS A STORY ABOUT BARSKY AND IN THAT STORY ANOTHER STORY QUITE INTERESTING THIS REFERENCE CONCERNS RECENT CONTEMPT CHARGES AGAINST EDWARD K. BARSKY, JOINT ANTI FACIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK AT REQUEST HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES. WITHIN THE ARTICLE WAS STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE J. PARNELL THOMAS ACCUSING GUSTAVO DURAN AS DIRECTING GENIUS BEHIND ANTI FACIST GROUP WHO WAS ONCE RUSSIAN AGENT AND SERVED AS MAJOR IN SPANISH LOYALIST ARMY. THEY DISCUSSED AT LENGTH OPPORTUNITY FOR HALPERIN AS PROFESSOR BOSTON UNIVERSITY AND KAREL STATED WOULD DO LOT OF GOOD TO WHOLE BOSTON AREA. HALPERIN SAID WOULD BE NICE IF IN FEW YEARS THEY COULD DEVELOP KIND OF FACULTY QUOTE WE HAD DOWN HERE UNQUOTE. ON AFTERNOON, MARCH TWENTYNINE, CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ADVISED SECRETARY IN ROSS OFFICE, STATE DEPARTMENT, ADVISED THAT HISS WOULD ARRIVE WASHINGTON ABOUT NINE AM FOLLOWING MORNING AND GO DIRECTLY HOME. STATED SURPRISE RECEPTION IS BEING GIVEN APRIL FIVE FOR MR. KASWOLSKI, PHONETIC, AND THE HISSSES ARE INVITED. ON MORNING MARCH TWENTYNINE, CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ADVISED PRISCILLA HISS CONTACTED ISABELLE. THEY CHATTED ABOUT SHOPPING AND FRIENDS. THEN ISABELLE ASKED QUOTE DID ALGER SAY ANYTHING ABOUT THE HELL BUSTING LOOSE UNQUOTE. PRISCILLA STATED NO AND REMARKED THAT HE IS STAYING AT THE PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL

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PAGE FIVE

SAME SOURCE ADVISED UPON ARRIVAL HISS CONTACTED ONE JOHN, DUTY OFFICER, STATE DEPARTMENT, AND INQUIRED IF HE KNEW ROSS PLANS. HISS INQUIRED IF SANDY WAS COMING IN AND INDICATED THERE WERE SEVERAL THINGS HE WANTED TO SEE SANDY ABOUT. HISS STATED HAD SEVERAL LONG SESSIONS WITH EASTON, PHONETIC. ALSO STATED SANDY AND PAUL TAYLOR SHOULD BE IN FREQUENT COMMUNICATION BY PHONE. HISS WANTED TO ASK SANDY WHAT HAPPENED TO ANSLINGER APPOINTMENT TO NARCOTIC COMMISSION. ON MARCH TWENTYNINE, SUBJECT KAPLAN CONTACTED MURRAY LATIMER, BARE BUILDING, ADVISING GEORGE GOT IN TOUCH WITH HIM. LATIMER INVITED HIM OVER THAT AFTERNOON. ACCEPTED. SAME SOURCE ADVISED DOROTHY KAPLAN TOLD BEATTIE MAGDOFF THAT SHE AND IRVING KAPLAN WERE DRIVING TO NEW YORK, LEAVING FIVE PM, AND WOULD STOP IN BALTIMORE OVER NIGHT TO VISIT HER RELATIVES DEPARTING FOR NEW YORK FOLLOWING MORNING. STATED THEY WOULD STAY WITH MOTHER OF BEADIE VAN TASSELL IN NEW YORK. THEY PLAN TO STAY NEW YORK UNTIL WEDNESDAY. MRS. MAGDOFF INDICATED SHE AND HARRY PLANNED TO VISIT NEW YORK WEEKEND FOLLOWING THIS ONE, WHICH WOULD BE APRIL SIX. ON NIGHT, MARCH TWENTYEIGHT, BEATTIE MAGDOFF CONTACTED MELVA LESCHINSKY, WHO STATED SOL WOULD LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO SUNDAY OR MONDAY BY PLANE FOR WASHINGTON. MELVA PLANS TO TAKE CHILDREN TO CLEAR LAKE, CANADA IN CANADIAN NATIONAL PARK JULY AND AUGUST. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, ON MARCH TWENTYNINE.

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PAGE SIX

ADVISED HELEN SCOTT CONTACTED JOAN REDMONT WHO STATED BERNINE WAS TAKING AMERICAN AIRLINES TO NEW YORK NINE AM, SATURDAY, RETURNING SAME NIGHT. HELEN STATED SHE WALKED TO WORK WITH L.L. WHO REMARKED HE HAD BEEN TALKING WITH KLEIMAN, APPARENTLY BOB KLEIMAN, WHO HAD STATED TO L.L. HE DID NOT THINK BERNIE A COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER, BUT THOUGHT HIM A LITTLE PINK. HELEN ALSO STATED L.L. THOUGHT REDMONT FORTUNATE IN DRAWING ARGENTINA ASSIGNMENT BECAUSE OF CONVENIENCES FOR FAMILY. ON EVENING MARCH THIRTYONE, ONE SOL OZER, COLONIAL VILLAGE, CONTACTED REMINGTON, STATING HE JUST RETURNED BY BOAT FROM GERMAY AFTER SPENDING EVENING WITH TED GEIGER IN LONDON. SOL COULD BE REACHED FEA ON PAYROLL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES. REMINGTON SUGGESTED SOL SEE NORT LONG, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR UNDER WILSON WYATT, ADVISING SOL THE WYATT PROGRAM IS TERRIFIC, THE HOTTEST THING IN TOWN.

[REDACTED SECTION]

ON SAME MORNING, ONE IRVING, POSSIBLY IRVING FRIEDMAN, APOLOGIZED TO ULMANN FOR LOSING HIS TEMPER YESTERDAY. STATED BAD MOOD DUE TO GETTING HIMSELF CAUGHT IN THAT DAMNED MEMORANDUM AND WHERE IT WAS GOING. IRVING STATED HE HAD WORKED ON IT UNTIL ELEVEN PM AND WAS IN

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THE OFFICE THEN. STATED COE NOT GET ANYONE TO READ IT IN ADVANCE OR GET EXPORT IMPORT BANK TO GIVE CORRECT FIGURE THAT THEY WOULD STICK BY. INDICATED MEMORANDUM IS FOR PRESIDENT. STATED HE WAS GOING TO CALL FRANK AND READ IT TO HIM, POSSIBLY REFERRING TO FRANK COE. ULMANN ASKED IF HE SAW WHERE MORGENTHAU ISSUED STRONG LETTER AGAINST DOUGLAS AND IRVING STATED HE DID NOT KNOW WHY HE DID THAT. ULMANN'S COMMENT WAS QUOTE WELL, HE DID THOUGH I GUESS UNQUOTE. ON AFTERNOON MARCH TWENTYNINE, CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED ONE FRED CONTACTED ANNE WHITE, STATING HE WAS GETTING OUT OF ARMY AS FAST AS HE HOPED AND WAS TRYING TO MAKE CONTACTS, BUT NOBODY WOULD PROMISE ANYTHING. STATED WOULD GO BACK TO BOSTON AND INTENDED TO SEE COUPLE OF LAWYERS IN PHILADELPHIA THIS WEEKEND. ANNE THOUGHT HIS CHANCES WITH GOVERNMENT IN WASHINGTON WERE NIL. ANNE STATED HARRY WHITE IS GOING TO GEORGIA NEXT WEDNESDAY. ON NIGHT MARCH THIRTY, SAME SOURCE ADVISED ANNE WHITE CONTACTED HENRIETTA KLOTZ ASKING IF HENRIETTA SAW THE LETTER IN PM THAT DAY, ALSO IF SHE READ ARTICLE IN TIME CONCERNING SAVANNAH CONFERENCE. HENRIETTA STATED SHE WOULD BE BACK HERE WEEK AFTER NEXT. IT WAS INDICATED WHITES CONTEMPLATE RENTING HER APARTMENT IF SHE LOCATES IN NEW YORK. HERMAN STILL WORKING HERE. HENRIETTA STATED SHE WAS BUSY GETTING MORGENTHAU ON AIR AND WAS AWFUL TO WORK BEHIND THE SCENES. THEY MENTIONED NEW YORK APARTMENT HENRIETTA IS TRYING TO GET AND ANNE STATED IF SHE SUCCEEDED WOULD BE NEAR HER NIECE (X) u

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PAGE EIGHT

ANNE WANGH. ON SAME EVENING, BERNIE BERNSTEIN CONTACTED ANNE,
 MENTIONING THINGS WERE DEVELOPING BETTER FOR HIM TO SPARE MORE TIME
 AS HE WAS WANTED AS LEGAL ADVISER BY AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE. STATED
 WOULD BE OLD BUSINESS OF WORKING WITH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. BERNIE
 STATED DICK GILBERT TOLD HIM THERE WAS GOING TO BE MEETING AT WHITES
 FOLLOWING NIGHT. PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE DISCLOSED HARRY AND ANNE WHITE
 HAD FIVE MALE VISITORS SUNDAY NIGHT, INCLUDING OSCAR GASS, BERNIE
 BERNSTEIN, ~~██████~~ PRESUMABLY DICK GILBERT AND TWO OTHERS. LICENSE
 NUMBERS OF TWO CARS SECURED IN ADDITION BERNSTEINS AND REGISTRANTS
 BEING CHECKED. ~~(S)~~ u

HOTTEL

END

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WFO R 3 WA

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3:20 PM - 4:4
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of K19 3-9
8-2-16
8/14

TELETYPE 88

MAR 22 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Miss Gandy _____

APR 3 1946
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WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 3 FROM WASHINGTON FIELD

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE, R. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
 SOURCE ADVISED BOB, PROBABLY BOB ROGERS, CONTACTED HALPERIN
 NIGHT MARCH TWENTYONE, ENGAGING IN LONG COVERSATION CONCERNING AL,
 POSSIBLY COLONEL ALFRED MCCORMACK, STATE DEPARTMENT, INTELLIGENCE

CHIEF. BOB EXPRESSED OPINION AL IS MUCH WORSE OFF THAN TWO WEEKS AGO.
 THEY AGREED AT LENGTH HE HAD MADE FOOL OF SELF BY WRITING THAT
 LETTER, APPARENTLY REFERRING TO RECENT LETTER PUBLISHED IN WHICH
 MCCORMACK DENIED COMMUNISTS IN HIS ORGANIZATION AND EXPRESSED
 WILLINGNESS TO DISMISS THEM IF ANY WERE IDENTIFIED.
 BOB INDICATED QUOTE WE FEEL THAT CERTAIN PERSONS ARE OFF AT THE MOMENT
 AS A RESULT OF IT. THAT MIGHT BE WISHFUL. ILL TALK TO YOU ABOUT IT
 UNQUOTE. HE THEN STATED QUOTE BECAUSE WHAT INTERESTS ME IS THAT DASH
 DASH THERE IS NOTHING TO WHAT THEY, RE TALKING ABOUT UNQUOTE. ON
 MARCH TWENTY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT INFORMED

[REDACTED SECTION]

Classified by [signature]
 Declassify on: OADR
 5/20/83
 50 APR 15 1946

APR 3 1946
 CONFIDENTIAL ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 [signature]

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(c) ON THIS DATE, CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED
 MRS. MAGDOFF CONTACTED PEARL AXELROD, SISTER SUBJECT LISCHINSKY, WHO
 INVITED BEATTIE TO HER HOME SATURDAY. DURING CONVERSATION BEATTIE
 ADVISED HARRY WOULD RETURN FROM NEW YORK MONDAY. ON MARCH TWENTYONE
 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ADVISED ANNE FELTUS CONTACTED JENNIE MILLER,
 ADVISING RANDY FELTUS IS GOING TO OPEN OFFICE IN NEW YORK. ANNE
 ADVISED RANDY WAS GLAD THE THING IS OVER, AND JENNIE SAID SOME
 PEOPLE QUOTE BARNEY THINKS RANDY SHOULD HAVE DONE IT WHILE IN NEW YORK
 UNQUOTE. ANNE STATED RANDY STILL BELIEVED HE HAD CHANCE

CONFIDENTIAL
OTHERWISE

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FOR PROMOTION IF HE STAYED ON. ON MARCH TWENTYONE, CONFIDENTIAL
SOURCE ADVISED EMILY ~~SCHARFMAN~~ CONTACTED ERNA ~~ROSENBERG~~ ADVISING SHE
HAB INVITED DICK AND ELIZABETH ~~SASULY~~ OVER WEDNESDAY, MARCH TWENTY-
SEVEN. ALSO MENTIONED SHE WAS INVITED TO SASULYS LAST SUNDAY.

[REDACTED]

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HOTTEL

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WFO R 5 nyc

END

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR
FROM : D. M. Ladd
SUBJECT:

DATE: April 1, 1946

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd ✓
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Beahm
- Miss Gandy

Call: 12:20 P. M.

F. L. Jones

Mr. Alger ~~Hiss~~ of the State Department called me at the above time and stated when he had talked to me a week ago the question had arisen as to whether Mrs. Alger Priscilla Hiss was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action as carried by the Dies Committee.

Mr. Hiss stated that he had checked with Mrs. Hiss and she advised she had never heard of this organization and had never been a member of it.

I thanked Mr. Hiss for calling.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 22, 1946

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

SECRET

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

With respect to the speech delivered by Senator Claude Pepper of Florida before the U. S. Senate on March 20, 1946, in which he criticized the U. S. foreign policy toward Russia and favored the destruction of all facilities capable of producing only destructive forms of atomic energy and to afford to the United Nations Security Council free right of examination of their facilities and research in the atomic field at all times.

Information has come to the Bureau through [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

ACTION:

CLINCL BEHIND FILE

The above is being furnished for your information and no dissemination is being made of it at this time; however, should you desire that a summary of this information be furnished to the Attorney General or to the President, an appropriate memorandum or letter will be prepared. A copy of the Congressional Record dated March 20, 1946, which contains the record of Senator Pepper's speech on page 2505 is being attached hereto. There is also being attached two newspaper clippings concerning comments made concerning the Senator's speech.

Attachments

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Declassify on: OADR

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Handwritten signatures and initials:
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 [Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

Handwritten notes:
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 W.K.H.
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 Adm lead

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Congressional Record

United States
of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 92

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1946

No. 49

Senate

(Legislative day of Tuesday, March 5, 1946)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Chaplain Maj. Paul W. Yinger, AUS, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who art the strength of those who seek Thee, the joy of those who love Thee, we who are Thy creatures ask Thy wisdom and leading, without which our days are aimless and our strivings mean and momentary.

O Thou who art the teacher of the meek, speak to us the word of truth that we be not condemned to move from error to despair and from despair to defeat.

Bless our land, we pray, with the fruits of honest toil and the blessings which come from devotion to Thy way. Fashion us into a courageous and noble people that we may prove ourselves the encouragement and hope of the world. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Tuesday, March 19, 1946, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 4873) to create an Agricultural Credit Agency, to consolidate therein all Federal agricultural lending agencies, to create a public farm-appraisal system, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on March 19, 1946, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 304. An act providing for the transfer of a certain fish hatchery in Comanche County, Okla., to the city of Lawton, Okla.

S. 1162. An act to convey certain lands to the State of Wyoming; and

S. 1185. An act to change the designation of Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, in the State of Montana, to Custer Battlefield National Monument, and for other purposes.

COMMENDATION OF COMMODORE JAMES K. YARDAMAN—RESOLUTION OF MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE

Mr. BELBO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference a concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi commending the Honorable James K. Vardaman, whose nomination as a member of the Federal Reserve Board is now before the Senate. I ask to have the resolution printed in the body of the Record.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was received, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 31

Concurrent resolution memorializing the United States Senate to confirm the appointment of James K. Vardaman as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Whereas James K. Vardaman is a native-born Mississippian and a member of one of Mississippi's most illustrious families, his father, James K. Vardaman, Sr., having served as a member of the legislature, speaker of the house of representatives, Governor of Mississippi, and a United States Senator; and

Whereas James K. Vardaman has an excellent educational background, having graduated from the University of Mississippi with both a bachelor of arts degree and a bachelor of laws degree; and

Whereas he has had a long and wide experience in the handling of bonds, finance, and banking; and

Whereas James K. Vardaman has served his country bravely and courageously as a captain of artillery in World War I and as a commander, captain, and commodore in the United States Navy in World War II, and was wounded in the invasion of southern Europe; and

Whereas the President of the United States has appointed Commodore Vardaman a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in recognition of his distinguished military and business achievements

experience in finance and bonds: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi (the Senate concurring thereto), That the United States Senate be memorialized to confirm the appointment of James K. Vardaman as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the clerk of the United States and to the two Senators from the State of Mississippi.

Adopted by the house of representatives, February 27, 1946.

J. WALTER BRIDGES

Speaker of the House of Representatives
Adopted by the senate, March 5, 1946.

F. L. WRIGHT

President of the Senate

AMENDMENT OF FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT—PETITION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have in my hand a telegram signed by outstanding businessmen of my home town of Topeka, Kans., urgently appealing to the Congress to indicate definitely in the pending bill (S. 1349) to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes, that employees of any office building which is not engaged in interstate commerce be exempt from the wage-hour provisions. I earnestly hope such action will be taken by the Senate when that section of the bill is reached.

I ask unanimous consent to present the telegram and that it be appropriately referred and printed in the Record as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the telegram was received, ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the Record, as follows:

TOPEKA, KANS., March 15, 1946

HON. ARTHUR A. CAPPER,
United States Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

We the undersigned in recognition of the fact that we are unanimous in our support of the amendment, S. 1349, would extend provisions of wage-hour law to practically all office buildings. Only those buildings engaged in interstate commerce are now covered by law. Proposed legislation would bring under law every activity affecting interstate commerce. Proposed changes would remove all distinction between interstate and

intricate business and by large party support
ous opposition.

Gen. David S. Sayers, Lt. Col.
Dean, Wm. O. Rife, David C. Fogg,
H. O. Chapman, J. A. McClain,
C. O. Ely, W. J. Hamilton,
John Dean, Henry Rabb.

ORDER OF WORDS "OBSERVE SUNDAY" IN CANCELLATION OF MAIL

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the Record without the signatures attached a letter signed by the Reverend Robert I. Scott, pastor, and 95 members of the United Presbyterian Church, of Chicopee, Mass., in which they endorse Senate Joint Resolution 48 to provide for the cancellation of United States mail.

There being no objection, the letter was received, referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed in the Record without the signatures attached, as follows:

CHICOPEE, MASS., March 7, 1946.

DEAR SIR: We are more than happy for the Christian stand that you have shown in the introduction of the Senate Joint Resolution 48 and desire to add our testimony to yours.

Even the quiet printing of "Observe Sunday" on the mail, especially at this strategic season of the year that you propose, shall speak much for the preservation of a day that should be marked with the thanksgiving and prayers of a so-called Christian nation.

We appreciate this and all similar efforts and in token thereof have affixed our names as fellow citizens and fellow Christians and we shall watch and pray for the enactment of this bill.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. 1871. A bill to authorize the conveyance of a parcel of land at the naval supply depot, Bayonne, N. J., to the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1070); and

H. J. Res. 307. Joint resolution to authorize the use of naval vessels to determine the effect of atomic weapons upon such vessels; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1071).

REPORT ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. BARKLEY, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which was referred for examination and recommendation a list of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States that appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted a report thereon pursuant to law.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. TIDINGS:

S. 1867. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," as amended to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROSS:

S. 1868. A bill for the relief of Mr. Robert J. ...
this Committee on Immigration.

S. 1869. A bill for the relief of Mr. ...
addressed to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 1870. A bill to amend certain provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1944, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MYERS:

S. 1871. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of certain materials to the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

(Mr. MEAD introduced Senate bill 1872, to repeal the prohibition against the filling of a vacancy in the office of district judge in the Southern District of New York, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, the Judicial Conference of Senior Circuit Judges, at its recent session which was held in September 1945, recommended the repeal of the prohibition against filling the judicial vacancy in the District Court of the Southern District of New York. That vacancy was caused by the retirement of the late Judge John M. Woolsey. The effect of this action would be to restore to 13 the number of district court judges authorized for the southern district of New York. The thirteenth judge was authorized by the act of May 24, 1940, but that act contained a provision to the effect that thereafter the first vacancy occurring in the office of district judge should not be filled. Consequently, the number of judges reverted to 12 upon the retirement last December 31 of Judge Woolsey.

Mr. President, I therefore ask unanimous consent to introduced for appropriate reference a bill to repeal the provision which prevents the filling of the vacancy in the southern district of New York which was caused by the retirement of Judge Woolsey.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1872) to repeal the prohibition against the filling of a vacancy in the office of district judge in the southern district of New York was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT—AMENDMENTS

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. MEAD, and Mr. HOEY each submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, respectively, to the bill (S. 1349) to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes, which were severally ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947—AMENDMENT

Mr. MYERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 8605) making Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, which was in the item "Forest and range management investigations," on page 33, line 19, to strike out "\$2,224,000" and in lieu thereof to insert "\$2,405,000," which was referred

to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILL

The bill (H. R. 4878) to create an Agricultural Credit Agency, to consolidate therein all Federal agricultural lending agencies, to create a public farm-appraisal system, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

INVESTIGATION OF ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL BANKING LAWS

Mr. DOWNEY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 242), which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to (1) the circumstances under which agencies of the Federal Government may grant or decline to grant banking charters or memberships in Federal agencies to banking institutions, or approve or disapprove the establishment of additional banking facilities by existing institutions, and (2) the administration of the Federal banking laws, particularly concerning the equal opportunity of banking institutions to share in the benefits of such laws, and whether discrimination and unfair practices are indulged by supervisory agencies to the prejudice of particular institutions. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as it may deem desirable concerning additional legislation.

For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$—, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

PERMANENT APPOINTMENTS IN THE GRADES OF GENERAL OF THE ARMY, FLEET ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY, AND GENERAL IN THE MARINE CORPS—CON- FERENCE REPORT

Mr. THOMAS of Utah submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1254) to authorize the permanent appointment in the grades of General of the Army, Fleet Admiral of the United States Navy, and general in the Marine Corps, respectively, of certain individuals who have served in such grades during the Second World War, 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 amendment numbered 3.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House numbered 1, 2, and 4, and the amendment of

the House to the title of the bill, and to the same. Amendment numbered 5: the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "shall be entitled to receive the same pay and allowances while on the retired list as officers appointed under this section are entitled to receive while on active duty."

"SEC. 2. The President is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint to the permanent grade of admiral in the Coast Guard any individual who shall have served as Commandant of the Coast Guard, with the grade and rank of admiral, after March 21, 1945, and before August 14, 1945. Any officer appointed under the provisions of this section shall receive the pay and allowances prescribed by section 3 of the Act of March 21, 1945 (Public Law 20, Seventy-ninth Congress); and any such officer who has been or may hereafter be retired or relieved from active duty shall be entitled to have his name placed on the retired list with the highest grade or rank held by him on the active list or while on active duty, and shall be entitled to receive the same pay and allowances while on the retired list as officers appointed under this section are entitled to receive while on active duty," and the House agree to the same.

ELBERT D. THOMAS, EDWIN C. JOHNSON, LEWIS HILL, WARREN E. AUSTIN, STILES BRIDGES,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

ANDREW S. MAY, EWING THOMASON, OVERTON BROOKS, WALTER G. ANDREWS, DEWEY BRANT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

THE OPA—ARTICLE BY SENATOR WILKY

[Mr. WILKY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "What's Wrong with OPA?" written by him and published in the March 1946 issue of the Washington News Digest, which appears in the Appendix.]

AMERICAN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHIES—ADDRESS BY CHESTER V. SALOMON

[Mr. WILKY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by Chester V. Salomon, of Milwaukee, Wis., before Second Ward Republican Club of Milwaukee on March 14, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

NEED FOR FEDERAL LABOR LEGISLATION—STATEMENT BY SENATOR BALL

[Mr. BALL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement entitled "Is Federal Labor Legislation Needed?" made by him on March 22, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

JACKSON DAY DINNER ADDRESS BY SENATOR MEAD

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a Jackson Day dinner address delivered by him at Southampton, N. Y., on March 14, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

FOOD SITUATION IN EUROPE—ARTICLE BY BISHOP WHEEL

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article on the subject of the food situation in foreign countries written by Bishop Bernard J. Sheil and published in the Washington Post on March 20, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

PALESTINE HOUSING BY PALESTINE ADDRESS BY SOLICITOR GENERAL McGRATH

[Mr. WHEAT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record, a radio address on the subject of a Jewish homeland in Palestine, delivered by Solicitor General S. Howard McGrath on March 2, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE BRITISH LOAN—STATEMENT BY EDWARD A. O'NEAL

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record the statement in support of the British loan made by Edward A. O'Neal, president, American Farm Bureau Federation, before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on March 12, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a national economic policy for agriculture adopted by the National Farmers Union, which appears in the Appendix.]

APPOINTMENT OF BERNARD M. BARUCH TO ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "New Assignment," from the Washington Evening Star of March 12, relating to the designation of Bernard M. Baruch as the American representative on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, which appears in the Appendix.]

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. PEPPER obtained the floor. Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me to suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield for that purpose. Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

- Aiken Gurney Myers
Austin Hart Myers
Bailey Hatch O'Daniel
Ball Hawkes O'Mahoney
Bankhead Hayden Pepper
Barkley Eickenlooper Radcliffe
Bilbo Hill Reed
Brewster Hoey Bevercomb
Buck Eustman Johnson, Colo. Russell
Bushfield Johnson, S. C. Saltonstall
Capehart Kilgore Smith
Capper Knowland Stanfill
Carville La Follette Stewart
Chaves Lucas Taft
Connally McClellan Thomas, Okla.
Cordon McFarland Thomas, Utah
Donnell McKellar Tamm
Downey McMahon Vandenberg
Eastland Magnuson Walsh
Ellender Ferguson Wheeler
Ferguson Fulbright Mead
George Millikin White
Gerry Mitchell Willey
Gossett Moore Willis
Green Morse
Gurney Murdock

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. GRAM) and the Senator from New York (Mr. WALKER) are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida (Mr. ARNOLD) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. BYRD) are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri (Mr. BRANDES) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. TAYLOR) is detained on public business.

The Senator from Nevada (Mr. McCLELLAN) is absent on official business.

WHITE SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS MR. BRACON

Mr. BRACON is recovering from a heart operation. The Senator from Nebraska (Mr. BURMAN), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. SIKES), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. YOUNG) are necessarily absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. BRIDGES), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. LANGRISH), and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. WATNEY) are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. TORRY) is still detained on official business.

The Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ROBERTSON) is absent because of the illness of a relative.

The Senator from Iowa (Mr. WILSON) is absent because of illness in his family.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-nine Senators having answered to their names, a QUORUM is present.

AN AMERICAN POLICY FOR PEACE AND A NEW WORLD

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, as the hearts of men and nations are gripped in the fear of war, I rise to speak for peace, and against war, and urge against the causes of war and those who would make war.

The grim danger of war which faces America and the world today impels me to speak with the utmost candor and plainness.

Before the veterans have all come home, their families again, before artificial legs and arms have been provided for the amputees, before new faces have been made for the scarred and wounded, before the sick and injured have all returned to hospitals, and the handicapped have learned a new way of earning a living—yes, before the war itself is over, responsible people are letting their tongues roll the word "war" again.

It is time for the Government and the people of this country to stop, look, and listen. It is time—yes, it is late—for those millions of American men and women who have just laid down the weapons of war to awaken to the fact that we are hurtling toward war again. It is late for the mothers and fathers of this country who have just got some of their sons home, to be startled, and to realize that they are about to lose them again, and that the monster of war which they thought forever dead is rising once more.

What is this fright and fury which makes us so tense we can hear the surprise or shock at the rumor across the Halls of this Congress a few afternoons ago that demobilization had been stopped, leaves canceled, and demobilization preparation for mobilization was in progress? There was such credence in the very nature of this country that the War Department had no right to deny it, even to the Congress.

Who is it that threatens us with war? Has Germany, so recently and so soundly defeated, suddenly reemerged as a potent enemy, ready to attack us?

Has Japan, after surrendering unconditionally, studied the vigilance of General MacArthur and his troops? Does the new

stand ready again to plunge her treacherous dagger in our backs?

Have all our late enemies been suddenly resurrected from the grave flag by our victory only a few short months ago? No. Germany, Japan, and their satellites are prostrate. It is not they who are the cause of these rumors of war.

Rather it is among the Allies who so gloriously fought together to defeat them, that, according to everything we see and hear, a new war threatens.

Here, for the first time in modern history, three major powers, all who fought grandly together as allies, stand unchallenged in the world. Their enemy is defeated, and no one save those whose hands they have clasped in the friendship of struggle and sacrifice are capable of threatening them. And yet we live in tension comparable to the days before Munich or on the eve of either of the last wars. Before we throw away this peace we have so dearly won, before we condemn mankind to war suicide, before we thrust back the hand of plenty which the future has hospitably been extending toward us and toward all mankind, is it not time to look with candor and clear sight, and with an earnestness which bespeaks the horror of what we risk if we fail, to try to understand what lies behind all this planning and talking about war.

Of course, there are always national chauvinism, imperial vanity, and the dangerous dregs of unrepentant isolationism loose in the land and in the world. And there is, of course, the infamous influence of fearmongers and warmongers who are promoting their schemes with death and destruction to recapture their industrial or political empires which were destroyed in the defeat of nazism.

But beyond and behind these sinister forces and people, this tension which threatens war is the reflection of the desperate reaching out of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union for national security.

Let us look at the Big Three, the victorious Big Three, today and see what they are doing for self-preservation.

Take ourselves first. The extent of demobilization we have had is primarily due to the demand of the men that they be let out and of their families and loved ones that they come home rather than to any desire on the part of the Army, Navy, or Air Forces. It has been recommended to the Congress that we have an Army of over a million, a Navy of 500,000; that we have over a thousand ships in active service and a reserve fleet subject to immediate manning—the largest Navy in the world beyond all question and essentially the equal of all other navies afloat.

It has been recommended that we have an Air Force of 500,000 men and the greatest and most modern air fleets with the entire world in their grasp.

It has been recommended to the Congress that we extend selective service and that we adopt peacetime compulsory military training in America.

We are told that so many of our war plants will be stand-by plants ready for instant use in the making of war material, and that we shall stockpile from

the ends of the earth strategic and critical materials.

Demand has been imperatively made that we gird ourselves with scores of major bases, stretching in the west to the coast of China 8,000 miles from San Francisco, reaching practically from the Arctic to the Antarctic, and including the mandated islands in the Marianas and the Carolines held by the Japanese under the League of Nations. And the same demand has been made for a system of bases that stretch the length of the hemisphere in the Atlantic.

Over and above all this, we have the atomic bomb. According to reports we are stockpiling atomic bombs as fast as our facilities will allow, notwithstanding the growing resignations and resistance of the scientists who made the bomb possible.

We are on the verge of the most colossal experiment in military history to see what is the real strength and power and behavior of this atomic bomb, so that we may increase its destructive character, and at the same time build perhaps a new type of fleet impervious to the atomic bomb of another—an experiment, incidentally, to which the Security Council of the United Nations Organization has not yet been invited. And we clutch desperately to the atomic bomb and our exclusive control of it like a fearful child clutching the hand of an all-powerful father. Meantime, some among us advocate that the military should become the principal guardians and users of this mighty atomic power.

Indeed, those who used to argue that the safeguards of our security were the two oceans now urge us to span all oceans and move from pole to pole and continent to continent in desperate quest for an illusory military security, while other nations, inevitably apprehensive over all these things, ask, "What is America up to? Is it just security they seek?"

Does all this sound like a nation which feels calm and secure in a world grown small and neighborly?

Let us look at Britain, another member of the Big Three.

Tory and Socialist alike are aquiver over the dangers to their routes to India, over the deterioration of the Empire's life lines, over the possibility of some other powerful nation getting a foothold in the Mediterranean which Britain, 1,500 miles away, seems to regard as her own "Mare Nostrum."

Why does she keep 4,000,000 men under arms? Why does she maintain armies of so-called "protection" in Greece, Palestine, Egypt, Indonésia, India, Indo-China, Burma, and everywhere else along the routes of Empire? Exhausted and financially pressed as she is, beset with tremendous domestic recovery problems which for their solution require the strong arms of all her men and women, Britain still keeps huge armies on the alert, and constantly is building a greater Navy, a greater air force, carrying on desperately research in the improvement of war weapons and in the science of war, and reaching out eagerly and earnestly for bilateral alliances and nonaggression pacts.

Even with the United Nations Organization established and the Security

Council at work, Britain holds the part of a nation on the brink of war. She holds one corner of the atomic bomb like grim death, backing America's stand on secrecy with a determination born of panic.

Is this the picture of a great nation and a people which has just emerged victorious from her most dangerous of all wars and now faces confidently the future in a safe and prosperous world?

Now let us take the third member, Russia.

Russia is strong today. But after a bitter yesterday, Russia looks apprehensively to what she may encounter tomorrow. She is suspicious. Denied the atomic bomb, denied warm water outlets, denied the common courtesy of economic negotiations with her greatest ally, believing that her philosophy is such that she will never be accepted by nations dominated by cartellists, reactionaries, or Russophobes, Russia is beset with many fears.

She reads the newspapers of Britain and the United States. She learns of the speeches made by men in high office, including the speeches made in the Congress. She makes an application for a loan from her old comrade in arms, the United States, and what happens to it?

In the words of Generalissimo Stalin to me last September in Moscow, "Six months have elapsed and Russia has not even had an answer to her application for a \$8,000,000,000 loan to help her repair the damage of war and raise the standard of living of the Russian people."

After this conversation, the American Embassy in Moscow wrote a letter to the Soviet Foreign Office, calling attention to an earlier letter from the United States advising that American policy had not yet been formulated with respect to such loans. Another 6 months elapses and meanwhile a \$3,750,000,000 loan has been specially negotiated with another power and laid before the Congress. But Cabinet members in Washington say there never was such an application made. Maybe Stalin did not know.

Then the startling announcement is made that there was a Russian application for an Export-Import Bank loan, but it got lost in a pigeonhole and has just been discovered.

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

Mr. PEPPER. I had hoped to be able to continue without interruption, if the Senator does not mind.

Russia forms her own opinion of whether a Russian loan would be recommended by the American Government and could pass the American Congress, and thereafter adopts her 5-year plan to the desperate need of lifting herself by her own bootstraps.

The Soviet Union too keeps a great army, the greatest in the world under arms, and lays great plans for its new strength and power. She works desperately to build her own atomic bomb and to provide new and improved weapons of war. In the Far East, in the Middle East, in the Mediterranean, in the Balkans, in eastern Europe, and in the Baltic, she strives to build a "Maginot line" of security. She reaches out eagerly for critical and strategic materials.

particularly oil. And she must from the low standard of living of people, a people who have suffered more than any great nation in history from war, the materials and the manpower with which to support this security machine.

Russia knows what war is. Hence her fear is not imaginary. It grows out of anguish and suffering. It rises from the smoking, battered ruins of her devastated areas, from the 15,000,000 men, women, and children—50 times our losses—she lost in this war, from the 25,000,000 whom that war left homeless and starving, from all those who went hungry, poorly clothed, and wretchedly housed, to defeat those enemies who with fierce barbarity and unspeakable atrocity invaded her soil and attacked her people.

I heard of the incident of Russian slave laborers being transported into Germany; of women hastily snatched from their homes without regard to their health, some of them giving birth to babies in the slave train, and the Gestapo snatching those newborn babies from the clutching embrace of mothers and hurling them out the window to perish in the snow beside the track.

Russia's fear is aggravated by her memory of the past. She remembers the summer of 1918, when the armies of 14 nations, including Britain, France, China, the United States, Germany, and Japan were waging war against the new Soviet Union upon Soviet soil.

She remembers the 7,000,000 Russian men, women, and children who perished in battle or from starvation and disease in 2½ years of bloody intervention and civil war, and the estimated \$60,000,000,000 of property damage she suffered in the same period.

The Russians remember what Winston Churchill himself, on another day and in another mood, said of this period. He said:

Were they (the Allies) at war with Russia? Certainly not. But they shot Soviet Russians at sight. They stood as invaders on the Russian soil. They armed the enemies of the Soviet Government. They blockaded its ports and sank its battleships. They earnestly desired and schemed its downfall. But war? Shocking. Interference? Shame. It was, they repeated, a matter of indifference to them how Russians settled their own affairs. They were impartial—Bang!

Russia remembers the Red baiting, the articulated and open conspiracy against her among the major capitalistic powers of the world, which went on after foreign military forces were withdrawn or driven from the Soviet Union, and the long period when she was feared and hated by all and recognized by none.

She remembers how long it was before Britain recognized her established Government, and that more than a decade passed, after her Government was in indisputable power and authority, before Franklin D. Roosevelt became President of the United States and recognized her.

She remembers how long it was before she was permitted entry into the League of Nations, and then how her sober pleas for collective security and for disarmament were contemptuously ignored.

She remembers how Hitler was built up against her and how she was

an invitation to Munich, where it was made virtually certain that Hitler would strike her.

She remembers the German-Japanese-Italian conspiracy to destroy Russia under the hypocritical pretense of the Anti-Comintern Pact, and that no nation of strength and power protested against such proposed aggression.

She remembers the iron curtain which for generations the western European powers have dropped down between Russia and the Middle East, the Mediterranean, the Balkans, and eastern Europe.

Yes; Russia remembers the efforts made to divert Hitler against her alone, the Senators in the United States Senate who voted to make lend-lease illegal for Russia, and the prophecies made in Europe and the United States that she would quickly collapse under the Nazi hammer blows.

If we, with our atomic bomb, with the greatest navy in the world, the largest air force, and the most superbly equipped army, are fearful; if we, for security, defend a zone which now includes the Western Hemisphere, the Pacific Ocean, Japan, and central China, and the Atlantic Ocean north to Iceland and east to the Azores; if Britain's defense zone embraces western Europe, the Mediterranean, the Near East, Africa, and southwest Asia, as well as the seven seas, is there any real wonder that Russia, knowing the horrors of war as we never have known them, as even the British have not known them, is determined that never again shall the cruel assault which she has experienced twice in one generation come to curse her?

Yes; the world is in the grip of fear. We face today a crisis of confidence.

This siege of fear reaches from the highest heads of state to the lowliest man in the street.

We read in the papers what the heads of state say. Each of us in his own experience knows what the common man is saying. A taxi driver in my presence 3 nights ago cursed his luck that he was just home from the Pacific, just back with his wife and two dirty little chubby kids, as he put it, just having bought his new cab, and now it seemed as though he would have to chuck it all again and go off to war once more.

Fear-mongering is the tactic of the warmongers. It is the tactic of those whose over-all strategic conception is war.

Can we not allay this great and all-pervading fear among the nations?

Can we not prevent the vicious cycle of so-called defensive measures and countermeasures which are brutally undermining the foundations of world peace?

War, Mr. President, does not spring, like Minerva, full-blown from the brow of Jove. War is not made by a single, overwhelming decision. It is made by an accumulation along the way of minor decisions, some witting, some unwitting, which make the final decisions of war inevitable. War is built up stone by stone, as it were; it develops step by deliberate step; it creeps up mistake by mistake, misjudgment after misjudgment, until, by the time it is too late, it is too late.

What, then, is the way out of this web of fear?

We may in the beginning ask what are the blind alleys which do not lead out, which connote us all the deeper. First is the blind alley of unilateral nationalism or isolationism. No nation today is strong enough to be secure alone, no matter if it does have, in the words of the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, "an adequate army, a superior navy, and a superlative air force"—and even, I might add, the almighty bomb.

The second blind alley is the proposal of "getting tough," as some urge, by waving the big stick. All you have to do, Mr. President, is to read history to learn that Britain or Russia or the United States do not frighten easily. And these nations have not been accustomed to run even before force, let alone to quiver before epithets, however stentorian be the tones in which they are uttered.

The third blind alley is the bilateral alliance or the balance-of-power conception of security. Both of these belong to a dead day. We have passed them on the way upward and forward. And that is true even if you call the bilateral alliance a fraternal association.

And we must confess that at the present time and under the present circumstances the United Nations Organization is not the way out of this web of fear.

The United Nations Organization was founded upon the principle of the unity of the Big Three. It is not, as certain Senators repeatedly assured us, a super-state or a world government. It is a compact of sovereign states, because it could not have gotten by the Senate had it been anything else.

It was never expected, when it was created, that the United Nations Organization had the power to act against one of the Big Three, for the veto was the inevitable incident of the principle that it was a compact among sovereign states of unimpaired sovereignty. It is a conclusion and a snare to regard the present United Nations Organization as the tribunal for the solution of the clashes and conflicts among the Big Three growing out of their fear for their own security.

And those who pretend now that the United Nations Organization can perform such functions are either, without disclosing their purpose, attempting to wreck it or to convert it from its declared original character into something else.

If an attempt is made to settle one of the major issues among the Big Three, the veto power would, of course, be used by the nation affected. Then the United Nations Organization would be utterly helpless; and we knew that when we ratified it in the Senate. Its framers knew that when they convened at Dumbarton Oaks and at San Francisco. If, after a veto, the other two of the Big Three attempt to use the machinery of the United Nations Organization against the third member of the Big Three to coerce it, or if outside the United Nations Organization they use force, then the world is faced with war.

Also, the United Nations Organization

the cloak of the United Nations Organization form another Gordon Sumner around the third of the big trinity.

In fact, it was never expected that the United Nations Organization would function save upon the sturdy base of the unity of Great Britain, Russia, and the United States. We must, therefore, prepare outside the United Nations Organization the conditions which will make it possible for the United Nations Organization effectively to function, just as with respect to the proposed loan to Britain we are today preparing the foundations upon which the Bretton Woods agreement can work.

Nor will the problem be solved by attempting at this time to change the character of the United Nations Organization by a drive to scrap the veto power.

What, then, is the way out of this crisis of fear? And how can the United Nations Organization and the peace be saved?

I venture to suggest that the only way is to carry out the grand conception of Franklin Delano Roosevelt who, more than any other, is responsible for the United Nations Organization, and to re-establish the unity of Great Britain, Russia, and the United States, and to bring about a whole new mental and spiritual attitude on the part of these powers toward peace and plenty.

But at the very outset one asks the question, How can such unity now be re-established and how can we dispel this fog of distrust and fear, and dedicate these great powers to a new victory of peace and plenty?

I suggest let there be convened at once a meeting of the heads of the Governments of Great Britain, Russia, and the United States and a full-scale conference of the Big Three set under way post haste. Of course, at such a conference the foreign offices of the three Governments would be strongly represented. But that is not enough to provide delegations truly representative of the will to peace of these three countries and the gravity and comprehensiveness of the issues to be considered at such a conference.

Among our representatives, for example, there should be Eisenhower, and from Russia there must be Zhukov, and from the British, Alexander and others like these men who have worked together. Each of these men has the complete respect and confidence of the military men of the other Big Three powers. And incidentally, no one of them ever hurled across the council table an epithet against another.

And there must be businessmen, labor leaders, leaders of agriculture, women, veterans of this war and the youths who would be the cannon-fodder of another war.

This conference would have the commission of staying in session until its task was done. Its scope and agenda must be the restoration of confidence among the Big Three by working out agreement on three fundamental issues—military, economic, political or cultural—which today are holding up agreement on the specific issues that come before the Security Council. The task of the conference is in effect to clear the way for the Security Council and

the General Assembly. It will not seek agreement on detail but on those basic principles on which the detailed issues rest.

I. SECURITY THE MAJOR ISSUE

The major issue facing this conference will be the issue of security and the resolution of the fears of each and all of the three great powers.

The first task on the security agenda is to insure that we shall never allow Germany and Japan to make war again. There can be no peace, no hope of peace, unless these two war-making nations shall forever be purged of the power to make war.

That means we must thoroughly carry out our purpose of demilitarization, denazification, decentralization, decartelization, and reeducation of the German people. The same things must be ruthlessly done in Japan.

I shall never forget, sitting with Generalissimo Stalin in the Kremlin and hearing him tell me that the war we have just suffered grew out of our policy of leniency toward Germany after the last war, and of his fears that we are now making the same mistake about Japan. I shall never forget seeing him strike his fist upon the table in front of him and saying, with that resolute spirit which hurled the Nazis back from the throat of his country, "Never again must Germany and Japan be allowed to make war."

Obviously neither the Big Three nor the United Nations Organization should stop when we destroy nazism and fascism in Germany. We should also cut out the roots which have now reached into Spain and Argentina.

It is a larger subject than I can adequately cover here, but it seems to me that we cannot successfully accomplish this purpose of keeping Germany from waging war again unless we put under international control and detach from the Reich the Ruhr, and the Rhineland; unless we detach and set up Bavaria as an independent country, as it once was for a thousand years; and unless, following the suggestion of Sumner Welles, we divide into two parts the remainder of the country along historical divisions.

These severed parts of Germany could economically exist and the people in them enjoy a good life and a decent standard of living without Germany as such again having the unity and the character which would give it the power to make war. Mr. President, a nation which three times since 1870 has attacked its neighbors, the last two times engulfing the world in the maelstrom of war, has forfeited its right to be a nation until it has gone through an adequate period of penance and probation.

Of course, this division of which I speak can be begun or accomplished only when our occupation policies are carried out, and we are ready to bring Germany under a permanent peace treaty.

Second on the security agenda must be atomic power. It is senseless to think that there can be a stable and secure world as long as only a part of the major powers have the atomic bomb. It is folly to expect Russia to sit snugly by and not make every desperate effort to provide for its own security, this incalculably

dangerous and destructive weapon while other powers have it perfected and are producing bombs for their stock piles. There can be only a panicky atomic bomb race among the great powers if this question is not satisfactorily resolved.

It is impossible to measure the damage already done to world peace and security—and, I may add, to international confidence in the purpose of future America—by our failure to admit this obvious fact.

Moreover, though atomic power is potentially the greatest boon humanity has ever had it can never be developed to serve mankind unless it is finally disposed of as a threatening weapon of war, and kept safely out of military hands. For the military knew only one use of atomic power, and that is to use it for war and destruction. We need only to make the simple inquiry as to what would have happened in the world to the steam engine and electricity if they had been primarily developed as instruments of war, and kept by the military from the free and open channels of science and progress.

Let America, therefore, take the lead in proposing a resolution of this most dangerous of issues among the Big Three. I would prefer that we should first, before the convening of such a conference, after calling on Britain and Canada to join us, destroy every atomic bomb which we have, and smash every facility we possess which is capable of producing only destructive forms of atomic energy. Then we could go into the court of this conference with the cleanest of hands to talk about the future control of atomic power for the purposes of peace and outlawing it for war.

Of course, we should have stopped the whole atomic bomb production process on VJ-day. Our failure to do so has already not only precipitated suspicion and ill will, and many of the acts of provocation now being committed in the world, but a desperate atomic bomb race among the major powers is already on the way.

But it will not be imperative that we destroy our atomic bomb facilities before going to such a conference if we will solemnly offer to do so, if the other members of the Big Three will covenant to destroy all such facilities which they have, and if all of us will agree that the fullest access to all of our countries shall be allowed to representatives of the Security Council to witness in all our countries such destruction.

We should all have to pledge ourselves never to make any weapon out of atomic energy and to give representatives of the Security Council the most open and the freest right of examination of our facilities and research in this field at all times.

Our agreement to destroy our own bomb-making facilities must also be upon condition that all the present and future body of knowledge respecting atomic energy shall be freely poured into the international channels of science and become the common property and the newest servant of mankind.

To those to whom these suggestions may sound shocking let me say that there can be no great secret like this long kept

by anyone, and that the alternative to this suggestion is a deplorable atomic armament race and, in the end, war. Only if all nations have this knowledge, and all of us outlaw it, can there be any security for any of us against it.

Surely, when we can lift ourselves up enough to see atomic power in perspective, we must agree that if atomic energy is made a weapon of war, with the growing means of hurling projectiles and with further development of the atomic bomb which is inevitable, it can only mean mass destruction for us all.

On the other hand, if atomic power is employed as an instrument of peace it can lift the human race to heights of security, abundance, and happiness which would have seemed fantastic before its discovery. But we cannot just drift and expect security and stability in the world so long as we, Britain, and Canada hold the atomic bomb like a Damoclean sword over the heads of Russia and the rest of the world.

The next most important question upon the security agenda at the conference will be the joint occupation by the Security Council of strategic bases and areas of the world.

Mr. President, you can no more expect Russia to accept her confinement behind the iron curtain of military and naval bases, fleets and airforces of western European powers and the United States than you can expect her to take supinely her being shut in behind the curtain of atomic armaments.

Today, one of the essential causes which provokes the threat of war is the occupation of strategic bases and areas by certain powers and the exclusion of other powers. Indeed the major tension which exists today between Russia and Britain in the Middle East and the Mediterranean can be directly attributed to this fact.

Again, let the United States take the lead in proposing the joint occupancy by the powers on the Security Council of the strategic army, navy, and air bases held by any nation outside its own homeland. Each nation of course which now has treasured bases will feel that it is giving up an essential to its security. But if we all give up exclusive occupation and do it with a new spirit and a new attitude we will need them for war, and our security will be far better guaranteed than by exclusive possession and control in an armed and jittery world.

Britain and the United States might as well face this matter realistically. It is the worst kind of illusion and folly for us to believe that Russia, occupying one-sixth of the earth's surface and having one-tenth of the world's population—a people able, strong and brave—will acquiesce indefinitely in the mastery of every ocean and sea and every strategic area on the earth by our two countries, without striving to break that stranglehold.

Against the background of British and American domination of the strategic areas of the earth, to make a mountain out of Russia's demands in the Danubian is not only gross hypocrisy but an intolerance which smacks of international arrogance. On the other hand, if no member of the Big Three has any

thing to fear from either of the other two and we had the United Nations Organization with its Security Council really functioning, what danger would there be in the world for anybody?

There must have been many men of the American frontier who really thought there would never come a day when men could be safe without carrying their own guns on their hips or their own rifles in the crook of their arm. We all gave up our arms, yet we feel safer under a system of domestic collective security without them.

I realize how difficult is this matter, and yet I know how deadly is war, and the time has come for us to make an all-out attack on war and to destroy it.

Fourth on this agenda must be the implementation of the covenant of the Atlantic Charter that nations shall have equal access to the critical raw materials of the earth. For as long as oil remains a critical commodity in the waging of war and in the pursuits of peace, that covenant implies that Russia shall have fair access to the oil reserves of territories outside her own homeland, as do the other Big Two.

It is to be regretted that the oil treaty recently negotiated was not broadened to include Russia, instead of being limited to Britain and the United States alone. No doubt the reason Russia was not included in the treaty-making was because it concerned the oil of the Middle East, and Russia has been excluded from access to the oil in that area.

It is not necessary to remind you, Mr. President, how the oil in the Middle East is now held.

In Saudi Arabia, the greatest oil reserve in the world outside of the United States, the exclusive concessions are held by two United States companies.

In Iraq, British, French, Dutch, and American interests and a man who got the original concession and has a minority interest have exclusive control of all the petroleum reserves.

In Iran, the British have all the concessions for the exploitation of the extensive oil deposits found there.

Is it really surprising that the Russians should for a long time have been seeking oil concessions in the north of Iran, adjacent to the Russian homeland, and have encouraged the independence movements in that area if they were denied such concessions? We are not simple enough to believe that all of these concessions by foreign countries in the Middle East were procured without recourse to the tactics of power politics.

I wonder what our attitude would be if the powers of the world had sought and gained exclusive exploitation of the oil of Mexico, and the United States had been denied access to that area. Our own history is perhaps not free of diplomatic and military intervention for economic elbow room.

If we are to have peace, we must provide peaceful methods for nations to gain access to the strategic and critical materials of the modern world. Here again, let America, as it was one of the authors of the Atlantic Charter, become the firm advocate of this principle, and remove that friction which chokes the oil pipeline to the Soviet Union and the rest of the world.

United Nations Organization, but the peace of the world.

Fifth, upon this security agenda, must come the colonial question. For this question not only involves the question of raw materials, but it goes to the heart and core of democracy and freedom in the modern world. It is offensive to the living, and affront to the dead, that nations recently liberated from the Nazi oppressor by American blood and treasure should be made the prisoners of others.

Nations cannot expect to stand high, lofty principles in their pronouncements and violate democratic rights in practice.

We cannot say that the Atlantic Charter was intended for the west and not for the east.

The right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, by the solemn assurances of our own declaration, was not limited by God to any especially favored part of the world.

Surely, the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations Organization should become both the protector and the benefactor of the dependent or retarded peoples of the world. Every mandate awarded by the League of Nations should be revoked or assigned to the international control of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations Organization, if the mandated area is not ready for independence.

And here let me suggest that the tranquillity of the whole troubled Middle East can best be assured by every foreign power removing its forces and by placing Palestine under the Trusteeship Council.

Mr. President, it comes with ill grace from certain world powers whose troops are stationed in every nation from Egypt to Singapore to make a world conflagration out of the movement of a few troops a few miles into a neighboring territory to resist an oil monopoly which they enjoy. And if American foreign policy is made the scapegoat for such imperialism it is more stupid than I thought it possible for it to be.

Once the conflict of the powers over oil in the Middle East is resolved this great area can, with the aid of the Social and Economic Council and their own great and growing strength and resources, move into a new and larger life of their own.

Mr. President, I could recite conversations with Cabinet members all through the Middle East begging the American Government representatives to present to their Government their own aspirations for independence. It is a good idea to look around a little every now and then and see the sham and hypocrisy which sometimes appear from responsible mouths.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF COLLABORATION

I have spoken of security as the major subject on the agenda of the enlarged meeting of the Big Three. The second major subject must be economic collaboration among the Big Three.

Here America must lead or be the nation to suffer most. We have now dedicated ourselves to the only column in which democracy has a chance, which is the employment of the resources of

cannot have full employment in America, we cannot have the full use of our facilities in agriculture or industry, unless we have great markets all over the world. Conversely, the torn fabric of the world's economy cannot be repaired without our aid and support.

We know there cannot be peace, except upon a stable economic base in the world. Economic war will lead to a shooting war. But economic collaboration among the nations of the world will lead not only to peace but to prosperity.

For the United States, economic isolationism is as dangerous as political isolationism. To deny a loan for useful purposes reasonably within a nation's ability to repay, is as dangerous to the security of the United States as it was to deny a nation essential to our defense in war, lend-lease.

It is not a question of our being able to make a British loan, a French loan, a Russian loan, or a loan to any other power meeting reasonable conditions. We cannot afford not to make such a loan, for it is our goods which these loans eventually will buy, our factories they will keep in production, our workers they will employ, our farmers for whom they will provide markets.

Here again, America has the golden opportunity of all time, and here again, we must have broad vision and act with boldness.

What I have said primarily relates to our own well-being. Need I remind you, Mr. President, of how desperate is the plight of these friends and allies of ours beyond the seas, these hundreds of millions of people striving to live again like men? These many nations and peoples deserve our help in their struggle to rebuild their devastated lands and to contribute again the many things the world needs, and in our hearts we know that our people want to give help.

It is folly to think of rejecting the British loan. No businessman would refuse aid to his best customer going through a temporary crisis. A prosperous Britain is necessary to a prosperous world and a prosperous America.

And a loan to Russia is just as right as a loan to Britain. Stalin told me the Soviet Union would pay back any loan they received as they have repaid all their loans in the past and that they would use it to repair the damage of war and to raise the living standards of the Russian people, among the poorest in Europe.

They need such a loan to buy in this country the heavy machinery required to start their industries again, the farm machinery needed for their fields, the rolling stock for their railroads, the electrical equipment for their power plants, the machinery with which to open their mines and oilwells again.

To deny that loan because we fear Russia or hate communism means that we drive Russia to tightening instead of liberalizing her economy. To restrict instead of extending the liberties and the living standards of her people, and that we force her to the conclusion that we will never be her real friend, and her future must be made only through her own strength and her own separate way. Nor do we aid our own heavy industries and the workers in them by such blind

substitution of prejudice for reason. The leadership on our part in the field of economic collaboration will lead not only to our prosperity and our peace but to the development of the backward areas of the earth by enterprising businessmen from this and other lands and to lifting up the major part of the whole human family.

III. POLITICAL AND CULTURAL COOPERATION

Having at such a conference worked out the problems of security and economic collaboration, it will not be difficult to establish a working basis for enduring political and cultural collaboration among the Big Three and among all nations of the world.

Once we have removed the fear of war and the fear of want, knowledge and culture will flow in ever-expanding streams to all parts of the earth. Then the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations Organization will really begin to function and become the booster pump for the further extension of all human knowledge and skills, scientific and artistic. With the body of knowledge the human race now has, and favorable conditions for its expansion, the magnificence of the edifice we can raise above the human mind and spirit surpasses the imagination.

To those who say that such a conference and such a program outlined are impractical, I say they are the only practical prospect for a peaceful and prosperous world.

It will require, of course, a new order of thinking, a new attitude on the part of the governments of the peoples of these three great powers, and especially on the part of their representatives at such a conference.

To a great degree, there must indeed be new kinds of representatives at such a conference if it is to have the hope of success.

Such representatives must be men and women who dare, for the sake of peace, to make an all-out attack upon war, and the causes of war, and the agitators for war. Such men and women representing this Nation must be capable of protecting America's interests through the practice of enlightened selfishness, and they must always act under the compulsion that men never had a more solemn responsibility than they. There has never been such a penalty for failure, such reward for success, as faces such a group.

And such a conference cannot begin, and surely cannot succeed, without a new spirit on the part of our Government—executive and legislative.

And here let me speak to my friend, the truly able senior Senator from Michigan. Few, if any, men in all the land have had the influence upon recent American foreign policy he has had. The necessity of the collaboration by the minority party with the party in power to make possible an effective national foreign policy and the distinguished Senator's admitted leadership of his party in foreign affairs have given him an awful responsibility to his country and to the world.

If I speak candidly to him about the essential spirit of his policies, it is not in criticism. It is because the gravity of the occasion requires me to speak with

the greatest candor, for it is not his policy but the country's policy that is at stake.

It is pertinent to recall that the Senator from Michigan failed his country as a sentinel when the menace of Hitlerism rose and loomed upon the horizon. He either could not see or did not see that Hitler and nazism threatened the United States and the democratic world. Instead of lending his strength to the efforts of his President and his Secretary of State, he obstructed their efforts and made their work more difficult and dangerous.

He must himself shudder at what would have been the effect of the success of his policies in those dangerous days, as he stood against the repeal of the Neutrality Act and the passage of lend-lease.

As he admonishes Russia today, he may be sure that however fair he intends to be in his counsel, Russia will ever remember that he joined those who voted to make it illegal to extend lend-lease to Russia 3 months before Hitler struck her in 1941.

But, of course, no man in the Congress was more loyal to his country during the war than was the Senator from Michigan. But he will remember that he lent his great strength to resist reference to "an international organization" in the Connally resolution in 1943, the amendment providing for such reference having been offered by 13 Senators, among whom was the Senator from Florida. He must also recall that when the task of creating the United Nations Organization fell upon the Government, he was adamant in his insistence that it must be a compact of sovereign states with unimpaired sovereignty.

Such a principle of unimpaired sovereignty made it inevitable that the United Nations Organization could not function except upon the base of the unity of the Big Three. He cannot today in mid-stream reverse his course or change the creature which he helped to fashion.

The Senator from Michigan today is the most vigorous and powerful advocate of the newest form of isolationism—the exclusive possession of the atomic bomb by the United States, and the effective control of atomic energy by the military. I say to him that that policy is as dangerous to the eventual security of his country and the peace of the world, as his votes against lend-lease and against Russia's eligibility for lend-lease were in 1941.

I have not heard any statement—I could have missed it—from the able Senator from Michigan about the British loan or a French loan. Indeed I have thought him strangely silent on this subject, in view of the leadership which the country, as well as the Congress, attributes to him. I doubt, however, that there is any serious question about what his attitude would be toward a Russian loan.

Nor have I heard any statement from the able Senator in comment upon the "fraternal association" in arms proposed by Mr. Winston Churchill, which strikes, as many of us see it, at the very heart of the unity of the Big Three upon which the United Nations Organization was built and at the survival of the United

Nations Organization itself which the Senator so ably helped to build.

I have spoken, as I have said, with candor which I believe the gravity of the issue of peace or war requires. I have said what I have about the policies of the able Senator from Michigan, whom I am proud to call friend, because such a peace program as I have outlined, which in the very depths of my heart I believe to be the only real bulwark between us and war, will gain immeasurably by his support. I do not want the weight of his strength against it. With his opposition we might not succeed this time, as fortunately we did in the enactment of the preparedness program which President Roosevelt sponsored and which the able Senator opposed. The consequences of failure are too dire to contemplate.

Mr. President, it will be said that what I have proposed displaces the United Nations Organization, and you will ask, What of the coming meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations Organization which is almost upon us? My answer is, that unless there is held such a conference as I propose and that conference succeeds in restoring the confidence of the Big Three in each other by developing agreement on fundamentals, there can be no hope of success at the Security Council meeting.

For lack of unity and divisive antagonism among the Big Three on the pivotal questions will thwart and stifle the Security Council. If the Council attempts a solution by treating the symptoms of the disagreements and ignoring the root causes, it will find itself upon the rocks.

But on the other hand, if the Security Council is not permitted to become an arena for the exchange of epithets and recriminations, and if a genuine effort is made to restore unreservedly the unity of the Big Three, then the Security Council is equipped to go straight ahead with building the mighty new edifice of a new world.

The Big Three conference, therefore, is to pave the way, to supplement and support, and not to displace, either the objectives or the program of the Security Council or the United Nations Organization. For none more heartily favors the United Nations Organizations than I, no one appreciates more its necessity and its high purpose, no one yearns more eagerly for its unqualified success than I do. But I am raising my voice in warning against putting too soon a strain too severe upon this great hope of future peace without first insuring that the solid foundation has been solidly laid.

Those key problems solved, it is my feeling that the three great powers then being met together, could sweep quickly to solution of specific issues, lesser in significance but nevertheless real, within the framework of the United Nations Organization. The policies so worked out then could become the pattern for collaboration throughout all the United Nations.

I unreservedly support the United Nations Organization and have confidence in its success. But those who propose to thrust into the very forefront of the Security Council's pending discussions

these major conflicts among the Big Three without previous preparation and reconciliation among the Big Three, endanger the very life and future of the United Nations Organization itself. There are issues aplenty, arising out of the completion of the war and the wiping out of the Fascist-Nazi menace which require the full attention and action of the Security Council. If these are acted on in the context of Big Three unity, they will in themselves preserve that unity.

We told those who died in World War I that that would be the last war. We failed them. I will not say we betrayed them; I will say only that we failed them. Now, another generation has had to go to war, and many have died, torn out of the arms and hearts of loved ones. Many more have come back—the tragically scarred, the living dead—shut up where they cannot be seen. Many with the anchor of the mind gone. Many maimed and broken. Countless more with the pattern of their lives destroyed and hopelessness where there was once vibrant hope.

Is it not time that we began to pay our debt to all of them, that at long last we keep faith with them? And do we not owe it to the next generation and to those yet unborn to spare them from a similar fate? Is there anything that so much should bear upon the heart and conscience of this generation as the duty to stop war?

Ever since my trip last year through the devastated regions of Europe, I have been haunted by the grim vision of the destruction and death which confronted me wherever I went. I shall never forget, Mr. President, that little cluster of 800 graves of American boys who died in the bombing of the Ploesti oil fields far away in the dim recesses of the Carpathians. I shall never forget that little cemetery around Cassino, where American boys from far-away Texas went and never returned. I shall never forget Dachau and the murder factory.

I think the most awful thing I ever heard was the story of how 90 Russian officers were shot at Dachau. They were led out to a ditch that might hold the flowing blood, made to kneel on the edge of the ditch, and then were shot, each with a revolver in the back of his head. A man who was one of the stretcher bearers told me the story in the eerie darkness of that Dachau camp—how he moved one of the bodies into the chamber adjoining the crematory, and how he entered that large room, writhing with human beings, like worms. Immediately in front of him rose up the ghastly figure of a Russian officer who somehow had staggered to his feet, blood streaming down his face, with tousled hair, wondering whether it was this or the other world in which he found himself.

I can never forget the graves, the concentration camps, the murder factories, the maimed women and the little children, the hunger-ridden and the homeless I saw. It is a part of the indescribable horror of war.

Before us then, is the choice, war or peace, poverty or plenty, hopelessness or hope.

This decision were left to a free choice of the people of America, to the people of the Big Three, to the Russians whose peace was written in smiles and friendship when she said, "Amerikanaki" to them. I know what the decision would be. I know that more than all else in the world they pray for peace, and there is no price they can pay for it so dear to them as the sons and daughters, the loved ones, they would have to feed into the mouth of war.

If we could catch and feel the pulse of all the hundreds of millions affected by our decision, and if, searching our hearts, we strove only to do right, I know, too, what our choice would be.

I have faith that out of the unspeakable suffering of this war a new will for peace has burst forth and that those in places of authority have the opportunity to express that will and to make this dream of the centuries for a world of peace and plenty at last come gloriously true.

We may delay it; we may temporarily thwart it, but be assured the people's will for a people's peace will prevail.

If we delay and thwart temporarily that will by yielding to the siren calls of the selfish and the short-sighted, be assured we will not escape their wrath.

I have faith that there is in the hearts of men a new purpose and that at long last the hosts of the earth are marching forward in a new brotherhood in peace and plenty under God.

AMENDMENT TO FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (S. 1349), to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] for himself and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. ELLENDER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| Alben | Gurney | Murray |
| Austin | Hart | Myers |
| Bailey | Hatch | O'Daniel |
| Bell | Hawkes | O'Mahoney |
| Bankhead | Hayden | Overton |
| Barkley | Hickenlooper | Pepper |
| Bilbo | Hill | Radcliffe |
| Brewster | Hoey | Reed |
| Buck | Huffman | Revercomb |
| Bushfield | Johnson, Colo. | Russell |
| Capshaw | Johnston, S. C. | Saltonstall |
| Capper | Kilgore | Smith |
| Carville | Knowland | Stanfill |
| Chaves | La Follette | Stewart |
| Connally | Lucas | Taft |
| Cordon | McClellan | Thomas, Ohio |
| Donnell | McFarland | Thomas, Utah |
| Downey | McKellar | Tamm |
| Eastland | McMahon | Tydings |
| Ellender | Magnuson | Wadsworth |
| Ferguson | Maybank | Walters |
| Fulbright | Mead | Whelan |
| George | Millikin | White |
| Gerry | Mitchell | Wherry |
| Gossett | Moore | Wills |
| Green | Morse | |
| Gravely | Murdoch | |

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I offer two amendments to the Ellender-Ball amendment to the committee amendment to the pending bill. The amendments relate to the employment of children under 18 years of age by such companies as Western Union and others, the child employees of which are engaged principally in picking up and delivering messages. I ask that the amendments be read, printed, and lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3 it is proposed to strike out lines 10 and 11 and in lieu thereof insert the following:

(b) Section 6 (b) of the act is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply with respect to any messenger under 18 years of age employed principally in picking up and delivering letters and messages or performing errand services, if such messenger is paid wages at a rate not less than 55 cents an hour.

On page 3, line 2, before the period, insert a colon and the following:

Provided, That this subsection shall not apply with respect to messengers employed principally in picking up and delivering letters and messages or performing errand services.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendments of the Senator from Arkansas to the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. ELLENDER).

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I do not insist on a vote being taken upon the amendments today. I shall later ask that they be considered.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the Record a letter which I have received from the Secretary of Agriculture. The letter deals with the rider containing the provisions of the so-called Pace bill which it is proposed to add to the pending bill. I think it is important that all Members of the Senate have access to the letter.

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
March 14, 1946.

HON. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on
Education and Labor,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR: You have asked me for the comments of the Department of Agriculture on the possible effect of adding to the minimum wage bill as a rider the provisions of the so-called Pace bill (H. R. 754), which provides for including an allowance for all farm labor at wage rates paid to hired farm labor in the calculation of the parity index.

I desire to make my comments in two different categories. First of all, I will give you the general comments of the Department of Agriculture as to the effect of the Pace bill in any normal period of farming activity. By that I mean that I would like to consider the Pace bill completely apart from its implications in the present situation. Then I would like to point out some things which may be of interest to you and which, in my opinion, are closely to the arguments that might be made against

the inclusion of that bill as a rider on the minimum wage bill.

First of all, then, I give you these general comments as representing the viewpoint of the Department of Agriculture on the provisions of the bill without regard to current world shortages in grain and the present adjustment period of industrial wages.

Assuming that the Pace bill would not change the calculation of parity in any way except for the inclusion of the wage allowance, its enactment would increase parity prices by about one-third. At first glance, such an increase in parity prices might seem attractive from the farmers' standpoint. There are several considerations, however, which indicate that this may not be the case, that the enactment of the Pace bill might actually work against the farmers' interest. Some of these are:

(1) Parity prices as now calculated are an accepted standard for farm prices. The current parity formula has been of more value to farmers than any other formula or similar argument that has so far been advanced. Farmers and their representatives should rather carefully consider what they are doing before the current parity index is revised or substantially altered.

(2) The Pace formula calls for adding an allowance for all farm labor, including the unpaid labor of the farm operator and his family at some relative wage rate which must be a matter of judgment rather than statistical record. Parity prices as now calculated are designed to keep the ratio of prices received by farmers to prices and rates paid by farmers at the same level as prevailed in 1910-14. This purchasing power idea has been and will almost certainly continue to be of more value to farmers generally than a shift to some form of the cost of production approach. Prices received and prices and rates paid can be statistically measured but cost calculations for agricultural commodities depend almost entirely upon allowances which must be made for the farmers' own labor and the use of his own land and equipment and in the past at least such estimates have led to endless argument.

(3) Enactment of the Pace bill would currently result in a substantial increase in parity prices, but it would also give lower parity prices in periods of severe depression than the method now used. That is, farm wage rates go up further and down further than prices paid, interest, and taxes, with the result that parity prices would be higher when the labor situation was tight and lower in cases of depression.

(4) Enactment of the Pace bill would accentuate the relative disparities which already exist between the several parity prices. That is, the best argument for revising the parity index is for revisions which will bring the parity prices into better line with one another and the existing and prospective demand situation during the several years immediately ahead. A flat percentage increase in all parity prices will not remedy this situation.

(5) The real test ahead for farmers and the farm program is whether support price commitments can be successfully handled once the current food crisis subsides. As an average, farm prices were continuously below the parity level for the 20 years between World War I and World War II and as an average prices received by farmers have only been above the parity level for a short time during and following World War I and World War II. Farmers need a parity price goal which can occasionally be reached, otherwise they will discredit the parity standard and the support price activities which should be connected with it.

It is the opinion of the Department of Agriculture that it should be interested not only in the calculation of a theoretical parity but

also the manner in which such parity calculations are used. What farmers want is a sound support program which will assure them of reasonable prices over the years ahead rather than an inflationary whirl during the next 2 years, followed by a severe deflation and failure of the support price program. An immediate increase of 33 percent in parity prices would certainly lead to inflation and an effort to support prices for agricultural products generally at 133 percent of the current parity level would almost certainly wreck any general price support program as conditions return to normal. Perhaps parity prices should be revised and perhaps an allowance for hired wages should be included in such a revised index since they are actual cash costs, but there is no reason to believe that a 33 percent jump in parity prices and a shift away from the current purchasing power concept of parity is to the interest of the farmers, entirely aside from its effects on the nonfarm front.

Assuming that the Pace bill, H. R. 754, would not change the calculation of parity in any way except for the inclusion of a wage allowance for all farm labor, its enactment would increase the parity index, calculated from the base 1910-14-100 from 178 to 237 as of February 15, 1946. This would increase the parity prices of the principal commodities, such as corn, cotton, and wheat, by about 33 percent. In the case of fruits and vegetables, for which the parity base period is 1919-29, the index would be increased from 116 to 146, or about 26 percent. In the case of flue-cured and burley tobacco, for which the base is 1934-39, the index would be increased from 148 to 206, or about 39 percent. The following table compares prices received by farmers with parity prices as calculated at present and as indicated under the Pace bill.

Specified farm products: Base period average, prices received by farmers, present parity and parity calculated under Pace formula, Feb. 15, 1946

| Commodity | Base period average August 1909 to July 1914 | Feb. 15, 1946 | | |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | Prices received by farmers | Parity prices | |
| | | | Present | Pace formula |
| Wheat.....Bu. | \$0.884 | \$1.55 | \$1.57 | \$2.10 |
| Corn.....Bu. | .642 | 1.11 | 1.14 | 1.63 |
| Rice.....Bu. | .813 | 1.77 | 1.45 | 1.98 |
| Cotton.....Lb. | .124 | .2301 | .2307 | .2920 |
| Apples.....Bu. | .96 | 3.75 | 1.71 | 2.27 |
| Hogs.....Cwt. | 7.27 | 14.20 | 12.90 | 17.20 |
| Beef cattle.....Cwt. | 5.42 | 12.00 | 9.65 | 12.80 |
| Lambs.....Cwt. | 5.88 | 13.30 | 10.50 | 13.90 |
| Butterfat.....Lb. | .263 | .508 | 4.480 | 4.639 |
| Milk, wholesale.....Cwt. | 1.66 | 3.23 | 2.98 | 3.89 |
| Eggs.....Doz. | .215 | .326 | 1.268 | 1.474 |
| Tobacco: | | | | |
| Flue-cured.....Lb. | 1.228 | 4.369 | .336 | .472 |
| Burley.....Lb. | 1.222 | .234 | .320 | .457 |
| Comparable prices | | | | |
| Oranges, on tree.....Box | \$1.31 | \$2.13 | \$2.16 | \$2.66 |
| Grapefruit, on tree.....Box | 1.31 | 1.99 | 2.04 | 2.59 |

* Index on August 1909 to July 1914 base, calculated by giving index of prices paid, including interest and taxes, a weight of 68 and all farm labor a weight of 32; August 1919 to July 1929; August 1934 to July 1939, index of prices paid a weight of 68 and all farm labor 32.
 † Adjusted for seasonal variation.
 ‡ Season average, 1934-38.
 § Jan. 15, 1946.
 ¶ Computed under sec. 8 (b) of Price Control Act.
 †† Derived base price, 1919-29.

EFFECT OF PRESENT SITUATION
 The Department of Agriculture is most seriously concerned with the effect of the enactment of the Pace bill at the present

time. There are two principal reasons for this. One is that it is bound to have a depressing effect on the entire stabilization and price-control program, especially as it relates to food. The other is that it might have a very disturbing effect on the present program in which the United States, along with other exporting countries, is now engaged in an effort to relieve famine, starvation, and probable death among the populations of the world.

Why do I say that it would upset the stabilization and price-control program? The three great basic commodities—corn, cotton, and wheat—are currently at about the parity level and the enactment of the Pace bill would require that ceilings on these commodities be revised upward by about one-third since all ceilings under the price control law must be at or above the parity level. But if ceilings on these commodities are revised upward one-third, ceilings for almost every other crop and class of livestock would have to be adjusted upward in order to maintain a relative price structure about like the one now current. A new round of wage demands would, of course, be generated and the whole stabilization and price-control program wrecked.

Consider, then the other situation, namely the effect this might have on the shipments of meat, wheat, and food fats and oils to those nations and peoples who are now in extremely difficult situations as the result of the destruction of agriculture abroad during the war, the lowered productivity of land, the incidence of famine, the failure of a monsoon in India, and the droughts which have swept France and northern Africa as well as great sections of India and are reliably reported to have been the worst in 60 years. These unfavorable agricultural circumstances have given us a world deficit in importing areas of around 21,000,000 tons of wheat with a supply that possibly can be shipped from exporting countries which totals from eleven to twelve million tons of wheat. This country, with other exporting countries, is striving valiantly to bridge this gap as best it can. By designation from President Truman a National Famine Emergency Council has been appointed and a Famine Emergency Committee has set up headquarters within the Department of Agriculture to give guidance to this work. The Department itself has designated emergency food program managers in each one of the States and counties and is proceeding with steps in every county in the United States to conserve cereals, particularly wheat and wheat products, and to save food fats and oils in order that the most generous contribution can be made to the humanitarian purpose of supply food worldwide.

I think it entirely possible that the enactment of the Pace bill would have a disturbing influence. The Department of Agriculture is anxious that there shall be stable prices on commodities such as corn and wheat and that these prices only should be raised as parity as now determined may require and not in such a way as to encourage farmers to hoard their wheat and risk deterioration. As late as last December, the Office of Price Administration announced that there would not be further increases in the price of corn except in response to the legal requirements of the parity formula. In compliance with that, corn prices were increased 3 pennies a few days ago and that fact has induced some farmers to believe that the corn price, and even the wheat price, may go up some more and that possibly they would do better to hold on to their precious grains.

That is what we don't want to happen. We believe that grain prices will hold about their present pattern and that any further increases during this marketing season will be infinitesimal, if any increases at all are made. If, however, one of our legislative bodies should pass a proposal that would

unwisely offer substantial increases in the price of grain, we would naturally have to assume that the farmer would hold back his grain and decline to market it until final action had been taken by the other House and if action there was also favorable, there would be a further period of waiting until eventual action could be taken by the President on the bill.

Finally there is a whole field for doubt as to just how the provisions of the Pace bill might be applied and what final prices the Department would eventually calculate as meeting the requirements of this proposed legislation. The bill itself provides that parity for all agricultural commodities shall reflect "the cost of all farm labor (on the basis of the national average and including hired workers, farm operators, and members of the families of farm operators engaged in work on the farm, computed for all such labor on the basis of wage rates for hired farm labor), as contrasted with such . . . costs of all farm labor during the base period."

I have raised the question in correspondence as to whether or not this means the cost of all farm labor, or means farm-labor wage rates. There is a vast difference. If it means only the cost of all farm labor, what does it do, for example, to the price of cotton? Would the Department be justified in figuring the cost of farm labor as it relates to cotton in connection with those areas in our great cotton-producing States where the farmer uses a mechanical cotton picker along with all the other modern contrivances to lower labor costs in the handling of cotton? There are those who contend that with the use of the most modern machinery and with the thorough mechanization of a cotton plantation on a large scale, it is possible to reduce labor costs to a fifth of what they may be when the one-man, one-mule method is employed. If that be true, do you apply your Pace bill formula to the most mechanized plantation or to the smallest, least efficient cotton acreage? I do not say that the problem is insoluble, I merely say that it might be indefinite and that it might require months before the final determination could be made.

Without wishing to extend this letter too greatly, I desire to raise only one other question. The assumption of the Pace bill is that the present parity formula does not allow for changes in labor costs (cash or imputed) and that proper allowance for these costs may be made by tying the price of a unit to the price of an hour of labor. This rules out consideration of any increase in the productivity of labor. Actually, production per farm worker in 1944 was 98 percent higher than in 1910-14. The result was that while farm wage rates per hour increased 218 percent, labor costs per unit of product increased only 59 percent, compared with a 95 percent increase in farm prices. We must be careful that in trying to help the farmer we do not actually harm him.

The farmers of this country, through their organizations, know that the present Secretary of Agriculture has been spending a good deal of time in a discussion of the possible revisions of the parity formula. I have urged repeatedly that if the parity formula is to be changed it should be changed only after most careful study in which the farmers themselves participate. I know that one great farm organization has spent a tremendous amount of time in trying to study the effect of the Pace formula on the parity principle. I would think it would be of interest for the Congress, sometime in its consideration of parity revision, to go into the figures which this farm organization and others have developed. For example, we have some figures in the Department which we have not yet had an opportunity to check, but which indicate that even if farm wage rates were to be increased in parity at a weight of 25 per-

cent the effect of this figured back over the last 35 years, that in 14 of those 35 years inclusion of farm wages at 25 percent would increase parity prices; in 15 of the 35 years the inclusion of farm wages at 25 percent would decrease parity prices; and in 6 of the 35 years the inclusion of farm wages at 25 percent would make no change.

I do not set this figure as being scientifically provable. I merely suggest that with that sort of a preliminary showing it is important that any change in the parity formula, which has meant so much to the American farmer, should be made carefully after the most scientific, actuarial study of the effect of the modification upon the present farm price that the farmer will obtain, and upon what might happen to him in years of depression. The farmer, in my opinion, would not be so definitely wedded to a formula which has kept his income in periods of prosperity, but which dropped him further into the financial depths in periods of adversity.

I therefore would urge the Congress not to add the Pace bill as a rider to the minimum wage bill. I would urge that the Pace bill, if it is to be considered by the Congress, should be carefully considered by agricultural groups; should be the matter of most serious study by those groups; and should have thrown upon it the light of the most careful scrutiny by accountants and by experts in the field of farm prices. It should never be passed until the farmers of this country have a chance to say, and say clearly, whether they desire to have any tampering with a formula which has improved their lot by obtaining for them a measure of equality with other sections of our population.

Respectfully yours,

SECRETARY.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is engaged in an important meeting. The committees have important meetings scheduled for this afternoon; and I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

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

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

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, United States Army, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and

Ocell Wayne Gray, of Tennessee, for promotion in the foreign service of the United States of America, from foreign service officer of class 2, to foreign service officer of class 1.

By Mr. McKEELAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads: Sundry postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Lt. Gen. Edmund H. Gregory to be War Assets Administrator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed. Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, in connection with the confirmation of Lieutenant General Gregory, I ask to have printed in the Record a letter which I have received from Mr. Paul H. Appleby, Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1946.

My Dear SENATOR O'MAHONEY: Following your conference with the Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, members of my staff were requested to canvass opinions to determine whether enabling legislation is required to permit General Gregory to serve as War Assets Administrator on and after March 26, if confirmed by the Senate. It is our opinion, which has been concurred in by the Judge Advocate General and the Comptroller General's staff, that no additional legislation is necessary to enable General Gregory to accept the office of War Assets Administrator on March 26, or to permit him to receive salary as War Assets Administrator in addition to his pay and allowances as lieutenant general of the Army during the period March 26 to June 30, inclusive, and further, that his acceptance of the office of War Assets Administrator does not in any way jeopardize his status as an officer on terminal leave pending retirement from the Army, or his position as a retired officer of the Army, except that after June 30 he must elect to receive either his salary as War Assets Administrator or his retirement pay as a retired officer of the Army. This opinion is based on the following facts:

1. General Gregory went on terminal leave March 7, 1946, pending retirement from the Army June 30, 1946.

2. General Gregory is considered on active-duty status during the period of terminal leave.

3. Revised Statutes, section 1222, prohibits "an officer on the active list . . . from holding civil office," but this prohibition has been removed by Public Law 226, Seventy-ninth Congress, insofar as it applies to this case. Public Law 226, dated November 21, 1945, provides "any person while on terminal leave pending separation from or release from active duty . . . may enter or reenter employment of the Government of the United States . . . and, in addition to compensation for such employment, shall be entitled to receive pay and allowances from the armed services for the unexpired portion of such terminal leave at the same rates and to the same extent as if he had not entered or reentered such employment." The Judge Advocate General, the General Counsel of the Bureau of the Budget, and the Comptroller General's staff have all rendered informal opinions that Public Law 226 modifies section 1222 to permit any person leaving the armed forces to accept employment of the Government of the United States and to receive both compensations during the period of terminal leave and without in any way jeopardizing the officer's status as an officer of the Army. Under Public Law 226, General Gregory would remain on active status during the period of terminal leave and also be permitted to serve as War Assets Administrator.

4. 5 U. S. C. 432 permits retired officers to serve in an office to which appointment is made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. General Gregory's

nomination fills into this status after June 30, 1946, and such appointment does not change his position as a retired officer. 5 U. S. C. 432 permits a retired officer holding a civilian appointment to elect either his pay from the civil office or his pay as a retired officer when the retired pay amounts to or exceeds the rate of \$3,000 per annum. I have requested Mr. Latta of the White House staff to prepare a letter of nomination for the President's consideration revoking General Gregory's nomination to be effective on March 26, instead of upon his retirement from the Army.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Assistant Director.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, MUNICIPAL COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Brice Clagett, of Maryland, to be Associate Judge of the Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

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

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Herbert W. Christenberry to be United States Attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana.

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

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Raymond V. Bowers to be Assistant Chief, Research and Statistics Division, National Headquarters.

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

POSTMASTERS

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the postmaster nominations be confirmed en bloc.

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

THE ARMY

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the Army nominations be confirmed en bloc.

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

THE NAVY

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. HILL. I make the same request with regard to the nominations in the Navy.

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

THE MARINE CORPS

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Brig. Gen. Samuel L. Howard to be major general.

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

That completes the Executive Calendar.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified forthwith of all confirmations of today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

RECESS

Mr. HILL. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate stand in recess until tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, March 21, 1946, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 20 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Ray J. O'Donnell, of Ohio, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio, vice Byron B. Harlan, resigned.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERAL

Col. Martin Conrad Shallenberger, Infantry.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 20 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Lt. Gen. Edmund H. Gregory, to be War Assets Administrator.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, MUNICIPAL COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Brice Clagett, to be associate judge of the Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Herbert W. Christenberry, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Raymond V. Bowers to be Assistant Chief, Research and Statistics Division, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, with compensation at the rate of \$6,230 per annum.

POSTMASTERS

CONNECTICUT

Clara E. Snow, Wapping.
Orrin R. Bugbee, West Suffield.

ILLINOIS

Clarence M. Sullivan, Glen Ellyn.

IOWA

Mary T. Harper, College Springs.
Anna M. Eikenberry, Fertile.
Richard W. Carlson, Yarmouth.

VIRGINIA

Mabel W. Clements, Clayville.
Barron P. Didiaks, Glenallen.

IN THE ARMY

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To Finance Department

Capt. Maynard Norwood Levenick,

To Corps of Engineers

First Lt. Robert Duncan Brown, Jr.

To Ordnance Department

First Lt. Richard John Bastetter.

To Infantry

First Lt. VanCleave Parrott Warren.
Second Lt. Robert Stephen Mills.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Dwight Moody Young to be lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, with rank from March

1948, subject to examination required by law.

James Emile Graham to be major, Medical Corps, with rank from March 1, 1948.

Jay Franchel Gessel to be major, Medical Corps, with rank from March 1, 1948.

Aubrey L. Jennings to be major, Medical Corps, with rank from March 7, 1948.

James Richard Paul to be captain, Medical Corps, with rank from March 14, 1948.

Paul Cable Larnoe to be captain, Pharmacy Corps, with rank from March 12, 1948, subject to examination required by law.

Emerson Beery Taylor to be captain, Pharmacy Corps, with rank from March 12, 1948, subject to examination required by law.

Thomas Floris Criswell, Jr. to be captain, Pharmacy Corps, with rank from March 12,

1948, subject to examination required by law.

Woodrow Charles Herbert to be captain, Pharmacy Corps, with rank from March 22, 1948.

Paul Francis Crutshaw to be first lieutenant, Pharmacy Corps, with rank from March 21, 1948, subject to examination required by law.

IN THE NAVY

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY

To be assistant surgeons, with the rank of Lieutenant (junior grade)

John C. Ayers Carmelo C. Celestino
 Joseph S. Bower Robert F. Erhard
 Victor Y. Lindblade Edward J. Healey
 Robert L. Fleck Paul O. Sather

To be assistant paymasters, with the rank of captain

Robert E. Childers
 Robert R. Graham

To be assistant paymasters, with the rank of captain

Dan F. Appleby Josiah B. Hanneberger
 James A. Smith Eugene T. MacDonald

To be assigned

Henry A. R. Peyton

IN THE MARINE CORPS

Brig. Gen. Samuel L. Howard to be acting general, for temporary service, from September 28, 1947.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1946

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

O Lord God, Thou who didst come to open the prison doors and to set the captive free, we pray to be delivered from the limitations of narrowness and the lower spheres of life. Endow us with that outlook in which there is inspiration from Him who dwells above the storm, where is silence full of untroubled peace. O give us, a growing ardor, a more intense yearning for the clasp of Thy compassionate hands, that we may move together in the cadences of divine love, in whose ample folds the world may find rest. O God, open our eyes that we may see, our ears that we may hear the music of the spirit, and our hearts that we may gain victory over all things earthy. Blessed are they who hunger and thirst after righteousness for they shall be filled. O take for our sins the answer of Him who hung upon the Cross, and bring us to Thyself in peace. 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. Fraser, 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. 5400. An act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BROOKS, and Mr. REED to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also 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. 5071. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYNOR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. GURNEY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1821) entitled "An act to amend section 502 of the act entitled 'An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense,' and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, so as to authorize the appropriation of funds necessary to provide additional temporary housing units for distressed families of servicemen and for veterans and their families," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MURRAY, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. SMITH to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1354) entitled "An act to authorize the permanent appointment in the grades of General of the Army, Fleet Admiral of the United States Navy, and General in the Marine Corps, respectively, of certain individuals who have served in such grades during the Second World War."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5456) entitled "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the President pro tempore has appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWER members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the Departments and Agencies:

1. Department of Commerce.
2. Department of the Navy.
3. Department of the Treasury.
4. Department of War.
5. Government Printing Office.
6. Interstate Commerce Commission.
7. National Archives.
8. Office of Price Administration.
9. Petroleum Administration for War.
10. Selective Service System.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a resolution from the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Helena Aerie, No. 16, Helena, Mont.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to extend his remarks

in the Record and include a message from the American Legion with reference to granting terminal leave pay to veterans.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances and include newspaper editorials on the recommendations of the reorganization committee.

Mr. STEWART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a resolution from the Atoka, Okla., Lions Club.

Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial from the Chicago Times and one from the Chicago Sun, and a radio broadcast by Dr. Kirstenberg.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. MANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

TERMINAL LEAVE PAY FOR ENLISTED PERSONNEL

Mrs. MANKIN. Mr. Speaker, there is pending in the Committee on Military Affairs the bill H. R. 4051, a bill that would give to the enlisted personnel the same terminal leave rights as are now enjoyed by the officers. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS] has just been granted permission to extend his remarks in the Record on this matter, and I hope you will all read his remarks. The purpose of my speaking to you at this time is to ask you to sign discharge petition No. 23. This petition would permit this bill to come to the floor of the House. There are not yet enough signatures on the petition. This is a bill that is of vital interest to all the veterans of the United States, and I think this bill ought to come before us so that we may consider it.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE FOR CIVILIAN CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the Emergency Conference for Civilian Control of Atomic Energy has asked me to make an announcement this morning. This conference is composed of the major national organizations of church, labor, and consumer groups. They are having an all-day conference tomorrow

portant problem, and they are here meeting in the caucus room of the House Office Building at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at which Senator MARROW, of the Special Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, and Dr. HOGNESS, professor of nuclear physics at the University of Chicago, will address the assembly. All the Members of the House are cordially invited to attend. This is a bipartisan-sponsored meeting. Congressmen JUNG, LAFORETTE, and Mrs. DOUGLAS of California and myself have sponsored the meeting.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, the ugly shadow of war is creeping back into the hearts, minds, and speech of the American people at a time when we should—yes; must—be devoting all of our energies, our thoughts, and our planning to the building of that decent and peaceful world that so many have thought so much about, talked so much about, and fought for so hard.

I deem it the direct responsibility of the Members of this House—the responsibility of all public officials—to talk straight on this matter, and to give to the people the benefit of all available facts. Peace is our objective. Let us think peace, talk peace, and I believe we can build that decent world. Rumors of wars are unfounded, and most assuredly war is not imminent. It is not, I believe, at all probable. There is always a possibility for war, and there shall perhaps always be, for to this point in history mankind has not yet attained its full objective. The world is only emerging from its bloodiest and most crushing war. We have now reached that point where we cannot afford to succumb to weariness, but must summon new strength and courage and make our attack on the ultimate objective.

Mankind faces its greatest earthly trial, and we are engaged in that period of human relations testing whether or not men can live peaceably upon this earth. Less than success cannot be contemplated for the consequences of failure in the wake of atomic power are beyond the experiences of history. What is said here, fortunately, will little affect our future; what Americans, especially young Americans, think, and so think, do, and say may well herald the life of tomorrow. Time was never more inopportune for indecision, nor for parrotheaded utterances of words and ideas that have only a popular appeal to hungry emotions. The time is now for a sound philosophy, straightforward and decent. We cannot afford the luxury of personal, political, or national selfishness, intolerance, or short-sightedness. The immediate benefits and profits are much too costly to those who follow us, and must pay the bill.

...that groups and nations emerge from the dark, dark forests of war with a touch of emotional, moral, economic, and political hysteria. Our objective, a decent peaceful world is now only attainable, the way cleared by the blood, work, and sacrifice of many millions, not all Americans. Congress has, America has, and the world has the assurance of the President, Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and our great American commander, General Eisenhower, that talk of war at this time is absurd. Difficulties yes, but when we speak of international difficulties, we must remember how difficult it is for us to understand each other at home and to get along together and agree. We should talk of peace, we should think of peace, and work for peace. It is a subject we know very little about.

The history of civilization records that only three centuries have been relatively peaceful. During one of these, the nineteenth century, the great powers of the world spent only 20 percent of their time at war. In the period 1500 to 1940 A. D. there was an average of 42 wars per century and 550 battles per century. America has enthusiastically supported two wars during my lifetime. The last one has cost nearly a million casualties and several hundred billion dollars. It has touched every home, and its cost in human suffering is beyond mental calculation. We have given generously, unselfishly, and enthusiastically because we believe in a future, a future of organized governed international relations, in a decent and peaceful world. We can have that, or, we can have a future of bigger and better wars with the marvels of science prostituted to more successful death dealing. We have proved our powers of destruction, let us then prove our power of construction. But peace is not without a price, and the answer is as to whether or not we in America are willing to pay the price of peace, may well determine the course of future events. Perhaps you say it is foolish to question whether or not we are willing to pay the cost of peace. In terms of ordinary truths, what price can we expect peace to cost?

First. We must understand that the world is small and peopled with many millions of human beings who are not Americans but nevertheless are human, and their philosophy, thoughts, economy, and well-being inevitably affect us. Yes, I mean that to some extent we are our brothers' keepers. We must basically accept our responsibility to treat them as we would have them treat us.

Second. We must understand that years of teaching "isms" have deprived the people of many lands of the ability to think along decent lines. Their sense of values is warped. Until men have been educated to the point of decent reasoning, we must be in position to protect our hard and bloodily earned peace with power. We must support a strong Army, Navy, and Air Force for many years to come.

Third. We must understand that a world organization based upon the

...must be the means to settle out of disputes between nations. And we must understand that the basis of organization cannot be perfect. Neither can we, as Americans, expect to write it without regard for other nations. You see, we Americans like to feel we are the only ones who suffered in this war.

That thought alone is sufficient to breed other wars.

Fourth. We must understand that special interests, some businesses, and at times national interest, must be modified looking to a peaceful world.

You say your propositions are simple and easy. But when the program is started and so and so's business is hurt or endangered, he screams aloud and long, and says that we are not Uncle Sam but Uncle Sap, and he uses all his power to excite Congress and the people to enact legislation to place him in a safe harbor. He was patriotic in war, but he is not willing to pay the price of peace—it hurts his business.

I say the thousands of white crosses, the overflowing hospitals, the hundreds of thousands of gold stars, are evidences of hurt and sacrifice no business can ever equal.

I say that if some individual or business must be hurt to secure that there will be no more of war—it is a price worth paying.

Hungry people must be fed, countries restored to the end that they can be self-supporting. It will cost money. Many say it is not our responsibility, not our job. But you know that hungry, destitute, morally deficient people are not receptive to talk of peace and good government. I firmly believe America has the key to a peaceful world. We must not lower our standards of living to achieve this, but America must say to the Congress and executive department: "Carry on." We are ready to pay the price of peace—involving lowered trade barriers, international credit machinery, monetary stabilization, commodity agreements, relief and rehabilitation, control of cartels, and other measures which threaten our chances of a secure and lasting peace.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial from the New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

THE LATE MISS MABEL BOARDMAN

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon in the great National Cathedral all that was mortal of Miss Mabel Boardman will be laid to rest. It is very fitting that the Nation should honor this great noble and great humanitarian. I believe no man or woman in the world has ever received more eulogy, more appreciation than she for her surpassing work for humanity.

for those who may be injured and for those who suffered at home and abroad. In the eyes, Mr. Speaker, of this country and of the nations of the world, Miss Mabel Boardman has personified the Red Cross. Those who loved her and admired her will try to follow in her footsteps.

(From the New York Times)

MISS T. BOARDMAN OF RED CROSS DIES—LIFETIME NATIONAL SECRETARY SERVED WITHOUT PAY FROM ITS REORGANIZATION IN 1905—DREW UP HIGH STANDARDS—DREW UP LEADER, ADMINISTRATOR WAS DESCENDANT OF SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FOUNDER

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Miss Mabel Thorp Boardman, for many years national secretary of the American Red Cross, died tonight after an attack of coronary thrombosis.

FOETY-FOUR YEARS IN RED CROSS WORK

Florida Nightingale holds a high place in history for her ministrations to the wounded on the battlefields of the Crimean War, which are said to have been the beginning of all trained nursing, and the beginning too of the Red Cross idea. Clara Barton, during the Civil War, brought the idea of ministering to soldier wounded a little nearer to realization.

But it remained for Mabel Thorp Boardman, during 44 years of wholly gratuitous and unceasing effort, to implement the great love of humanity these pioneer women displayed by building the American Red Cross, while helping to lay the foundation for the International Red Cross.

Many countries have honored her with special medals. In the earthquakes of Tokyo and Messina, on the battlefields, in hospitals and prison camps of the First World War, during the Mississippi flood disaster, famine, depression-relief, the Spanish Revolution and in the widest-flung war in history, with its many complex and urgent human needs, she provided much of the organization through which America's generosity has most effectively brought mercy and relief to the points where it was needed.

HONORED AT HER RETIREMENT

At a testimonial luncheon in Washington on December 13, 1944, upon her retirement from the general committee of the Red Cross, she received a gold medal specially designed for the occasion. The citation accompanying the medal sums up her service and talents in official language:

"Inspire of the organization and administration of the Red Cross.

"Leader of men and women in the vision of the Red Cross as a national and international instrumentality of service.

"Practical idealist, tireless, loyal, wise, and constant. Possessed of many talents, she has devoted her life to one purpose—the American Red Cross."

Although even the Red Cross had no record of her age, she remarked in 1944 that she then was more than 80 years old.

Miss Boardman was born in Cleveland, the daughter of William Jarvis and Florence Sheffield Boardman. Her father's ancestors came from England in 1636 and settled in Connecticut. Her great-grandfather, Elijah Boardman, was a United States Senator from that State. Gen. John Mason, Colonial soldier and Indian fighter, was another Boardman ancestor.

Her maternal grandfather was Joseph Earl Sheffield, of New Haven, Conn., for whom the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University is named, because of the aid he gave to it.

STUDIED HERE AND IN CLEVELAND

She was educated in private schools in Cleveland and New York, and then studied and traveled in Europe. William Walter Phelps, minister to Germany from 1898 to 1902, had married her mother's sister, and the attractive young girl enjoyed much of

the work of the society she was studying. Her acquaintance with her family between Cleveland and Washington, and was doing similar work from summer to summer. Her records of the Red Cross during the Spanish-American War was being reviewed in Washington, and incorporation and national recognition for it were being recommended. Miss Boardman's name was included among the original incorporators, without her knowledge. This type of practical service appealed to her, and her interest in its needs started then.

By an official act of Congress in 1905 the society was reorganized and Miss Boardman became full-time secretary, the first and only employed, although she was not paid. Charitable at heart, and fervently patriotic, her intelligent ability was fired by these passions. She worked incessantly at her desk, first in a one-room office, and later in the War Department. Much of her time was spent traveling from city to city organizing chapters and branches, which eventually spread into every small and large community in the country.

INSISTED ON HIGH STANDARDS

The high standards which Miss Boardman insisted upon, both as to character of women volunteers and thoroughness of training, had much to do with the organization's fine record for efficiency. The emblem and the uniform mean as much to many American soldiers as the flag itself.

In 1913, when America was not too aware of the approaching war in Europe, the Red Cross planned its official headquarters building in Washington. With some Government funds and a larger amount raised by public subscription, Miss Boardman persuaded the executives to buy a site on Seventeenth Street NW. A beautiful marble memorial building was erected, dedicated to the services of American women in the Civil War. The building was completed in 1917, when this country's participation in the war was getting into stride, and the Red Cross was expanded to its greatest dimensions up to that time.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein a telegram, a letter, and a resolution.

Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and to include therewith an editorial from the Indianapolis Star.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include an article entitled "Past and Present."

Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include therein a copy of a speech made by the gentleman from Massachusetts, Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, on St. Patrick's Day in the city of Philadelphia.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, bearing directly on the good and important work being done by the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of

Representatives I want to give to the House and to the country a brief record of what the committee has done for the Nation between February 3, 1943, and January 31, 1945. It received 1,180 requests for information from the following agencies of the Federal Government and has answered them from the material under its control:

Committee on Un-American Activities, number of requests for information at room 350, Feb. 3, 1945-Jan. 31, 1945

| Government agency | No. of requests |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Alien Property Custodian | 8 |
| Civil Service Commission | 95 |
| Federal Bureau of Investigation | 19 |
| Federal Works Agency | 21 |
| Navy Department | 26 |
| Office of Price Administration | 3 |
| Office of Strategic Services | 31 |
| State Department | 157 |
| Treasury Department | 373 |
| War Department | 257 |
| War Manpower Commission | 2 |
| Total | 1,180 |

This list gives to the country some idea of the splendid work being done by that committee. I want the Nation and the Congress to know of it.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ADAMS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House today for 10 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

WAR SCARE

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Speaker, last night I heard a broadcast by Upton Close, who said in substance that President Truman was trying to create a war scare in order to get votes for his program of keeping America strong and helping England.

Where have we heard that one before? We heard it in 1938, 1939, 1940, and 1941 from the Communists, the Roosevelt haters, the pacifists, and many sincere Americans who misread the signs of the times. They did not want America to be strong; they did not want us to help England, and they almost succeeded in their purposes.

Today we find the same old alibi. They are saying again that we do not need military, naval, and air strength. They are insisting that we leave England to work out her own salvation no matter what methods she pursues and what effect it has on UNO, world peace, or any other problem.

In those earlier times I had to that alliance and that viewpoint from the outside. I am glad that I can do it here where the decisions are to be made.

I am for a strong world organization and a powerful America to help make that organization function. I am for helping England to get back on her feet so that we can have free exchange of goods, services, and ideas, with a consequent promotion of prosperity—the only really effective way to fight communism, which breeds on poverty and discontent. I would like to have Henry Wallace know that.

Let those who take a different view read again the prowar debates on these same subjects and ask themselves whether they wish to be lined up with the same forces which almost succeeded in making our country helpless and without any allies when the blow fell at Pearl Harbor.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks and include a newspaper article.

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

There was no objection.

[Mr. LATHAM addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's Record.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CAMPBELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a newspaper article.

Mr. FALLON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article from Service Stripe.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in four instances; in one to include an article from the Milwaukee Journal, in another an editorial from the Washington News, in another an editorial from the Washington Evening Star, and in the fourth instance to include some testimony made before a subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate on the St. Lawrence seaway.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

GIFT-LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I have heard much about being friendly to Great Britain. I want to be Great Britain's friend. I have no reason to be against Great Britain. But I want to say, first, last, and all the time, that I want to be for America, America first, with sea.

When the time comes that we are going to make a loan of \$2,750,000,000

to Great Britain, when we know that that loan is going to be a gift, if we are going to be honest about it, we ought to have enough manhood to stand here and say we are going to give them \$2,750,000,000. If you make a man a loan once and he does not repay it, he may come back and ask you for another loan. If you grant that loan the second time and he does not pay it, what are you going to do when he comes for a third loan? You are going to say "No." That is what I say to Great Britain now.

Great Britain can make a loan through the regular banking connections of the two Governments. She can put up collateral for the loan and you know it then will be paid as the usual bank loans are paid. She does not want that. Great Britain wants a gift. We have no money to give away. Our taxpayers now have more of a burden than they can stand. We only wreck our own country to help Great Britain with this gift. We cannot afford that; we cannot make the gift, as a Government, without jeopardizing our own stability. This we, as a Nation, should not do. I will not be one to wreck America for any country in the world.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Un-American Activities has given us some statistics today from the record of the State Department. I do not believe we could have 400 Communists in that organization. I do not believe in advertising this party and adding to their strength. I want to say that those members at least are not dues-paying members and no acclaimed Communists. They may at some time have expressed a belief in the interest of the common people. However, I object to the further advertising of the Communist Party on this floor.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY HOUSING FOR VETERANS

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1821) to amend section 502 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1945, as amended, so as to authorize the appropriation of funds necessary to provide additional temporary housing units for distressed families of servicemen and for veterans and their families, with House amendments, and on the amendments of the House, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. LANHAM, Mr. BELL, Mr. BOYKIN, Mr. MCGREGOR, and Mr. RODGERS of Pennsylvania.

THANKS OF CONGRESS AND MEDALS TO GENERAL MARSHALL AND ADMIRAL KING

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House Joint Resolution 211, honoring the thanks of Congress to General of the Army George C. Marshall and the members of the Army of the United States who have fought under his direction during the war; and providing that the President of the United States shall cause a medal to be struck to be presented to General Marshall in the name of the people of the United States of America, with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting words and insert "That the thanks of the Congress are hereby tendered to General of the Army George Catlett Marshall for his distinguished leadership, as Chief of Staff of the Army and as a member of the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the United Nations, in planning the expansion, equipment, training, and deployment of the great Army of the United States and in formulating and executing the global strategy that led to victory in World War II; and to the members of the Army of the United States who fought under his direction with such heroic devotion and personal sacrifice.

"Sec. 2. That the thanks of the Congress are hereby tendered to Fleet Admiral Ernest Joseph King for his distinguished leadership, as commander in chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations and as a member of the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the United Nations, in planning the expansion, equipment, training, and operation of the United States Navy and in formulating and executing the global strategy that led to victory in World War II; and to the members of the United States Navy, the United States Marine Corps, and the United States Coast Guard and to the members of the Reserve Forces who served under his direction with such heroic devotion and personal sacrifice.

"Sec. 3. The President of the United States is requested to cause gold medals to be struck, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, in General Marshall's and Admiral King's honor. When the medals have been prepared, the President is requested to present them to General Marshall and Admiral King, together with a copy of this joint resolution engrossed on parchment, in the name of the people of the United States.

"Sec. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sum as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution."

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution honoring the thanks of Congress to General of the Army George Catlett Marshall and to Fleet Admiral Ernest Joseph King and to the members of the armed forces of the United States who served under their direction, and providing for the striking and presentation to General Marshall and Fleet Admiral King of appropriate gold medals in the name of the people of the United States."

Mr. MAY (interrupting the reading of the amendment). Mr. Speaker, I am unanimous consent that the further reading of the amendment be dispensed with. I will make an explanation of just what the Senate amendment does and I am confident there will be no objection.

The only thing the Senate amendment does is to include in the provisions of the House joint resolution the Admiral of the Fleet, Ernest J. King, under the same terms and conditions as General Marshall. In other words, this resolution tenders the thanks of Congress and the American people to General George C. Marshall, General of the Armies and Chief of Staff during the war, and awards a medal to him in the name of the people of the United States, and through him as the General of the Armies and the Chief of Staff, to the men under him. The Senate amendment does the same thing with regard to Admiral King and the brave men of the Navy who served under him. Surely no one would grant to the leader of the Army, genuinely entitled thereto, and to his men, such deserved recognition, and withhold the same honors from the leaders and men of the other service like recognition.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this action agreeable to the other members of the Military Affairs Committee?

Mr. MAY. Yes; it is. I have consulted with them.

Mr. ARENDS. Yes; it is.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, my only objection is that they did not include a Congressional Medal of Honor to the greatest general of this war, George S. Patton.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TABER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include a newspaper article.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

THE SOVIET RADIO STATION IN THE PENTAGON BUILDING

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I read in the newspaper a statement that the Soviet radio station in the Pentagon Building has been granted a 3 months' extension of life. This is a three-band transmitter which transmits thousands and thousands of coded words between Washington and Moscow. Although the war is over, Under Secretary Acheson is said to have insisted upon this, notwithstanding there has been

heavy opposition in the War Department to the continuance of its operation.

It seems to me the operation of this station requires a thorough investigation on the part of the Foreign Affairs Committee. It is about time we found out whether those who are looking after our foreign affairs have their first loyalty to the interests of the United States.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to correct the statement of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GALLAGHER].

The gentleman from Michigan, who was criticized by the gentleman from Minnesota, at no time said that the Committee on Un-American Activities had stated there were 450 Communists in the State Department. What the gentleman from Michigan did say was that 450 agents of the State Department had called upon the office of the Committee on Un-American Activities in order to look into our files for one purpose or another. The gentleman from Michigan all the way through his remarks was stating that various agents of the Government had called upon the Committee on Un-American Activities to look into the files for the period from February 5, 1945, to date.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter from the American Legion.

Mr. BLACKNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial from the State Journal of Lansing, Mich.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a radio address he is to deliver over WMAL tonight answering attacks on the Committee on Un-American Activities.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

MEDALS OF HONOR

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, a few moments ago the House passed a bill authorizing medals of honor to be struck for that great leader of the American forces in the recent war, Gen. George C. Marshall, which I heartily approve.

Last June I introduced bills to authorize special medals of honor for Generals Pershing, Eisenhower, and MacArthur. These bills have been before the Military Affairs Committee since that time but I have been unable to get any action

that I received a letter from the chairman of the subcommittee considering the bills stating that it was not the policy of the Military Affairs Committee to pass on matters of that kind; however, since the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs is present and has presented the bill which was just enacted into law, I desire to ask that reconsideration be given to my bills which have been introduced because all of the other countries of the world have given Generals Pershing, Eisenhower, and MacArthur all of the honors of their country. I think they also are entitled to the highest honors that this country can bestow upon them.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

THE LATE HARRIS DICKSON

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, the relentless messenger that never tires and never wearies has again knocked upon the door of an outstanding American and a distinguished citizen of Mississippi. Harris Dickson, the noted author has been called to his eternal reward. He passed away at his house in Vicksburg, on last Sunday at the age of 77.

Many of you will remember Harris Dickson as the creator of Old Reliable in the Saturday Evening Post a few decades ago.

It has been said that Joel Chandler Harris, of Georgia, the creator of Uncle Remus, was the greatest folklore philosopher since Aesop.

We all knew and loved Irvin Cobb, of Kentucky, the creator of Judge Priest.

In their class was Harris Dickson, the creator of Old Reliable through whom he did more to present to the world the virtues, vices, and natural characteristics of the average Negro of the South than any other man of this generation.

We bid him farewell in his own immortal lines:

Its faith in the strength of the men who do,
And in the skill of the men who say—
That gives hope to each that all will reach
Home safely at the end of the day.

DOMESTIC RAISING OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 544 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2115) relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall

rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto for final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, later on I shall yield 30 minutes to my colleague from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. Speaker, this is not a very important bill to many Members; nevertheless it is an important one to certain sections of the country.

House Resolution 544 makes in order consideration of a bill, H. R. 2115, introduced by the hard-working gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER]. It provides for 1 hour of general debate and then the bill will be read under the 5-minute rule, at which time any germane amendments will be in order. The agricultural interests are all in favor of this bill which provides for transferring power and jurisdiction relative to fur-bearing animals from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture; not furs-fying but fur-bearing animals.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MAY. I am very happy to have the distinguished gentleman of the Committee on Rules allude to our colleague, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER], as being a very hard-working man. I would like to add that he is a very able and capable Representative of his district; that he is not only a hard-working man, but he is diligent and sternly on the job on behalf of his constituents.

Mr. SABATH. I did intend to say that, but the gentleman from Kentucky said it much better than I possibly could. He is all that the gentleman says he is, and I know that he is beloved and appreciated by all of us here for the splendid service which he is rendering to the country. Not only has he appeared before the Committee on Rules urging and pleading for the passage of this legislation, but the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] has also appeared in favor of the rule and the passage of the bill.

Many of us do not know much about fur-bearing animals, but this is a new industry in this country, and I think it should receive all the cooperation and aid that we can give it. I concede that I do not know about all the fur-bearing animals that are described, and the authority for that will be transferred to the Department of Agriculture. I am familiar with the value of hares, and I suggest to those gentlemen and others that they should immediately breed more hares because of the value not only of the meat, but of the skins. Consequently, I congratulate those who are interested and who I hope will bring about a situation that will improve the breed and also the quantity and quality of these rabbits or hares. I know that in many sections of the world hare meat is a specialty and is recognized as the finest meat, even preferable to the finest lamb or young goat meat. So I feel that this legislation, though it may appear to be of no great importance to many of us, will be

of real benefit to the entire Nation, because it may be the medium which will overcome the shortage of meat within a few years; a shortage from which we have been suffering at times.

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

If I may be permitted to make an observation I will do so. Yesterday the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] criticized the former Vice President, the present Secretary of Commerce. Personally, I think Mr. Wallace is a splendid gentleman, an honorable, honest, and sincere man. Though I have the utmost confidence in him, I cannot quite agree with all that he has proposed, because I think the course he suggested will not be necessary. The gentlemen he has criticized I know are Democrats and will again join with the party which should be dear to them, because they were elected on the Democratic ticket and by right should cooperate with the party of which they are members to bring about that unity and cooperation which will be helpful to them as well as to the entire Nation.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. Why, of course I shall. Mr. COX. I think the gentleman from Mississippi has been wasting a good deal of ammunition, for when I go out hunting I never cook my gun at a sparrow. As for myself, I would pay absolutely no attention to the speech of a dunce like Mr. Wallace.

Mr. SABATH. That remark is unfair. Surely he is not a dunce and any man who takes him for one aims badly. I know the gentleman from Georgia is a good huntsman and goes gunning very often. He may be capable of bringing down a lot of game; but none will be as big and brave as that he has just shot at; and not all of his aiming and sniping can bring this game down. But I hope that he and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and others will forget that statement of the Secretary of Commerce, and not give others the opportunity to criticize and call attention to what he referred to as a "coalition." May I not urge, and I do urge, most sincerely, that we forget our differences and cooperate more harmoniously as the party entrusted by the American people with guidance of our national destinies in this hour of supreme responsibility for the world's future; and let us strive for world-wide peace, which, however, must require peace at home.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman is not speaking in order on this resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. SABATH. I feel that all these fur-bearing animals that are provided for include perhaps many other animals that are not included in the bill. And, of course, Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the educational possibilities—it is well known that rabbits multiply rapidly. I do not know whether the gentleman from Illinois is familiar with all of the many fur-bearing animals we have in this country because they do not seem to be designated specifically. Of course, there are a great many of them. Some of

them are dangerous and many of them are not fur-bearing animals. But they are not included in this bill so I would not delude the Membership on that score.

In conclusion, may I say that this legislation is not aimed at giving any additional great power to the Secretary of Agriculture who is a capable and able gentleman who will I know assume the additional duties in a manner satisfactory to the gentleman from Utah, the gentleman from California, and all others interested in helping the development of an industry which I know will benefit the country.

With that statement, Mr. Speaker, I conclude my discussion of the rule, having confined my remarks, as I always do, to the rule which is before the House for consideration, though I cannot resist the temptation at times to deviate from the subject under discussion to enlighten the House on matters which I believe are timely and of importance.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time and now yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, there is no objection to the adoption of the rule on this side of the aisle.

Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2115) relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2115, with Mr. OUTLAW in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is a very simple matter. I regret that we have been compelled to take up the time of the House on this bill. We endeavored to have the bill passed by unanimous consent but were unable to do so, and this is the only method that we can pursue. This bill proposes to do two things, and two things only. First, it defines and declares certain fur-bearing animals as domestic animals and declares that the raising of such animals constitutes a farming and agricultural pursuit. Secondly, all the functions of the Department of the Interior with relation to the raising of such fur-bearing animals are transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.

As the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] stated, perhaps this is not such an important bill, but it has more importance than many Members may realize. The raising of domestic fur-bearing animals and rabbits is practiced in every State of the Union and in some

States it is a major agricultural pursuit. Such States, for instance, as Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. There should be no opposition to this bill. It comes from our committee with a unanimous report. It simply provides for the two things I have mentioned. I do not know that there is any opposition to the bill.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. VURSELL. I have been receiving quite a number of letters from people in my district who raise rabbits. All of their letters express the desire for a higher tariff rate on the importation of competitive articles from other countries. This bill does not touch that in any way, does it?

Mr. GRANGER. No, it does not, except indirectly. I think the gentleman is talking about Angora rabbit wool?

Mr. VURSELL. Yes.

Mr. GRANGER. Of course, this bill would have the effect of declaring that kind of a rabbit or the raising of that kind of a rabbit to be an agricultural pursuit. It would help in that direction, because it would have a standing with some department and would be an agricultural pursuit.

Mr. VURSELL. Because of your interest in this matter, I thought you would know if there is any other bill pending before the House or any committee now that has been introduced for the purpose of raising the tariff on rabbit wool. Frankly, I ask that question for the purpose of securing information.

Mr. GRANGER. I will say I have had some inquiries similar to that which the gentleman has received. There is a bill that was offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE] that would do what the gentleman is asking about.

Mr. PITTINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. PITTINGER. Has there been any criticism of the way Mr. Ickes or some of his subordinates conducted the Department of the Interior with reference to these fur-bearing animals? Is that the reason for the transfer?

Mr. GRANGER. No. I have heard no complaint whatsoever.

The House will remember, of course, that prior to the departmental reorganization that was effected several years ago this agency was in Agriculture. Under the reorganization program it was transferred to Interior, and it has been there ever since. Even so, the people who are administering this act think it could be administered just as well in the Department of Agriculture. At the same time, they are satisfied with it where it is in the Interior.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I think this is a very commendable piece of legislation, and it will have my unqualified support. I am wondering why, in enumerating the list of fur-bearing animals, the beaver were left out?

Mr. GRANGER. This bill is confined solely to domestic fur-bearing animals.

DOMESTIC FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Mr. WHITE. The beaver is left out.

Mr. WHITE. It would be very easy to go into the business of raising beaver. I notice you have muskrats in here, and they have practically the same habits.

Mr. GRANGER. They are entirely different.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

The beaver is in an entirely different field. This bill does not contemplate going into the field of wildlife whatsoever. We want to take domestic animals that are in captivity, that are farming activities, and put them in the Department of Agriculture, and leave wildlife and fish and deer exactly where they are.

Mr. WHITE. I am in favor of the gentleman's position, but I cannot distinguish between beaver and muskrats, when you talk about wildlife. If one can be domesticated, why not the other?

Mr. GRANGER. Well, beaver are not muskrats are. They are real farming, as any other farming activity is carried on.

Mr. WHITE. Would the gentleman be willing to accept an amendment to include beaver, to be left discretionary with the individual, of course?

Mr. GRANGER. No; I would object to that.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I would like to point out that the language of the bill mentions specifically certain fur-bearing animals, and says, "all other fur-bearing animals raised in captivity for breeding or other useful purposes." In other words, the criterion that the bill sets up is the question of whether the animals are raised in captivity.

Mr. GRANGER. As far as I know beaver have not been raised in captivity.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I want the gentleman to know that I appreciate the great amount of work he has put in on this particular measure. I believe it is an important measure. I rose to my feet to bring out what the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] has stated, that I believe the answer to the question raised by the gentleman from Idaho is found right in the bill as written.

Mr. WHITE. I may say to the gentleman and to the House that State game wardens are profiting by going in on private land, trapping the beaver, and making a regular business out of it. I do not know why the farmer who pays taxes on his land and supports the place should not be permitted to raise some beaver if he wants to keep them in captivity.

Mr. GRANGER. There is nothing to prohibit anyone from doing that very thing if they want to under this bill if they are raised in captivity and are domestic animals. That is very clear.

WOLVERTON of New Jersey

Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. I want to emphasize what the gentleman has already said and what was so well stated by the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS]. I believe the statements of these two gentlemen answer completely the objection that has been made by the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE], in that the bill reads "and all other fur-bearing animals raised in captivity."

Mr. GRANGER. Yes.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. If the beaver in which the gentleman from Idaho is interested are raised in captivity as these other fur-bearing animals are, then they certainly come within the provisions of the bill.

This bill which is now before the House has real merit in its effort to establish a new and rapidly growing industry. The raising of domestic rabbits for the production of fur and as a highly nutritious meat has become an important branch of American agriculture. The producers of rabbits are farmers, like poultry farmers and other producers of livestock. Therefore it naturally belongs in the Department of Agriculture.

It is an industry rapidly increasing in importance in the district I represent as well as in many other parts of the country.

I hope the bill will have the favorable support of the House.

Mr. GRANGER. I think the bill entirely covers that. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ALMOND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. ALMOND. I am heartily in favor of the bill, but I wish to be sure I understand one portion of it. As I understand, this does not involve the creation of any separate bureau or agency to administer the functions of the bill, nor does it involve any appropriation.

Mr. GRANGER. The gentleman is correct; it does not create any additional agency or require any further appropriation; in fact, the committee went to the extent of ascertaining from the Department of Agriculture what their practice would be if this legislation were passed. We were given the assurance, and I think rightly so, that the activity simply would be taken over and it would not cause the creation of any new bureau or require any additional appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. GILLIE. I believe this is a rather important bill. The people in my district are very vitally interested in this transfer because we have one of the largest fur-bearing industries in my district. We are particularly interested in rabbits. We have a great many growers there. Some of them have as many as 100 or 150 hutches of various kinds of rabbit.

I wish to support this bill, and my folks back home are very much interested in this bill. Inasmuch as it will not require any extra money or further appropriation to make this transfer I am heartily in favor of having this bill passed just as it is.

Mr. GRANGER. I thank the gentleman and I hope the Committee will pass the bill without much debate.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER], author of this bill, has made a very able presentation of the material body of this bill and has clearly stated its provisions. I cannot see why there should be any objection to this measure, because of the rapid growth of this industry in the past few years.

Mr. Chairman, something has been said about rabbits. There was testimony presented before our committee that last year in one county alone in California there were produced \$6,000,000 worth of rabbits. That has become a great food industry, therefore it belongs under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

There has also been mentioned the production of Angora rabbits because of the wool, which is like the wool of the Angora goat, for which there is quite a market in this country. May I say to those gentlemen who have referred to some kind of a tariff, that there should be some protection for these growers, and I agree with them, but this is not the time or place upon which we should attach any such tariff measure.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, one of the reasons for this bill being before us this morning has not been mentioned as yet. That is the small-farm or truck-garden owner in many places throughout this Nation has gone into the production of rabbits not only for fur but for food. What we had in mind was to transfer this activity back to the Department of Agriculture so that these folks who need information as to the way to feed and care for these fur-bearing animals can get the information through the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, I do not represent the city of Denver, in Colorado. That is District No. 1. However, my district does completely surround the city of Denver, coming up to the city limits of Denver on all four sides. It is probably the only congressional district in the United States completely surrounded by another congressional district. I get hundreds and hundreds of letters every spring, some throughout the year, inquiring as to how to care for and make money out of these rabbit hutches. The Department, in my opinion, has issued very fine bulletins on this subject, which gives some very excellent information on how to feed and how to care for rabbits.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. HENRY. Is it not true also that most all of the people raising fur-bearing animals in this country favor the legislation that we are attempting to pass here today?

Mr. HILL. That is exactly right. Those folks who are producing fur are in favor of this bill. Mr. Chairman, let me add further that we are going to have a considerable number of boys return from this war, many of whom cannot do the active, hard work necessary to take care of a poultry ranch. However, in many instances they could take care of rabbit hutches.

I would like to impress upon the Members of the House this morning that it is important this little change be made so that these veterans may get the necessary information from the Department of Agriculture in connection with the care of these animals. We have in my State fur-bearing ranches at this time producing fox and other fur-bearing animals, and, in answer to the gentleman from Idaho, who referred to beaver, may I say that our State fish and wildlife organization is now promoting plans to start experimental farms in connection with the production of beaver fur. This bill would classify those under domestic fur-bearing animals.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SPRINGER. It is the intention, as I understand it, to make this bill apply to all kinds and types of fur-bearing animals which are mentioned and which are raised in captivity for fur and other purposes?

Mr. HILL. As I understand this bill, as soon as you take over a fur-bearing animal and raise him in captivity, then he immediately comes under this bill. In other words, as soon as we begin to grow and produce them in captivity they come under this bill.

Mr. SPRINGER. Under the provisions of the bill as written I do not believe the gentleman is going to attain just that result.

Mr. HILL. What change would the gentleman suggest?

Mr. SPRINGER. For instance, in lines 6, 7, and 8 it provides that:

For, rabbit, mink, chinchilla, marten, beaver, muskrat, karakul, and all other fur-bearing animals—

I think the comma ought to come out and it ought to be replaced following the word "animals." Then those particular animals will apply to those in captivity for breeding and other purposes, and I think then you will accomplish the purpose you intend.

Mr. HILL. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think the legislative intent should be very clear that it is the purpose of this bill to transfer to the Department of Agriculture and to designate as domestic animals only those animals which are raised under domestic conditions on a farm by a

farmer, and that the criterion to be established is the circumstance under which the animal is raised rather than the type of animal that it is.

Mr. HILL. That is entirely correct. I am sure that the gentleman in charge of the bill would have no objection to an amendment which would satisfy those who question what this section means.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. Of course, I am in favor of this bill, but I want to express the hope that the passage of this bill will not be an incentive to the organization of a number of these silver-fox farms or rabbit farms, or what have you, for the simple reason that the raising of silver foxes a few years ago developed into one of the worst rackets in the country. There were a number of them in my district. Corporations were organized; stock was sold. For instance, the man who owned the stock would own a pair of silver foxes, and then he used to receive a certain part of the increase as well as the proceeds thereof. This bill is intended to help the honest-to-God farmer who wants to raise these animals, but it should not be made an incentive for racketeering companies to prey upon the people, especially the veterans, in selling them stock in fur-bearing farms.

Mr. HILL. I thank the gentleman from Michigan. I might say this, that some good has come out of what the gentleman complains of. At our State agricultural college we have a department that conducts experiments and has been doing work on fox fur farming for years, and some fine results have been obtained.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. GILLESPIE. I understand some of the producers of Angora rabbit wool have expressed a preference that this industry stay under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior. Of course, this is a new industry and is developing rapidly and is a line of endeavor that is attracting many of the returning servicemen and I think it should have every protection possible. It is an infant industry in every sense of the word and should have protection against foreign competition.

Mr. HILL. I would say this to the gentleman from Colorado that this Angora rabbit wool raising industry is just in its infancy. In my home town of Fort Collins we have a man who has been spending most of his time in introducing and working with the boys and girls in that part of Colorado in promoting the Angora rabbit wool activity. They are doing quite well and feel their opportunities in this field are growing rapidly.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. Contrary to what the gentleman from Colorado was stating to the gentleman, the mail I have received on this Angora-rabbit wool proposition is that the growers want this activity transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. I think the gentleman is mistaken on that.

Mr. HILL. I think the gentleman from Utah is entirely correct. The letters I have had from the Angora people are along this line. They are afraid that after the war is over we are liable to have the Japanese going back into the producing of this Angora wool. They had a corner on it for many years. The producers seem to think that if we could get a little tariff for their protection we might be able really to develop an Angora-rabbit-wool production activity in this country that would really be quite an industry.

Mr. GRANGER. Of course, the matter of the tariff does not enter into this legislation at all.

Mr. HILL. No; nor could it be a part of it.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. May I say that my own mail, which is rather heavy from the producers of Angora wool, has been universally in favor of this transfer. It seems to me quite apparent that from the point of view of the interest of the producers of a so-called agricultural commodity of that kind their best interest lies in their being in the Department of Agriculture and having their product considered an agricultural product.

Mr. HILL. The gentleman from California is entirely correct, because even in this Angora rabbit wool production the rabbit itself is a real food product after the wool has been plucked from the rabbit.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. GIFFORD. They have the benefit here of the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. Will they not also have the benefit of the lending agencies such as the Production Credit Associations? Is not that somewhat the motive behind it?

Mr. HILL. The rabbit industry is so small and so inconsequential from the standpoint of borrowing money that most of these boys and girls and the veterans who wish to get into the rabbit business do not need to borrow any money from anyone.

In closing, may I say that I am supporting this measure 100 percent. I hope no one objects to it. We do not need to consider the matter further. This activity should have been kept in the Department of Agriculture in the first instance. I hope everyone will support this measure.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I was in part responsible for preventing this bill being considered on the Consent Calendar. My objection to the bill is that we have passed a reorganization act giving the President power to reorganize the executive branch of the Government. It is a good act. It is the best act of its kind we ever passed. I can qualify as a competent witness because I have been on every reorganization committee in this House for the last 18 years.

Yesterday we passed a bill setting up an agency having to do with loans and credits to farmers, the service rendered to those engaged in agriculture. There was not a line in that bill that provided anything the President could not do under the powers we granted him in the reorganization act. There is not a line in this bill that the President cannot do under the powers we gave him in the reorganization act.

The Biological Survey was at one time in the Department of Agriculture, until the Fish and Wildlife Service was created in the Department of the Interior. At the last hearing we held before the Committee on Conservation of Wildlife, of which I am a member, it developed that there are seven agencies of the Government performing functions that properly belong to the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Biological Survey, of the Fish and Wildlife Service, is the one that is rendering service in connection with this industry. I know it is growing. I know just as well as you do that this industry is expanding, and it should expand. But I think we should let the President of the United States reorganize his own branch of Government now that we have given him the power, and not be passing legislation of this character.

In response to the gentleman from Colorado, let me say that I receive just as much mail as he does from people desiring information in reference to raising fur-bearing animals, including rabbits.

I do not have the least trouble in securing the literature desired from the Fish and Wildlife Service. It takes a little longer now because the office is temporarily located in Chicago, but when it was located here you could get that literature in 24 hours or 48 hours at the most. I see no reason for the passage of legislation of this kind, when the President has the power to put the agencies where he wants to put them. He can put it in the Department of Agriculture if he desires. I maintain that, although these animals are raised on the farms, there is no reason why the Fish and Wildlife Service cannot give the people the information. The fact of the matter is that you will either set up a biological survey in the Department of Agriculture to handle this matter or the Department of Agriculture will have the Fish and Wildlife agency service this department.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. Of course, the gentleman knows that this bill would not in any way interfere with the reorganization program of the President. If this

program is wrong, the President has ample opportunity to correct it before it becomes law and he has the authority to reorganize the departments even if this bill does become law. The gentleman mentioned that there was not anything that the President could not do. Here is something that the President cannot do. On page 2, line 1, after the enumeration of these fur-bearing animals, the bill states that the Congress of the United States declares the raising of them to be an agricultural pursuit. The President cannot do that.

Mr. COCHRAN. What difference does it make if they are declared to be agricultural pursuit or some other kind of pursuit? That is not going to have anything to do with the price or the raising of the animals.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. HENRY. If this is good legislation, what is the difference if we pass it as we are attempting to do here or wait for the President to act?

Mr. COCHRAN. Why do you not give the President the time to act; and if he does not act, then consider the bill?

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ALMOND].

Mr. ALMOND. Mr. Chairman, I have studied the report on this bill and have studied the bill very carefully. It seems to me to be a very salutary piece of legislation. It calls for no appropriation and creates no new department or bureau, but merely transfers jurisdiction of this work from the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture in order that this growing and important industry may have the benefit of the splendid facilities that the Department of Agriculture now has to administer to its sound and progressive growth. I cannot understand why it has been referred to as a minor piece of legislation. I think it is vital legislation. One important matter that suggests itself to my mind specifically is with reference to the prevalence of the disease among wild rabbits in the South known as tularemia. The wild or game rabbit will soon be extinct. The husbandry of domestic rabbits is growing rapidly to be a very vital and important industry in this country. It will open up new avenues of opportunity and sources of income for the assistance of many people who can raise rabbits on their farms. The Department of Agriculture has facilities with reference to the propagation of these animals as well as information to help people raise them in a healthy condition. This is a great industry and can be put on a high level. I think the legislation is important and I hope it passes.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALMOND. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. I have received a large number of communications from veterans who desire to engage in this business. I am certain the gentleman

from Virginia has also received a number of communications on that subject.

Mr. ALMOND. That is true.

Mr. SPRINGER. This measure merely transfers this from the Wildlife Division of the Interior Department to the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. ALMOND. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. SPRINGER. I think that would be a very wholesome act in respect to the administration of this particular business.

Mr. ALMOND. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Almond) has again expired.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Byrnes).

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to prolong the discussion of this legislation. The thing I cannot understand is why it should be necessary to discuss the matter at all. It seems apparent on its face, certainly it is apparent to any person who has any acquaintance at all with the raising of fur-bearing animals, that it is an agricultural activity, and therefore the only proper, sane, and sound place for it to be is in the Department of Agriculture.

Statements have been made to the effect that it is an infant industry. Certainly it is an infant industry, but it has already reached proportions where in some sections it constitutes a very real and important part of the agricultural economy of the State. That is true particularly in the State of Wisconsin, where even in its infancy this industry has reached very astounding proportions, and constitutes a very big factor in the agricultural economy of that State.

I hope this legislation will be enacted. I certainly do not feel that the argument presented by the gentleman from Missouri, namely that because the President has been granted the power to reorganize, therefore we should not act, goes to the merits of this legislation. This reorganization is necessary. It is advisable and meritorious. Therefore, there is absolutely no reason for waiting just because the power to reorganize has been given to somebody else. It should have been done long ago. It certainly should be done now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Byrnes), has expired.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Larcade).

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Chairman, no doubt you all know that Louisiana is the largest fur producing State in the United States, and my district is the largest muskrat producing district in the United States. I have submitted the bill under consideration to the Commissioners of Conservation of Louisiana, and other interested parties in my district. They have no objection to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. Voorhis).

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, this is a very important measure to a significant group of American farmers. It is a very logical measure, as has been said by a number of Members, and there is not any reason why there should be the slightest question about its passing.

The gentleman from Missouri made the argument to the effect that we passed a reorganization bill and should leave the matter to the President. Even though we have passed a reorganization bill, if Congress knows a certain move is right and is the sound course to pursue, we should go ahead and do it. I see no reason why we should wait for a very uncertain possibility that the President will transfer this work from one department to the other.

The whole purpose of this bill is very simple. The purpose of the bill is to get certain government services to a branch of Agriculture, which are now under the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, over into the Department of Agriculture where they belong.

In my section of California the raising of domestic rabbits has become an important industry. During the war it was one of our major sources of meat. It is so today and will continue to be. In one year, in 1945, 4,000,000 animals were marketed in Los Angeles county alone, with a value of \$6,000,000 for the meat alone, without regard to the value for the fur. The men who produce these animals are farmers, just exactly like poultry farmers and other livestock farmers. One gentleman asked the question as to what difference it makes whether these animals are described as domestic animals, and their products as agricultural products. I can answer that it makes all the difference in the world.

To a farmer, the services of the Extension Service and other services of the Department of Agriculture are of extreme importance, and for one group of farmers to be shut out from the possibility of having the advantage of those services just does not make good sense.

I wish to read one short paragraph from the California Rabbit Magazine, which, of course, speaks for this industry. It reads:

The rabbit industry is rapidly becoming one of the larger meat-producing businesses in this section of the country. It is probably the largest fur-producing business and the only short Angora wool-producing industry we have. Compared with other agricultural industries, the rabbit business has no more right being in the Department of the Interior than the Coast Guard has. Why should an industry that produces food and clothing be put under the same head as snakes, turtles, skunks, and fish?

That is the way our people feel about the matter.

Mr. BROOKE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. BROOKE. I wish to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that in the old WPA days the Government went as far as to consider the trapping of wild muskrats in Louisiana a farming industry, and I think properly so.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I agree with the gentleman.

I have in my hand a petition signed by several hundred rabbit producers all over these United States. This petition is in support of this bill. I have all kinds of correspondence universally in support of the bill. Last summer I attended the State convention of rabbit producers in my State, which convention was unanimously in support of this legislation.

The research work that is carried on in the field of domestic animals is carried on by the Department of Agriculture. It ought to be a saving to make this transfer. A great deal of that research work is carried on using these very animals as subjects for it; and why in the world should we not have in the Department of Agriculture the services to farmers who are encompassed in this bill?

The Farm Bureau Federation has indicated their support of the bill. We made a couple of amendments to the bill in accordance with their suggestion.

The Grange is in support of the bill and has so testified. All the other farm organizations as far as I am aware are in support of this bill.

Legislation such as this as a matter of fact should have been passed even before this. I want to say for my part that I appreciate very deeply the interest that the Members of the Committee on Agriculture have taken in the bill, the hard work that the author of the bill, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. Granger) has done; and I know that the farmers who will be affected by the bill and who hope for its passage would want me to say that to the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Gillespie).

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, the production of Angora rabbit wool is comparatively new in the United States, although it has been carried on in Japan and Europe for a number of years. My own State of Colorado is particularly well adapted for the growing of this wool because the average altitude of that State is the highest in the United States and the cool nights cause the rabbits to grow heavy pelts, and while the yield for a single rabbit is low, the price of wool is very high. This is a line of business that can be engaged in successfully by men who are partially disabled and is being eagerly sought after by returning veterans.

I have had many letters from veterans stating that they want to engage in the production of Angora rabbit wool and are asking that a tariff be placed on this commodity to protect them from cheap Japanese or European importations. One letter I received, reads as follows:

Denver, Colo., February 22, 1946.

DEAR SIR: We are writing you at this time asking your full cooperation on passage of bill H. R. 5368, the taxing of Angora rabbit wool and yarn coming into this country from foreign trade.

The Angora rabbit is becoming big business in this country, and it can stay big business providing we can get this bill passed, but we cannot compete with foreign wool.

I am an ex-serviceman having met with an accident after leaving the service, losing all four fingers from my right hand, which makes me want to become more and more independent. We believe the Angora rabbits give us this chance and many, many veterans of this last war, providing we can get this bill passed.

Mr. and Mrs. CLEM L. FARR.

This is a sample of many letters I have received. H. R. 5308 has been introduced by the Honorable CLYDE DOYLE, of California, for the purpose of affording such protection and I hope when we come to that bill that the request of these returning veterans, as well as thousands of others, engaged in this new and infant industry will be taken into consideration.

(Mr. GILLESPIE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I know of no further requests for time and ask that the Clerk read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of all acts of Congress, Executive orders, administrative orders, and regulations—

(a) fox, rabbit, mink, chinchilla, marten, beaver, muskrat, karakul, and all other fur-bearing animals raised in captivity for breeding or other useful purposes shall be deemed domestic animals;

(b) such animals and the products thereof shall be deemed agricultural products; and

(c) the breeding, raising, producing, or marketing of such animals shall be deemed an agricultural pursuit.

Committee amendment: Page 1, line 3, after the word "of", insert "classification and administration of."

The amendment was agreed to.

Committee amendment: Page 1, line 3, after the word "regulations", insert "pertaining to—"

The amendment was agreed to.

Committee amendment: Page 2, line 4, after the word "animals", insert "or their products by the producer."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SPRINGER: Page 1, line 7, after the word "karakul", strike out the comma; and insert a comma after the word "animals" at the end of line 7.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I have just offered will, I am certain, clarify and lend material assistance to the pending bill, H. R. 2115. The bill, in its present and original form, in lines 6, 7, 8, and 9, on page 1, would create confusion as to whether the legislative intent is to limit "all other fur-bearing animals" to those "raised in captivity" or as to whether the provision "raised in captivity" will apply to those fur-bearing animals which are specifically mentioned in that portion of the pending bill. I am confident that much confusion would develop if the bill should be passed in its original form, and without the insertion of the amendment which I have offered. That very uncertain condition, which would doubtless create confusion in the future, should be corrected now, and for the purpose of entirely clarifying and mak-

ing specific and certain. This very material question, I have offered the amendment in line 7, page 1, to strike out the comma following the word "karakul", and to insert a comma after the word "animals" at the end of line 7, and with the adoption of that amendment all of the animals named in subdivision (a), on page 1, including "all other fur-bearing animals" will be controlled by the provision, which follows "raised in captivity." This is, as I understand from the members of the subcommittee having this measure in charge, the express intention of both the subcommittee and of the full committee upon this subject. That intention being that the fur-bearing animals which come within the provisions of this bill must be those which are "raised in captivity for breeding or other useful purposes shall be deemed domestic animals." My amendment will clarify this measure and make certain the intent which is here desired.

Mr. Chairman, I am happy to have the opportunity to support this measure. Quite recently I have received many communications from returning veterans and from the people in the district which I have the honor to represent, all of whom desire to engage in the business of producing fur-bearing animals. It is my considered judgment that the transfer of this particular item of business from the fur-bearing animal section of the Department of the Interior to the Agricultural Department is both desirable and expedient. As a matter of fact this particular business, which relates to those animals raised in captivity and which are deemed to be domestic animals, should properly come within the purview of the Department of Agriculture. To all of us, I am certain, this transfer will meet with entire approval and unanimous endorsement.

May I compliment the members of the subcommittee for bringing before the House this measure which is so desirable, and which will be found to be wholesome in the future. Especially I desire to compliment the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. JOHNSON], and the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL] for the splendid work they have done in connection with this legislation, and for their painstaking efforts in presenting this legislation to the House. They have rendered an outstanding service in a worthy cause.

Mr. Chairman, it is my hope that the amendment which I have offered will be passed, thereby clarifying this measure and making clear and certain the intention of the committee, and that this measure will be passed by the unanimous vote of the Members of the House. I am confident this legislation, when enacted into law, will be found to be helpful and very beneficial.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, this is a desirable amendment and the committee will accept it.

The amendment was agreed to.

Messrs. SPRINGER, GRANGER, and HILL, asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITE: Page 1, line 7, after the word "karakul", insert the word "beaver."

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, if we are going to enumerate the animals to be domesticated, those that can be propagated, I suggest that beaver be included also. I live in a country where beaver had practically become extinct, but now are gradually increasing, having been fostered by the State and Federal Governments, and through protective laws, have become rather plentiful.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SPRINGER. Does not the gentleman believe that the language in line 7, page 1, reading "and all other fur-bearing animals" includes the beaver?

Mr. WHITE. That is subject to interpretation by the wildlife and game people. There is a question whether beaver is included.

Mr. SPRINGER. But beaver is a fur-bearing animal.

Mr. WHITE. Beaver is a fur-bearing animal, yes, and it ought to be propagated in these United States.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Is beaver grown in captivity?

Mr. WHITE. They can be grown in captivity just the same as muskrats.

Mr. COOLEY. Maybe they can, but are they?

Mr. WHITE. That is a question. I believe they are grown in captivity. I do not know whether they are grown commercially or not, but I see them in parks, zoos, and in a great many other places.

Mr. COOLEY. Are they grown for commercial purposes?

Mr. WHITE. They are out in my country. Out in Idaho last year a farmer trapped 60 beaver under the auspices of the State and he got \$38 as his share for each of those beaver. If there is anything that should be propagated and anything that will boost the fur trade it is the beaver pelt. I contend that the way should be opened for the farmers of this country to maintain their land and to raise these beaver, domesticate and propagate them for fur purposes. That is the object of my amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. I am not arguing with the gentleman whether it would be a good or bad thing. I was wondering what the present situation is with reference to the growing of beaver in captivity.

Mr. WHITE. If there is any merit to this bill at all, then there is merit in the amendment I have offered.

Mr. Chairman, beaver produces some of the most valuable fur that we have in the fur trade. If we are going to propagate fur-bearing animals at all it seems to me we should not exclude one of the most valuable animals we have in our country. I do not see why the committee cannot accept the amendment. It only inserts the word "beaver," and if anyone wants to propagate beaver I do

not know why the bill should be referred to them.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that my amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. Chairman, in the first place I doubt whether or not the amendment is germane because this bill deals exclusively with those animals that are now raised in captivity and those animals which are domesticated; furthermore, the language of this bill would take care of the situation that the gentleman from Idaho enumerates, in that it applies to fur-bearing animals in captivity. If, as the gentleman suggested, the time should come when beaver are raised in captivity they would come within the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the Committee will reject the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WARR].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 2. (a) All the functions of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, which affect the breeding, raising, producing, marketing, or any other phase of the production or distribution, of domestically raised fur-bearing animals, or products thereof, are hereby transferred to and vested in the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) Appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations, or parts thereof, which the Director of the Budget determines to be available for expenditure for the administration of any function transferred by this act, shall be available for expenditure for the continued administration of such function by the officer to whom such function is so transferred.

(c) All records and property (including office furniture and equipment) under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior used primarily in connection with the administration of functions transferred by this act are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect 90 days after the date of its enactment.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. COOPER] having assumed the Chair, Mr. OUTLAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2115) relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, pursuant to House Resolution 544, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5671) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, and Mr. DIRKSEN.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record in two different instances.

Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter.

Mr. LAFOLLETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the Record immediately following the address of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOBAN], who has a special order this afternoon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, Maj. John R. Walsh, former Chief of the Intelligence Branch of the Persian Gulf Command of the United States Army, is writing a series of six articles, which are being carried in the Washington Post, on the disturbing situation in the Middle East. The first of these articles appeared in the Washington Post on March 17, entitled "Russian Aims in Middle East Are Revealed by Old Events." I think this historical background should be of very great interest to the people of this country, and I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include this article.

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

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] is recognized for 20 minutes.

THE SUGAR SITUATION

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, a number of persons have spoken or written to me

reference to the shortage of sugar prevailing throughout the United States. I think perhaps I have been an object of special attention due to the fact that I am from Louisiana, a sugar-producing State. I do not, however, represent an area which grows sugarcane or produces beet sugar, but I have made, to some extent, a study of this situation. The statement I make today is in an effort to clear up the reasons for the shortage of this universal household commodity.

There are certain definite reasons for our shortage of sugar today, none of which is connected with Government operation. I believe that the Members of Congress and the people of the United States are entitled to know these reasons; and if you will give me your attention for a few minutes, I will quickly outline them and explain in detail as far as my time will allow.

In the first place, sugar could not suddenly become plentiful, like gasoline and steel, when the war ended. Peace brought no relief to this problem because the sugar backlog usually stored up in this country was all gone, sources of supply lost, and it takes months to plant and harvest the cane and beet crops. To increase processing facilities it takes even longer, especially with existing shortages of essential material.

Before the war, we consumed in the United States about 6,800,000 tons of sugar a year. That means a little more than 100 pounds per person per year. We obtained this sugar from the following sources of supply before the war:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Cuba | 1,800,000 |
| United States beets | 1,600,000 |
| Philippine Islands | 1,000,000 |
| Hawaii | 850,000 |
| Puerto Rico | 800,000 |
| United States cane | 429,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 50,000 |

Now what has happened to our sources of sugar? Where has it gone? Why are we short today? Here is the answer, briefly stated, so that everyone in the United States can fully understand:

In the first place, the Philippine supply of 1,000,000 tons was completely and suddenly shut off on Pearl Harbor day and we have had nothing since. Reports tell us that we can expect no sugar from the Philippines for another 2 years. Many of the mills are damaged or destroyed, no crops have been planted, and the outlook is very discouraging.

The next largest loss in our supplies came from beet production in our own country. This area normally produced about 23 percent of our prewar sugar consumption. During the war, sugar-beet growers were faced with a shortage of labor. It is well known that the sugar beet is one of the heaviest labor crops on the farm. Naturally, faced with a shortage of labor, the farmer preferred to plant crops where the labor requirement was less. Also, other foodstuffs were needed as well as sugar beets. Many farmers diverted beet acreage to other crops and it is difficult to say that they did not contribute just as much to the war effort by producing beans, potatoes, and so forth, as they would have had they produced sugar beets. In my opinion,

tion, many farmers went into the cattle-raising business. The farmers lost a large proportion of their young men to the armed forces and others entered the war industries, such as shipyards, airplane factories, and others.

Puerto Rico suffered in 1943 and 1944 through a drought and our inability to ship fertilizer to the island in 1942 and 1943, due to a shortage of shipping. The 1946 Puerto Rican crop should be back to prewar levels or even better.

Hawaiian sugar producers had cane fields requisitioned by the armed forces and converted into airports. Mechanized equipment was requisitioned. Labor was lost to the armed forces and to defense work in the islands. Despite this, their production dropped less than 15 percent from prewar levels.

Louisiana and Florida cane production has fluctuated at around or better than prewar volume. I am proud to say that the growers in these areas have made valiant efforts to increase production but have also been hindered by insufficient labor. The production in Louisiana has been increased, however, almost one-quarter, I am told, above prewar production.

Cuba has been our principal source of supply during the war and has been able to increase its production substantially. During the war years Cuba cooperated by selling its crop to us at reasonable prices. The 1945 crop outturned about three-quarters of a million tons less than had been expected, due to a hurricane and severe drought which reduced the crop. Although negotiations for the 1946 Cuban purchase have been more difficult, because of certain demands being made by Cuba as to its future share in the United States market, nevertheless, a contract is ultimately expected to be concluded. In the meanwhile, shipments of new-crop Cuban sugar are coming forward on an agreement, and the lack of a final contract is not affecting our supplies.

Although production in all areas during 1946 will substantially exceed the production of 1945, there will not be any more sugar actually available due to the fact that stocks in the United States and its supplying areas on January 1, 1946, were about 400,000 tons less than January 1, 1945. Stocks are now at a minimum and consumption must come from production.

Many remarks have been made on the floor of this House recently charging bungling and mismanagement by the Department of Agriculture of the sugar problem. It was recently stated that the Government price fixers have used the excuse in 1943 and 1944 that the dire shortage was due to lack of ships to bring sugar from Cuba and that this statement was not true. The statement is 100 percent correct as, during those years, there was always extra sugar available in Cuba but, due to severe losses in shipping tonnage by submarine activity and the requisitioning of further tonnage for military purposes, there were so few ships available to move sugar from Cuba that it was necessary to inaugurate a so-called ferry system of moving sugar from Habana by barges and tug to Florida ports and the shipment

sugar from there by rail to United States consuming areas.

It has also been stated that millions of pounds of sugar went to waste in Cuba. This is also incorrect. No sugar went to waste in Cuba although it is true that during the years of shipping stringency a limited amount of blackstrap molasses had to be ditched as further storage space was not available. This product is a byproduct of sugar manufacture. It should be remembered that in that period tank steamers were at a premium and those available had to be used for the movement of petroleum products to our armed forces and our allies.

It has also been stated that there has been recent delay in shipment of sugar from Cuba due to the insistence by the Commodity Credit Corporation that it would pay only 3.10 cents per pound for 47,500 tons of 1946-crop sugar to be shipped as replacement of a similar quantity of 1945-crop sugar loaned by Commodity Credit Corporation to Cuba for local consumption needs. I am sure that no reasonable person would dispute the issue with Commodity Credit Corporation when it is known that the purchase price of sugar loaned to Cuba was 3.16 cents and that, certainly, the Cuban Government should return it at the same price despite the fact that the price for 1946 sugar is 3.675 cents per pound. There has been no disagreement with the Cuban Government on this point.

It has also been stated that Great Britain is offering Cuba 9 cents per pound for sugar, and that this act has some bearing on our difficulties with Cuba. The truth of the matter is that Great Britain has not offered any price to Cuba but will share in our purchases under the recommended allocations of the Combined Food Board, as has been the case in each of the war years.

Now, let me discuss the second large group of fundamental reasons for our sugar shortage. I refer to the great increase of nonfood uses of sugar. For the first time in the history of our country sugar went to war for other purposes besides food.

These new nonfood uses made great inroads in our sugar supplies. From 1942 to 1945, inclusive, 1,600,000 tons of sugar were converted into an invert sirup to be used for the production of industrial alcohol for the rubber and explosives programs.

During the war all the sugar we could lay our hands on was subject to allocation by the Combined Food Board. This meant that we could not take for ourselves all the sugar that we could find. This Board allocated a fair percentage to our allies, especially Russia and England. Next, lend-lease got its share of the total and UNRRA now is being taken care of.

Our prewar average consumption in this country was about 160 pounds per person per year, but the armed forces jumped this to almost 180 pounds per soldier and sailor. With all of these situations developing, it is a wonder that our people were provided for as well as they were in regard to sugar. Again, let me call attention to the fact that the reasons I have given in the second group for our shortage of sugar were not

caused by any of the agencies of Government.

There has been exceedingly close cooperation between most of the units of the sugar industry, including the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute, and the Department of Agriculture. I have mentioned the problems of the producing areas and I might add at this point that the cane-sugar refiners on the east, Gulf, and west coasts also suffered with labor problems and irregularities of ship arrivals as well as wartime regulations and handicaps, but, in spite of these handicaps, managed to handle the raw sugar supplies from offshore areas so as to assure a reasonably steady flow of refined sugar to the consumers of this country. At present, the amount of sugar available for consumers in the United States is less than 70 percent of their prewar use. We are now in the period of greatest crises in sugar supplies, but the prospects are for a gradual but steady improvement in the situation.

Naturally, there have been complaints about insufficient supplies of sugar, charges of mismanagement and bungling and, unquestionably, mistakes have been made; but where programs are so large, so complicated, and so difficult of administration, it is not strange that some mistakes have been made. The Department of Agriculture has had to face a most difficult job in trying to obtain by production and assembly the tremendous tonnage of sugar needed by our people. Perhaps no other work in the agricultural field has been as complicated and as difficult as has been this program; and we who sit here in this House of Representatives should know and understand some of the problems which vexed the Department of Agriculture in its long and hard struggle for badly needed sugar supplies.

I do not wish to conclude without saying a word on behalf of our good friend and former colleague, the Secretary of Agriculture, Clint Anderson. He is devoting himself to his duties as a member of the Cabinet with the same sincerity, diligence, and drive which was characteristic of his work here as a member of the House of Representatives. I have met him a number of times since he has become a member of the Cabinet; and I believe the country and this Congress appreciate the fact that he is setting a magnificent example of industry and sincerity in high Government position during this most critical period of reconstruction.

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield to my distinguished colleague from Louisiana.

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. Notwithstanding these various severe handicaps the farmers of the country were faced with, I think the gentleman would like to know that Louisiana increased its prewar production of sugar over 25 percent during the war period.

Mr. BROOKS. I think the gentleman from Louisiana will fully agree with me that they are entitled to the applause and commendation of the country for the magnificent effort they made in spite of these handicaps.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

1946
Mr. BROOKS. I yield to my distinguished friend from Tennessee.

Mr. PRIEST. I just wanted to say that I feel certain the House will appreciate the contribution being made by the gentleman from Louisiana in clearing up some of the misapprehensions in connection with the sugar situation.

I also have had some letters, but I have not been able to answer them as accurately as I feel I can after the gentleman has concluded his very fine statement.

Mr. BROOKS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I wish also to express my appreciation for the information that the gentleman has brought to the House.

What is the total consumption of this country normally?

Mr. BROOKS. Normally, about a hundred pounds per person per annum.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. And what is our production annually, normally?

Mr. BROOKS. For the entire country?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. For the entire country, and you might include our possessions.

Mr. BROOKS. I think our production would normally be about the same as the figures I have given.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. How much are we short in our production as compared with our needs?

Mr. BROOKS. Our shortage is due to a number of things.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I know, but I say, normally, how much are we short?

Mr. BROOKS. We are at the lowest ebb in sugar stocks now.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The gentleman does not understand my question. How much do our consumptive needs exceed our production?

Mr. BROOKS. I do not have the exact information which the gentleman wants. The difficulty there is that if we do obtain more sugar we are in a situation where others are stripped of sugar likewise. The over-all picture is not particularly attractive to our present needs.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I was not making any effort to question the gentleman's statement at all, but I was asking, for my own information, how much we were usually short in our production over our consumption.

Mr. BROOKS. I yield to my good friend from Louisiana who represents the Sugar Bowl of the State of Louisiana.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I have been through that and was very, very much impressed.

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. The production of sugarcane in the United States, which is largely centered in Florida and Louisiana, reaches about a million tons of sugar per year, which is about 15 percent of the entire production. The beet-producing section of this country produces about 22 percent. That would give approximately 37 percent of the consumption.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. What I was trying to get at was how much we depend upon foreign countries for our sugar.

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. Our production is about 37 percent, normally, of our consumption. So the difference would be the percentage we would be dependant upon other countries for.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. You have not included in that our foreign possessions, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines?

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. The Philippines produce about 800,000 tons of sugar yearly.

Mr. BROOKS. We are certainly short from the Philippine Islands. That constitutes the bulk of what we are short.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. What I was trying to get at is how much we have to get from other countries in normal times.

Mr. BROOKS. That is just what I have told the gentleman. In normal times we get close to a million tons from the Philippine Islands.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. But that is our own possessions. I was trying to find out what tonnage we were dependant upon other countries for.

Mr. BROOKS. In normal times we get our sugar from Cuba and Puerto Rico and the other sources which I mentioned, which are either ours or very close to this country.

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. I think the gentleman is making an excellent statement. He is explaining the reasons why this shortage exists. They are facts that are generally known. But what the gentleman does not quite realize is that there was a material reduction in beet sugar in this country, because the beet farmers went into other agricultural products. They did this because they could not make any money out of the price-fixing policy of the OPA and the policies of the Department of Agriculture.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, are there other special orders? I should like a little more time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There is one other special order.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to the gentleman's having additional time.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. The gentleman must realize that sugar is the only commodity in the entire price-fixing field where no increase of price was authorized prior to February of this year. That necessarily discouraged the domestic producers of sugar in this country and they went into other agricultural pursuits, if they could. In Louisiana there is an enormous investment of capital in sugar factories. The type of farming

prevails in that particular area is adaptable to anything else than the growing of sugarcane.

May I also call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that there are 4 sugar factories in the State of Louisiana that went out of the production of raw sugar and went into the production of molasses because of the arbitrary and confiscatory prices of the OPA and the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. BROOKS. Let me suggest to the gentleman that he take his own time and allude to the problems and troubles he has mentioned in that respect, because that is far afield from the subject of the speech I made here.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman think for a minute that Mr. Anderson, our present Secretary of Agriculture, would do the same as a previous Secretary of Agriculture did when he cut the production of sugar in Louisiana and in Florida, doing away with the planting of a lot of sugarcane, yet at the same time we paid the sugar industry \$75,000,000 for not raising sugar? When they started that policy in our Government a few years ago does the gentleman believe it led to anything but chaos in the sugar and other industries?

Mr. BROOKS. I know what the gentleman is referring to. I made no mention of that in the course of my remarks. I reiterate that the present Secretary of Agriculture is doing a magnificent job; he is setting an example of sincerity of purpose and honesty of endeavor to the entire country that we ought to be proud of.

Mr. RICH. I am in sympathy with what Mr. Anderson is doing, but I was opposed to what a previous Secretary of Agriculture did about 10 years ago.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has again expired.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

(Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, over on the other side of the Capitol, Senate bill 1349 is now being debated, considered, and amendments are being offered. This bill, of course, originated in the Senate and will not come to the House until that body has acted.

Senate bill 1349 amends the Fair Labor Standards Act, raises the 40-cent minimum hourly wage to 65 cents for the first year beginning 120 days after the bill becomes law. This is raised to 70 cents the second year and 75 cents thereafter. The bill also provides that upon recommendation of an Industry Advisory Committee and after hearing interested parties, the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division may establish the 75-cent minimum for unskilled job classifications in a particular industry prior to the time

prescribed by this act. He can also fix minimum rates higher than the 55-75-cent rate for job classifications other than unskilled in order to maintain reasonable wage differentials between the minimum for unskilled labor and the rates for interrelated job classifications within the industry. Overtime pay at time and a half will be based on the new wage rates, and on a 40-hour week. Employment of oppressive child labor by an employer engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for such commerce is prohibited. Coverage is extended to include seamen and individuals within the area of production in handling, storing, canning, and so forth, of agricultural products for market or in making dairy products—amending United States Code 29: 202, 203, 206-208, 212, 213, 216. An action by an employee to recover liability for unpaid minimum wages or unpaid overtime compensation may be brought within 5 years after accrual of the liability.

Undoubtedly this bill will presently be before us. I have no quarrel whatever with a substantial minimum wage. Good wages and high production are clearly essential to the Nation's welfare and solvency. Nor do I find any wide-spread opposition from my district or region to this particular part of the proposal.

There are, however, other provisions in the act which regionally, climatically, seasonally, and industrially are too inflexible. This is a clear instance of the difficulty of Federal applications of a problem that must be considered, always, from the viewpoint of local or regional influences.

Certainly any such amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act should allow for the maximum of flexibility if the merits of such a proposition are to be achieved. Certainly, to achieve such an objective, production must be encouraged and kept at the maximum. If wages, which must come from full production, are to be held at high levels, nothing should be permitted to creep in that will, through inept administration, paralyze production or create confusion. Initiative is certainly entitled to that assurance from us.

There are many sincere and well-informed men in industries throughout the Nation who should be fully heard before we in Congress write too many conclusions into such an act. If we want the purposes of such an act to be achieved, it should be the point of wisdom for us to listen to their advice.

It is, therefore, my pleasure to read you a letter I have just received from Mr. Frank W. Shields, of the Yakima Valley Traffic and Credit Association.

It is a most interesting letter and I believe it states the case of highly perishable commodities very well. This letter is in no sense an attack upon the principle of high wages. As the letter indicates, we rank well up in any class of wage scales for agricultural labor. It is, however, a forthright and clear appeal to the Congress not to enact any inflexible legislation that might in the end defeat the very purposes for which such an act was conceived and introduced.

The letter reads as follows:

YAKIMA VALLEY TRAFFIC & CREDIT ASSOCIATION, INC.
March 15, 1946.
WALTER HORAN,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HORAN: This letter is an appeal for consideration of an area having a population of 140,000 persons whose welfare is dependent on the successful growing and marketing of more than 20,000 carloads of tree fruits—peaches, pears, prunes, and apples. Moreover, it is an appeal for the special consideration of more than 3,000 orchardists, whose welfare is entirely dependent upon their ability to grow, harvest, and market their crops successfully.

The growing, harvesting, and preparing of a carload of fruit for market requires approximately 1,600 hours of hand labor. Between the tree and car, each individual piece of fruit must be handled several times before it comes to rest in packages ready for shipment. These operations are performed seasonal, and because of the perishable nature of the product rapid handling is required from the moment the fruit is just right for harvesting. Thus many hands are required to perform this work within the seasonal limitation set by nature.

For example, if the 1945 cherry crop of this area had been land end to end it would have paved a strip 1 foot wide reaching from Seattle to Chicago. Each cherry is handled individually three times—when it is picked from the tree, when it is sorted, and when it is put in the package. Moreover, this work must be done with dispatch or the fruit will lose its food value. Thus the harvesting and preparation of tree fruits must be timed to the day and hour or else the whole system of production will fail.

An unseasonably hot day that accelerates the ripening of peaches, pears, prunes, a rain that starts rot in cherries, a frost that starts apples dropping to the ground overnight demands that the processes of harvesting and preparation of perishable products for market must be subject to adjustment to the needs of the product, else producers stand to lose their labor and investment, and the area's economy may be threatened.

Frequently, during the fruit season, the problem of timely harvesting and preparation of the area's products is compounded by reason of multiple crops maturing at one time. For example, production in Yakima County ranks first in apples, first in summer pears, first in cherries of 2,072 counties in the United States, and third in total value of its agricultural production.

In consequence of this, a wide latitude on hours of employment is essential to the harvesting and preparation of these crops for market. Ordinarily, 20,000 temporary workers must be brought into the district to supplement resident workers. Even then it is not always possible to avoid a partial loss of crops.

For example, in 1944 the area lost Bartlett pears having a value of more than \$1,000,000 because of insufficient labor to handle them timely.

In addition to the acreage already in production in this area, 72,000 acres of additional land in the Roza project is now coming into production, and soon 1,000,000 acres of the Columbia Basin project will be added to this area, which will greatly increase the area's labor load.

The crops produced in this area cannot be harvested and prepared for market pursuant to predetermined production schedules, as is the case of continuing industrial processes, because hours of work are fixed by the unyielding and capricious laws of nature. It is not a problem that can be conformed to social desirability. We grant the desirability of shorter-hour work days and work weeks, but the choice which governs the area's operation is the one of conforming the opera-

tion to the laws of nature and the resultant marketing of the Nation's food supply, or the one of restricting production and minimizing food volume, not to mention the loss of wages to workers if production were to be maintained.

The problem of the worker in this entire area has never yet caused governmental concern. The average agricultural wage paid by our farmers in 1944 and 1945 averaged \$8.40 per day, the highest agricultural wage paid anywhere in the United States. When it is considered that the area's products must be transported largely to the markets of the East, Southeast, and South at high freight rates, and sold for what they will bring in competition with the products of areas not so handicapped—wage rates for this area are exceptional.

In the packing plants of the area, wages are influenced by wages on the farms and generally average 10 to 25 cents an hour more than wages on the farm. Historically, this has been the rule. Moreover, wage rates in the plants are determined by management-union agreement. The unions are recognized by management as the bargaining agents for all plant employees, union or non-union.

Although there are periods when workers must work long hours per day as well as long hours a week, fruit workers generally work a maximum of not more than 9 months out of each year. The high rate of pay which prevails in the area makes the 9 months' employment attractive to workers generally despite the longer day and week hours during rush periods.

Moreover, a different social and economic problem is presented relative to the employment of fruit workers in this area than is the situation where the help works the year around as in factories, stores, or other non-essential establishments. Consequently, hours of labor and working conditions are very much less related to their health and morals than is the case of year-around workers in certain other occupations.

Because of the area's unusual labor requirements, the perishability of our products, and the necessity of preparing for market a large proportion of these products in plants off the farm, the Government a number of years ago set up exceptions in the law (section 7 (b) (3), section 7 (c), section 13 (a) (10); the Fair Labor Standards Act) to meet this particular agricultural need.

Perhaps no better authority can be quoted on this point than Secretary of Labor Schwelienbach, known equally well in our State for his friendship to labor as well as his statesmanship. At page 10179 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in his sponsorship of the exemption given agricultural employment within the area of production under the Fair Labor Standards Act he said, "The purpose of the amendment is not for the protection of the packing plants nor the owners of packing plants. The cost is paid by the producer. These packing plants just pass the cost back to the man who produces the apples. The farmer pays the bill. The purpose of the amendment is to permit the small farmer who cannot afford to have his own warehouse and cannot afford to have his own washing machine, to be placed on a parity with larger producers who can afford to maintain their own warehouses and their own washing machines and their own equipment."

It is because the work of preparing fresh fruits and vegetables in their raw or natural state is essentially agricultural and the costs paid by the producer, no matter who performs them that as a national policy Congress has wisely granted broad latitude and exemption on matters of wages and hours:

The Fair Labor Standards Act provides three exemptions for the preparation of perishable fruits and vegetables:

Section 7 (b) (3): No overtime for a period of 14 weeks until beyond 12 hours per

day and 88 hours per week seasonal character.

Section 7 (c): Total exemption for a period of 14 weeks from the hour provisions in the first processing, canning, or packing perishable or seasonal fresh fruits and vegetables.

Section 13 (a) (10): Total exemption withing the area of production from both the wage-and-hour provisions of the law for any-one employed in the handling, packing, storing, drying, or preparing in their raw or seasonal state of agricultural or horticultural commodities for market.

Historically, the area consistently has had to take full advantage of the exceptions provided for agricultural labor in the present Fair Labor Standards Act. There is no reason to believe that the farmers, packers, and workers can harvest and prepare a constantly increasing production in fewer hours of work days and work weeks than they have been able to handle the production of the past.

Consequently, the Pepper amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act which drops exceptions section 7 (b) (3), section 7 (c), and section 13 (c) (10) will, if adopted in its present form, provide a real threat to the farmers of this area, to the general economy of all people residing in the area as well as the Nation's food supply.

It is, therefore, submitted that hours of work and working conditions in the harvesting and packing of fresh fruits for market must be handled very differently than other nonseasonal industries for the following reasons:

1. Nature regulates the ripening of fresh fruits and, therefore, dictates the intermittent harvesting and packing operations of them. For example, the maximum time a grower has to harvest a crop of peaches, cherries, apricots, prunes, or summer pears is about 10 days and during a time of extremely hot weather, this time is reduced to as low as 5 days. In order that these fruits be maintained in suitable condition for shipment to market, the packing houses must handle them within a day from the time they are harvested.

2. This seasonal employment for brief periods of time performed by fruit workers during which they must work more day and week hours than necessary in industrial plants do not pose a problem relative to health and morals of such workers as would employment of them in a nonseasonal industry.

3. Extra night shifts are definitely impractical and generally impossible.

4. Restrictions incompatible with seasonality of the operations would cause a severe loss of the Nation's food supply.

In consequence of the foregoing statement we are requesting that you use your efforts to have the exceptions, as contained in the present Fair Labor Standards Act, incorporated in the proposed Pepper amendment to the act.

Unless this is done there is every reason to believe that the Pepper amendment will make it impossible for the highly specialized agricultural operation of this area to prosper—it might not ever be able to exist at all.

For this year and regardless of the needs of farmers and workers, the changing of any regulation that may result in an impairment of the Nation's food supply is unthinkable. Authoritative observers of worldwide conditions state that more people will die from sheer starvation during the coming year than in the past 150 years. This prospect alone should serve to stay any action on legislation that may reduce our critical food supply.

We trust that our plea for the agricultural interests of this area will have your utmost consideration.

Yours very truly,
TANAMA VALLEY TRAFFIC & COMMERCE ASSOCIATION
By FRANK W. SMITH,
Secretary-Manager

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORAN. I gladly yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HAYS. The gentleman is rendering a service in calling attention to the possible dangers involved in inflexible provisions governing minimum wages I know of his interest in improving the condition of the workers for whom this legislation is advanced. I feel as he does however that legislation of this kind should be very cautiously approached, not because we are unwilling for a reasonable advancement to be made since changing conditions might require some changes in legislation of this type, but if I interpret the gentleman's point of view correctly, two things must be insisted upon: first, that the regional disparities be properly considered, and second, that this legislation not have an inflationary effect. We do not help the condition of the workers of America by cutting off the employment of those who cannot earn an inordinately high minimum wage and withholding, as a result of that, the goods that would come from the factories where they might be employed. Without prejudging the case, I join in the warning that has been sounded by the gentleman from Washington and suggest that the condition of little businesses employing millions of workers affected by this legislation be adequately considered in approaching an important program of this kind. I thank the gentleman for calling it to our attention.

Mr. MORAN. I appreciate the statement of the gentleman from Arkansas. It is going to take a real working combination of initiation and sweat to get this country back in the groove of full production. Anything we might do unwisely here to frustrate initiative at the production end should be avoided if possible.

Mr. LAFOLLETTE. Mr. Speaker, I should like to direct the attention of the House to one of the most vital problems before our Nation today. I refer to the need for legislation raising the minimum wage for low-paid American workers in American industry. As you know, there are numerous House bills which propose to raise the minimum wage to a point which will more nearly provide a minimum of adequacy for the wage earners of America who are engaged in interstate commerce. And at this moment, the Senate is considering S. 1349, which among other things, proposes to raise the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act to 85 cents.

It is a matter of urgency that the Labor Committee of the House, which has heard testimony on these bills, bring the question before the House at the earliest possible moment. In this reconversion period, when wages of many workers are being set by collective bargaining, we must see to it that those weak in bargaining power, those who would be primarily affected by the proposal to establish a more adequate floor under wages, should receive this congressional guarantee of a decent wage before they are forgotten in the self-interest of those who think only of their own pocket. It is the duty of those who are seeking something which is in the interest of the

people of a whole, I strongly favor raising the minimum wage to 85 cents and I feel certain that a majority of the people in my State are equally as strong in support of the proposal.

Raising the minimum wage at this time would add millions of dollars to the purchasing power of low-paid industrial workers, and a great proportion of this increased income would go toward assuring a better and broader market for the American farmer.

Raising the minimum wage to 85 cents an hour would not affect prices materially since in practically all industries the added cost can be readily borne out of profits and increased productivity of better-nourished, better-housed, and more contented workers.

The minimum wage should be raised in order to assure jobs to our returning veterans, jobs which will provide enough income to guarantee adequate diet, adequate shelter, and the general well-being of the fighting men on whom we were so recently depending to win these very cherished privileges and necessities.

Furthermore, the minimum wage must be raised in accordance with the principles and ideals on which this Nation was founded. America can ill afford to carry on business as usual while many millions of her people are being paid wages which will not provide a minimum standard of living; America, I contend, can ill afford to subsidize the business activities of her industrial giants at the expense of the ill-fed, the ill-clothed, and the ill-housed, low-paid worker.

We in the North very much regret that the South is the only low-wage area. But there are too many such industries and areas in the North and in Indiana also. Recently such a case was laid bare in Indiana, the case of the Tadmara Cotton Mills, Inc., of Camelton, Ind., in my own Eighth District.

No doubt the average well-informed person would assume that no such wages as 48 cents an hour would be paid in any fairly large manufacturing plant in Indiana. However, an initial examination into the wage structure of the above plant by the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, indicates that there are 250 workers in this plant—a typical cotton mill. Wages to learners now are 45 cents an hour, but until recently were less than 40 cents. The so-called plant minimum—the least any permanent worker is supposed to be paid—is 48 cents per hour. However, the actual average hourly wage is 53 cents. Weekly pay is therefore less than \$21.20 for 40 hours, which is what most cotton mills are running.

This demonstrates the existence of a little-known fact that in every so-called high-wage area, we constantly run into pockets of very low, really sweat shop wages.

I think I speak for the people of Indiana when I say that I strongly favor the minimum-wage legislation now before the Senate and which has been the subject of weeks of testimony before the House Labor Committee. I favor this proposed 85-cent minimum wage legislation because it is in the interest of all of the people of Indiana because it is a proposal which would benefit hundreds

of thousands of people in my State and throughout the Union.

There is nothing complicated about the proposal; there is nothing complicated concerning the real issues involved; these bills, in the House, and Senate bill 1349, simply aim to provide enough food, and clothing and adequate shelter to afford a minimum level of decency for millions of low-paid American wage earners.

As a representative of the people of my State, I want to reiterate my strong support of this proposal to raise the minimum wage to 65 cents an hour and I trust that as the other body considers this proposal that the State's representatives there will likewise support and vote for this legislation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. WASILEWYKI, for today and tomorrow, on account of official business.

To Mr. HOCH, for Wednesday, March 20, on account of official business.

To Mr. COLMER (at the request of Mr. RICHARDS); for an indefinite period, on account of illness.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

H. R. 5854. An act to authorize the permanent appointment in the grades of General of the Army, Fleet Admiral of the United States Navy, general in the Marine Corps, and admiral in the Coast Guard, respectively, of certain individuals who have served in such grades during the Second World War.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 9 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 21, 1946, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1152. A letter from the director, national legislative committee, the American Legion, transmitting the proceedings of the Twenty-seventh Annual National Convention of the American Legion, held at Chicago, Ill., November 18 to 21, 1945; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

1153. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting report of its activities and expenditures for the month of October 1945; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1154. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting report covering its operations for the period from the organization of the Corporation on February 2, 1932, to September 30, 1945, inclusive; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. RANKIN: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation submits a report pursuant to House Resolution 192 on investigation of the Veterans' Administration (Rept. No. 1795). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BONNER: Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress. H. R. 5644. A bill to facilitate voting by members of the armed forces and certain others absent from the place of their residence, and to amend Public Law 712, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended; with amendment (Rept. No. 1796). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BELL:
H. R. 5828. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," as amended; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON:

H. R. 5829. A bill to amend the act of May 22, 1896, so as to include posts of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 5830. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to prohibit the unauthorized wearing, manufacture, or sale of medals and badges awarded by the War Department," as amended; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 5831. A bill to include the heads of executive departments and independent agencies within the purview of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 20, 1930; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 5832. A bill providing for the conveyance to the town of Marblehead in the State of Massachusetts, of Marblehead Military Reservation for public use; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. GRANAHAN:

H. R. 5833. A bill to increase the compensation of postmasters, officers, and employees in the postal service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HART:

H. R. 5834. A bill to amend an act to provide compensation for disability or death resulting from injury to employees in certain maritime employments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina:

H. R. 5835. A bill authorizing the Director of the National Park Service to erect headstones for sailors who were buried at sea; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MERRROW:

H. Con. Res. 137. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the President of the United States invite Premier Stalin to a conference for the purpose of discussing international affairs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri:

H. R. 5836. A bill granting a renewal of patent No. 1046196 issued December 3, 1912, for device known as a smoke consumer; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. COOLEY:

H. R. 5837. A bill for the relief of Vivian Newell Price; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana:

H. R. 5838. A bill for the relief of Pearl Hoer; to the Committee on Claims.

Appendix

Jackson Day Dinner Address by Hon.
James M. Mead, of New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. JAMES M. MEAD

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, March 20 (legislative day of
Tuesday, March 5), 1946

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a Jackson Day dinner address which I delivered at the Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y., on March 18, 1946.

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

This is indeed a year of decision, as President Truman has warned us. Momentous events are in the making. We are at the cross roads. The decisions we make this year will determine not only the future destiny of our own Nation, but of civilization itself.

We have it in our hands to go forward as the most powerful and progressive Nation in the world; or to go backward as we unfortunately did under Republican administrations following the last war—into isolationism, into a period of wild stock-market speculation, and finally into one of the most depressions in our history.

The Republican slogan at that hour of decision was: "Back to normalcy." The Republican slogan today is "Back to old-fashioned conservatism." This is another name for reaction and retrogression.

Thanks to the brilliant leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic Party succeeded in pulling our country out of the morass and quagmire into which we were led by the Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover administrations.

Let's take a look at that record:

Now it can be told: Franklin Delano Roosevelt saved our capitalist system from utter collapse. The fate of our banks, our insurance companies, our railroads, and our industries hung in the balance. The Democratic Party in that critical hour produced constructive reforms which not only saved our private enterprise system but put us back on the high road to recovery and sanity. That industrial and agricultural recovery prepared the Nation to meet victoriously the battle conflict which was thrust upon us by the Axis dictators.

Fortunate it was for our country and for civilization that our great leader, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, had the vision to see the handwriting on the wall at the very time when his Republican Party adversaries in Congress attempted to prevent this Nation from being prepared for the inevitable conflict. It is truly a remarkable fact that during the dark hours of the thirties the Democratic Party not only put the Nation back on the road to recovery but simultaneously marked out a new course in our national life. Here the record is clear. The New Deal program has brought into American life a large measure of security for all sections of our Nation.

Agriculture was given a new lease on life by assuring the farmers a fair price for farm products. There was placed into the hands of the workers of the Nation the right of collective bargaining, by which, through their own efforts, they can protect their interests and contribute very substantially in raising the standard of living. For those who are less fortunate and unable to use the weapon of collective bargaining, laws were enacted guaranteeing a higher minimum wage throughout the land. The Democratic Party placed upon the statute books a Nation-wide system of unemployment insurance which has protected, and will continue to protect, many millions of our workers who may be so unfortunate as to be unemployed. Finally, this security program has now provided old-age benefits for 40,000,000 citizens.

We have emerged from this great war not only as victors on the battlefield, but also as the most powerful economic organization in all history. We have greatly expanded our industrial production facilities; we have expanded our agricultural production; we have developed new techniques which make for efficiency and leadership in world commerce; we have learned how to increase our national income to unprecedented heights. We have done all these things within the pattern of our American way of life.

THE CHALLENGE IN 1946

We Democrats are indeed proud of our record. But we do not intend to stand still. We hope and expect to finish the job begun so nobly and executed so successfully since 1933.

Our present standard bearer has given the country a program on which the Nation can go forward. In his message to Congress last January, President Truman outlined a 21-point program. It is a platform of specific reforms still to be achieved. It is not a flag-waving statement. It is not for vote-catching purposes. It is vital to our future well-being.

President Truman has carried forward in the Roosevelt tradition. He has called upon Congress to enact legislation for the general welfare and not for the special interest of the privileged few. His program calls for these important measures:

1. The creation of voluntary machinery for the prevention of stoppage of work.
2. Maximum employment as provided in the Employment Act of 1946, which was signed by the President last month.
3. For a liberalization of unemployment-insurance benefits as well as extension of this system to groups not now covered.
4. The adoption of a permanent fair employment practice act.
5. Raising the amount of minimum wages now provided by law.
6. Providing for a health and medical care program.
7. An adequate salary scale for all Government employees.
8. The liberalization of unemployment allowances for veterans.
9. Extension of social-security coverage for veterans for their period of military service.
10. The extension of the period of the price control act to prevent inflation.
11. Enactment of a national-housing program to take care of the critical housing shortage in communities and colleges all over the country.
12. Encouragement by the Government of small-business enterprises.

To help carry through the President's forward-looking program it is essential, of course, to keep his party in control of Congress. It would be unfortunate to let our Nation slide backward into reaction. The election of a Republican House or Senate, President Truman needs the support of the people through the election of a Democratic Congress this fall.

It is inconceivable that the American people would turn their backs on the party that has demonstrated its capacity to govern wisely since 1933. To elect at this critical time the backward-looking Republican would indeed be unfortunate. You don't have to take my word for it. Listen to what a liberal-minded Republican Senator from the State of Oregon has said: "Senator TRUMAN in his radio tirade against bipartisan sponsored progressive legislation demonstrated in a frightening manner why the common men and women of America cannot look to the reactionary Republicans, who are seeking to control the Republican Party, to protect and improve their standard of living." Those strong and truthful words came not from a Democrat but a Republican United States Senator.

Make no mistake about it: The Republican Party is still in grip of the Old Guard. The elected representatives in Congress of this Old Guard have produced nothing constructive since they were driven from power in 1933. They offer the American people only opposition and obstruction. In lieu of a constructive program they offer only platitudes.

The proof of their bankruptcy is found in the joint party statement released by the Republican group in Chicago recently. They have no concrete, practical, workable program. Faced by the most tremendous problems in our history, a Republican leader recently declared that what this country needs is merely old-fashioned conservatism. Mind you this, in an atomic age.

No, my friends, we cannot turn backward. We must march forward on the road of progress. To higher living standards—with the Democratic Party.

The Challenge to Civilians

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADOLPH J. SABATH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, every Thursday night at 10:30 o'clock Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, minister of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, the reform temple in the District of Columbia, brings to the microphone of radio station WMAL a message of advice and comment on the passing scene at Mons. Sheen does at an earlier hour. His comments are pungent and timely, and I wish every Member of this House could hear them. Since that is impossible, I am inserting in the Record a condensation of his broadcast of March 7, in which he offered a challenge to the complacency

the House can read and appreciate his words and able observations.

THE CHALLENGE TO THE CIVILIAN

Constitution of broadcast of Ralph Bunch, Georgetown, Washington, before Congress, over WMAL, Washington, Thursday, March 7, at 10:30 p. m.

A few weeks ago great and humble bowed in tribute at a funeral service for a distinguished American. Generals, admirals, ambassadors shared pews with the humblest at the funeral of Harry Hopkins, devoted servant of a great President. He had labored mightily for more than a decade for the good of our land, from the dark years of economic depression, through years of war mobilization, and in a war of coalition, the hardest kind of war to administer. In failing health he traveled across the face of the globe, even as he worked assiduously in this city, to be sure we would have allies. He devised ingeniously that we could buy time for the interval that must elapse before our land could become the arsenal for the struggle against axis tyranny.

This man, through those dark and difficult years, in the face of an almost demoralizing partisan blindness within, went forward in his devoted service in time of greatest crisis. Even as any GI on the field of battle, Harry Hopkins, by the sacrifice that led to his early death, fulfilled his moral mission.

The day after the Hopkins funeral I heard a report from the lips of a man who had just returned from Europe, one of the most trusted and responsible of men—a report he already had made to the President—that greatly disturbed me. He said four things:

First, The report of the public opinion poll among our GIs in occupied Germany was absolutely true. That poll, as you remember, indicated that 12 percent believed there were superior races; 19 percent believed the Germans were justified in starting the war; 30 percent believed the Germans had good reason for persecuting the Jews; 30 percent preferred the Germans to the English and the French; 51 percent believed Hitler had done the German Reich a great deal of good.

Second, Our men in occupied Germany, especially officers, were easily influenced by their new mistresses; frauleins were so much cleaner and healthier than other women they had met in the Old World, not stopping to consider these mistresses were healthier because the food had been robbed from innocent women and children of Europe and fed to the German people, cleaner not only because the Germans had taken all the soap but had made tons of soap out of the very flesh of millions murdered by the Nazis in their death chambers. This man went on to say many were completely beguiled by the recent pro-democratic verbiage of former Nazis who had only to give some kind of lip homage to democracy to satisfy uncritical Army administrators. Finally, this same man said the Germans actually were better off than our allies and the victims, under the present rationing system. Many German miners leaped, for they could always fall back on the gullible Americans; if anyone is to starve, the Germans will starve last.

As I listened to this trusted authority speak I realized with a growing horror that we had won the war; but we may be losing the peace. The American Army had failed to educate homesick GIs as to why we were fighting this war, and as to the primary significance of the immediate future to secure the fruits of victory for humanity; and because we had failed to educate our men effectively in terms of these deeper issues there was a mania which the Nazi propaganda of "creative freedom" could easily stir. It is broadcast from Nuremberg, Justice Jackson said that we had won the war, but we had lost the peace.

...totalitarian organizers of the economic machine that built up Hitler, not one had been thought to try to do that. We had done nothing about Nazi property and assets we found west in France Spain and Fascist Argentina. The Nazis had planned to be able to survive, even in military defeat, in the Latin-American world, for new opportunity of soil power. When I thought of the Continent where we had just carried on the struggle, and our virtual policy there, all I could say was, "God help the poor surviving victims!"

After years of being robbed, starved, their dear ones murdered, liberation for many may mean that they will survive as impoverished, disease-ridden, demoralized pariahs at the mercy of the healthy criminals who inflicted the tragedy. These innocent victims were being strangled in red tape, for many were now technical aliens where they were left stranded by the black tides of war's misery; others were broken creatures facing a helpless future.

These creatures, because of some wretched connivance of the diplomats, could not flee to the refuge of Palestine, pledged by all the nations of the world for decades, but the British were admitting the henchmen of the Grand Mufti, who had conspired with the Nazis to make Iraq revolt, to try to set the Mideast on fire against the free nations at the very time the Axis armies had been at the doors of the Nile and the Volga, ready to close the pincers of tyranny in the Mideast that would have joined with the devil worshippers of the rising sun in a wall of steel somewhere in the Punjab of India or the Red Sea. These conspirators were being allowed to return as freemen to Palestine; but the innocent were barred from finding refuge there.

This is far more than the failure of our military administrators. It is the civilian who controlled our civilization. Deeper than the failure of the military is our civilian failure. That failure is a matter of decades and of great segments of our people. We refused to give heed to the need of responsible planning for the problems that faced us after the last war, until, in the name of business as usual, we headed for the go-getter-damnerung of the business gods that brought hunger and the fear of revolution to every American community, where the same ilk that captured power to the right and left of the Old World stood with itching fingers on the weapons of power ready to take over in the impending chaos of social hysteria and political paralysis. Then, after the great figure of Roosevelt loomed on the horizon to rally the noblest and the best and the soundest of this blessed land, to salvage what one could for an immediate interim program and as soon as the imminent dangers seemed to pass, there were pressures from some of the most influential to break down all controls and go back to the very pattern that had brought its doom. Our civilian community has all kinds of dominant individuals and institutions who resent any kind of social planning.

We could see it in the blindness of many who echoed the hollow men, some of them mouthing the Nazi line that Hitler was the wave of the future and we should do business with the Nazis, even repeating privately a great deal of the divisive falsehoods the Nazis had used in their march toward power and terror. The names of many of these men will undoubtedly be found in the microfilm now being translated for Senator Knowlton's subcommittee from the German secret files, of Americans the Nazis rated as dependable. It was only the moral strength, and under our Constitution, the legal power of the press, and the courage of this land that saved us from the perils of our people.

It was the mistakes of the enemy, rather than the strength of purpose in many of our freemen, that gave us the last opportunity to salvage the hope for the future. We can see that same lack of moral insight and discipline among the men who are hell-bent to smash all price controls and catapult America into an awful inflation; and the same passive suicidal drift on the part of many who repeat the slogans that would lead to an awful fate that would destroy them as its first victims. We can see that same lack of discipline in the pressure on our draft boards so that they have not been able to draft enough replacements to return many of the homesick GIs who ought to go home at this time to their kin. We can see it in the failure to adequately finance at this time the intelligence division of our own State Department that must have the fullest information within and without this land to make it possible for them to be the instruments of the peace for which we pray. We can see it in the irresponsible way in which we have hastened to whitewash some of the most subversive characters in our past, who almost paralyzed America in her darkest hour. We can see it in the heretofore ideology, exactly like the Nazis, which during the war had to go underground. We can see it in the failure of some of our politicians, one of whose leading figures opened the first shot of the new political campaign by attacking the administration as being too severe with the Germans—yes; too severe—and adding that all this was due to the horrible Morgenthau plan. It is obvious that the name Morgenthau was used, only to stoop to the same religious bigotry to give sanction to their falsehood to win the next election, even though it may mean the loss of coming generations.

We are collapsing into postwar normalcy in the same way we did after the last war. We are heading toward World War III because we have not the vision of the peace, of the nature of the evil, and of the sacrifices we must make for the good we wish to achieve.

There were two messages by leading statesmen in the past few days that highlight that moral judgment. Winston Churchill, the heroic figure of wartime England, one of the most able and courageous men of western civilization, spoke his mind as a private citizen in far-off Missouri. I agree with nearly everything that Mr. Churchill has said but regret the things he left unsaid that render his statement one of the most deplorable half-truths of our time. If he meant a close military alliance of the Dominions in the British Commonwealth—no one could possibly object; as long as he affirms at the same time the framework of the United Nations. But he overlooks the undemocratic and vicious implications of the rest of the British Empire, held under police governments that are just as deplorable to the conscience of freemen in this land. When Churchill says "There never was a war in all history easier to prevent by timely action than the one which has just desolated great areas of the globe," he forgets to mention that Germany and Japan were armed by the aid of strong forces of the western nations so that the Soviet Union was led to feel that powerful forces in the west were trying to make a two-front war against her, which only her doublecross could divert so that Russia would not have to fight alone. Churchill ignores the Chamberlains who made the deal with Hitler after they had helped him become powerful, by what they had done and failed to do. Churchill ignores the policies and forces in the nondemocratic imperial aspect of the British system that were responsible for the growth of the evil that led to the last war.

With men whom Churchill warned were imperialists of England whose policies helped to lead to the last war and whose moral standards could not as easily lead us to the

next war. For us to have a military alliance with the democratic dominions of the Commonwealth is one thing; but for us to write the blind imperialism of another side of England that has spawned the evils of our time would be the most abysmal blindness. We once fought against taxation without representation. It would be even more ridiculous for us to underwrite the military commitments of an empire over whose policy we have no control, and whose denial of the liberties we affirm is dragging the world toward a new gloom. If there is any reason for fearing the advance of Russia into Asia it is because British colonial policy has virtually driven hundreds of millions of people into the belief that Russia is their best defense against England, whose yoke they wish to throw off, as the instrument behind the feudal system that has been riveted upon them.

Further, one should ask Churchill: "What about the Middle East?" Could anything be clearer? It is not a wrestle between Russia and Iran but between imperial British interests and the Soviet Union. Who has bolstered up the new Arab confederacy, composed of the most feudal type of old world reactionaries, even giving lead-lease weapons to Ibn Saud, to men who never have and never will affirm the law of liberty for the individual? Who is responsible for the paralysis at present in relation to the settlement of refugees in Palestine, in the land pledged to them by the Allies, who had wrested its sovereignty from the Turks after the last war, and with the wholehearted consent of the Arab spokesman and the nations of the world pledged this land as refuge for the homeless of Israel? Who is responsible for denying the development of a democratic Palestine a large influx of refugees could easily have created? If the Soviet Union will sweep throughout Asia in the coming years it will be into the vacuum which British imperialism, that has made every effort to prevent democracy, has left behind. The best friend of an aggressive communism is a decadent British imperialism.

If America is to be able to build the peace certainly we must be ready to use our armed forces against aggression; but we dare not grant our force to patch up a blind British colonialism that, on the one hand, is making things easy for the advance of the Soviet Union, and, on the other hand, would drag us in again to save them from the retribution of their present policy. There are undoubtedly power-mad Russians who behind their "iron curtain," would feed the suspicious of their people and gather their strength for a world crusade for communism; but these men are made strong only because we have weakened the forces in the neighboring lands that would have provided the natural resistance. America has a responsibility to the peace of the morrow and that responsibility will not be understood or achieved by merely a military alliance with the British system. We must grant the loan to open the sterling bloc to our free commerce; but we must create new policy in relation to the factors that have made the sterling bloc. We are the friends of the freedom of England, but we are not her junior partner. We are the friends of the freedom-loving all over the world; and our first duty is in those areas that neighbor Russia across Eurasia; to the downtrodden and the weak, to the oppressed and the forlorn, to the men and women who cannot be stopped from the leadership of the future. It was our generous brotherliness that saved China for the war against totalitarianism and it is by the same brotherliness, not as an associate in British colonialism, that we will have the confidence of these teeming, rising millions throughout the earth, who will by God's grace inherit God's freedom on this earth.

A British system that stood on the side of the pledged word of the rights of the innocent to refuge in Palestine, a British system

that would be ready to permit the forces of democracy to grow in the non-Dominion spheres of her empire, that kind of British imperialism would be virtually a part of a greater American Union, based on the Bill of Rights of the American Constitution, but not the kind of unrepentant imperial England we who know the facts recognize as the deliberate policy of many of her benighted feudalists, who wrapped in the Union Jack would take the name of human freedom in vain.

This is all the more pathetic because it was the great and eloquent Churchill himself who once said that the test of a nation is what it will do when it is tired. This is a tired world, and the test of whether we are to have God's blessing depends on whether we have the moral courage to resist the forces of chaos in free lands that had led and can easily lead again to world conflagration. That is why I read with great pleasure the message of President Truman at the sessions of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He appealed for support from the churches to oppose those civilians within our land blinded by the greed for gold, who would refuse to accept the burdens of discipline, the duties that will give meaning to our rights, so that we can face new needs with greater self-sacrifice, for the sake of the freedoms we have treasured. He appeals for the influence of the churches in the homes to build the fifth and the ethical standards that can serve as a dyke to the forces of selfish chaos in our own hearts.

As I look around this land and this awful world I am led to the conclusion that now, more than ever, our most urgent tool for the peace is the influence of a free pulpit in a free church in a free state. It is the duty of the pulpit to turn the spotlight on the lies and blindness of men who would slander and betray their neighbors of any creed. It is the duty of the pulpit to speak, not for, but to the people. It is the duty of religion, as the sages of the Talmud said, to damn not the sinners but the sins, to free men from the idolatry that would in the name of traditional respectabilities permit the world to drift into new death chambers of the future. It is the duty of religion to quicken the conscience of our civilians so that they will rescue the innocent from the red tape that would strangle them, provide the rehabilitation that will rebuild them, and the opportunity for voluntary migration that would save them. It is the duty of religion to sharpen the insight of our civilians so that they will give the power of compulsory jurisdiction to the International Court of Justice so that no nation can stand in the way of the Bill of Rights of the individual and no people can behind a facade of pseudodemocratic verbiage become the nest of new depravity. It is the duty of religion to tell our people, in words that will lift up the morally weak, that it is not enough to weep over our public servants who have fallen, nor to sob when we hear the Battle Hymn of the Republic. Now is the time "when our eyes must see the glory of the coming of the Lord," see His covenant of new duty across the heavens, so that with God's help "the sun of righteousness shall now arise with healing on its wings." Amen.

The OPA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, March 20 (legislative day of Tuesday, March 19), 1946

BY WILEY, MR. PRESIDENT: I ask unanimous consent that I may be

permitted to read in the Appendix of the Record an article by me in the March 1946 issue of the Washington News Digest. The article is entitled "What's Wrong With OPA?" The Washington News Digest is edited by former Representative John J. O'Connor, who served in the House for 16 years and was chairman of the House Rules Committee.

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

WHAT'S WRONG WITH OPA?

(By Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin)

The answer to that question is far from many things. Indeed, there are so many things wrong with OPA that nothing, short of a thorough house cleaning in OPA policy, program, and personnel will satisfy the aroused American people now.

This is the consensus of opinion of numerous distressed businessmen from many States who speak, write, and wire their pleas for relief from OPA's ruinous orders.

These businessmen recognize that some Government controls must be temporarily retained until present inflationary pressures have been forced back; that there has been accumulating in our citizens' hands, \$150,000,000,000 in savings. These vast savings represent a demand which the present supply of goods, because of rampant strikes, is totally inadequate to satisfy.

The conclusion is inescapable, then, that OPA or some other agency or agencies, must do a constructive price-control job at this time.

The key word is "constructive" and it is a word which is foreign to the OPA hierarchy. Never in our history have we been given such an object lesson to prove that the power of government to regulate is the power to destroy. Every day the news is full of items about OPA stymieing and disrupting the plans of American business for expansion, for creation of new jobs, for the development of new products and the improvement of old ones.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the precise objections to OPA today:

1. Personnel

There is no single agency which has created so many despotic careers out of pipsqueak juveniles who have no understanding of the functions of a public servant.

This situation demands that there be a 50-percent reduction in OPA personnel, consisting of those persons in high authority in the district offices and in Washington who have never met a pay roll and who are patently square pegs in round holes.

2. Organization

The OPA set-up has needless layer upon layer of bureaucratic superstructure. There is no apparent justification for its regional offices.

The local, unpaid committees, which, with few exceptions have done a praiseworthy job, should be given greater freedom for the exercise of their discretion and judgment.

3. Directives

One need not be told that the OPA orders and regulations are confusing and confusing, full of incomprehensible abstractions and verbosity.

It is obvious that the directives must be strictly reduced in number, simplified, and clarified.

4. Enforcement

The gestapo-like tactics and hirings of the OPA enforcement staff have infuriated and provoked the American people, often to resort to the black market. Instead of bringing out the best which is inherent within American business and our American people, the OPA incursions have brought out the worst in many ways. The OPA has

...tutional rights of countless American citizens.
The remedy is apparent—reduce the enforcement staff and rid it of those individuals who indicate, by their thoughts and deeds, that they consider enforcement a criminal-tying job rather than an educational one, to help the great mass of honest businessmen and citizens.

S. Policy

The most fundamental of OPA's shortcomings is its guiding policy—a blind, obstinate insistence on staking profits to the bone, supposedly to hold down prices. The OPA program for "cost absorption" has forced many companies to operate at a loss or at a negligible profit. As a result, this policy has been responsible for the ruinous cut in production. Yet, production is the greatest factor in preventing inflation.

As a remedy, let OPA, in justifiable cases, grant price increases which will be sufficient to encourage private enterprise to maximum production. The resultant Niagara of goods produced will then more than offset the insignificant effect of the price increases.

This then is a prescription for OPA to mend its ways. If it fails to do so, if it continues to fail to protect the American system of private enterprise and profit and instead keeps on abusing it, OPA will leave little alternative to Congress, when the OPA appropriation comes up for consideration, and when the extension of the price control powers is reviewed.

Designation of Bernard M. Baruch to Atomic Energy Commission

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. SCOTT W. LUCAS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, March 20 (legislative day of Tuesday, March 5), 1946

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an editorial appearing in last evening's Washington Star entitled "New Assignment." It deals with the appointment by the President of the United States of Hon. Bernard M. Baruch to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

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

NEW ASSIGNMENT

In designating Bernard M. Baruch as the American representative on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, the President has chosen for this all-important task a man who will take with him to his new assignment the full confidence of the people of this country.

Mr. Baruch is in the front rank of our older statesmen. Over the span of two great wars, he has rendered distinguished and disinterested service to his country, and now, at the age of 75, he embarks upon a new undertaking, the success of which is of unparalleled importance to the United States and to the world at large.

The function of the Atomic Energy Commission is to work out a program for directing the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. If this effort should fail, we may be assured that this terrible new force will be employed, not for the advancement of mankind, but for the destruction of men. Mr. Baruch and the able scientists

...appointed have the necessary qualifications for this task. But they and their associates will need, and must have, the unqualified support of every American and of men and women throughout the world.

The Views of United States Maritime Commission on the St. Lawrence Seaway

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. THAD F. WASIELEWSKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, March 18, my able friend from Virginia, Hon. SCHUYLER BLAND, placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD extension of remarks consisting of a letter from the president of the American Merchant Marine Institute to Hon. CARL A. HATCH, chairman of the Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on Senate Joint Resolution 184. This letter purports to represent the views of the majority of ship operators against the desirability and economic feasibility of establishing cheap water navigation from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes through deepening the channels of the St. Lawrence River. This letter also criticizes the views expressed by the United States Maritime Commission in support of the project. The Acting Chairman of the Maritime Commission, Hon. Edward Macauley, personally appeared before Senator Hatch's subcommittee, on behalf of the whole Maritime Commission. The Commission considered the legislation now before the Senate and the House to construct the seaway en banc, and after a thorough study by the technical staff came to the conclusion that from both commercial and national security angles the seaway would provide larger opportunities for the utilization of the expanded American-flag merchant marine. The Maritime Commission and its joint organization, the War Shipping Administration, as everyone knows, have performed miracles in both the construction and the operation of the largest merchant fleet ever put into use by any nation in the world. Its views therefore deserve careful consideration by Congress. In order to present a fair and adequate picture of the other side of this argument, I extend my remarks in the Record and include the following text of Mr. Macauley's statement before the subcommittee:

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1946.

HON. CARL A. HATCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee of the
Committee on Foreign Relations,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR HATCH: You have by letter of February 6, 1946, requested the views of the Commission with respect to Senate Joint Resolution 104, a joint resolution approving the agreement between the United States and Canada relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin with the exception of certain provisions thereof, expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the negotiation of

particular lines, authorizing the investigation through the Department of State and with Canada of the feasibility of making the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating, and for other purposes.

The resolution provides that the agreement between the United States and Canada pertaining to the St. Lawrence River, dated March 18, 1941, be approved with the exception of articles VII and IX thereof, and that the President be authorized to fulfill the undertakings in said agreement on behalf of the United States with the exception of articles VII and IX after approval by Congress.

The resolution states that it is the sense of Congress that the President negotiate a treaty with reference to the matters contained in the above-mentioned articles VII and IX, including provisions for perpetual navigation rights on the Great Lakes and on the connecting channels and canals and in the Canadian section of the St. Lawrence River, and that the provisions of the treaty of 1909 regarding the diversion of waters at Niagara River be amended by a treaty for submission to the Senate.

The President is authorized through the Department of State to investigate the possibility of making the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating by imposing tolls on the foreign commerce of the United States and Canada and report the findings to Congress.

The resolution further authorizes the President to arrange with the State of New York for the transfer to the State of the power facilities on the United States side of the Rapids constructed pursuant to the resolution, under arrangements to be consistent with the laws of the United States and approved by Congress and the legislature of New York.

Article VIII referred to in the resolution provides that the rights of navigation under existing treaties between the United States and His Majesty shall be maintained notwithstanding provisions for liquidation embodied in such treaties.

Article IX referred to in the resolution provides for the preservation and use of Niagara Falls and River. This would include plans for the control of waters of the Niagara River, for the permission on completion of the work for each country to authorize an additional diversion for power, and for the best use of the waters of the Niagara River with reference to the preservation of the beauty of the Falls.

The vital importance of merchant shipping to the United States in wartime has been demonstrated on a grand scale in the interval since United States Maritime Commission addressed a letter on August 6, 1941, to Congressman MANSFIELD, chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, favoring the enactment of H. R. 4627, a proposal for the development of the St. Lawrence seaway. Today United States Maritime Commission reaffirms the position taken in the letter to Congressman MANSFIELD. In so doing it is only emphasizing again the Commission's determination to foster and maintain our merchant marine for the preservation of peace, for national security purposes in time of emergency, and the sound economic development of industry and commerce.

The arguments in favor of the St. Lawrence seaway have been heightened in the past 4 1/2 years by the enormous increase in the number of American merchant ships which must be put to the effective use in the national interest. The question naturally arises: How many ships are likely to be employed in and out of the Great Lakes if the St. Lawrence seaway program is carried out?

It has been estimated by the St. Lawrence survey, part III, of the Department of Commerce, that if that waterway had been rebuilt in 1939, the potential traffic would have been something in excess of 4,800,000

tons of cargo, foreign and domestic combined. The ship requirements of the United States and foreign to carry this cargo are well approximated in the absence of detailed information as to its world distribution, and so forth. Roughly, however, such an amount of cargo, with northern Europe as the principal area of interest on the foreign end, would have required in the neighborhood of 192 ships. On the basis which the Maritime Commission has been proceeding, namely, that a substantial portion of the foreign trade of the United States could be carried in American bottoms, there can be no question but that enough ships would be available in the list of war-built ships as is shown in a table attached or that they could be built in the several years' interval before the construction of the canal, locks, and other works could be completed.

The military considerations are second to none in evaluating the importance of the peacetime use of American ships on this projected seaway. From preliminary estimates of ships likely to be used post-war for foreign, domestic (coastal, and so forth) and Great Lakes, it seems certain that the total now in sight will be none too large for estimated minimum wartime shipping requirements. The expansion and strengthening of new commercial sources for constructing and utilizing merchant ships such as the St. Lawrence seaway proposal is most important.

Then again as a natural concomitant, the psychological effect of large oceangoing ships flying the United States flag, touching at Lake ports, should be stressed in dramatizing world shipping and trade in the Midwest.

It is desirable here to bring up to date another feature of the letter of August 6, 1941, which the United States Maritime Commission addressed to Congressman Mansfield, namely, the answer to the question, What share of the United States Fleet and of the world's fleet could traverse the proposed 27-foot channel? Whereas vessels having a maximum loaded draft of 25 feet would be able to carry full dead-weight capacity through the waterway, vessels having a maximum loaded draft of more than 25 feet would have to proceed on less than full draft. For the latter vessels, an allowance has been made. It has been estimated that the preponderance of vessels transiting the Panama Canal normally have been composed of vessels loaded only to two-thirds of capacity. With an allowance of an additional 8 or 9 percent of the total dead-weight capacity for fuel, water, and supplies, a load of 75 percent of dead-weight capacity would appear to be typical of vessels which would transit such waterways as the St. Lawrence seaway. Of the ships of greater than 27-foot draft, the Victory and Liberty are of special interest. Victories could go through the Canal loaded to 79 percent, and the Liberty to 85 percent of total dead-weight carrying capacity.

With these considerations in mind it becomes apparent that there are many vessels in the United States Fleet and in the world fleets that are capable of navigating the proposed waterway.

An analysis of the fleets of 30 of the principal countries of the world (and the British colonies), as of September 30, 1945, shows that, including vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over, there were 3,364 vessels within the 25-foot draft range and 5,191 vessels within the 27-foot draft range. The aggregate gross tonnages of these vessels were 22,263,972 and 24,592,103 tons, respectively. Freighters predominated, but there were also substantial representations of tankers and combination passenger and cargo vessels. If there are added Liberty and Victory, which have drafts of 27 feet 9 1/4 inches and 28 feet 6 1/4 inches, respectively, the number reaches 8,015 and the gross tonnage, 48,051,862.

A somewhat corresponding situation is revealed by an analysis of the United States fleet of similar vessels. This shows that 24 of the main draft range were 70 vessels within the 25-foot draft range and 1,175 vessels within the 27-foot range, having aggregate gross tonnages of 2,400,770 and 6,233,562, respectively. As in the case of the world fleet, the United States vessels consisted largely of freighters but with some tankers and combination passenger and cargo ships. If there are added Liberty and Victory which have drafts of 27' 9 1/4" and 28' 6 1/4", respectively, the number reaches 3,997 and the tonnage, 26,071,985.

A further reason for building the seaway is the need for every possible shipyard facility in time of war. On two occasions within a period of 25 years the very life of the Nation has depended upon our ability to build ships in unprecedented numbers and with the greatest of speed. During the late war, the Great Lakes area was seriously impeded in its contribution to the Nation's shipbuilding effort by the difficulty of getting sizable ships out of the Lakes and into the sea through the restricted channels. Thus, the production on the Lakes was confined to the smaller types and was substantially less than it might have been had there been a 27-foot waterway.

The position which the Maritime Commission has taken is that the St. Lawrence seaway channel is a requisite to the realization of the full maritime potential of the Nation. The economic commercial advantage which the Nation has enjoyed because it has had three seaboards has never been questioned. We have in the series of inland seas known as the Great Lakes a potential fourth seaway. As illustrated by the Panama Canal, the potential of any seaway is enhanced by direct water connection with another.

It, therefore, is not sound to consider the economic importance of the St. Lawrence seaway channel project apart from the entire maritime resources of the Nation. It is the benefit which is probable and possible to the maritime interest of the country as a whole from the standpoint of both national defense and commercial growth that is of concern to the Maritime Commission and which is vital to the Nation. The coastwise, inter-coastal, and foreign services, which can now be envisaged as probabilities in the near future, cannot be taken as a complete evaluation of the importance of the project.

Sincerely yours,
EDWARD MACAULEY,
Acting Chairman

United States and world merchant vessels with maximum loaded drafts of 25 feet or less

| Type of vessel | Total number | Total gross tons | Vessels of 25-foot draft or less | Percent of total vessels | Gross tons, 25-foot draft or less | Percent of tonnage |
|---|---------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| WORLD FLEET (SEPT. 30, 1945) | | | | | | |
| Freighters | 7,006 | 45,001,047 | 2,649 | 34.7 | 9,343,048 | 20.8 |
| Combination passenger and freight | 764 | 6,264,226 | 428 | 57.8 | 1,972,873 | 31.5 |
| Tankers | 1,806 | 14,593,932 | 270 | 15.3 | 967,149 | 6.6 |
| Total | 10,576 | 66,859,205 | 3,347 | 31.0 | 12,283,070 | 18.2 |
| UNITED STATES FLEET (SEPT. 30, 1945) | | | | | | |
| Freighters | 4,432 | 29,922,781 | 648 | 14.6 | 2,513,826 | 8.4 |
| Combination passenger and freight | 146 | 1,498,262 | 68 | 44.6 | 480,901 | 32.1 |
| Tankers | 949 | 8,658,859 | 51 | 5.4 | 195,954 | 2.3 |
| Total | 5,527 | 40,080,002 | 767 | 13.8 | 3,190,770 | 8.7 |

1 Covering 30 principal countries and the British Colonies, including vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over.
Source: U. S. Maritime Commission, Division of Economics and Statistics, Feb. 12, 1946.

United States and world merchant vessels, with maximum loaded drafts of 27 feet or less, also Liberty and Victory with corresponding drafts of 27 feet 9 1/4 inches and 28 feet 6 1/4 inches, respectively

| Type of vessel | Total number | Total gross tons | Vessels of 27-foot draft or less; also Liberty and Victory | Percent of total vessels | Gross tons, 27-foot draft | Percent of tonnage |
|---|---------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| WORLD FLEET (SEPT. 30, 1945) | | | | | | |
| Freighters (including Liberty and Victory) | 7,006 | 45,001,047 | 3,978 | 56.6 | 15,008,917 | 33.3 |
| Liberty | 2,419 | 17,858,744 | 2,419 | 100.0 | 17,858,744 | 100.0 |
| Victory | 805 | 2,080,896 | 805 | 100.0 | 2,080,896 | 100.0 |
| Combination passenger and freight | 764 | 6,264,226 | 548 | 71.7 | 2,923,898 | 46.7 |
| Tankers | 1,806 | 14,593,932 | 943 | 52.2 | 3,668,488 | 25.1 |
| Total | 12,806 | 86,290,745 | 8,693 | 67.1 | 42,540,844 | 49.3 |
| UNITED STATES FLEET (SEPT. 30, 1945) | | | | | | |
| Freighters (including Liberty and Victory) | 4,432 | 29,922,781 | 915 | 20.6 | 3,523,826 | 11.8 |
| Liberty | 2,419 | 17,858,744 | 2,419 | 100.0 | 17,858,744 | 100.0 |
| Victory | 406 | 2,080,896 | 406 | 100.0 | 2,080,896 | 100.0 |
| Combination passenger and freight | 146 | 1,498,262 | 86 | 58.2 | 780,896 | 52.1 |
| Tankers | 949 | 8,658,859 | 763 | 80.4 | 2,045,954 | 23.5 |
| Total | 8,353 | 60,080,542 | 5,587 | 66.9 | 26,245,216 | 43.7 |

1 Covering 30 principal countries and the British Colonies, including vessels of 1,000 gross tons.
2 Includes only United States vessels.
Source: U. S. Maritime Commission, Division of Economics and Statistics, Feb. 12, 1946.

Churchill and Glass Houses

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. ADOLPH J. SABATH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I am reporting in the Record an editorial from the Chicago Times of March 17 relating to the British-Russian differences. While the editorial does not, in its relatively short compass, cover all the factors that enter into this ancient rivalry, it does clearly point out that nothing in dispute at the present time justifies either war between Russia and England, or a British-American alliance which would make a mockery of the United Nations Organization; and the editorial urges the United Nations as the real guaranty of world peace.

The editorial follows:

CHURCHILL AND GLASS HOUSES

At New York Winston Churchill chose not to modify a "single" word of his Fulton blast at Soviet Russia, but his speech Friday night was more tempered.

He showed more of an appreciation for the old maxim that people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.

He conceded that if there is any stone throwing to be done, the safest place that the nations have found for that purpose to date is under the roof of the United Nations Organization.

Thus, Churchill took his position alongside other world leaders who, from the first appearance of storm clouds over the postwar world, have insisted that the world can solve its problems only through the U.N.O. and not in speeches in Missouri towns or in the Waldorf-Astoria in New York.

Although Churchill concedes that such matters as the refusal of Russia to withdraw troops from Iran is "one of those cases for which the United Nations Security Council was especially devised," the tone of his recent talks, including the one Friday night, indicates that he sees the eventual hope of peace, not in the United Nations, but in a British-American fraternal association.

Thus, Churchill makes it clear that he believes peace can be preserved not by the Big Five, nor the Big Three, but only by the Big Two.

ROOSEVELT WOULD BELIEVE

With this concept, we have no doubt, Churchill's one-time admirer and friend, the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, would seriously disagree. His spoken words called for post-war allied unity, not simply British-American fraternalism.

Roosevelt, we are certain, would be concerned about Russia's apparently irresponsible attitude toward its pledge to get its troops out of Iran and its policy toward Turkey. Roosevelt, no doubt, would remind the world of Stalin's declaration of November 8, 1941: "We have not and cannot have any such war aims as the seizure of foreign territories and the subjugation of foreign peoples."

But, we believe, Roosevelt, like President Truman today, would put his faith first in the United Nations. He would not presume, as Churchill seems to, that the U.N.O. will fail to keep the peace unless America sides with England against all comers.

The Russian concept of the U.N.O. is not exactly that of the United States it's true. Foreign Commissar Molotov at San Francisco made it plain that he believed the world organization would consist of the Big Five.

around which other peace-loving nations are willing to rally.

That conception of the new order, he said, was the issue to be solved at San Francisco. Unless the nations can rally around the Big Five and the Big Five can stick together, as Roosevelt recommended, the Russians obviously are not going to put faith in the practical use of the Organization to meet the realities of complex world problems.

The Russian appetite for buffer states and access through the Dardanelles to the sea may seem out of date to some observers. Churchill revealed that the Russians want a fortress inside the Straits. This insistence, in an atomic bomb era of supersonic airplane speeds, appears based on a Napoleonic concept of war strategy. Russia may think the psychological effect of such a fortress would be reassuring to her own people, but the proposal has a profoundly disturbing effect on the rest of the world.

Bigger suspicions are raised because of the tones of voice that are being used as much as the words employed. Churchill's tone shows a contempt and ridicule for the Soviet system of government. He says he doesn't believe Russian leaders want war "at the present time." Stalin's speeches to his people, especially the one February 9, blame the capitalistic form of government for war itself. Both men think they're right. As in all such disagreements, the truth probably lies somewhere between. But the statements encourage no concord between the peoples of the nations who want peace.

CAUSES OF WAR

Certainly, if war is caused, as Stalin says, by the maldistribution of the world's goods because of capitalistic systems, it is also caused as Churchill says, by the refusal of nations to abide by their pledged words written into treaties, such as the one Russia now violates by keeping its military forces in Iran.

The words of Cordell Hull should be written high in the sky over New York, as the U.N.O. security council convenes there a week from tomorrow:

"We who are living now must not allow the human race to commit suicide through lack of vision or through selfishness, impatience, or provocation."

The world should be thankful that there is a U.N.O. to fall back on during the painful period in which it is still in the early stage of creation.

Food Situation in Europe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. JAMES M. MEAD

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, March 20 (legislative day of Tuesday, March 5), 1946

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, when Bishop Bernard J. Shell returned from a trip abroad where he visited a number of countries and investigated, at the request of the President, conditions in France, Germany, and Italy, he was asked by Mr. Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post, to report his views in writing for the purpose of being published in the Washington Post at an appropriate moment. His views were published in the form of an article on March 10 last. The article is entitled "Message to America." I ask unanimous

consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

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

MESSAGE TO AMERICA

(The case of the world's hungry people has nowhere been stated with such moving eloquence as in the following message by the Most Reverend Bernard J. Shell, of Chicago. Bishop Shell is founder and head of the Catholic Youth Organization. After several weeks spent investigating conditions in France, Germany, and Italy, at the request of the President, he speaks from personal knowledge, and his message to America is of first importance. On his return early in February, Bishop Shell described the conditions he observed and the conclusions he had arrived at with respect to the food situation to Eugene Meyer, editor and publisher of the Post. Mr. Meyer asked Bishop Shell to record his ideas in writing to be published at the appropriate moment. This is the moment.)

(By Bishop Bernard J. Shell)

In a world like ours, still reeling from the shocks of war and still fearful of the uncertainties of the future, it is often difficult to chart a moral course. But, now and again, issues become so clear that we find one choice forced upon us, despite the clamor of other interests and the pressure of personal desires. Such an issue is before the American people now. It is the issue of food for the world. And the choice is: Shall America feed the world, or shall America be responsible for the death of millions from hunger? This is no melodramatic question posed in feverish emotion, but a brutal query wrung from the lips of suffering people everywhere.

The issue of feeding the hungry cuts through the jungle of political intrigues and conflicting national aims. It is starkly simple. If America does not feed the hungry of the world, the hungry will die.

And if they die, the ideals for which we fought the war will again be imperiled. We said that we battled for freedom and justice, the foundations of democracy and peace. But freedom is a hollow mockery and justice is a macabre joke to men with empty stomachs. Democracy is an idle speculation to men who watch their families die. Peace is a tantalizing mirage to those who do not eat. Where there is the looming specter of hunger, there is no peace. Where there is the menacing shadow of death, there is no security.

We said that we battled for the liberation of the oppressed and for the vanquishment of the oppressors. We have cut the bonds of the shackled and we have brought justice to the defeated. But for what? Have we done this only to watch them all writhe in despair? Have we made titanic efforts only to watch now the world's disintegration by slow starvation?

America has emerged from this war the most powerful Nation on earth. But the obligations of such a Nation are as great as its power. One of these obligations is to feed the hungry. There is no question that we Americans can do this, without any hurt to ourselves. There is equally no question that unless we do this we shall be responsible for the death of millions of human beings throughout the world. Unless we do this we can never again possess that priceless quality, self-respect.

This is our chance for greatness. It is not a time for vengeance. This is a time for a return to Christ's injunction of feeding the hungry, of giving drink to the thirsty. This is the time for us to drink deep at the well-spring of our common life, the Christian concept of the brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God. This is the time for us to listen once more to Christ, "Blessed are the merciful."

We Americans pride ourselves on the fact that in the brotherhood of man. In the spirit of brotherhood, Americans will respond most generously to the pleas of the suffering. Americans have never failed in generosity, and this is their peculiar greatness. We realize that the union of the brotherhood of man has inviolable obligations. And we realize that if we refuse our duty of feeding the hungry we shall justly merit the repudiation of history. Then, like Cain, the mark of murder will be upon our brow as we cynically ask, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Let's Modernize Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. ESTES KEFAUVER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1946

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include an article on the modernization of Congress, written by Richard Lee Strout, member of the Washington staff of the Christian Science Monitor. The article was published in March 18 edition of the New Republic.

Mr. Strout, during the 20 years he has been in Washington, as a correspondent, has made a thorough study of congressional methods, and he has written many articles on this subject. The article is as follows:

Congress has been slipping for years. It is losing power to the Executive simply because it won't put its own two Houses in order. Now a joint bipartisan congressional committee, after a year's study, proposes an elaborate scheme of modernization, the first since 1802. It reports the plan unanimously, with some minor exceptions in footnotes. The plan could go much further than it does. But as it stands it would constitute a tremendous reform.

It is easy to show the antiquated nature of congressional procedure. Congress is overworked and understaffed. For example, the House has 435 Members, yet it employs only 5 attorneys to help them draft and prepare legislation. It is so niggardly that the cost of running Congress is half the cost of the Indian Bureau in the executive branch. It creates committees but won't kill them; the Senate set up a Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals around the turn of the century, but although the Panama Canal is finished and the Spanish-American War (by all accounts) over, the committee still functions, with a staff of four clerks drawing \$10,500 a year.

Committees overlap. The House has three duplicating Committees on Pensions. It also has a Flood Control Committee as well as a Rivers and Harbors Committee. There are so many Senate committees and so few Senators that many Members serve on from 6 to 10. Senator Maloney at the start of the present hearings complained that he was overworked, with 23 agencies to attend to. Seven weeks later he died of a heart attack.

It takes 45 minutes to call the House roll. The equivalent of 42 legislative days was spent in the last Congress just in roll calls. An electric recording device would reduce this to a matter of minutes. Donald Nelson, while Chairman of the War Production Board, estimated that he spent one-third of his time giving testimony to duplicating committees.

Today Congressmen have bigger problems to meet than ever before, yet they must still spend most of their time on petty drudgery

for constituents instead of thinking nationally; they must still deal with pet issues which they must still run the District of Columbia, a city of 800,000, instead of letting it govern itself.

These anomalies are shocking and intolerable. When the Washington correspondent has lived with them for almost a quarter of a century, as I have, and seen their effect in hamstringing action, neutralizing progress, creating chronic stalemates with the Executive and opening the way to pressure-group control, he comes finally to gnawing, tragic doubts as to whether American democracy can really meet the tests of the times we live in.

There are much deeper problems than the ones I mention, reforms so fundamental that it is doubtful whether Congress will accept the report of its own committee, although it has been baited with tidbits for the individual Congressman. His salary would be increased from \$16,000 to \$15,000; he would be given an \$8,000-a-year "assistant congressman" to handle the drudgery of non-legislative duties; expert staff and clerical help would be vastly increased; there would be longer, regular recesses; the amount of committee work would be cut down and systematized; Congressmen would be put under the Federal retirement system; a great amount of detail and worry would be lifted from their shoulders; they would sleep better and live longer. But unless there is a tremendous drive from the public, Congressmen may take the increased privileges and refuse additional obligations. Senator La Follette wants to wrap the program into one package, believing there is a better chance to get through the basic reforms if they are tied to personal benefits. It is doubtful that Congress will allow this procedure; it is likely to prefer to take the matter up piecemeal.

Congress has deep, vested interests in its own inefficiency. Each committee chairman is a little czar. The La Follette-Monroney report would make a clean, swift cut in the number of committees, reducing 23 in the Senate to 16; 43 House committees to 18. This reduction is basic—the test of whether Congress will really try to reform itself or just pretend, for there will be tremendous opposition to reducing their number. Chairmanships are coveted. The chairman can largely control legislation; he gets special patronage, power, and prestige. Chairmanships are distributed on the basis of seniority rather than ability; the seniority system is so ingrained that even the daring La Follette-Monroney group did not think it wise to endanger other proposals by recommending its elimination. Some chairmen have spent a lifetime waiting for their posts. Furthermore, all the older Members have lined up for years waiting for the present chairman to be defeated or die. Now it is proposed to abolish half the committees. How would the prospective heirs feel?

A second center of opposition lies among lobbies and the executive bureaucracy. In Washington everybody has a friend on a committee. The web of friendship has been spun for years. Some pressure group, for example, has finally landed Representative Jowns on flood control; now it learns that this, and three other closely related committees, may be merged. Furthermore, it discovers that lobbyists may be registered and made to give financial accounts. Naturally it will fight the reform.

In addition to a number of institutional modernizations, the La Follette-Monroney program carries three proposals so fundamental that, if adopted, they would practically revolutionize the American legislative structure. First, and most obvious, is the one by which Congress would put its own fiscal house in order. Both Chambers have committees dealing with raising money (taxes), both have committees dealing with spending money (appropriations), but they don't work together. Their wheels don't mesh. America is the only country in the world with no genuine budget. The new program would have Congress adopt a tentative budget, balancing expenditures and revenues, within 10 days of the opening of each session, and would then require embassies sending public-record votes from Members—officially authorizing the creation of a national public debt—if Congress decided to spend beyond its means. The proposal is intelligent and it is hard to see how any reasonable man could oppose it.

The second major proposal is more nebulous and possibly more important. It is liberally designed to strengthen the party structure in America. Unless one has followed the literature of political scientists on this subject, including Thomas K. Finletter's Can Representative Government Do the Job? the significance of this, as well as the third proposal, may be missed.

Provisions of the new report would seek to strengthen party responsibility and accountability by creating formal, seven-member policy committees for majority and minority parties, in both Houses. Under the plan the seven Senators and seven Representatives of the Democratic Party, for instance, would meet jointly at frequent intervals to formulate over-all legislative policy. It is proposed that the decisions of these committees be formally announced. An individual Member would not be required to follow such party policy, but the record of his action in support of or in defiance of his party, would be available to the public as a means of holding both party and individual to account. This device is designed to replace the present steering committees which, the report rightly observes, seldom meet, and never steer.

The third proposal is the most provocative and potentially important. Without mentioning its sources, it incorporates recent suggestions of political scientists for the creation of what has come to be called a joint executive-legislative cabinet. This is an effort to bridge the dangerous and widening gulf between President and Congress which produces that chronic institutional antagonism that distinguishes American democracy from parliamentary governments. While the founding fathers deliberately set out to give America a weak executive, they hardly intended, as the report points out, to have the two branches go separate ways, in opposite directions.

The report would meet this problem in two ways. I have already mentioned the proposed policy committees to be established by either party to strengthen party responsibility. The report proposes that the 14-man policy committee of the majority be formally recognized as a council, to meet regularly with the President and leaders of his executive departments. In other words, they would become the President's legislative cabinet. While keeping executive and legislative branches separate, the procedure might do wonders in improving teamwork. The report dubs the new body the Joint Legislative-Executive Council.

The second method of achieving teamwork is implied rather than directly stated. Analysis of the proposed new committee structure shows that each committee is planned to coincide with an opposite number in the other House, and with a major department in the executive branch. These committees might meet jointly, and it is recommended that the Cabinet member having the subject in hand should appear regularly before the committee. Thus, while the report does not go into the controversial matter of giving Cabinet members seats for questioning in Congress, it does, in effect, recommend that they have seats in their respective legislative committees.

There is an infinite possibility of work in this clear relationship. In breaking down the system that has kept the two great branches of the American Government at sword-point almost since the Constitution was written.

There is an infinite possibility of work in this clear relationship. In breaking down the system that has kept the two great branches of the American Government at sword-point almost since the Constitution was written.

The opportunities for reform in the great new report are indubitable. Whether it is adopted depends on the Legislature. The thing is as true now as ever: Only Congress can reform Congress.

Waste in Government

SPEECH

HON. HENRY J. LATHAM OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, March 29, 1946

LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I have several times called to the attention of the House instances of waste and destruction of Government property by Federal bureaus and agencies.

Usually these are very difficult to pin down. However, I have just read in the Long Island Daily Press of an instance where the Navy itself apparently is about to prove that it is destroying valuable property.

This article says that a civilian worker at the Maspeth naval supply depot faces Federal indictment because he did not have the heart to burn a poncho and took it home instead. This man's job is to destroy used clothing and other articles no longer deemed worth saving. He has been charged with the theft of Government property of the value of \$34. The defendant, when arraigned, said: "It breaks my heart to see some of the things they throw away."

Now, if this poncho is worth \$34 today, as the Navy alleges, why is not it and the other material being destroyed sold and the proceeds credited to the Federal Treasury to help pay off the national debt of \$2,000 per person?

If this material is worthless, this defendant should never have been indicted. It would certainly appear that in this instance the Navy is impaled on the horns of the proverbial dilemma.

It is time that waste of Government property is brought to a halt by this administration. If it does not do so, we are very likely to see a taxpayers' revolt and a wholesale cashing in of war bonds.

The article follows:

SEAMAN SEIZED FOR FAILING TO BURN NAVY COAT

A civilian worker at the Maspeth Naval Supply Depot today faces Federal indictment because he didn't have the heart to burn a poncho and took it home instead. Peter V. Lansaro, 31, of 31-29 Thirty-fifth Street, Astoria, works at the Maspeth Depot and his job is to destroy used clothing and other articles no longer deemed worth saving.

He was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Edward K. Fay in Brooklyn, charged with theft of Government property.

Commissioner Fay held Lansaro for the grand jury, but at the suggestion of assistant Federal Attorney H. H. Goldstein he released him in his own recognizance.

Lansaro also is accused of taking home a pair of galoshes and a small ax.

Goldstein said outside of court that Lansaro told him:

"It breaks my heart to see some of the things they throw away."

...are disposed of when he suddenly ... to have them out on the street ... according to Goldstein, Lansaro explained: "I could use that poncho to go fishing in." The articles were valued altogether at \$34. Goldstein said an investigation would be conducted. He indicated he felt some of the discharged supplies might be salvaged at a time when the world is in need of clothing.

American Political Philosophies

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Wednesday, March 29 (legislative day of Tuesday, March 5), 1946

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a very fine address delivered by Chester V. Salomon, of Milwaukee, before the Second Ward Republican Club of Milwaukee on March 14, 1946.

This address deals with certain aspects of American political philosophy which, as Mr. Salomon says, affect the very fundamentals upon which this Nation is built.

I commend it to the thoughtful reader.

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

Mr. Chairman, friends and neighbors, I will deal tonight with certain aspects of American political philosophies which affect the very fundamentals upon which this Nation was built. During the past decade or so many otherwise well-meaning Americans have been led to flatter their altruistic and intellectual instincts by erroneously trying to define their political liberty—forgetting that freedom and liberty is so priceless that when a yardstick is used to measure or define it, its usefulness is destroyed.

No greater evidence of this is obtainable than by an actual review of the present political reign in Washington where liberalism has been used to cover up every conceivable type of political felony—just stop and ask yourself this question, How much freedom have these so-called liberals given you and I during these past years? Rather, have they not thrown principle to the winds in an effort to cram their own selfish theories down the throats of freedom-loving America.

Down through the ages the evolution of political philosophies have been manifold. Out of the best in the past and with a sense of values for future years our founding fathers wrought forth a representative form of constitutional government, the cornerstone of which is the Federal Constitution, whose principal feature is that the ultimate sovereignty rest with the whole people who, through suffrage, elect representatives to exercise the affairs of state. This form of government became known as Republican—wise old Ben Franklin once said, "This is a Republic if we can keep it" and section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution states "United States shall guarantee every State in the Union a Republican form of government."

However, in recent years a change has come over the public vocabulary. Prompted by long-haired intellectuals, the word democracy—a word studiously avoided heretofore—has now sprouted like a wild weed on every tongue and has been used to mean and

mean. The dictionary defines democracy as the United States as the Democratic Party and its principles—and Democratic and Democratic is defined as pertaining to democracy. This language clearly implies that democratic, Democratic, Democratic and democracy are defined synonymously. The encyclopedia explains further that fundamentally a democracy is that form of popular government whereat sovereignty or power to govern is retained by the people and exercised by them direct. The practical application of such a form of government is adaptable to only very small countries. In democracies the tenure of office is seldom limited to stated intervals and a strong central government is the practice.

The Germany of Hitler and the Italy of Mussolini are examples of modern democracy where a strong central government was in control, and autocratic tyrants, who were once elected by the people, held control until they were removed by death or physical force. Pure democracy is tyranny in its worst form. Ancient Greece, the so-called cradle or citadel of democracy, is the historical example. There on the Acropolis or high town democracy was dominated by the aristocrats who had turned tyrants and abused the common people and the minorities.

Aristotle, the famous disciple of Plato, despised democracy. Socrates was forced to drink the fatal cup of hemlock and forfeited his life on the vote of his aristocratic fellow citizens—and what was his offense—corruption of the youth by teaching them that there was only one God, for under the democracy of Greece there was no freedom of speech or even of religious worship. Thomas Carlyle 20 centuries later dismissed democratic forms of government with a contemptuous sneer and grunted—"Democracy! A form of government in which the vote of Judas is as good as that of Jesus." Alcibiades, one of the best examples of an aristocrat gone democratic, said that democracy was the perversion of that form of desirable government which one might call constitutional.

Democracies are necessarily small and immutable natural laws and physical conditions make it impossible for a fundamental democracy to ever become a great nation; and so our forefathers with wisdom and forethought planned for a great nation and planning well they made it a republic.

Here in America a great how and cry has arisen for democracy with collectivists, radicals, and soap-box liberals wanting more unrestrained power and the abolition of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, which guarantees our American freedom. Because it is politically expedient and psychologically artful the Democratic Party has encouraged the use of the word "democracy." And unfortunately, after 13 long years many unthinking Americans have permitted this "weasel" word to become a part of their vocabulary.

Possibly more detrimental and unbecoming has been the academic use of democracy in our educational institutions; where with its infiltration of long-haired liberalized instructors, who have been warping the minds of our adolescent youth with anti-American indoctrination, this phrase has been readily adopted. This has led many of the youth to accept democracy as a means of less restraint and a radical liberalism without respect for the Constitution. Out of a created necessity service in all branches of the armed forces established a form of regimentation for our youth. This, and the ever-present slogan, that they were democratizing the world to free it from oppression has left many of them in confusion. This has also left those upon whose shoulders will fall the responsibility of preserving this Republic with little factual or basic conception of the principles on which this Nation was founded.

And in this manner many Republicans have drifted like parasites of the street—without thinking that they are giving up

service to the Democratic Party and to the people psychologically. No wonder the Democrats chant "All that the Republicans can say is, 'Me, too.'" It is a plain charge that Republicans are without principle. It is not uncommon to hear Republican candidates when on the platform promising to give a democratic administration under democracy. No wonder so many of them are unsuccessful candidates. Is it any wonder that that great cause for freedom and liberty has experienced dormancy when those who seek to politically administer it do not espouse republicanism?

Neither the Constitution or the Bill of Rights mentions democracy. When you pledge allegiance to the flag you pledge with your heart, "to the Republic for which it stands." The founding fathers from Washington all down the list refer to this Nation as a republic. The two patron saints of the Democratic Party refer to this Nation as a republic. Jefferson said: "Let us then with courage and confidence pursue our own Federal and Republican principles"; but he called himself a democratic Republican. Fiery Andrew Jackson, whom the Democrats honor with an annual dinner said, "The eyes of all nations are fixed on our Republic." Such famous Democrats as Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan also called this a republic.

No, my friends and neighbors, this is not a democracy, this is a republic with a representative form of government wherein sovereignty, though retained by the people is not exercised by them directly but through representatives elected by them at stated intervals, with a definite concern for the abuses of a centralized government and an ever close contact with the representation. These are the definite tenets of republicanism—any Republican candidate who abuses them is guilty of political delinquency and any member of the Republican Party who does not adhere to them is sacrificing the freedom of representative constitutional government for a tyranny that has deprived men of liberty down through the recorded pages of history.

Our ancestors starved and deprived themselves of all luxuries and even gave their lives in creating a nation where liberty and freedom could be preserved for themselves and we, their descendants; and so that we all could enjoy freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from confiscation of property and the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Why then with these principles to guide us must we subscribe by word, deed, or act to an arbitrary political rule. It is time that we meditate on the cause and effect of false political philosophies and return to the faith our fathers had in this our Republic. In closing I know of no better way to meditate than to pledge allegiance to the flag in union:

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands—one Nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all."

The Solution of the Silver Price Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1946

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, there are so many conflicting reports concerning the price of Government-owned silver that I have checked the matter carefully with the OPA and the Treasury and have prepared the following report at the re-

quest of a colleague. This letter is submitted for the information of the Members.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1946.
Hon. WILLIAM A. HOWAR,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Reference is made to the inquiry of your constituent concerning the purchase of silver for commercial use; the subject of your March 14 letter. On making inquiry of the Office of Price Administration, it develops the OPA has fixed the ceiling on silver at 71.11 cents per ounce and that no silver is available at that price.

I am informed by the Treasury that standard silver dollars can be secured in exchange for silver certificates now in circulation. The silver obtained and melted down by this method would be at the monetary value of \$1.20 per ounce and would contain an alloy of 10 percent copper. The existing law provides; that is, the Silver Purchase Act of 1934:

"SEC. 4. Whenever and so long as the market price of silver exceeds its monetary value or the monetary value of the stocks of silver is greater than 25 percent of the monetary value of the stocks of gold and silver, the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the approval of the President and subject to the provisions of section 5, sell any silver acquired under the authority of this act, at home or abroad, for present or future delivery, at such rates, at such times, and upon such terms and conditions as he may deem reasonable and most advantageous to the public interest."

As we find the price of silver well above \$1 per ounce in many parts of the world, it appears that in order for the industrial silver users to obtain relief and get all the silver needed, it will be necessary to make a market by offering the Treasury a price at or in excess of \$1.20 per ounce and at the same time secure an increase in the ceiling price by the OPA to the same figure.

Trusting this answers your inquiry, I am Sincerely yours,

COMPTON I. WHITE,
Member of Congress.

The Indianapolis Times Suggests a Revised Plan for the British Loan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LOUIS LUDLOW

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1946

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, on March 11, 1946, the Indianapolis Times printed an editorial which contains a tremendous amount of food for thought in reference to the proposed loan to Britain. The editorial points to defaults on foreign loans after World War I and suggests that, instead of negotiating a loan based on repayment in dollars, we set up the dollar credits which Britain needs and agree to accept payment in raw materials of all kinds—rubber, copper, tin, manganese, and so forth—which we need now and will continue to need in the future. In this way, the editorial points out, we would be sure of repayment, as the raw materials will be delivered on the credit which we extend to Britain. Under this arrangement Britain could get dollars only by selling goods for dollars.

This editorial is a valuable contribution to the discussion of this important subject, and I think it ought to be read and evaluated by all of our people. I have therefore obtained unanimous consent to have it printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It is as follows:

THEY NEED DOLLARS; WE, MATERIALS

Our friends, the British, need a few billion dollars credit, to buy food for their hungry stomachs, to start modernizing their obsolete industrial plants, to begin a revival of the world trade upon which the prosperity of their people depends.

Our friends, the French, are in similar circumstances. Our friends, the Russians, want dollars too. So do many others.

The first major postwar foreign credit proposal—\$3,750,000,000 for Britain—is now before a Senate committee. It's a loan at a low interest rate, to be amortized over a 50-year period, with escape clauses that make allowances for any years when the British might not have a favorable balance of trade large enough to meet the dollar payment.

British and American negotiators spent months working up this deal. Apparently they never talked business except in terms of a dollar loan to be repaid in dollars. Yet obviously, dollar repayments can be only on a when-and-as-possible basis. We should have learned that from the defaults on foreign loans after World War I. Britain can get dollars only by selling goods for dollars. In the end we have to take goods in payment, if we are paid at all. Why, then, wouldn't a buyer-seller deal be better than a lender-borrower arrangement? Why not set up the dollar credits which Britain needs, and agree to accept payment in raw materials of all kinds which we need now and will continue to need in the future?

Just because the negotiators failed to explore that alternative is no reason why Congress shouldn't do it.

We talk a lot about stock-piling. We swine we wouldn't get caught short again. But stock-piling legislation languishes in Congress, and we're dangerously short of a wide variety of critical materials. Many of these materials are available in large quantities in British possessions, colonies and dominions. True, they don't belong to the British Government. Neither do the American dollars belong to the American Government. Britain can buy those materials with pounds sterling and balance off payment in manufactured goods she sells to her dominions and colonies.

Let's mention a few minerals which we are short of and which we can afford to buy in almost unlimited quantity for stock-piling, for the next war, or better still to prevent a next war: Antimony, mercury, nickel, and platinum in Canada. Asbestos in Canada and South Africa. Copper in Canada, Rhodesia, and South Africa. Lead in Canada, Australia, and Burma. Tin in Malaya and Nigeria. Bauxite in British Guiana and the Gold Coast. Chromite in India and South Africa. Corundum in South Africa. Manganese in India, South Africa, and the Gold Coast. Mica in India. Tungsten in Burma, Malaya, Rhodesia, and Australia. Vanadium in Rhodesia and South Africa. Zinc in Australia, Canada, Burma, Rhodesia.

We need large amounts of those materials right now, and we can take delivery of still larger quantities over a period of years. We need other strategic materials besides minerals—such as rubber. And not only things in the strategic category—we need raw materials of all kinds.

A happy aspect of this alternative of buying, instead of lending, is that whatever deal we make with the British, we can also make with the French and Russians and Chinese. We can get dollars without "shorting" the dollar. Congress will at least consider it.

Need for Federal Labor Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. JOSEPH H. BALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, March 20 (Legislative day of
Tuesday, March 19), 1946

MR. BALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a radio statement entitled "Is Federal Labor Legislation Needed?" made by me on March 19, 1946. The statement sets forth the affirmative side of the question. There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

IS FEDERAL LABOR LEGISLATION NEEDED?

For more industrial peace we need Federal legislation of two types. First, we need stronger machinery for peaceful settlement of disputes and a requirement that management and labor use it. Second, we should impose on unions legal responsibilities commensurate with their vast power.

Recent months have made it clear that not only labor and management, but all of us lose, and lose heavily, when there is widespread industrial strife. The National Labor Relations Act was passed on the announced theory that Federal encouragement and legal protection of union organization and collective bargaining would bring industrial peace. To that end it imposed many legal obligations and restrictions on employers, although none on unions of employees. But organization and collective bargaining alone have not brought industrial peace. One obvious next step is to strengthen mediation machinery and require both parties to use it before resorting to strikes or lockout. That is what we propose to do in the pending Senate version of the Case bill passed by the House.

The present conciliation service in the Department of Labor is directed by the Secretary, who is required by law to be a partisan of labor. The Secretary's partisanship tends to destroy employer confidence in the impartiality of the service and lessen its usefulness. We propose to expand the conciliation service and place it under an independent mediation board of five members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. This board would direct all Federal efforts to settle labor disputes peacefully, including the promotion of voluntary arbitration. Both unions and employers in serious disputes should be required to withhold any strikes or lockout action for a reasonable time while the board and its agents try to speak out a peaceful settlement.

Although it sounds simple stated thus briefly, working out the language of the mediation sections of the Senate bill so as to cover the various and complicated situations that might arise took much time and effort. But it was still easy compared to the task of drafting legislation to make unions responsible without endangering their legitimate activities.

The need for such legislation is urgent. Supreme Court interpretations of the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act and the Clayton Act, for all practical purposes, have placed union activities above and beyond the law, no matter how wrong and harmful to society their actions might be. Let me cite just two instances disclosed in our Senate Labor Committee hearings:

In New York City, Local 8 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers conspired with a group of employers with whom it had closed-shop contracts to create a monopoly in electrical equipment going into new buildings in the New York area. The

union had contracts with employers securing equipment and with contractors installing it. The union enforced the monopoly by refusing to work on any equipment manufactured by the employers with whom the New York local had contracts. The practical result was that no electrical manufacturer outside New York could sell equipment there and prices under the monopoly increased tremendously. The Supreme Court dismissed the conspiracy with the employers, but specifically held that the union by itself could go on making it effective by refusing to install outside equipment. This procedure is called a secondary boycott, and the union is continuing it.

In the second instance, the teamsters union wanted to organize nine employees in the Los Angeles warehouse of an Ohio company. The employer arranged a meeting of the employees with the union organizer. None of the employees would join the union. The teamsters then demand that the employer sign a closed-shop contract, forcing his employees to join the union. That would have been a violation of the Wagner Act for the employer, and he refused. The union then picketed the warehouse and boycotted deliveries in and out. The California Supreme Court recently ruled in a similar case that the union was not violating the law and that neither the employer nor his employees had any legal redress. The boycott cost the employer an estimated \$12,000.

Such instances of unions using a secondary boycott to achieve undesirable objectives could be multiplied by the hundred. This irresponsible use of economic power not only injures employers and the public, but tramples roughshod over the rights of individual workers. It is high time to make secondary boycotts which restrain commerce or restrict competition unlawful and subject to legal restraint under the Sherman antitrust laws, just as monopoly practices by individuals and corporations are now. An amendment to accomplish this will be offered in the Senate. Theoretically today a collective-bargaining agreement is a binding contract, enforceable on both parties. Practically, it is enforceable on the employer, who can either be haled before the National Labor Relations Board or sued in State or Federal courts. Unions can and do violate such agreements with virtual impunity, by slow-downs, by quickie strikes and by wildcat stoppages, and the employer has no practical redress. In States where unions can be sued, there are so many restrictions, often a requirement that every individual member be served with summons that it is impractical. A provision making unions suable in Federal court as legal entities for breach of contract will be offered on the Senate floor. Outlawing of secondary boycotts and making unions suable for breach of contract will go far toward making them more responsible.

The British Loan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. LISTER HILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, March 20 (Legislative day of
Tuesday, March 19), 1946

MR. HILL. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the Record the very excellent statement in support of the British loan made by Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on March 15.

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

The American Farm Bureau Federation, of which I am president, favors congressional approval of the British loan as set forth in the agreement dated December 8, 1945, between the United States and the United Kingdom. The American Farm Bureau Federation represents approximately 1,000,000 farm families in 45 States. The American Farm Bureau Federation believes that it is good business, not only for the American farmer but for the entire Nation, to make this proposed loan to Britain. Our organization has vigorously supported efforts toward world cooperation. We believe that our interests can be served best under a system of expanding world trade. Not only is cooperation and an expanding trade important from an economic standpoint but also from the standpoint of the over-all goal of peace among nations.

In this connection I should like to quote from our resolutions on international cooperation and leadership, and on international trade, which were adopted at the American Farm Bureau Federation annual meeting in December 1945:

"If this Nation is to make its maximum contribution in maintaining world peace and security, we must have a realistic foreign trade policy designed to expand the volume of international trade. Not only is foreign trade necessary for sound international relationship, but it is also essential in order to maintain a higher level of industrial activity and employment here at home."

"We favor long-term capital loans to other nations of the world as a means of increasing the productive and consumptive capacities of the countries involved. Experience indicates that the countries with the higher standards of living are the best customers for American trade. Increased living standards through increased production in many countries of the world offer vast potential markets and opportunities for capital investment, to say nothing of the humanitarian aspects. We believe that in the main these loans should be on a sound business basis, and, to the largest practical extent, by private capital with Government supplementing only when private capital is not available. The lending of surplus capital to foreign nations can be a sound investment which not only promotes domestic business but also fulfills our position as a world monetary center. In addition to private business loans, we believe there are conditions, such as the present loan to England, under which the long-time interest of this Nation in promoting world trade, maintaining desirable forms of government, and promoting our best international interest can be furthered by making direct governmental loans."

On March 7, 1946, our board of directors, which is comprised of 23 agricultural leaders from all over the United States, again went on record favoring this loan to the United Kingdom.

I realize that many well-qualified witnesses have preceded me, so in my testimony today I am going to confine my remarks principally to why this loan to Britain is good business for the American farmer.

FOREIGN TRADE IS ESSENTIAL TO THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

If we are to prosper in this Nation, we must have foreign trade. During the war we expanded our agricultural and industrial production to record levels. Very soon we must face a grave domestic problem, namely, what we are to do with the expanded industrial plant which produced some ninety billion dollars worth of goods annually for war. It must be obvious to everyone that we now have the capacity to produce far more of surplus goods than the home market can possibly absorb. It is quite certain that much

of our added plant capacity must be unless we can develop new markets to replace the limitless markets which war activities created. (See statistical appendix.)

A very important consideration, often regarded, is that the welfare of agriculture depends not only upon the opportunity to export our farm surpluses, but also upon the opportunity for American industry to export a substantial part of its production. That opportunity means additional jobs in manufacturing, and additional jobs in manufacturing means better domestic markets for meat and milk, fruits and vegetables, and countless other farm products. Many of us were astonished during the war by the volume of food that American workmen consumed as a result of higher standards of living which were made possible by higher wages and full employment. Many of the additional jobs created by war demands were filled by people from the farms. Those people, for the most part, will not go back to the farms. If they do not find opportunity for continued employment in industrial activities they will become a serious problem to the cities in which they live and to the Nation itself. Anything we can do to increase the number of industrial jobs will be in the long-time interest of agriculture. There is no question about it, we need the additional outlets for goods and commodities which will be possible under a policy which encourages the expansion of international trade.

Since the beginning of this Nation agricultural exports have flowed from this Nation to the United Kingdom and the nations of western Europe. Whenever this flow of agricultural products has been interfered with or checked, serious repercussions upon American agriculture and upon our entire economy resulted. This was clearly illustrated in the interwar period when loss of foreign markets contributed to a depressed agriculture which eventually affected our entire economy.

A serious contraction of trade with the United Kingdom and the sterling-area nations would result in the necessity of a sharp adjustment in the production and export pattern of certain major agricultural commodities in this country, such as cotton, tobacco, and wheat. A reduction in the trade with the sterling-area countries would likewise necessitate a readjustment in the output of our manufactured products. This Nation has taken a positive position against world cartels and undue trade restrictions. This loan to Britain is essential as a forward step in eliminating these undesirable practices. (See statistical appendix.)

It is realized that our most important market is our market here at home. Nevertheless it must also be realized that the foreign market is basic to agriculture. In the decade before the war we exported 80 percent of our cotton 81 percent of our tobacco 18 percent of our corn 16 percent of our rice and 9 percent of our wheat. Millions of American farmers produce these products. Agriculture must have foreign outlets. (See statistical appendix.)

BRITAIN IS OUR BEST CUSTOMER FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

In 1938 approximately 35 percent of our agricultural exports went to the United Kingdom. The last year before the war Britain bought the following proportion of our exports: 18 percent of our raw cotton, 21 percent of our corn, 81 percent of our wheat, 62 percent of our lard, 72 percent of our tobacco, 84 percent of our canned fruits, and 85 percent of our hams and shoulders. In light of this evidence I need not impress further upon you gentlemen that American agriculture has a very vital stake in seeing that Britain remains a good customer. As we all know, the British Isles is a deficit food-producing area. They must import food. During the years 1938-44, 75 percent of our total exports to all nations were made up of agricultural products. During this

same period, 54 percent of our total exports to the United Kingdom were agricultural products. Thus, our exports to the United Kingdom were weighted twice as heavily of agricultural products as they were for the world at large. (See statistical appendix.)

Agriculture is vitally interested in world trade and all the contributions it can make to a sounder world economy. It is apparent, however, that if agriculture is to participate equitably in this expanded world trade, we must have access to the British market.

The sterling area during the prewar years accounted for approximately 40 percent of the international trade. Putting restrictions upon trade between this group of nations and ourselves would have significant repercussions upon our economy. Unless credit is advanced to the United Kingdom, Britain's only alternative is the placing of certain limitations upon trade with the nonsterling area. American agriculture cannot afford to have these restrictions on trade. (See statistical appendix.)

ONCE THE PATTERN OF TRADE IS SET UP IT IS DIFFICULT TO CHANGE

If we refuse to grant the loan to the United Kingdom and force Britain to turn to the sterling area for rehabilitation of her foreign-credit structure, we will likewise decrease our ability to trade freely with this group of nations. Once markets are established and production adjusted to these markets between nations it is more difficult to change the pattern. Therefore it is important that we work out a financial relationship which allows us to trade freely with this group, representing a large segment of the world's commerce, while postwar trade policies are still in the formative stage.

We all know the difficulties experienced in trying to adjust trade barriers once they are established. We all know what happened following World War I when nation after nation erected unreasonable barriers to trade. These barriers brought stresses and strains which were undoubtedly one of the contributing factors to the horrible war we have just experienced. We have made untold efforts to lessen these barriers in order to promote a freer exchange of goods among the nations of the world. Certainly we are justified in making a loan which will lessen the likelihood of the creation of additional barriers and give an opportunity to bring about some basic changes desirable for the improvement of foreign trade.

What are some of the things that Britain agrees to do if this loan is made? Britain agrees to abolish the sterling area dollar pool within 1 year after this loan is made. That means that the exporters of this Nation will have direct access to all the markets in the British Empire. They can trade directly with any of the countries where a market for their product can be found. It means that the purchase of products in this country will not be confined to certain commodities. This loan means that Britain can assume leadership with the United States in a program of expanding the volume of world trade. Such a program is of vital importance to every citizen of this Nation. It means that England can turn from the course of a restricted trade economy to more nearly her traditional position of free and competitive trade relationships. Under the terms of this loan, Britain agrees to administer her import quotas so as not to discriminate against imports from this Nation. It seems to me the fact that the loan places Britain in a position to cooperate with us in an expanded world economy and to assume due responsibility in bringing this about cannot be overestimated, especially since it is estimated that in the postwar world about three-fourths of the volume of world trade will be in dollars and pounds. This united leadership is imperative.

It is our conviction that this Nation finds itself in a position of world leadership as a monetary and financial

power. If we are going to fulfill this position and obtain the greatest benefit from it, we must act accordingly. No one would argue but that New York City has benefited from being the financial center of this Nation. Likewise, there is no reason to argue that if we conduct our affairs properly, this Nation cannot benefit from being the financial center of the world. A banker that won't loan money on a sound business basis cannot be a banker very long. Someone who will loan money will supplant him. If we are going to be the banker nation of the world, we must be willing to make loans.

This Nation was developed by the use of risk capital. Many of our great railroads and industries were partially developed with capital furnished by foreign investors. Much of it came from Britain. Some of the investments were not successful, but in total they were and benefited both this Nation and the foreign investor.

One of the most prosperous and peaceful periods in English history occurred when England was making heavy foreign investments and operating under a relatively unrestricted trade policy. We now have the opportunity to fulfill a similar role in the development of capital-deficit countries. The supplying of this development capital, under proper leadership, can be of great benefit to ourselves and to the welfare of the people in the entire world.

In supporting this loan I would like to make it clear that it is not the intent of our organization that this Nation should grant loans to all who seek them. Each should be evaluated on the basis of its merits. There may be some loans that are clearly a good business proposition upon which a financial return on a strictly business basis can be expected. We believe that wherever possible loans should be made by private individuals and only supplemented by Government credit when private loans are not available. Likewise, we believe that in this particular case the Government is justified in making this loan to Britain, due to the extenuating circumstances involved and the many benefits to be had other than those involved in a strictly financial transaction. If the United States assumes its leadership, there is no reason why it is not in position to do what England did over a century ago in the way of becoming a world monetary center and a leader in world commerce. We have the greatest productive capacity of any nation of the world.

I would like to point out as forcibly as I know how that if this loan is to be repaid and if we are going to get anywhere or accomplish anything in expanding the volume of world trade, we must be willing to import goods into this country. The only sound way that we can export is to import. The only way that other nations of the world can buy goods from us is either by our extending them credit or by their sending us products in return. If we extend credit and then refuse to accept their products, naturally they cannot repay their loan. It is therefore essential that we develop a positive foreign trade program in respect to imports. The war clearly demonstrated that we needed imports. Imports, if properly handled, can contribute to our standard of living. There are too few people who realize that, after all, the standard of living of a nation is dependent upon the amount of goods available for distribution among its citizens. In the final analysis, the standard of living in the United States will be measured by the total production, minus what we export, plus what we import.

THE UNITED KINGDOM IS IN DESPERATE NEED OF CREDIT

The United Kingdom must have credit in order to rehabilitate her trade. During six long years of war Britain decreased her savings and increased her liabilities. She is left with large obligations to the sterling area countries. In 1945, British exports fell to 50

percent of those of 1918. In order that Britain may increase her exports and thus meet her import, she must obtain credit. If the credit is obtained entirely within the sterling area, she must then export and import largely within this group. This rules out the full importation of products from this Nation.

Today, the United States finds itself in the position of a wholesaler whose best customer has had a fire. In this country, under such circumstances, it is not uncommon for the wholesaler to extend reasonable credit to his retail customer, in order to permit the customer to get on his feet and again become a good outlet for merchandise. This is what we are doing in this loan to Britain.

Gentlemen, we must not overlook Britain's role in the war: the period when she stood practically alone against the enemy, the longer period which she was at war compared to us, the proportion of her economy devoted totally to war production, and the loss of her homes and factories from bombing. She truly has been through the fire of war. We did not hesitate giving her lend-lease aid when our Nation's life was in jeopardy. Britain does not want dollars merely for the sake of having dollars. She wants dollars in order that she can buy food and other products she vitally needs in restoring her economy so that she can again produce exports with which to pay for the products she needs to import.

ALTERNATIVES IF LOAN IS NOT GRANTED

If this loan is not granted it does not mean the downfall of the British Empire, but it does mean great difficulties in the restoration of a desirable pattern of foreign trade. In order to buy from this Nation Britain must have dollar exchange. The only way she can obtain dollar exchange is either by selling us goods and services or by obtaining a loan. At the present time, due to the war she is not in position to furnish us goods and services to any extent. Therefore without the loan she will be short of dollars with which to buy our products. This will force her to freeze or ration the available dollar exchange. This means that she must continue the dollar pool instigated during the war as a means to control purchases from this Nation. In order to be sure of obtaining the most needed materials, it also means that she must expand the Empire-preference system which greatly handicapped our foreign trade, especially in agricultural products prior to the war. She must also establish agreements among various nations in order to expand her needed imports, even though these nations may not be the most economical source of supply. It is not a question of choice or what Britain wants to do if the loan is not made. It is simply a matter of necessity—of what she must do.

AMERICA MUST CHOOSE

We have just fought the most costly war in history—costly in terms of human lives, costly in terms of money, costly in terms of disruption to our economy and to our ways of life, to say nothing of the heartaches. The biggest advantage of winning a war is that it gives the victors an opportunity to shape the course of events. If we fail to shape them wisely, then perhaps in the final analysis we may actually have lost the war. The United States, this great Nation of ours, finds itself in a position of world leadership. We dare not default this leadership. We all desire world peace. We all want an expanding economy with an increasing standard of living, not only for ourselves but for all peoples of the world.

Our position of world leadership and the responsibilities of victory are very grave, and force us to make momentous decisions. We cannot overlook the long historic contribution of England to our Christian civilization. If this loan is not made it will greatly enhance the chances of trading blocs, dollar exchange, tariffs, trade restrictions,

and the whole category of things that have in the past and will in the future lead to economic stagnation of trade, and the lowering of living standards for many, many people. It gives the hope to Britain as one of the necessary stepping stones in developing a brighter world of tomorrow.

Volume of agricultural production in the United States, 1909-45

Index 1918-20=100

| Year | Total food products | Total agricultural products |
|------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1909 | 76 | 79 |
| 1910 | 75 | 79 |
| 1911 | 78 | 83 |
| 1912 | 80 | 85 |
| 1913 | 82 | 87 |
| 1914 | 81 | 86 |
| 1915 | 84 | 88 |
| 1916 | 81 | 83 |
| 1917 | 83 | 86 |
| 1918 | 90 | 90 |
| 1919 | 90 | 91 |
| 1920 | 87 | 88 |
| 1921 | 84 | 83 |
| 1922 | 83 | 81 |
| 1923 | 85 | 84 |
| 1924 | 87 | 88 |
| 1925 | 83 | 87 |
| 1926 | 87 | 100 |
| 1927 | 87 | 98 |
| 1928 | 90 | 102 |
| 1929 | 87 | 99 |
| 1930 | 86 | 98 |
| 1931 | 100 | 102 |
| 1932 | 96 | 96 |
| 1933 | 97 | 96 |
| 1934 | 100 | 93 |
| 1935 | 98 | 91 |
| 1936 | 97 | 94 |
| 1937 | 101 | 100 |
| 1938 | 108 | 103 |
| 1939 | 108 | 106 |
| 1940 | 111 | 110 |
| 1941 | 116 | 113 |
| 1942 | 126 | 124 |
| 1943 | 132 | 128 |
| 1944 | 136 | 135 |
| 1945 | 135 | 130 |

¹Includes in addition, other feed grains, hay, cotton, tobacco, hops, soybeans, flaxseed, wool, and mohair.
²Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, The National Food Situation, October 1943 and January 1944.

The total volume of agricultural production in 1945 was 30 percent above the pre-war average and over 44 percent greater than the 1918 production. Favorable growing weather, improved farming methods, and hard work on the part of farm families have resulted in the greatest volume of agricultural production in our history.

Comparison of agricultural and industrial production and income during the depression

Index 1928-30=100

| Year | Industrial production ¹ | Income from manufacturing ² | Agricultural production ³ | Cash farm income ⁴ |
|------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1929 | 86 | 90 | 90 | 94 |
| 1930 | 84 | 88 | 88 | 102 |
| 1931 | 81 | 86 | 87 | 98 |
| 1932 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 |
| 1933 | 104 | 104 | 103 | 102 |
| 1934 | 116 | 111 | 109 | 104 |
| 1935 | 96 | 98 | 99 | 93 |
| 1936 | 79 | 78 | 88 | 89 |
| 1937 | 61 | 68 | 87 | 44 |
| 1938 | 73 | 82 | 87 | 49 |
| 1939 | 79 | 84 | 84 | 59 |
| 1940 | 81 | 73 | 88 | 66 |
| 1941 | 100 | 87 | 88 | 77 |
| 1942 | 119 | 109 | 107 | 77 |
| 1943 | 94 | 78 | 104 | 71 |
| 1944 | 123 | 98 | 107 | 72 |
| 1945 | 138 | 111 | 111 | 77 |

¹Federal Reserve Board Index.
²Industrial Commission Report.
³U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In 1933 industrial production was 89 percent below the pre-depression average. Agricultural production was only 3 percent below. The incomes of each group were reduced very materially. For the 4-year period 1931-34, industrial production averaged 87 percent below the 1924-29 average, compared with only 2 percent below for agriculture.

Percentage of total United States production of wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice, pork, and lard exported, by 10-year periods, 1900-1939

| Period | Percent domestic exports are of total production of— | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------|---------|------|------------------------|
| | Wheat | Cotton | Tobacco | Rice | Pork ¹ Lard |
| 1900-1909 | 21.9 | 67.1 | 35.4 | 7.4 | 10.9 24.8 |
| 1910-19 | 24.2 | 58.3 | 37.0 | 16.5 | 11.4 30.9 |
| 1920-29 | 26.1 | 36.6 | 38.8 | 27.2 | 6.9 34.8 |
| 1930-39 | 3.1 | 30.9 | 31.4 | 14.2 | 1.6 18.5 |
| 30-year average | 21.6 | 57.6 | 34.6 | 14.4 | 7.3 28.3 |

¹Excludes lard.

Source: Weighted averages for 10-year periods, calculated from Agricultural Statistics, 1942.

During the 1930's, approximately 50 percent of our cotton production, 9 percent of our wheat crop, and 31 percent of our tobacco was exported. For these three crops, a smaller proportion was exported than during any of the preceding decades. Wheat exports dropped from 26 to 3 percent of our production between the 1920's and the 1930's. At the beginning of the century, we exported nearly two-thirds of our cotton production.

Distribution of domestic agricultural exports of the United States, 1938

| Country | Value | Percent of total |
|----------------------|---------|------------------|
| United Kingdom | 226,865 | 35 |
| Canada | 52,644 | 11 |
| Japan | 24,483 | 7 |
| Netherlands | 43,941 | 5 |
| France | 38,970 | 5 |
| Germany and Austria | 34,419 | 4 |
| Belgium | 23,238 | 4 |
| Ireland | 22,685 | 3 |
| Italy | 21,829 | 3 |
| Cuba | 20,989 | 3 |
| Czechoslovakia | 13,777 | 2 |
| All other countries | 154,672 | 18 |
| Total, all countries | 527,468 | 100 |

Source: Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1938, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Proportion of various domestic agricultural exports which went to the United Kingdom, 1938

| Cosmodity: | Percent |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Hams and shoulders | 85 |
| Canned fruits | 84 |
| Unmanufactured tobacco | 73 |
| Lard, including neutral | 43 |
| Fresh apples | 38 |
| Fresh oranges | 35 |
| Wheat (grain) | 31 |
| Corn (grain) | 21 |
| Unmanufactured cotton | 18 |
| All agricultural exports | 35 |

Source: Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1938, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Distribution of total exports of the United States, 1936-38 average

| Country or area | Value 1936-38 average | Percent of total |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| United States exports, including reexports, total | \$17,867,000,000 | 100.0 |
| To: | | |
| United Kingdom | \$115,000,000 | 17.4 |
| Canada | \$82,000,000 | 14.6 |
| U. S. S. R. | \$49,000,000 | 1.0 |
| Near East and Africa | \$128,000,000 | 4.3 |
| Far East, excluding Japan | \$116,000,000 | 10.7 |
| Continental Europe, excluding U. S. S. R. | \$678,000,000 | 22.9 |
| Japan | \$44,000,000 | 8.3 |
| Latin America, including European colonies and Canal Zone | \$544,000,000 | 18.3 |
| British Empire and Egypt | \$1,265,000,000 | 42.3 |

¹ Includes Ireland and Iceland.
² Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands, and Greenland.

Source: Summary of Foreign Trade of the United States, Calendar Year 1941, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, May 1944.

Jewish Homeland in Palestine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. JAMES M. MEAD

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
 Wednesday, March 20 (legislative day of Tuesday, March 5), 1946

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a very able and scholarly address on the subject of a Jewish homeland in Palestine, delivered over radio station WOL by Hon. J. Howard McGrath on March 5, 1946. In the address will be found a summation of the legal rights of the Jewish race for a homeland in Palestine. It is a very splendid argument on the subject, and I recommend it very highly to my colleagues.

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

Friends of the cause of a Jewish homeland in Palestine:

I am speaking to you tonight from the studios of WOL in the Nation's Capital. It is with great regret that official duties arising at a late hour prevent me from being personally present at your great meeting in Madison Square Garden.

As the Solicitor General, I naturally like to look at the great problems of the world from the point of view of the legal rights and wrongs involved. Certainly the question of the resettlement of the Jewish race in Palestine is one of the greatest questions of the day and I propose to discuss it from the legal viewpoint.

From 1517 A. D. until World War I, Palestine was part of the Ottoman, or Turkish Empire. On November 2, 1917, the then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the British Government, Mr. Balfour, issued a declaration which has since come to be known as the Balfour Declaration: "His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object." King Feisal, representing Arabia, concurred with this declaration and professed racial kinship with the Jews. He

further promised, and I quote: "All necessary measures shall be taken to encourage and stimulate immigration of Jews into Palestine on a large scale, and as quickly as possible, to settle Jewish emigrants on land through close settlement and intensive cultivation of the soil."

On September 21, 1922, the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States provided: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."

From 1917 to 1920 the Palestine area was under occupation and administered by the British military.

The peace conference in Paris in 1918 made the final status of Palestine a subject of Allied discussion in which the United States participated and evolved the theory of a mandatory system. The mandate, as understood by the Allied delegations at Paris and later drafted and adopted by the League of Nations and approved by the League Council and ultimately accepted by Great Britain, reads: "His Britannic Majesty has accepted the mandate in respect of Palestine and undertaken to exercise it on behalf of the League of Nations in conformity with the provisions thereof."

"Article Two: The mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative, and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home as laid down in the preamble, and the development of self-governing institutions, and also for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine irrespective of race and religion."

On July 24, 1923, a treaty of peace with Turkey was signed by nations which had been at war with her, including Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan. Four other nations were asked to participate in the drafting of the treaty agreement. Included in these four nations was the United States of America, which was represented by Richard Washburn Child, the Honorable Joseph C. Grew, and Admiral Mark Bristol. This treaty provided in article 16:

"Turkey hereby renounces all rights and title whatsoever over or respecting the territories situated outside of frontiers laid down in the present treaty and the islands other than those over which her sovereignty is recognized by the said treaty, the future of these territories and islands being settled, or to be settled, by the parties concerned."

In a bilateral convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on December 3, 1924, and ratified by both nations in 1925, we read:

"Whereas by the treaty of peace concluded with the Allied Powers Turkey renounces all her rights and titles over Palestine; and

"Whereas the principal Allied Powers have agreed to entrust a mandate for Palestine to His Britannic Majesty; and

"Whereas the terms of said mandate have been defined by the Council of the League of Nations, the Government of Great Britain and said powers favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."

Article 7 of the Anglo-American convention states: "Nothing contained in the present convention shall be affected by any modification unless the same shall have been assented to by the United States."

The foremost authorities on international law pointed out, as early as 1891, that since the Jews never relinquished their title to Palestine, the general "law of dereliction" could not be applied to their case for they never abandoned the land. They made no treaty, they didn't even surrender. They simply succumbed, after the most desperate conflict, to the overwhelming power of the Romans, and were expelled or annihilated. They then

have disputed the possession of the land by continued protests. The forcible manner by which the Jewish nation has been kept out of the land with no means of return is equivalent in principle to a continued state of war. As is evident from all international agreements, treaties, and conventions, Jewish title to Palestine was legally sound, and unattested by the Great Powers.

However, irrespective of all stipulations, international obligations, and agreements, the British Colonial Office has accepted a course of action which violates even the basic principles of human rights, let alone her solemn commitments, particularly in view of the recent most infamous carnage, which claimed one-third of the Jewish people.

We, the American people, should not abdicate our responsibility in accordance with the Anglo-American convention and other stipulations which I have cited earlier.

All of us in and out of government must do all that is in our power to help facilitate the needs of Jewry and the resurrection of the Jewish state within Palestine's historical boundaries. We are determined to erase the blot on our conscience left by the callous massacre of 6,000,000 Jews which could have been at least partially averted had Palestine not been hermetically sealed to escaping Jews.

It must be remembered that Palestine is a mandatory country with "Great Britain as the trustee to further 'the development of self-government' according to the mandate. Well, the Jewish nation has reached maturity. The gas factories of Europe, the crematoriums of Germany and Poland, plus 2,000 years of bondage matured the survivors of this ancient people.

The title has come for the Jewish nation to reclaim Palestine.

Minimum Wage Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. FRANK E. HOOK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following letter:

ANN ARBOR, MICH., March 17, 1946.
 The Honorable FRANK HOOK,
 House Office Building,
 Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I should like to request a copy of the current minimum wage bill introduced into Congress by you and Senator PEPPER.

At the same time I should like to offer my strongest support of the measure. As a soldier I am well aware of the flood of stories, some true, some untrue, which reached us about high wages during the war. But it took a great many of us only a short while after returning to realize that, true or not true during the war, high wages are certainly not the average today. In fact, even a living wage is more rare than we ever supposed.

On the basis of a 40-hour week the average national wage of 40 cents per hour (from Drew Pearson's newspaper column of March 17, 1946), the average worker has a monthly income of \$64; that is just \$1 less than the monthly allotment of veterans returning to school under the GI bill of rights. Yet I know of no veteran here in school who even tries to live on the allotment alone. Alongside of this, it seems impossible for a worker to raise a family decently under current wage levels. Certainly it is high time for minimum wage legislation.

Along with this I should like to support the continuance of the CPA with sufficient funds to work effectively to continue the fight against inflation. Once again Members of Congress would do well to detach themselves to the pressure groups abounding in Washington and listen to the voting public to learn the real national sentiment about the CPA.

Very truly yours,

Rex C. Wilson

Beaton Harbor, Mich.

Member, American Veterans Committee

Danger Ahead for United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. RAYMOND S. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 28, 1948

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, an article by way of an editorial appeared in the Indianapolis Star of recent date, entitled "Danger Ahead for United States," which I herewith submit for the approval of the Members and the people. Hon. Lindsay C. Warren is an outstanding public servant. He studies our position well, and he expresses his views without restraint. He is working for the very best interest of the people of our Nation. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to include with my remarks the editorial to which I referred, all of which may be printed in the Appendix of the Record, and to which I refer all Members and all of the people who desire to read the same. Said editorial is as follows:

ANGER AHEAD FOR UNITED STATES

It is reassuring to know that the Comptroller General of the United States is not asleep. The office was created in 1921 to provide an official "watch dog" of the Treasury. The Comptroller General checks the income and outgo of all departments and agencies and is accountable to Congress. He serves 15 years and is not eligible for re-appointment.

Lindsay C. Warren, of North Carolina, incumbent, took over in November 1940. He has seen a lot of waste and extravagance and we have not heard much from him. War's emergencies, no doubt, stilled the demonstration that might have been expected from an alert "watch dog."

He realizes the time has come to growl and he explained, in an address before the Chamber of Commerce of Asheville, N. C., that he means business. It is fortunate that he is in earnest, is on the job, and appreciates what must be done, for he is in a position to do much.

The Comptroller General told his listeners he carries in his pocket this recipe: Annual income 20 pounds, annual expenditure £18 12s. 6d., result happiness. Annual income 20 pounds, annual expenditures £20 0s. 6d., result misery.

"That homely truism Mr. Micawber gave David Copperfield nearly 100 years ago is just as appropriate today as it was then," Mr. Warren observed. "That recipe must be applied to the Nation."

He suggested five avenues as leading out of the financial morass in which the Nation finds itself. First, the Government must trim its sails and cut out waste. It must balance outgo with income. The Government must get 100 cents in value for every dollar it spends. Congress must cur-

...ing against un-... of authority and expenditures.

And, lastly, Comptroller General Warren urges it is time to get back to State rights. Let the States assume the responsibilities and functions that should be theirs.

Danger is ahead if we continue as we are going. "The history of nations tends to show that when all power and authority have been concentrated in the central government the nation is ripe for regimentation and dictatorship," he warned. Mr. Warren started as a New Deal appointee. He has been in a key position to judge what is happening to us. When he sounds an alarm it is high time to stop, look, and listen.

California Newspaper Editor Praises Work of House Committee on Un-American Activities Under Chairman Wood, of Georgia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. KARL E. MUNDT

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1948

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, I have been interested and intrigued by the frequent attacks made upon our committee by Members of Congress from the west coast. I had almost come to believe that for some strange reason a substantial element among the better citizens of the Far West had decided that it was impossible for either fascism or communism, or any other form of subversive activity, to establish beachheads in America and that consequently it was just a waste of money to maintain eternal vigilance. I know now I was about to reach too hasty a conclusion.

Mr. Speaker, one of the best edited and reliable newspapers in California is the Santa Maria Courier, the official newspaper of Santa Barbara County. In a recent edition of that paper which has come to my desk, I observed the following editorial which I am inserting in the Record at this point so that Members may know that California is not quite the "cuckoo land" which a prominent American magazine once described it as being.

Not everyone on the west coast believes that the best way to prevent fascism, communism, nazism, and other forms of un-Americanisms is to keep the shades down and the room dark so that nobody can find out what is going on inside. The Santa Maria Courier, among other papers, believes that the Wood committee has done a commendable job in turning the spotlight on off-color organizations and in cooperating with the FBI and other Government intelligence agencies to prevent infiltration from becoming an invasion in this Republic.

I believe Members of Congress, generally, will find it refreshing and reassuring to read the following editorial from the Santa Maria Courier, of Cal-

...ing about...

Two organizations in Washington which have been repeatedly smeared with pitch every time some of the arch-enemies of honest Americanism have turned around the last 10 or 12 years are the FBI and the Un-American Activities Committee.

No law-abiding citizen dislikes or belittles an officer of the law. He knows a police officer is his friend and is there to protect his property and his personal safety.

Just put it down in your little old pipe and smoke it, that every time you hear someone trying to besmirch the FBI or the Un-American Activities Committee, they are either being led around by the nose by some ultra-liberal politician, or they are just not fully acquainted with the true work being done by these organizations.

The woods in the United States of America are full of saboteurs of our American way of living. They would have you think that the Nazi or the "Commie" mode for government is the only solution of all our troubles, and they would wreck everything we have in this country to put that program across.

In the end you would have anarchy, race and class hatreds, which might lead to even worse sadistic, insane, bestial slaughtering of innocent peoples than the horrible Jewish purge by Hitler. We want none of this type of philosophy in America.

Every time and place this raises its head, the Un-American Activities Committee takes a swat at it, like it would at a rattlesnake or cobra. Then the pink, punk, and Red Congressmen howl. You can spot every one of them with your eyes shut.

For years the FBI was hamstringed from lack of funds by unsympathetic administration officials. There was a persistent bloc in Congress which consistently endeavored to discredit the work of the FBI. They didn't like it and the things that were uncovered. They were afraid of it. It was not their friend, because it rattled the bones of saboteurs in their closets.

During the war it was a little more unpopular to smear the FBI because of so-called patriotic reasons, but the honeymoon is over again.

In addition to their regular crime detection duties, the FBI agents from January 8, 1942, to the present recovered from the homes and businesses of aliens 907,506 rounds of ammunition and 4,296 firearms and related items.

In addition to the supplies of buckshot, shell caps, and reloading devices, the FBI seized 2,340 sticks of dynamite, over 2,800 dynamite caps, 3,787 feet of dynamite fuse, and over 1,700 pieces of other explosives.

More than 3,000 enemy-owned contraband shortwave radio receiving sets were uncovered, along with code books, hydrographic, navigation, and aeronautical maps of all sections of the United States coasts and Panama.

Next time you hear a Congressman or Senator smearing the FBI or the un-American Activities Committee cock your head to one side and try to figure out just what they would personally like to keep covered up, that wouldn't stand the light of day.

It is certainly encouraging to learn that following a frothy attack on the Un-American Activities Committee by Communists, parlor pinks, alien agitators, fellow travelers, and giddy joiners of thinly disguised liberal-labeled organizations with subversive officials and purposes they received a definite set-back on their haunches within the past 3 weeks. It is said to have left their 10 or 15 spokesmen in the House and their congressional apologists, decidedly red-faced, sullen, and defeated.

The Un-American Activities Committee was sustained in Congress by the over-whelming vote of 103 to 94.

Every California citizen and voter should make it a point to find out just how their Congressman voted on this matter.

It is the label by which their leaning can be determined.

OPA Official Answers Editorial Against Housing Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 15, 1946

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting herewith an editorial from a Henderson, Tex., newspaper and an answer to it by Mr. R. D. McCrum, of the district OPA office at Dallas, Tex. The editorial and the reply thereto discuss timely and important subjects, so I am inserting them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

HOW HOME SHORTAGE KEPT ACUTE BY OPA

If there is one problem confronting Henderson, as well as the rest of the Nation today, it is that of homes. Everybody wants to build or make repairs, but no one apparently is able to make any substantial progress. Why? Local lumber dealers, members of the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, in a page advertisement in the Henderson Daily News Sunday, told some of the reasons in a frank discussion of the question.

In Washington, where OPA has had the misfortune to gather a lot of theorists without the fundamental knowledge of what is needed in the emergency confronting the building industry, certain regulations that retard rather than help home building are being enforced. No regard for the growing demand for homes is apparent in actions by these theorists, who seem to know as much about the needs of the hour as a 2-year-old knows about atomic energy.

Materials that are needed for supplying builders are blocked by OPA regulations. Manufacturers are finding it more profitable to export lumber to foreign countries than produce lumber for home consumption. The public no doubt would like to know why this is so. The lumber dealers want to help provide material for American homes but they find their hands tied.

What we as citizens can do is write or wire our Congressmen and Senators, urging that they start action to remedy this condition of affairs. We have the word of the National Lumber Dealers that they can supply material if OPA regulations are modified. Let's try and get these regulations modified.

We naturally know that in war days certain drastic steps were necessary. But the war is over. Regulations that were good for the war emergency do not fit the present day demand. Whatever is blocking the free flow of materials from lumber dealers to the public should be removed, promptly and without red tape. Somebody, somewhere, must be given the authority. You get busy with your Congressman and your Senators.

Our local dealers are men of integrity and we can accept as correct the information they have given us. They want to help—we need their help.

DISTRICT INFORMATION BUILDING,

Dallas, Tex., March 13, 1946.

Mr. T. N. MCCARTY,

Business Manager, Henderson

Daily News, Henderson, Tex.

DEAR Mr. MCCARTY: I have read with much interest the editorial in the Henderson Daily News of March 10, titled "How Home Short-

age Kept Acute by OPA." It is not true that a paper editorially endorses one of its paid advertisements, and it's still more rare for a paper to take issue with such revenue. The fact that the Nashville Tennessean took the latter action in reference to one of these paid attacks by NAM probably balances the score.

Your editorial writer follows the lumber dealers' line with no regard whatever for the accuracy of the statements made. He states positively that the export of lumber to foreign countries is a large factor in shortage of lumber for home building. Since this presumably has reference to Henderson and its trade territory, it may be pertinent to ask how much east Texas lumber is going to foreign countries. Also, and still more pertinent, the vice president of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association was quoted in an AP dispatch on February 27 as saying any curtailment of lumber exports would not materially help home construction in the United States but would result only in unemployment for workers of tidewater mills of the Pacific Northwest. He also said criticism of these exports was not based on knowledge of the industry.

Here are the official production estimates for 1946:

| United States production in 1945 | Board feet |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Exports in 1945 | 27,000,000,000 |
| Percentage, export of production | \$75,000,000 |
| | Percent |
| | 1.36 |

While we were exporting 1.36 percent of our total production in 1945, imports into this country during the first 9 months, from such producing countries as Canada, were the equivalent of 3.37 percent of total 1945 domestic production. Less than one-half of 1 percent of construction sizes and grades of lumber is exported by the United States.

Your writer states that materials for building are blocked by OPA regulations. What regulations? Do you advocate abolishing ceiling prices on all building materials? If so, you should check on the many price increases granted on these materials; and you should also check on the promises of material producers to really produce if given price incentives. And when you have done that, check up on how these promises have been kept. I think you might consider the position of the Dallas Home Builders' Association, which promised that if all allocation restrictions were lifted houses would be built in record number and the housing shortage solved in 6 months. These restrictions were lifted last October, and the DHBA now admits that it was a mistake and is supporting the reimposition of those controls.

I have before me as I write a copy of the advertisement in question. The one unquestionable truth in it is that homes cannot be built without materials. But the statement that lifting price ceilings would immediately produce a flood of building materials is simply not true. You can examine the record for yourself. The price of many items of lumber has been more than doubled. If the lumber dealer's contention is correct, why is there any shortage of these items?

Of course, your dealers are men of integrity. No one disputes it. One of our local papers came to the defense of all retail dealers in challenging OPA to take action against black marketeers who deprive the legitimate dealer of his materials by selling direct, at prices far above OPA ceilings. Yet, when OPA filed suit for more than \$80,000 against one of the worst of the black marketeers neither of our papers would print a line of it.

The answer, Mr. McCarty, to the building material shortage is not as simple as your editorial and the lumber dealers would have the public believe. OPA is not the sole villain of the piece. On the contrary we who are very proud of OPA's battle for a stable economy, would welcome any action, even the abolition of price controls. I don't believe

we really agree that further lowering of home prices would be a good thing.

One other thing. The statement about OPA theorists who know nothing about the problems with which they deal is worthy a little thin. Your writer evidently does not know that men dealing with these problems are required to have experience in the business concerned. Specifically as to building materials, the man in this district charged with the responsibility of setting prices is John E. Darnell, 51 years old, whose entire business life has been in building materials. He was with the Burton Lumber Corporation for 25 years, in positions from bookkeeper to vice president. The law and our regulations provide that these prices are set only after conference with members of the industry; and this has been and is being followed to the letter and the spirit. These comments could apply, in general, to every person in OPA dealing with building-material pricing.

The retail lumber dealer has been hit hard, I know. It's not because OPA's pricing policies are "blind" or unrealistic. I also know that these policies are something less than perfect, but they are adjustable and are being adjusted wherever necessary. And, for the American people, I am convinced, such adjustments are far more desirable than the adjustments we took in 1931 and again in 1939.

Sincerely yours,

R. D. McCrum,

District Information Executive.

Creation of Agricultural Credit Agency

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRANK E. HOOK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1946

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4873) to create an Agricultural Credit Agency, to consolidate therein all Federal agricultural lending agencies, to create a public farm-appraisal system, and for other purposes.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I was rather interested in the comments of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] when he said that this bill came out of the Committee on Agriculture with only two dissenting votes, and that the Committee on Agriculture represented the farmers, and for that reason a rule was granted, and if a rule is granted, evidently it has the support of the administration.

Well, the Labor Committee also represents the laboring people of this Nation. When bills come out of the Labor Committee I wish the Rules Committee would accord them the same courtesy and the same treatment. Some say the administration is for the bill and others say it is against the bill. I am in a quandary over that. I understand that the Secretary of Agriculture, being a member of the President's Cabinet, speaks for the President.

I think we can be guided accordingly.

In closing let me say that I hope the Rules Committee, led by the gentleman from Virginia, has now taken a different attitude than they have had in the past based on the statements made this morning that when bills come from labor-

five committees to the Rules Committee, the legislative committee will be accorded the courtesy of a rule after full consideration has been given to the bill by the legislative committee. I am happy to know that the attitude of the Rules Committee has changed so that we may now expect to have a rule on bills we bring out of the Labor Committee without having the bill completely changed.

Obstacles to Food Production

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. CHARLES W. VURSELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, with leave to extend my remarks, I am including an open letter to the President from the National Farmers Guild which was recently published by the *Dayton Independent*. I am also including short resolutions by the same organization:

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. HARRY TRUMAN,
President of the United States.
I see in today's paper that you are asking the citizens to eat less in order that we can give the hungry in Europe more, to prevent them from starving. A most humane idea, and it has the approval of all the members of the United Farmers of Illinois.

But on looking over the names of those you invited to attend your conference, I did not see a person's name who was a farmer, yet it is the farmers who feed the world.

What does Sheldon Clark of the Sinclair Oil Co. know about producing food? Nor do I think Justin Miller of the broadcasting company; George Gallup, who conducts polls, or Mrs. Anna Lord Strass, of the League of Women Voters, know much about this subject, and practically all the rest you have invited.

Do you remember that it was you and your party who had us dumb farmers kill 6,000,000 little pigs, 184,800 pregnant brood sows and had us plow under corn and cotton and fined us farmers for growing wheat? In case you have forgotten, call in your Secretary of Commerce, the Honorable Henry Wallace; he may not have forgotten it.

If I am reading the facts, in the daily press, when the steel workers asked for more pay, you approved, and then permitted the steel corporation to increase the cost of steel \$6 per ton, which will increase our cost of production, as this will be reflected in the price of every machine we buy to produce more food.

I note the packing-house workers asked for an increase, and you took over their plants and granted the increase and then permitted the big packers to increase the price of meat 1 1/2 cents per pound, which will increase the cost of living and help raise prices and produce inflation, if it is prices that cause inflation.

Of course I understand it is the extra \$25,000,000,000 of the private-owned Federal Reserve bank notes that has been put into circulation, as a result of high Government spending that is what is causing us to have inflation and if I am correct, these Federal Reserve bank notes are in violation of the Constitution of these United States, which reads: That Congress shall have the right to coin money and regulate its value. Being a former Senator, you will be familiar with this part of our Constitution.

Your OPA has definitely failed, according to the press reports, that farm prices must

be permitted to be increased. Who then is going to absorb the increased costs for us farmers? The OPA has also threatened to pull back the cost of cotton from 24 to 20 cents that the farmer is receiving, while his cost of production is increasing. The cotton farmer is only now receiving 24 cents an hour for his labor, yet you have written upon the statutes that 60 cents shall be a minimum price labor shall receive and you are recommending that it should be increased to 75 cents per hour, but your OPA wants to lower the cotton farmers wages to 20 cents per hour.

Our organization met with the Farmers Vigilance Committee of Nebraska recently and we are considering taking a leaf from the notebook of labor and industry and also strike for more money. We are also considering of cutting production—like you taught us, with the pig killing and wheat fines, until we produce only enough food for our own consumption, until you and Congress see to it that we get a price that will cover our cost of production plus a little profit.

I hope your action will not drive us to do the things we would much rather not do, but self-preservation is the first law of nature.

Very sincerely yours,
ARTHUR H. BOOTE,
Secretary-Treasurer, United Farmers
of Illinois, Sandoval, Ill.

WHAT SOME FARMERS THINK

The following resolutions were passed and the following telegram was sent to Hon. Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, by the United Farmers of Illinois:

"HON. CLINTON P. ANDERSON:
"We, the farmers of Illinois, in response to the demand for more food to feed the hungry, realizing the need thereof for this laudable enterprise and a desire to assist, yet as long as our prices are below our cost of production, the more we produce, the lower becomes our own economic status. Until we have an opportunity to secure adequate equipment and receive a price, that will enable us to pay a comparable wage with industry, in order to secure the needed labor to accomplish the task, we find it necessary in self preservation, to consider costs rather than volume.

"LOUIS KLEBER,
"President.
"EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.
"ARTHUR H. BOOTE,
"Secretary.

"SANDOVAL, ILL."
"We demand that the Congress stop any further appropriations for the continuation of the OPA. That Congress also recapture its constitutional prerogative to coin money and regulate its value, thus ending the issuance of money by the private owned Federal Reserve Banking System as a violation of the Constitution, and the cause of our present inflation.

"We condemn the so-called Roland plan which has for its purpose, regimentation of agriculture by an excise tax of 20 percent on all farm products sold.

"We demand that Congress stop any further increase in the public debt, by curtailing appropriations, as now there is a mortgage of over \$21,000,000 levied upon the average farm family in the Nation.

"We condemn the present Illinois Soil Conservation Act, as un-American and socialized farming, such as practiced in Germany, Russia and Japan.

"We also demand that our Representatives in Congress, use their good office to pass the Farm Bill and the Lumber Cost of Production bill now pending before it.

"Did this 12th day of March 1946, at Sandoval, Ill.
ARTHUR H. BOOTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Regimentation of Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. EVERETT M. DIRKSEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following editorials:

[From the Illinois State Journal, Springfield, Ill., of March 11, 1946]

"STREAMLINING" CONGRESS

In recent weeks, the country has been bombarded with many suggestions all adding up to the opinion that our Federal Congress, in form and function, is weatherbeaten, worn, obsolete, and therefore needs repairs.

The device intended to be applied has been referred to as "streamlining." The inference to be drawn is that, with this bit of reconstruction attended to, all will be well, and procedures thereafter will be sound, wholesome and thoroughly American. In short, heaven-bound.

What Congress primarily needs is a decisive majority membership that knows congressional prerogatives and functions within the framework of an ample Federal Constitution, and will exercise them as Congressmen, not rubber stamps.

"Streamline" advocates would reduce the number of standing committees, abolishing all seniority rights. They could "load" such committees as are left with members deliberately committed to the dictates of minority pressure groups.

Some 25 years ago, a number of House committees were merged into a single appropriations committee. This committee has become under the New Deal, the most gigantic spender in all human history.

There is no doubt that the existing structure needs re-emphasis of appropriations and personnel allocations. For instance, a much larger staff or research experts is needed to keep the committees supplied with information gleaned elsewhere than the columns of the Washington morning dailies, or via the breakfast table commentator.

Big business and big labor have more extensive survey facilities than Congress, which is called upon to dispense the public funds. It is apparent that dispensations would not often be so large if Congressmen were supplied with all the facts rather than selected facts thrust upon them by special-interest groups pleading a case.

It is apparent, too, that an eventual saving would be effected in our Government by increasing the salaries of Congressmen. A man cannot spend a life wholly in promoting the public good when he finds it necessary to spend part of his time running a private job to keep his two headlamps and many expenses under control. Congressmen have no social security, and often retire or die broke.

In these important instances lie the chief weaknesses of our Congress today. Radical revision of committee structures is of secondary consideration.

Let Congress, for the first time since 1932, begin to behave itself as a Congress should. Let it legislate for all the people, not the segments. Let it quit abdication to a grasping executive branch, only to discover its impotency when moved to restore those lost powers by a veto-overriding two-thirds vote.

Let it find out in advance what our foreign commitments are, instead of groping like Allos in Wonderland, only to wake up with a shock when it discovers that the President had made a deal which only Congress had the right to do. Let it bring back, then everlastingly safeguard, its constitutional right to declare war and establish peace, once a war is won.

[From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal of March 5, 1946]

FOR AN EFFICIENT CONGRESS

The La Follette-Monroney report for streamlining Congress is a truly admirable survey of the mechanical troubles besetting our national legislative body along with recommendations for their correction. It is a sad commentary that nobody, within or without Congress, suspects the proposals to be adopted.

Certain features of the report, of course, will meet with instant approval on Capitol Hill. Salaries would be raised from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and an administrative executive would be provided for each Congressman at \$8,000 a year. This latter would free the Congressman of much of the detail work with which he now is burdened.

Congressional research staffs would be enlarged and strengthened to make Congress less dependent upon the naturally biased reports of administrative agencies. And Congressmen would be permitted to join in the Federal retirement system by contributing part of their pay to the fund.

But the entire program might founder on recommendations that the committee system—worst bottleneck and biggest handicap to efficient action—be modified. The report urges that the 33 standing committees in the Senate be reduced to 16, and 48 in the House to 18. Moreover, it suggests that each Congressman be limited to membership on two committees; some Senators now serve on 10, and Representatives on 6. Obviously, no person can keep alert to so many matters at the same time.

A sinner always finds it hard to reform when the wages of sin are not death, but power and influence. A committee chairman wields considerable influence not only over legislation, but also in the executive branch of the Government. What head of an executive agency can afford to say "no" to favors asked by the chairman of a committee which will pass on legislation dear to the heart of the agency?

Also, the voters back home are impressed when their Senator or Representative holds a chairmanship. And, although there are only 81 chairmen of standing committees in Congress, there are 162 other Members, or even 243, who see a chairmanship not far ahead of them in the future, if the gods and the voters are kind.

It is to the credit of the La Follette-Monroney committee that while it did not seek out unpopular causes in its report—seniority and the filibuster were mentioned without comment—it did take issue with the most important problem faced in renovating Congress. For the report states unequivocally, "No adequate improvement in the organization of Congress can be undertaken or effected unless Congress first reorganized its present obsolete and overlapping committee structure."

Cut Spending, Not Taxes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. THAD F. WASIELEWSKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Washington News of March 18, 1946:

CUT SPENDING, NOT TAXES

Most of us who have to pay Federal income taxes did some groaning during the pres-

ent work period that ended Friday. But most of us, according to the Gallup poll, don't believe we got soaked too hard.

Dr. Gallup's agents have been sampling opinion among income taxpayers. They report that 68 percent of those with opinions on the subject think the present tax rates are fair. However, they say sentiment has shifted decidedly since the war ended. Two years ago, 80 percent of the taxpayers thought the rates were fair; a year ago, 85 percent.

This change, the doctor observes, is likely to mean that Congress will be under greater pressure for further tax reduction this year than in any recent year, and that the issue will get hot in the November congressional elections. We don't doubt it. Tax cutting is a time-tested method of corraling votes.

But we hope Congress will not yield to such pressure.

An honestly balanced Federal budget, and a real start toward trimming our gigantic national debt, would be wiser and better for all of us than another reduction in our income-tax rates. In the not-so-long run, it would save money for all of us. It would begin immediately to remove one of the most dangerous causes of inflation—the Government's deficit spending, which is priming an over-primed pump.

This is no time to cut Government revenues.

But it is the time to cut Government spending for nonessential activities much more deeply than President Truman has proposed. It is the time to hold down and prune back the growth of departments and agencies. It is the time to give income tax payers firm assurance that their money will not be squandered.

If that is done, we believe most of them will continue to think the present tax rates are fair.

Editor Urges Senate To Restore Premium Payments to Housing Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 15, 1946

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, much has been said pro and con about the necessity for using premium payments to secure increased production of building materials we must have if we are to provide adequate houses for veterans. The March 5 issue of the Norfolk (Va.) Virginian-Pilot contains as clear an explanation of this premium-payment plan as has been published. Under permission to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I should like to include the editorial from this progressive newspaper for the information of the Members of Congress:

HOUSING SUBSIDIES

The administration's housing program suffered a severe blow yesterday when the House rejected the section of the Patman housing bill calling for \$600,000,000 of what Housing Expeditor Wyatt calls premiums, another name for subsidies, to producers of construction materials. President Truman sent a special letter supporting the subsidy plan to the Speaker of the House last week. In a Sunday statement Mr. Wyatt asserted that it is the "heart of the whole housing program." Without it, he warned, there will be a "serious breakdown in the housing program."

summe" of materials required to meet the housing need.

Critics of the premiums proposal can make out a strong case in principle. Subsidies are in general a form of economic opiate by which the Government temporarily "cures" economic ills—at a deferred heavy cost to the taxpayer. The administration has developed a habit of turning to them as an easy way out of pressing difficulties—as it currently is doing in regard to food prices, using subsidies to hold down prices while permitting wage increases which boost costs. But the subsidies Mr. Wyatt and President Truman are urging are of a somewhat different type and are justified under special conditions in the housing field.

Mr. Wyatt and President Truman are talking about subsidies to be paid, not to all producers of the materials now in shortage but to the high-cost producers who cannot operate effectively under existing price ceilings. These are the marginal producers who, if there were no shortages, would be pushed out of the markets by the more efficient producers. It is a question, as Representative Monroney has put it, of paying them sufficient subsidies to give them a profit margin to get additional production in a period of acute need for just that. The proposed premiums, in brief, are comparable to those paid during the war to high-cost producers of strategic metals like copper.

The alternative is to give way on the price line for all the producers—which would mean that the low-cost manufacturers would get unduly large profits and the prices that would have to be charged for all new housing units would rise. The subsidy plan offers a means of giving both the subsidized and non-subsidized producers a normal rate of profit while price ceilings are maintained. If the House does not reconsider its hasty action yesterday, put over by a Republican-southern Democrat coalition, it will be the duty of the Senate to restore the key subsidy plan to the bid as a whole.

Ship Sales Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GORDON CANFIELD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article from the Journal of Commerce for March 20, 1946:

PRESIDENT DEFENDS SHIP DISPOSAL ACT—ADmits Flaws But Says Situation Called For Immediate Action

WASHINGTON, March 19.—President Truman was aware of the flaws in the ship sales bill as he signed the measure but under present conditions he reasons that "all we can do is to take the best we can get and try to make it work, just as we tried to make an impossible surplus property sales bill work."

The President's views on the Merchant Ship Sales Act were made known to Representative WHEELERWORTH (Republican, Massachusetts), a critic of the legislation. In inserting in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an exchange of correspondence with the President, the Massachusetts Republican called attention to the specific objections to the legislation which he voiced in the House prior to its passage.

FRANK TRAM'S REPLY

Expressing appreciation for Representative Wheelerworth's comments on the legislation,

In a letter dated March 7, the President in a reply, dated March 11, said in part:

"The legislation, of course, has provisions that maybe are not ideal, but this bill has been so long delayed and the necessity for the disposal of our surplus merchant marine equipment in some manner is so great that I felt it was better to sign the bill than to wait probably another year to get a better one."

"This legislation should have been on the law book previous to VE-day but for some reason or other the committee never could reach an agreement on the sort of a bill necessary to be passed. I regret this very much but it seems under present conditions all we can do is to take the best we can get and try to make it work, just as we tried to make an impossible surplus property sales bill work."

Chairman WHOLESWORTH had called attention to the recent finding by the Comptroller General that over \$5,823,000,000 had been improperly accounted for by WSA and the Maritime Commission. He added that the situation has been "so bad as to call imperatively for a thorough accounting and audit by the Comptroller General and for thorough internal reorganization."

Nathaniel Leverone

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. EVERETT M. DIRKSEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, some time ago a Member of the House made reference to a certain group called the National Association for Christian Leadership and spoke rather ungenerously of one of the leaders of this organization, namely, Mr. Nathaniel Leverone, of Chicago.

I have had some acquaintance with the work of this association and have attended a number of its meetings. The observations which were made on the floor of the House a few weeks ago prompted me to look even more closely at this organization and its objectives and I became even more deeply impressed with its work and with its purposes.

It is composed principally of businessmen and men in public life. It embraces people of every faith and creed. It is a group that has sought to appraise the problems of the world and of our own country impartially and unselfishly and to seek a remedy for the ferment, the unrest, the bewilderment that exists in the world today. It is devoting itself to a return to religion, to a revitalization of faith, to the application of spiritual values to our problems, and to a recapture of those values which are so indispensable to a reordering of the world and the achievement of peace both in the world and at home. Never has there been a need for such unselfish service as that to which the National Association for Christian Leadership has been devoting its efforts and resources.

One of the leaders of this group is Mr. Nathaniel Leverone, of Chicago. He is an outstanding businessman who is held in highest esteem in his community, his State, and in the Nation. For years Mr.

Leverone has given so freely of his time, his vast talent, and his resources to this work and to a host of other philanthropic endeavors. He served so long and faithfully as president of the Goodwill Industries in the interest of the underprivileged. He served as president of a group known as Common Ground and in that capacity became so well and widely known for his philanthropies.

Even in the field of unselfish and unrewarded public service his name stands high. During the war he headed the Conservation Division of the War Production Board for the State of Illinois and under his skillful direction the conservation drives for materials of all kinds that were so essential to the war effort achieved a monumental success. He served as a member of the State Appeal Board under the Selective Service System and performed a notable work. He was also designated as the head of the Air Corps Recruiting Division for Illinois and the results achieved speak so eloquently of his labors in this field.

I have known Nathaniel Leverone intimately for a great many years and can testify not only to his patriotic and unselfish devotion to his country and his interest in the well-being of his fellow men but also to the high esteem in which he is universally held. This Nation can in truth and in fact be grateful for men like Nathaniel Leverone who so clearly perceive the problems of the day and then so willingly and unselfishly devote themselves to those spiritual and moral endeavors wherein we may find the only true and enduring remedy for our difficulties. Because of this I felt quite distressed over the thoughtless and unwarranted observations which were made some weeks ago on the floor of this body by one of our colleagues.

Helena (Mont.) Aerie No. 16 Accords
Recognition to Franklin Delano Roosevelt

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent granted to me by the House, I am happy to include with my remarks a copy of a resolution passed by the Helena Aerie No. 16 of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. This great organization is to be commended for its foresight in according recognition to an outstanding leader and also for the principles which both he and it believed in. This resolution gives due cognizance to a great President, a man who believed in the people and who showed by his administration that the welfare of the people was always uppermost in his mind. A magnificent leader is gone but a great people and a great fraternal organization, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, will always remember him and his accomplishments.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES,

HELENA AERIE NO. 16,

Helena, Mont.

Whereas Franklin Delano Roosevelt served as President of the United States from March 4, 1933, until his untimely death on April 12, 1945, having been elected to four successive terms, and having become the first American President honored by his fellow citizens with more than the traditional two terms; and

Whereas President Roosevelt assumed office during the depression, one of the great domestic crises in the Nation's history, and by wise, courageous, and humanitarian leadership restored confidence and faith in America; and

Whereas President Roosevelt championed the cause of the workingmen of America and ushered in a new era of consideration for the rights of labor and the common man; and

Whereas President Roosevelt espoused and signed the National Social Security Act, generally recognized as the greatest social measure in American history, climaxing a 14-year educational campaign by the Fraternal Order of Eagles in behalf of State and Federal old-age-security legislation; and

Whereas President Roosevelt awakened our Nation to the menace of fascism to our free institutions and our very existence as a free people, and led America and its allies, the United Nations, in the mightiest world struggle for human freedom, culminating in the unconditional surrender of Germany and in decisive victories over Japan; and

Whereas President Roosevelt charted a course for preventing future wars, by means of a permanent world peace organization, economic cooperation, and international good will, thereby embodying during the most critical period in modern history the hopes, the aspirations, and the ideals of his fellow countrymen, and the oppressed peoples of the entire world; and

Whereas Franklin Delano Roosevelt is assured an immortal place in world history, and will earn the gratitude of American generations yet to come, and the esteem and affection of free peoples in all lands: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Helena Aerie, No. 16, Fraternal Order of Eagles, hereby respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to designate January 30, the birth date of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as a national holiday.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK MURRAY,

MURDOCK F. McRAE,

HENRY LOBLE,

Resolution Committee, Helena Aerie, No. 16.

The above is a true copy of resolution adopted by Helena Aerie, No. 16, Fraternal Order of Eagles, at their regular meeting, the 8th day of March 1946.

Attest:

E. J. NEVELL, Secretary.

Editorial Says Congressional Action Only
Hope in Housing Shortage

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 15, 1946

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the grass roots of the country there is coming an increasing demand that Congress do something creative toward supplying the need for veterans' housing.

Under permission to extend my remarks in the Congressional Record, I should like to include an editorial which is typical of the expression of the people. It comes from one of the able newspapers of the Midwest, the Hamilton (Ohio) Journal-News:

EMERGENCY HOUSING

The emergency housing bill fostered by Congressman PATMAN, which is now before Congress, represents the hope of the American people for low-cost housing. It also represents the answer of the American people to the returning veterans who can find no suitable places to live in a price range they can afford to pay.

Opposition has developed to the placing of ceilings on all housing, new and old. Opposition to this proposal has come from all kinds of special-interest groups. But if ceilings are not placed on housing, there will be no need to increase production of housing. The prices will be far beyond the amount of money the average individual can pay.

Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt has placed great emphasis upon the passage of this legislation. The President in his letter to Speaker RAYBURN made a special plea for subsidies and price ceilings on all houses. If Congressman PATMAN's bill fails to be passed in its entirety, the shortage of low-cost housing will continue unabated.

II, as JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr., of Massachusetts, says, "all of us want more houses, but there is a difference of opinion as to how we should go about it." It would be wise for the Representatives to resolve their differences of opinion and do something creative toward supplying these wants. A substitute bill which would eliminate both price ceilings and subsidies certainly is not the answer.

Amvets

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE H. FALLON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I wish to call to the attention of the Congress an article that appeared in an Army newspaper, concerning the Amvets—American Veterans of World War II.

Amvets is the largest veterans organization that has come out of this war. Here is their program aims and achievements:

[From Service Stripe, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., of March 16, 1946]

AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II BACK IDEAS WITH ACTION

American Veterans of World War II, tabbed as Amvets, unequivocally believes in the American way. It backs its convictions with a challenge and perpetuates its ideas with action.

Established at a meeting in Kansas City, Mo., on December 9-10, 1944, through the merger of independent veterans groups from every section of the Nation, Amvets derived its first nucleus from a united will to preserve the rights for which its members had fought on the battlefields of the world.

Inspired by youthful and courageous leaders, the group held its first official Amvet convention in October of 1945, and there elected to its command Jack W. Hardy, a Los Angeles attorney, and set forth through a constitution to resolve to preserve the

rights of free men in a free society and to enhance the possibility of postwar success by registering in its premises the basic truths which 130 years ago were held to be inalienable and self-evident.

At the 1945 convention the delegates unanimously proclaimed they would "safeguard the principles of freedom, liberty, and justice for all" and would "promote the cause of perpetual peace and good will among nations" and would "maintain inviolate the freedom of our country" and pledged "to dedicate ourselves to the cause of mutual assistance."

The record stands:

1. National leaders of the Amvets first suggested that a GI delegate sit on the United States committee appointed to attend the San Francisco United Nations Conference. The State Department followed with the subsequent appointment of Comdr. Harold Stassen and the statement that: Commander Stassen "will fully represent the point of view of men who have been serving overseas."

2. Following charges by an Amvet leader, corporations and individuals representing 75 percent of the total volume of business in the artificial-limb industry were indicted by a District grand jury for conspiracy to fix high and unreasonable prices for the sale of artificial limbs to veterans. The indictment charged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

3. Consequential to an Amvet official's pen-waged fight through the Congressional Record, Gen. Omar Bradley, chief of the Veterans' Administration, won a "new deal" in medical care for veterans. The victory was consummated when President Truman signed a bill authorizing an independent, nonmilitary medical corps for the Veterans' Administration.

4. The legislative representative of Amvets led the battle to provide mail courses and hospital schooling for tubercular and other World War II veterans hospitalized for protracted periods of time.

As a result of pressure brought to bear through congressional channels by the Amvet's legislative representative, J. H. Leib, the application form for hospital treatment or domiciliary care for veterans was cut from four pages to one and one-quarter pages. Throughout, the form was streamlined, giving the veteran a better deal.

5. It was following a vigorous and scorching campaign by an Amvet leader that General Hines, of the Veterans' Administration, was removed and the appointment of General Bradley brought about.

7. An Amvet leader started the long argument which resulted in the proposed change of the Navy uniform. His investigation revealed that the black neckerchief which sailors drape about their necks represented a continuous mourning for Lord Nelson, hero of the British Navy. The 13 trouser buttons commemorate the Thirteen Original Colonies, while the three white collar stripes were for the three sea victories of Lord Nelson.

8. The efforts of an Amvet leader launched the campaign to pay lump insurance sums. General Bradley is now in back of the plan and legislation is now being initiated.

9. Amvet posts throughout the Nation have backed campaigns to give veterans a chance to buy surplus Government housing property. In Washington, D. C., the organization's national headquarters site, an Amvet group has submitted a bid for McLean Gardens, an \$11,000,000 Government tract.

10. The national legislative director of Amvets started the initial discussion and action advocating the building of a veterans' medical center in the capital. Following a letter the national legislative director had sent to President Truman, General Bradley endorsed the plan and the Veterans' Administration is now conducting site surveys.

And the record continues no end of the persistence of leaders of the organization

determined to abide by its slogan, "We fought together, now let us build together."

During a 3-day national assembly, committee and State committee sessions at the National Capital February 23-24, 1946, the body again faced the current issues at hand and resolved to continue to wage its home-front campaign to preserve the democratic function and democratic rights of man and to stand stalwartly against fascism and communism.

The committee pledged to continue its insistence that bona fide World War II combat veterans be appointed to the United States United Nations delegation; to ask for the maintenance of price controls until such a time as supply meets demand, and to ask the State Department to make its foreign policy clear to the Nation.

Amvets, in cadence with the times, has as its third vice commander a woman Marine Corps veteran, and is organizing auxiliary posts in every State.

Each of the many hundreds of Amvet posts throughout the Nation is a rampart of the way of life to which American soldiers were dedicated during World War II and is pledged to a course neither pro-labor nor anti-labor—but pro-veteran.

Congress Asked To Face Housing Issue Squarely—Boston Herald Urges Speed in Passage of Patman Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 15, 1946

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, legislation designed to speed the President's housing program has now been before the Congress since November 20, 1945. Full and extended hearings have been held on it, but the House saw fit to eliminate two of its most important provisions: One to hold down speculation in real estate, and the other to spur production of sorely needed building materials. Newspapers over the country are becoming restive over the fact that the legislation is still going through legislative channels.

Under permission to extend my remarks in the Congressional Record, I should like to include an editorial from one of the most responsible newspapers of New England—the Boston, Mass., Herald—which points up this problem in strong terms:

HOUSING A NECESSITY

To every veteran and nonveteran who has tried to rent an apartment or a house in the last year or two, or, if he is even bolder, attempted to build a new home, the housing problem is at least as important as the nylon scarcity. Doubling up, to which many families and their in-laws have been compelled to resort, is harmless as a temporary device. But one dreads to think what the effect of its indefinite continuance will be on young married couples and their hopes for children and an independent family life. Thus Congress must realize that it is dealing with no theoretical problem, but with a factual situation of immediate concern to many of our people.

The basic point at issue is how two or three million new homes can be built without raising their prices beyond the reach of most

young veterans. In its housing bill the authorization of a \$800,000,000 subsidy, to be paid to building material manufacturers and others in lieu of raising OPA ceilings. This, in President Truman's opinion, is the most questionable part of it, for it substituted the dangerous subsidy principle into another section of our economy.

The House of Representatives, through a coalition of southern Democrats and Republicans, removed the subsidy and in its stead gave the Housing Expediter, Mr. Wyatt, authority to set prices on building materials through the OPA. Opponents of the original bill maintain that Mr. Wyatt can raise prices to levels sufficient to induce greater production of lumber and other needed materials, and then hold the line. Priorities by Presidential order would restrict allocation of such materials to residential building. The amended bill would also place ceiling prices on all houses built under the program, to prevent speculation in their sale and resale.

Neither the subsidy scheme nor the lifted-ceiling plan is ideal. Both are admittedly expedients, with possibly injurious results unless rigidly controlled. But the essential thing is that the Senate and House agree on the matter as soon as possible and get the actual building under way. Representative FARMAN, of Texas, who sponsored the bill in the House and who stubbornly fought the many changes made in it before it was passed, regards the House measure as at least "a long and substantial step in the right direction." The Senate should take the remaining steps quickly. There are people waiting, virtually on the doorsteps, of these new houses now.

Answering Attacks on the Committee on Un-American Activities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. JOHN E. RANKIN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 29, 1948

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, under permission granted me to revise and extend my remarks in the Record, I am inserting a radio address which I expect to deliver tonight over Station WMAL, answering attacks on the Committee on Un-American Activities.

The matter referred to follows:

My fellow Americans, in obedience to what I consider a duty to my country, I have come tonight to speak to you in terms you can all understand on some of the most vital questions that ever affected our national welfare. Questions that rise high above the scramble for party vantage or the noisy clamor of men for place and power. Questions that vitally affect the welfare of every individual under the American flag. Questions that will affect the welfare of our children for generations to come.

For fear that you did not get my name, I repeat it. This is JOHN RANKIN, a Member of Congress from Mississippi, chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, and the ranking member of the Committee on Un-American Activities. The man you have heard maligned, misrepresented, and abused in broken English for the last several years. I am speaking to you from the Nation's Capital in Washington.

I will not take time to answer those sneering attacks that have been made on me and

my network, or elsewhere. There is no man in public life today who has been so misrepresented, and abused by the enemies of our country and their followers more than I have over the radio, in the press, magazines, books, and cartoons. Why is this? Why do these subversive elements and individuals center their attacks on me? I'll tell you why. It is because I have stood my ground, refused to be intimidated by them, and continued to expose their subversive designs. As I said, I'll not attempt to answer those personal attacks on me at this time. Most of them are so flagrant that they answer themselves. The American people are getting wise to the loathsome tactics of these enemies within our gates.

But I do propose to answer some of the attacks that are now being made against the Committee on Un-American Activities, a standing committee of the American Congress on which I have the honor to serve.

On the opening day of the present Congress, I secured the adoption of an amendment to the rules of the House of Representatives creating the Committee on Un-American Activities, with the power to investigate, subpoena witnesses and administer oaths, as well as the power to report legislation. Why did I take such a step? I did it for the safety of my country, which was being betrayed by its enemies at home while our brave young men were fighting and dying all over the world to protect it from our enemies abroad.

That committee is the watch dog of American institutions. It is the sentinel on the housetop, if you please, endeavoring to protect our country from destruction at the hands of the disloyal elements within our gates.

It has been very careful, and its investigators have been very careful not to trespass upon the rights of patriotic Americans, or anyone else who is not engaged in subversive activities. Let me say now, with all the emphasis at my command, that no patriotic American need fear the Committee on Un-American Activities; and I might add, that no patriotic American need fear the FBI or the Federal Bureau of Investigation. And, in my opinion, no well-informed patriotic American does fear these.

But there is an element in this country, many of whom have flooded in here in violation of our immigration laws, who are scheming in every possible way to undermine and destroy our form of government, as well as our American way of life, who do fear both this Committee on Un-American Activities and the FBI; and their fears are well founded, for we are on their trails. That is the reason for these attacks on us.

They are aided and abetted by a few native Communists, crackpots, parlor pinks, foreign spies, fifth columnists, and fellow travelers who parade as real Americans, but whose activities will not stand the light of honest investigation. They want the Committee on Un-American Activities abolished and the FBI destroyed.

Why? Why do they object to having their activities investigated? In the words of Holy Writ they prefer darkness to light "because their deeds are evil."

Did you ever hear of a time when the burglar, the bootlegger, the thief, and other villains and their sympathizers did not want the grand jury abolished? Well, this Committee on Un-American Activities is the grand jury of the United States, and those un-American elements, that use mysterious ways their perfidy to perform, are anxious to see it abolished. It is being attacked by every Fascist element and every Communist front organization in America. Remember that fascism or nazism and communism are merely symptoms of the same disease. One is the fever and the other is the sign of a dying civilization. They are all bent on overthrowing this Government.

and of the Communist Party in last year's election. The Committee on Un-American Activities recently admitted on oath to making the following statement—listen to this—here is what he said:

"No Communist, no matter how many votes he should secure in a national election, could, even if he would, become President of the present Government. When a Communist heads a government of the United States (and that day will come just as surely as the sun rises), that government will not be a capitalistic government, but a Soviet government, and behind this government will stand the Red Army to enforce the dictatorship of the proletariat."

What do they mean by a capitalistic government? What do they mean when they say they are out to destroy capitalism?

What they mean by the capitalistic system is our economic system, that enables a man to own his home, his farm, his store, his factory, or his filling station. In other words, these Communists want to destroy our system of free enterprise and to set up in its place a Soviet system where everyone would simply be a slave of the state, or the servant of a set of self-appointed commissars.

They want to destroy our form of government, our system of free enterprise, our individual freedom and set up a system of slavery, the like of which this country has never seen. Remember it was our system of free enterprise that provided the materials to win this war; and it was the courage and daring of our American boys that brought about the victory.

Communism is based upon hatred for Christianity. The two can never live together in the same atmosphere. The conflict is now on, testing whether our Christian civilization is to survive, or whether atheistic communism is to sweep us back into the dark ages of the pre-Christian era, and wipe out the most glorious civilization mankind has ever known.

Do not deceive yourselves. We must take our choice between those two ideologies.

My choice is already made. I prefer our Christian civilization with its system of free government, human liberty, and hope of a hereafter.

These are the things the Communists are out to destroy.

When you get after them they whine anti-Semitism, cry persecution or racial bias; yet, they have their agents and fellow travelers going all over the country stirring up race trouble between the white and colored people. Look what they are doing today in Columbia, Tenn. They did the same thing in Detroit, Mich. They are the worst enemies the Negro ever had. What do they care how many Negroes, or how many white Americans, get killed if it will help them to stir up trouble and promote their efforts to change this country from a free Christian republic to an atheistic Karl Marx soviet. I have before me a booklet they are circulating entitled, "The Negro in Soviet America." They are telling the Negroes that they are going to set up a Negro soviet in the Southern States. They are urging the passage of laws to make every citizen register his firearms or turn them in, so they will know what to expect when they start trouble.

One of the top-flight employees in the State Department, in discussing communism or what he called people with "strong pro-soviet leanings," said:

"I can conceive of no American in his right mind who would want to live under, or see perpetuated or extended to additional countries, a system of government which maintains itself by police methods and terrorism, which suppresses every right and liberty that we regard as essential to our community life, and which in its international relations employs fraud and duplicity as everyday methods."

I wish everyone else on a day... the Federal pay roll list that way about... and would help us clean house.

If these people are not engaged in subversive activities, why do they object to the FBI, or the investigators of the Committee on Un-American Activities, seeing their books.

They also want to get rid of the National Guard in the various States. Why? Simply because that would render the peoples of the various States helpless in case of trouble.

These subversive elements are organizing these Communist front organizations with laudable pretenses and high-sounding, or innocent-sounding, names in order to delude innocent people into joining them; or contributing to their support, while they extend their plans for revolution by stirring up strife and race-hatred and undermining American institutions. They are aided and abetted, as I said, by these foreign spies, fifth columnists, parlor pinks, and fellow travelers, many of whom, I am sorry to say, are on the Federal pay roll.

Let me give you an example. At one time we had the finest counter-intelligence system in the world, to investigate every individual who was placed in anything like a key position in connection with our armed forces. In March of 1943 certain officials in the counter-intelligence service were informed that the Communists had started a campaign for complete destruction of the counter-intelligence in the American Army. Over the protest of many of us, including Mr. Dies, the then chairman of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, that group succeeded, and today our counter-intelligence system in the War Department is but a sad memory; and Communists have been commissioned in that department, and placed in positions to furnish all the information these foreign spies are now trying to secure.

We have just won a great war, and we do not want another one. Germany, Italy, and Japan are at our feet, and we are meting out punishment to those individuals deemed responsible for that conflict and its inhuman cruelties. While that is going on, these subversive elements here at home are boring from within, and planting the dynamite of destruction under the very foundations of that Government which America's brave and generous sons poured out their life's blood to defend.

My party is in power, and I call upon every official of this Government, from the President on down, to join us in our efforts to clean house, drive these subversive elements from the Federal pay roll, and from the country, restore our counter-intelligence system, and put patriotic Americans, veterans if possible, in those positions now occupied by people whose loyalty is not to America but to a foreign power.

I call upon the American people to join us in shutting the doors of immigration, stopping this flood that has been unloading upon our shores, untold thousands and hundreds of thousands of these undesirable individuals, many of whom have brought with them atheism, anarchism, and infidelity, and hatred of our form of Government.

Let us reverse the trend, and ship these people back to the countries from which they came.

These elements are trying to seize power in this country by getting hold of the radio, the press, and the moving-picture industry in order to more effectively undermine and destroy this, the greatest Government, the greatest country, with the greatest system of religious and political freedom, the world has ever known.

I call upon all patriotic Americans, who put loyalty to their country first, to join us in this fight to protect this Nation from these subversive elements and help us to save America for Americans.

Farmers Union

HON. GEORGE D. AIKEN

OF VERMONT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, March 20 (Legislative day by Tuesday, March 5), 1944

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, it should be generally recognized that one of the most serious problems confronting the Nation is that of making agriculture a satisfactory and remunerative way of life. The great farm organizations have all devoted much attention to this problem. They disagree in many ways on how it can best be met. That is only natural, for the many phases of the farm problem will have to be met in many diverse ways.

One of the farm organizations, the National Farmers Union, held its fortieth national convention in Topeka, Kans., on March 4 to 6 of this year. The convention adopted a national economic policy for agriculture. While this policy is quite far-reaching, it does contain so much food for thought, particularly with reference to the problem of low-income farmers and other persons, that I ask consent to have it printed in the Appendix of the Record. I wish it to be understood that my request for the insertion of this program in the Record does not imply that I am in favor of everything it contains, but that I believe that the remedies it proposes for farm ills should be carefully considered along with remedies proposed by the other great farm organizations.

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

The next decade may be the most crucial for farmers in American history. Widespread mechanization of agriculture is in prospect, as are great changes in most production and demand factors. Among the facts that must be faced for the next decade is the fact that farmers and Government must cooperate to solve the agricultural problems that these changes will bring. After many years of seeking vainly to achieve their ends otherwise, farmers have learned that they need to use the instrument of Government to gain many of their objectives.

For the next 3 or 4 years Government will have the duty of supporting prices of farm products under the pledge given in the Steagall amendment to the Price Control Act. When farm prices sag and land values decline, the necessity for making use of governmental devices will become even more pronounced. A central immediate issue ahead for farmers, therefore, is how to humanize and localize Federal agencies and programs, make them more responsive to needs of people, and enable farmers to take part more effectively in them. Existing farmer committees have demonstrated in many areas the great benefits of citizen participation, and their work now makes it possible to move toward greater participation. For this reason, the first recommendations of the National Farmers Union in the agricultural phases of its 1944-47 program deal with ways of doing just that.

In other words, we deal first with ways of using democracy more effectively. In that and we recommend the following measures:

general agricultural program should be adopted by Congress, based on the following principles:

(a) In every rural county, as far as possible, there should be established a county agricultural committee, composed of farmers, freely elected under safeguards such as those contained in the National Labor Relations Act, supplemented where desirable by township committees similarly constituted. Such an election shall be held unless at least 50 percent of the eligible farmers in the committee's area vote in the election. In any case, the county committee shall be appointed by a State agricultural committee described further in this program. The county committee shall be submitted annually a plan for each farm in its area, and shall be the duty of this committee to cooperate with the farmers and with the representatives of the Government in the obtaining the use of farm plans that will protect the interest both of local farmers and of society at large in a healthy agriculture. The committee shall have final authority as to the justice and wisdom of each farm plan drawn for farms within its jurisdiction. The committee also shall have the duty of advising the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to the effectiveness of national farm programs as they operate in the committee's area, and as to needed adjustments, both short- and long-range. The committee's jurisdiction shall extend to all national farm programs.

(b) For each such committee there shall be designated a representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, whose function it shall be to represent the Department of Agriculture in all its dealings with the county committee. This official need not supersede existing agency arrangements; but shall be the channel through which farmers can work with all agencies. It is to be hoped, however, that the entire administrative set-up of the Department will be revised to make it function as a single program when it reaches the individual farm. The Secretary shall complement the farmer committee system proposed here with appropriate State and regional officers to insure uniform administration in order to accomplish the objectives of the program.

(c) The members of the county agricultural committees annually shall elect the members of a State agricultural committee composed of enough members to insure the representation of all principal agricultural interests and areas in the State. The State committee shall have the functions of relating individual county committee work to national policies and programs; of converting national production goals into county production goals; of advising national authorities on price policies within the State, and of advising the Secretary as to present and prospective effectiveness of national policies and programs within the State.

(d) Members of the county committee shall elect every 2 years the members of a national farm price committee, which shall be the bargaining agent of all farmers in negotiating with the Federal Government. As the agent for consumers, there shall be established a consumers protection agency, the function of which shall be to give continuous, comprehensive attention to price, quality, and availability of all products, agricultural and nonagricultural. A major function of this agency shall be to negotiate with the national committee of farm producers for the establishment of support prices fair to both producer and consumer, and of production goals adequate both to supply the needs of the Nation and to yield farmers, in conjunction with other measures, a fair income. Membership of the national committee shall be made up of 2 members each from the 10 major producing regions.

of the United States. They shall be selected as representatives of farm commodity groups, but as representatives of all agricultural producing interests of their region. A section of the members of the national committee shall be by members of the county committees voting in elections conducted under safeguards similar to those contained in the National Labor Relations Act. The national committee shall negotiate with the Federal Government annually the support prices to be guaranteed through the coming year, but shall be authorized to provide for differentials and for seasonal price changes, if desirable.

(e) Just as the national committee shall negotiate annual support prices, so the individual farmer and the county representative of the Secretary shall negotiate annually the provisions of a farm plan for the farmer's farm. This farm plan shall include all phases of operation of the farm affected by national farm programs, and shall take equal account of the interest of the farmer and of the Nation as a whole in the production and conservation patterns of the farm, and shall relate that farm's production and conservation pattern to that of the Nation. The objective of such farm plans shall be to place all farms ultimately on an economic-size, family-farm basis.

(f) The national farm program embodied in such farm plans shall provide opportunity to all farmers for full-time, year-round, remunerative employment. An important requirement in such a program is the establishment of a continuous, year-round, nationwide conservation-works program, including soil, forest, timber-farming, and water conservation, which shall offer socially productive work to those farmers who are underemployed. Such a program will give all farmers a chance to earn a minimum decent living, will afford them a transition from agriculture to industry if they desire to make such a change, and will preserve soil resources for all time. It shall not be the aim of this program, however, to maintain permanent operation of uneconomic farm units. Through the use of the individual farm plans, it should promote the eventual establishment of an agriculture composed wholly of economic family farms. The conservation works program also shall have as its ultimate objective, the establishment of a national pattern of land use, in which all the Nation's land shall be put to those uses for which they are best adapted.

Each farmer shall be entitled to compensation for conservation work done on his own farm, where such work is of long-range benefit to society, and yet is too costly or not immediately profitable enough for the farmer to undertake it on his own. In all such work, on or off the farm, the statutory minimum wage for industrial labor shall apply to his labor.

2. In addition to the above, for the specific promotion of family-type farming as the predominant pattern of American agriculture, we propose a national land policy aimed at the adjustment, over a period of time, of all farm land into sound economic units operated by individual farm families, or co-operating farm families. In order to promote such a land policy, we urge the following action:

(a) The initiation now of a program of government acquisition of large farms for subdivision into economic family-farm units and resale to family farmers, and of acquisition of too-small farm units for resale in order to complete economic-size family farms.

Such a program need not involve drastic action of the kind taken in other countries to insure equitable distribution of land. It could be highly effective over a period of years if it simply involved purchase of large, or too-small farms as they came on the market, their subdivision, and their improvement. While land prices are high and many corporate holders of land have

offerings in recent years, nevertheless, the time will come when such land again will become available for purchase.

The Federal Government now should set up policies and administrative procedures that will enable it to push forward as rapidly as possible with this program.

(b) A farm-enlargement loan program of large scale is needed at once. A major problem of family farmers is their lack of sufficient land. Many thousands of farms fall just short of the amount of land required to yield a decent livelihood, and the operators do not receive a large enough income to enable them to acquire the needed additional land. The provision of such credit, which should be based upon the character and ability of the operator plus a reasonable estimate of the long-time earning power of the enlarged farm, ought to be a major concern of government.

(c) The farm ownership and rural-rehabilitation-loan programs of the Department of Agriculture should be greatly expanded. Nearly two-thirds of American farmers need the kind of credit that these programs provide. They should be expanded to meet that need, and they should be freed from arbitrary loan limitations that in the past have handicapped them. Such credit ought to be the basic type of agricultural credit, and should cover every farmer who needs it.

(d) Meantime, while a real program to give opportunity for farmers to acquire ownership of their own farms is being carried out, much of the farming of America will be continued on a tenant-landlord basis. Much can be done to improve tenure conditions on these farms. We urge the enactment of legislation to improve rental contracts and land-tenure policies, including:

a. Compensation for unexhausted improvements.

b. Automatic renewal of leases.

c. Minimum standards of housing and improvements on leased farms.

(e) Technical assistance to farmers should be greatly expanded, with special emphasis on the needs of middle- and low-income farmers (not now aided by any of the educational, advisory, or technical agencies of Government). The extension services and land-grant colleges ought to pioneer in doing this, instead, as now, of all too often limiting their help to upper-bracket farmers; and the services provided by Federal agencies ought to be greatly expanded.

(f) Proposed national science legislation should emphasize and find means to remedy the serious failure of the land-grant colleges to provide, through the extension services and experiment stations, research dedicated to the needs of family farmers and means of bringing such knowledge to family farmers. Future Federal and State Government research should be dedicated to discovery of devices and processes that will specifically help family-farm operators, and the educational agencies set up to aid farmers ought to direct their efforts to bringing the results of this research to all family farms.

(g) We again call upon Congress to enact legislation establishing a minimum wage for agricultural labor no lower than that set for labor in other industries. The subsidization by cheap labor of large farms is perhaps the most active economic threat to family farmers. If agricultural employers of large numbers of workers were forced to pay a minimum wage, then the vaunted "efficiency" of the factory farm could be realistically tested, instead of being blindly accepted by some economists, business interests, and even so-called farm leaders. Moreover, cheap hired labor obscures the value of the labor of the self-employed who must compete with it, and payment of substandard wages depresses buying power for farm products when paid to those who are well as to the industrial. The time to engage freely in collectively bargained labor organizations of their

own should be insured for agricultural labor equally with industrial labor.

3. A truly well-rounded national farm program must include provision for consumption and dietary needs of the whole people, as well as provision for production needs of farmers. We, therefore, recommend the following steps:

(a) Just as we have advocated the use of subsidies during the war to control inflation, so we advocate the use of subsidies where they are necessary to give every American, including farmers, a minimum decent standard of living. We believe firmly in the principle of taxing wealth where it is, so that needs can be met where they are.

(b) Congress should enact at the earliest possible date legislation underwriting a minimum diet for all American families. Such principles are embodied in the Aiken food allotment bill.

(c) We strongly endorse the school-lunch and other disposal programs that assure the use by people who need them of those agricultural products that cannot be absorbed in the market place, and we urge that where necessary such programs be maintained at an adequate level, even if it is necessary to expand them beyond the point of absorbing unsold stocks.

4. We propose the following general national policies for agriculture:

(a) The basic principle in the pricing of agricultural products should be the establishment of prices that consider the best interests of both producers and consumer.

(b) Where income from sale of farm products is not high enough to return a fair livelihood to the producer because society requires low-cost products, it is the responsibility of society as a whole to afford to the producer, through direct Government payments the additional income he needs for such a livelihood.

(c) Prices should be set ahead of growing seasons and should take account of changing demand and need conditions as between crops.

(d) Setting of national production goals should be continued, and the goals should seek always for abundant production, with acreage controls invoked only to assure changes in kinds of production or to assure conservation of the soil. Greater production by family-type farmers should be promoted through adoption of a conscious and deliberate policy of assigning progressively larger shares of needed production goals.

(e) The ever-normal granary should be continued as a means of assuring adequate levels of domestic supplies and of management of temporary surpluses of farm products. The granary should include, when desirable, all farm products, should be expanded beyond present levels to guard against domestic shortages, and should be related to an international program for expanded world trade.

(f) All benefit payments, adjustment or conversion payments, or other compensation should be graduated so as to favor family farmers, and at the same time, through the farm plans and other devices described herein, opportunity should be afforded outside agriculture for those displaced from agriculture, so that steady progress is made toward an American agriculture composed wholly of economic-size, family-type farms.

(g) Universal, level-premium insurance against all production hazards ought to be an integral part of a national farm program, with automatic participation by all farmers sharing in the benefits of such program. The costs of such insurance should be borne equally by participating farmers and by society as a whole.

(h) The commitment of the Government to support postwar prices of farm products as embodied in the Steagall amendment should not be impaired by the maintenance simply of national average prices or by the imposition of acreage quotas simply to re-

duce the cost of supporting prices to the Government. Each farmer is entitled to a share to such prices as are specified in the Steagall amendment, and no family farmer's income should be cut by imposition of support price quotas not balanced by other allocations.

Penalty of Weakness

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THAD F. WASIELEWSKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Washington Evening Star of March 18, 1946:

PENALTY OF WEAKNESS

Secretary of State Byrnes had a number of extremely important things to say in his address to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in New York Saturday night.

He stated in emphatic terms that this country looks to the United Nations as the path to enduring peace, that it is committed to the support of the Charter of the U.N.O. and that, should the occasion arise, "our military strength will be used to support the purposes and principles of the Charter." Obviously, within the framework of this policy there is no room for "an alliance with the Soviet Union against Great Britain" or "an alliance with Great Britain against the Soviet Union."

But it is hardly less obvious that this policy would fall to the ground if any of the great powers should embark upon a course of action which threatened the peace of the world and our own security. In such an eventuality the U.N.O. would not be an effective instrument, for a great power, if bent upon aggression, could block action in the Security Council by exercising its right of veto. The sequel to that would be war—a war in which we would have to ally ourselves with any nation willing to fight the aggressor.

Our real hope, for the present at least, lies in the maintenance of a degree of military power which would make the risk of aggression too great for any nation to take. Mr. Churchill would do this through a fraternal association of the United States and Britain. Mr. Byrnes rejects an alliance—which Mr. Churchill says he is not advocating—but he hopes to achieve the same end by maintaining our own military strength.

His remarks on this point constitute the most important phase of his address, and they should be taken to heart in this country. Recalling the penalty exacted from us for our military weakness prior to Pearl Harbor, Mr. Byrnes declared: "This tragic experience makes us realize that weakness invites aggression. Weakness causes others to act as they would not act if they thought that our words were backed by strength."

This latter statement is profoundly true, and no one knows it better than Mr. Byrnes. As Secretary of State, he has been criticized for not dealing more firmly with the Russians. But Mr. Byrnes' hands are tied, not by an unwillingness on his part to be firm, but by the fact that firm words fall on indifferent ears when they are not supported by power.

As Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes calls in the strongest terms for continuation of the draft and the adoption of universal military training. He does not say it in so many words, but the implication is clear that the attainment of our primary diplomatic ob-

jective—the maintenance of peace—will be dependent on the maintenance of our own military strength. If we intend to be strong, as an aid to peace, we need these things. And we also need to remember that the alternative to strength is weakness, and that the penalty of weakness has been, and probably will continue to be, war.

Russian Aims in Middle East

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OREN HARRIS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article from the Washington Post:

RUSSIAN AIMS IN MIDDLE EAST ARE REVEALED BY OLD EVENTS

(By Maj. John E. Walsh)

New York, March 17.—The currently off-heard question, "What is Russia up to now?" must be more rhetorical than it is a sincere expression of curiosity when asked by presumably well-informed statesmen.

Certainly it is not difficult of answer by those aware of Imperial Russia's southward drive to implement Peter the Great's alleged testament, and by the many who witnessed Soviet Russia's preparatory moves to strike through the Middle East across Britain's sensitive and vulnerable lifeline of empire.

In this subcontinent of southwestern Asia are the trade routes, the waterways, railways, and airways which afford communication and commerce between the great populations and markets of Europe and Asia.

HISTORICAL BATTLEGROUND

Here for thousands of years has been the battleground of empires.

Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Chaldeans, Jews, Iranians (ancient Persia), Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Islam all sought domination, covering desert and mountains with civilian as well as soldier blood.

From the late tenth to early fifteenth centuries a succession of nomadic waves poured out of Central Asia, pressed on by the widening barrenness of the Asiatic heartland, conquering and destroying, looting and raping, egged always onward by the spirit of conquest and the lush gossip of ancient caravan routes.

The Ottomans, having achieved domination of Asia Minor but beset by the Byzantines and Crusaders around the Mediterranean's edges, had seen their predecessor Seljuk Turks unable to withstand a two-front war against Genghis Khan's mongols while at their backs were warlike Christians. They faced Tamourlane's fourteenth century onslaught from central Asia, and foresaw others.

To prevent espionage and communication between eastern and western empires they closed the old trade routes. This forced the discovery of the long water passage around Africa and indirectly led to the discovery of America.

These historic events accelerated developments of water-borne commerce and the newer and richer areas of discovery. It was not until the last century, with the opening of the Suez Canal and the building of Russian railways, that the Middle East was fully restored to its ancient strategic importance.

Among the waterways the Dardanelles was already an object of Russian territorial ambition, Britain and France having joined the Ottomans in the Crimean War to withhold these narrow straits from Czarist clutches.

before World War I the Persian Gulf had become a British possession. It was of great importance in the cohesion of empire and was as necessary to England as the Panama Canal is to the United States.

World War II placed emphasis on oil needed to augment reserves in friendly hands. The war's huge cost brings extreme necessity for Britain to hold and enlarge markets. Tensions within the Empire, and with commerce-producing and politically related countries increase the value of waterways, rail, and always as cohesive factors holding British territories together.

In several places the Middle East bubbles to the surface and has been burning for centuries. If unrelated to complex economic, political, and religious factors of which mention will be made in subsequent articles—the great oil reserves already tapped or known to exist within the strategic land mass would of themselves likely not kindle another world-wide conflagration.

The cost per barrel would be thus too great for practical statesmen. It would be more clearly in the interest of their countries to assign areas, as has in effect been done around the Persian Gulf, or to deal in consortium, as has been done in northern Iraq and as has been proposed in Iran.

PRODUCING FIELDS

Producing oil fields are American on Bahrain Island and on the nearby mainland of Saudi Arabia; British-French-American in Iraq (with a small private interest owned by a Canadian); and British in southwestern Iran, where their pipe lines run to the Abadan Island refinery.

The Mosul and Kirkuk fields in northern Iraq send oil to the Mediterranean via pipe lines crossing Syria, Transjordan, and Palestine. The proposed pipe line from American fields in Saudi Arabia and on Bahrain would also traverse Transjordan and Palestine.

Future development is planned in several locations, past surveys having indicated large potential reserves. American companies sought development concessions in Iraq in 1945 and 1944, showing principal interest in the eastern part of that country. British companies also negotiated.

We whose business it was to keep informed of what went on had already heard that the Soviets weren't bothered by trifles such as negotiated concessions. They had already surveyed and drilled in their occupied provinces across the north of Iran.

Not so much to repulse American or British companies who were willing to negotiate as if the oil belonged to the Iranian people, and would subscribe to and operate under Iranian law, the little country decided in autumn, 1944, to reject all proposals until foreign troops have withdrawn.

Iran is an historic wedge land in all this. For over 200 years her history has evidenced ("clarified," as the Soviets now say) around the rivalry of Britain and Russia. At her east lies India, Britain's "jewel of empire." At her extreme northwestern corner is the Kars Plateau, now demanded from Turkey by the Soviets.

Their military aggression can lead down into the Anatolian plains of Turkey into Kurdistan, which comprises Kurd-inhabited areas in western Iran, southeastern Turkey and northern Iraq's oil territory, and into the Iranian plateau.

What power possesses Iran's highland plateau, basing bomber aircraft behind the ramparts of the lofty Zagros Mountains, can hold at its mercy all of the Middle East's currently developed oil areas.

Soviet demands for Britain bear distinct relation, for thence Italian bombers flew to Bahrain.

From this former Italian colony two or three Red bomber squadrons might surprise and every Middle East oil installation some morning and that afternoon land in Soviet

...territory. ... but feasible also if in possession of land. Americans know that all industries ... They best understand ... We must not underestimate other weighty middle western factors by overemphasis about all; so in the next article we will examine some economic and political frictions.

Milwaukee's Grand Old Man

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. THAD F. WASIELEWSKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, Milwaukee's grand old man, William George Bruce, celebrated his ninetieth birthday on March 17, 1946. The life story of Mr. Bruce reads almost like an Horatio Alger book, and I wish to bring this matter to your attention, Mr. Speaker, because in the life of William George Bruce we find a combination of citizenship so very American in every respect.

A native of Milwaukee, Mr. Bruce in his youth had to overcome ill health and poverty, and even today is a small, frail gentleman who walks with a decided limp. But he did not permit these obstacles to hinder his progress in becoming a leading churchman, business, and civic leader. Today at 90 years he is in his office several days a week and has a boyish, enthusiastic look in his eyes. His physical energy astonishes all who know him and he is truly representative of the old saying that a "man is as old as he feels."

Mr. Bruce started in life as a cigar maker and later became a newspaper man, and today he is one of the nation's leading publishers in the field of education. This grand old man has appeared many times before committees of the Congress on various measures, particularly the St. Lawrence seaway, and is well known and highly respected by all. Milwaukee is indeed fortunate to have among her citizens a man like William George Bruce who offers a pattern and model for all Americans to emulate.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to incorporate in my remarks an article written by Kirk Bates which appeared in the Milwaukee Journal of March 17 under the title of "Milwaukee's Grand Old Man".

MILWAUKEE'S GRAND OLD MAN—WILLIAM GEORGE BRUCE, WHO OVERCAME ILL HEALTH AND POVERTY TO BECOME BUSINESS AND CIVIC LEADER, CELEBRATES NINETYETH BIRTHDAY TODAY

If Milwaukeeans of eighty-odd years ago had been asked to nominate the youngster of the town least likely to live in 1946, undoubtedly a good many of them would have selected an emaciated little crippled boy, underfed and frail, who lived, he said, in a humble home on Water Street. ... alert and eager look. But, even so, with

...had been asked to predict much of a future for the boy? ... And who would have thought that this little chap, who looked so frail and helpless there in bed, would have the vigor to found a publishing house that would become the largest of its kind in America? ...

William George Bruce was born 90 years ago today—a St. Patrick's Day bundle left in a German home—in a little house that stood within the shadow of Milwaukee's present city hall. Meet him now and you can understand why he has lived such a tremendous life.

He is still small, still frail, still walks with a limp, although for the last 75 years he had got around very well. But notice, especially, his eyes. They are still bright. And he still—at 90—has that alert and eager look. Talk with him of the past in Milwaukee. He can leap quickly back—50 years, 70, 80. He describes events of half a century ago as clearly as if he were talking of something that happened yesterday.

Then talk to him of the future in Milwaukee—and watch his eyes. It is when he talks of the future that they are really bright. His enthusiasm grows as he warms to his subject "Milwaukee will have a million population in 10 or 20 years—a million people in a much finer city."

TURNED HANDICAP INTO ADVANTAGE

This man who can remember so vividly so much of the past is still much more interested in what is to come than in what has gone. And that, he thinks, is tremendously important. As he explains it:

"The secret of getting on, I've found—if there is any secret—is in one's viewpoint. You can't do sums on a slate cluttered up with the figures of old problems."

All his life William George Bruce has been turning handicaps, the tough breaks—and he has had his full share of them—into advantages, climbing over the top of misfortunes to reach something better.

He is firmly convinced that being crippled, having to spend 4 years in bed, was actually advantageous to his later career. But he says, regretfully, "I was cheated out of the pleasures of childhood."

He adds, "I matured much more rapidly than most children. Having nothing to do but lie and think, I took a more adult view of things. Being unable to go to school, I became much more eager to learn than most children. In fact, my lifelong interest in education started right back there in my old home when I was forced to lie in bed and struggle to learn to read from a newspaper, with now and then some help from my mother, or my younger brothers and sisters who went to school."

Young William's health improved so that when he was 11 he could hobble around on a pair of homemade crutches. He was then able to go to work. Soon he was an apprentice in a cigar factory, and there he kept up his "schooling" studying his newspaper at home and during his lunchtime.

Bruce was a good cigarmaker—he was paid \$14 a week. He took a night course in business college, a few weeks, and that and a part-time school before he was stricken at 17 by all the formal education he ever had. ...

...was the result. The happiest boy in Milwaukee. His father thought he was crazy to quit a \$14 job for a \$6 job, but his mother insisted that he take it, telling him, "It's your big chance." And it was. He loved the newspaper. Not only did he keep books but the editor let him cub around at night as a reporter, taking assignments no one else wanted.

CHAS. MARSH AND NEWSPAPER MAN

Such happiness was not to last. After a few months, business was bad and he was fired. In addition, his hip was getting worse again. Sadly he went back to the factory. He worked for a time in Mineral Point and Louisville, Ky., then returned—a homesick kid—to Milwaukee. His hip improved, and he went back to his cigarmaker's bench. Shortly he was happy once more: He got back his newspaper job—still at \$6 a week. He had risen to \$16 in the factory.

But it was a wise choice, for out of it came an offer of \$20 a week as assistant business manager of the Sentinel. On that salary he married and started a family. His ambition was to be business manager of the paper, and he was terribly hurt when he was twice passed over when the place was vacant.

Outside the office things were going much better. Bruce had been appointed to the Milwaukee School Board. At last he had a chance to do something in education—a field in which he had been passionately interested since he had been forced to his bed. He sought to learn as much about it as possible. He was disappointed that in all America there was not a single journal devoted to school administration.

Bruce thought of founding such a paper. But he lacked the courage to give up his job. In his mind he worked out the editorial matter for an entire edition. He planned to sell ads to school-equipment concerns.

RECALLS EARLY STRUGGLE TO START MAGAZINE

When his boss told him the reason he hadn't been promoted at the Sentinel was because he was an excellent man to do jobs, but that he didn't "start things," Bruce decided to start something—for himself. He quit and founded the American School Board Journal.

Subscriptions rolled in; educators liked the idea of a magazine on school administration problems. But the advertisers didn't. Bruce's life savings of \$600 melted. He would go to Chicago to call on advertisers and argue that his magazine reached the people who bought school supplies and equipment. On the road his food budget was 50 cents a day. Trip after trip he failed. After one particularly disheartening day he returned to Milwaukee, went to the lake shore, and gloomily thought over his life.

"I stood there for a long time dragging up the past," he said. "I saw myself as down in pain while other boys played. I saw myself going to work on crutches when I was 11. I recalled the recurrence of my illness upon losing my job with the News, my failure with the Sentinel, and every other bitter incident of my life. I thought how easy it would be to end the whole business by jumping into the lake."

"And I kept right on pitying myself until I was fully ready to jump. Then I woke up—horrified. For the first time in my life I wondered if there wasn't something wrong with me. I began to analyze myself, not pityingly, but critically. And I soon found the trouble: Instead of looking for reasons to succeed, I had been building up an alibi to excuse failure."

When Mr. Bruce turned from the lake that evening and went to his office—desk room in a job printer's shop—he found in his mail an order for an advertisement he had been trying for weeks to sell—and a check to pay for it. Everything looked different from then on. He went back to Chicago—and he sold the advertisers who had put him off so many times before. He celebrated with a

50-cent dinner. The American School Journal was successfully...
Mains the leader in the field.

Other magazines were...
profitable, built the Bruce Publishing Co. into a good-sized concern.

In 1905 he was a member of a committee that planned the Milwaukee Auditorium. He is still on the board, actively planning an addition to double its size. He has served on the harbor commission since 1912; now he heads both the harbor commission and the auditorium board.

His efforts on behalf of Great Lakes navigation and commerce have made Mr. Bruce a national figure in this field. He was one of the most effective leaders in the fight for the St. Lawrence waterway, was an organizer of the St. Lawrence Tidewater Association. He took a leading part in the fight to stop the Chicago water steal.

Besides serving on the school board and as tax commissioner, Mr. Bruce was long active in Democratic politics. He ran for mayor of Milwaukee and for United States Senator. For most of his life he has been a leader in Catholic activities. For decades he has been a leader in the Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

So at 90 this man who has seen so much, done so much, and been so much, still keeps his slate clean of old problems and still looks eagerly ahead.

KIRK BATES

Loose Talk and Thought

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. WILLIAM W. BLACKNEY
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 29, 1946

Mr. BLACKNEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I am including herein an editorial taken from the State Journal of Lansing under date of March 17, 1946, entitled "Loose Talk and Thought."

In my judgment, this editorial is a very wise, timely, and thoughtful one which should engage the earnest attention of every thinking American. There has been so much loose talk in this country with particular reference to foreign affairs and our participation therein that it would be advisable for all of us to think a little clearer before we talk, in the weeks and months that lie ahead.

LOOSE TALK AND THOUGHT

The British, on the whole, have two glaring traits. Depending upon the impression they wish to create, they are adept at the science of either understatement of facts or deliberate overstatement of facts.

In America, it can be said, however, that we worship at the altar of overexaggeration, so perhaps our national faults are almost as obnoxious as those of the British.

That is why we now hear on every side alarmed expressions from ordinarily thoughtful citizens, to the effect that "sooner or later we are going to have to fight the Russians."

Nothing could be more absurd. This country, neither now nor in the future, will ever find it either necessary or possible to resort to a clash of arms with Russia.

The current crop of thoughtless remarks aimed so petulantly at Moscow's government are but the national reflection of the ill-

considered attack so recently made by Britain's Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, during the course of an address at Fulton, Mo., in that internationally recognized discussion of world affairs.

Mr. Churchill, who is almost universally beloved by Americans, declared flatly that Russia is a menace to world peace and that the hope of future civilization rests upon a strong military alliance between Great Britain and the United States.

Now, we have the greatest respect for Mr. Churchill, the statesman, but Mr. Churchill is now a private British citizen. He is not able and cannot, of course, speak for his Government. That seems to be a point that many Americans have overlooked. Had he been his King's first minister, when he appeared at Fulton, Mo., Churchill would have exerted his usual statesmanship. He would have resorted to understatement, if anything, in his discussion of Anglo-Russian relations. But he was not hampered by the knowledge that what he said was said in the name of the British Government. So his overstatement was permitted.

The fear of Russia on the part of such an outstanding Englishman as Mr. Churchill is easily understandable. At the moment, whether we wish to admit it or not, the ambitions of the British Government in Europe, and those of the Soviet Union of Russia, are at loggerheads. Russia has emerged from the war as the greatest power on the continent. There is no denying that, and if she intends to reach out from her borders and spear prizes that Britain has always considered her own, then there is going to be little anyone can do about it. Certainly Great Britain is in no military position to force Russia to stay within her bounds—and certainly the United States is in no position to back up Great Britain's demands on Russia with military might, even though this country were so inclined.

Americans can do themselves and their country no greater service at the moment than that of keeping an open mind, and a stilled tongue. The mountainous troubles that seem to be taking form between the British and the Russians on one hand, and the Americans and the Russians on the other hand—are not insoluble. These are problems of national concern to each of the Big Three, and they will be solved in due good time, but they will be solved without resort to arms.

One thing that has escaped many Americans, as they have attempted to understand the seeming clashes of national interests on the part of the United States, Russia, and Great Britain, is the traditional and historic background of friendship that has existed between the people of North America and those of Russia and Siberia.

Both countries are self-sufficient because of natural resources so plentifully distributed in their respective territories or zones of influence. And both countries can and will benefit greatly by continued and future commercial intercourse and the exchange of scientific and artistic knowledge. There is no conflict between Russia, in her zone, and America in hers.

Throughout the history of the United States, Russia alone of all the great powers of the earth has never been involved in armed warfare with this Nation. That is something, when it is realized that at times while this Republic struggled toward its present high position in world affairs, that most other major nations have sought to conquer it by force of arms alone.

Is it forgotten that military forces of the United States have at one time or another fought against Great Britain, Spain, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan? Is it forgotten that no Russian marauder in all the years in which United States forces have fought themselves involved, have ever been tempted

to press against the shores of our continent? But it is true, Russians have not fought for any of the other major powers mentioned above.

Why then this present fear of Russia on the part of Americans? Perhaps it stems from the natural distrust of one great and powerful nation for another just as great and powerful nation. But it is childish distrust. It is absurd distrust. It is needless distrust.

America may again, some time in the future, have to fight for her independence and her continued way of life—but she will find her enemies among those nations she has been obliged to whip before, not among the people who occupy the soil of Russia.

Let us think a little clearer before we talk, in the weeks and months that lie just ahead. It will help us to peace and it will be good for our souls.

Postwar Navy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. JOHN E. LYLE
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 19, 1946

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, fortunately the human mind has a tendency to throw off and forget disagreeable experiences and turn instead toward the pursuit of that which is pleasant. So it is that we Americans, ever a peace-loving people, are impatient with reminders of the dark war years, are demanding more and more speed in demobilization, the lifting of all restrictions and the reduction of taxes, and are fretful and restless for the immediate return of every evidence of a normal, peacetime way of life.

It is not always well, however, that we so indulge ourselves. In 1919 we were weary of war and we turned away from an unfinished task, a task we were forced to resume on December 8, 1941. Throughout the ensuing years, until August of 1945, we were solidly united in the strong resolution that never again would we so fall.

Less than a year ago the Congress was considering a \$24,000,000,000 appropriation for the Navy. Fleet Adm. Ernest J. King had previously reported to the Committee on Naval Affairs that—

Whether we look toward Europe or to Asia, I am sure we all appreciate the fact that much still remains to be done before the war is won and a semblance of normal world-wide conditions are restored. In the Pacific, which is now the Navy's principal theater of operations, we are now within the Japanese inner line of defenses. Our experience in Iwo Jima is indicative of the kind of fighting that faces us in the future. We dare not let ourselves be lulled by any false impression of Japanese naval impotency by their apparent flight from our air strikes on the homeland. It may be a different story when we approach the shores to land our Army and Marines.

The war was much with us last April. Some part of nearly every family group was in that proud Navy, greater than the combined navies of all of the rest of the world. We had the counts then in the need for maintaining our Navy's strength.

we were to ultimately win this peace, and I am sure that we have no real doubts now that the success of international agreements to keep the peace will rest on world-wide recognition of the fact that we propose to use the necessary means to keep it.

Soon again we will have before us for consideration a Navy appropriations bill. Does the 1947 Navy budget, which is now before a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, take into full consideration those lessons we learned during the first bitter years of the war?

Plans for America's seventh post-war Navy were based on an estimated \$9,300,000,000. That figure has been slashed by something over \$2,000,000,000 by the Bureau of the Budget.

And what does that \$2,000,000,000 saving cost us? It means reduction of combat ships past the mark considered safe by the Navy Department; the halting of construction on all ships not 50 percent complete and the junking of them. It means sharp reduction in the addition of new aircraft, and reduction in number and functions of bases, outposts, and overseas flying fields—those all-important Pacific bases which were taken at so great a cost. It means the stoppage of new construction ashore, including that at Guam, which still has only temporary installations. It will also mean that there can be no provisions made for systematic purchase of new and experimental equipment after next year.

Today, due to the epochal developments in the last stages of the war, we are not considering an appropriation with which to build a fighting navy. No longer need we fear the bloody price of landing operations on the shores of Japan. We recognize that instead we are planning a postwar navy which is an integral part of the peace and of the maintenance of the peace, and as such it must be considered.

None of us fails to recognize that an aggressive war is nothing more or less than international thievery and robbery and murder and rape, and none of us fails to recognize that a scientifically trained, well-equipped police force is the best deterrent for crime.

Mr. Speaker, once before we let our Navy grow weak and it cost us more than \$120,000,000,000 to make it strong. The amount of money we used and that we wasted in our haste to mobilize would have provided a \$48,000,000,000 budget for every year since the end of World War I. Wherein lies the economy?

at the top of the editorial appeared appropriate and clever cartoons. One was a heavy bomber standing idle in an airport and a sign upon it saying, "This idle ship cost America several hundred thousand dollars." Beside the bomber, looking longingly at her, stood an American war pilot in uniform with his war ribbons and medals upon his breast. On a sign attached to his coat it read, "An idle pilot whose war training cost \$100,000." On the high wire fence enclosing this bomber and other flying craft was a sign, "Keep out, no jobs in the field of aviation."

Below the above discouraging cartoon was another of happier view. A huge, warm bomber was speeding through the air with this same pilot in command and a smile on his countenance. Upon a sign by this plane we read, "The ship and the pilot."

Mr. Speaker, my home city of Long Beach, Calif., is headquarters for a group of about 1,000 members of the Association of World War II Pilots and Aviation Specialists. When I was home a few days this Christmas time I met about 200 of them at our great municipal airport at Long Beach. Some were still on terminal leave, but all itching and hungry to fly. Ambitions to use their talents trained into them for war, now available for pursuits of peace. That 200 has grown within about 3 1/2 months to about 1,000 members from several different States. A distinguished pilot, Chuck Logan, is their president and is now in Washington, D. C., telling the story of the vision of these pilots for their Nation in the field of aviation.

I believe we will hear far more about them and from them. Their purpose is employment for aviators and aviation specialists, and progress for their Nation in the air.

I present the editorial above referred to:

JUNK OR JOBS?—JOBS FOR PILOTS

Several hundred former pilots and aviation specialists, formerly with the armed forces of the United States and veterans of the recent war, have formed a postwar organization with a most worthy purpose.

It is called the Association of World War II Pilots and Aviation Specialists, and has its headquarters in Long Beach, Calif.

It is not a very big organization as yet, but it is dealing with a problem of national scope and significance, and it hopes to arouse national interest in its proposed solution of this problem.

The problem of these hundreds of aviation veterans, and of hundreds of thousands of aviation veterans like them, is very simple—and very serious.

They have returned to civilian life with thorough training in aviation, hoping and expecting to make civilian aviation their life work—but all but a very few of them have been sorely disappointed.

There just are not enough jobs in civilian aviation to go around.

So we have the strange picture in the United States of these hundreds of thousands of distinguished and befuddled and debilitated American boys, the most thoroughly trained aviation experts and specialists in the world, begging futilely for a chance to do the kind of work they are best fitted to do and that they so earnestly and anxiously want to do.

It is to be wondered if the American people fully realize that tremendous investment they

of specialists. If you have American people up to \$100,000 average flight education during the war.

We trained hundreds of thousands of pilots, most of whom are now idle or about to become idle unless they seek and find permanent employment outside the field of aviation.

The education of navigators, radio men, mechanics, and the experts and specialists in the many other vocations related to aviation caused the expenditure of vast sums of the people's money.

We gave this education to millions of men, most of whom are compelled upon discharge from the armed forces to seek employment outside the field of aviation.

The boys themselves don't think this makes good sense.

In forming their new associations in Long Beach, hoping to make it Nation-wide in its ultimate scope, they think they have an answer to the problem that does make good sense.

They say there is one great undeveloped field in American commercial aviation—that of air express and air freight—and they would like to have a go at it.

They say the Government has put thousands of aircraft in storage, planes readily suited for the carrying of commercial cargo.

Let us service and fly these ships, say these boys, "and we will find the kind of employment we want and at the same time create one of the greatest peacetime transportation systems the world has ever seen."

Perhaps this would, indeed, be a very good way and the very best way, as these patriotic and ambitious American boys propose, to make it possible and profitable for them to further serve our country in peace by salvaging this great investment of the people's money.

It is clearly in the interests of these veterans that they be encouraged in their new association, and it is surely in the national interest that they be sympathetically and actively supported.

The American people should not forget the great moral and patriotic obligation they have to these boys.

The American Nation cannot afford to waste their great talents and skills by not employing them in a field where they can be a great asset to the progress and prosperity of the country.

Your Opportunity to do Something for the GI Jobs: Sign Petition No. 23

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. DWIGHT L. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1946

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, there is a great deal of complaint and dissatisfaction among returning veterans because of a discrimination between commissioned officers and enlisted men with reference to compensation for "earned leave" when they are discharged. Certainly the time is here and is ripe when Congress should do something to correct this evil. Equality of treatment to the privates and non-commissioned officers will help to break down the "caste" system and will foster respect of the veterans who have served their country most nobly.

Jobs?—Jobs for Pilots—World War II Pilots Headquarters at Long Beach

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. CLYDE DOYLE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1946

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, the above editorial appeared in a very significant editorial on the editorial page in

The Members of Congress who are interested in fair treatment to all the veterans have an opportunity to help them by signing Petition No. 23 for consideration of H. R. 4061, granting terminal leave pay to the GI Joe. Won't you sign this petition so that Congress may pass on the merits of this bill? No Member of Congress can return to his district and say that he had no opportunity to vote on this measure and since it is fair, honest, and just, and since the boys deserve this consideration, it seems to me that there is no valid excuse, reason, or explanation for our failure to act.

I want to congratulate the American Legion and the American Veterans Committee for their endorsement and their help and assistance in seeking to obtain action on this measure. The letter of the American Legion, dated March 19, 1946, is most appealing for this measure and is most convincing and is unanswerable. The only answer to this appeal is affirmative action in the passage of the measure. I include herewith a letter of the American Legion, signed by John Thomas Taylor, Director of National Legislative Committee, as a part of my remarks and urgently request that each Member of Congress read this message from the American Legion:

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1946.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Nothing has caused more dissent and dissatisfaction among veterans in and out of the armed forces than the condition whereby enlisted men are discriminated against to the extent that they are deprived of compensation for earned leave when they are discharged, while commissioned officers are given full pay and allowances for such leave as they earn.

Army and Navy regulations provide for annual leave for both officers and enlisted men, and for years officers and men in the military services have been granted leave for which they were paid, so long as they remained in the service. Certainly the two Departments must have considered that they had legal authority to provide this annual leave. However, for reasons which neither veterans nor anyone else can understand, it has long been the practice of the Army and Navy to have a dual system for handling earned leave of men leaving those services. They use the authority of a statute more than a century old to pay officers leaving the service their full pay and allowances for all accumulated leave, but no matter how long an enlisted man may have served, or how much leave he may have accumulated, upon discharge he is immediately taken off the pay roll and is deprived of what is justly his.

Naturally, this inequitable practice has made enlisted men feel that they are unfairly discriminated against, that they are victims of unwarranted class distinction, or a caste system, and creates a lack of respect on the part of veterans and the general public for those in authority who are responsible for such undemocratic treatment of men and women who served their country well. I want to emphasize that this practice is not only condemned by enlisted men but by most men who served as officers, as well as the general public.

Employees of Federal, State, and local governments, as well as employees of private institutions, receive full compensation for all leave earned at the time of separation from their positions. Hundreds of thousands of employees of Federal agencies during the war have been and will be paid for all unused leave. All of these Federal employees

have no doubt had the approval of the Bureau of the Budget. Nor has the Bureau offered any objection, so far as we know, to granting full terminal leave to commissioned officers of the armed forces. It is impossible for us to imagine the Bureau's attitude so far as all of these people are concerned with the unfavorable report we understand the Bureau has filed against reimbursing enlisted men for earned leave, or what has been called terminal leave. We consider such a report from an agency of the Federal Government as an inexcusable insult to the millions of men and women who served in the armed forces.

Numerous bills have been introduced in both branches of Congress, to grant enlisted men terminal leave payments, the same as have been and are being given to commissioned officers. Some time ago a subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee held hearings and agreed on a bill which they were ready to present to the full Committee when Congress reconvened on January 14, last. At these hearings representatives of the War and Navy departments appeared and stated they had no objection to the passage of the legislation. It was also suggested at the hearings that the mustering-out pay was probably intended to take care of accumulated leave, but this argument could not be properly made against terminal leave for enlisted men because all officers to and including the rank of Captain in the Army and Senior Lieutenant in the Navy receive mustering-out pay on the same basis as enlisted men. So far the Military Affairs Committee has not reported to the House.

Representative DWIGHT L. ROBERTS, of Florida, has placed on the desk of the Clerk of the House petition No. 23, to bring his bill granting terminal leave to enlisted men before the House for consideration. There are some signatures on the petition but as yet there are not sufficient signatures to make the petition effective.

The American Legion, by resolution of its National Convention, unanimously endorsed this proposed legislation and directed its national legislative committee to advocate prompt action by Congress. If you have not already done so, we strongly urge that you sign petition No. 23 promptly and lend your influence toward securing immediate passage of this important legislation.

Favorable action by Congress on legislation granting enlisted men the same terminal leave benefits as are given to commissioned officers will assure veterans and the public that Congress does not favor and will not tolerate unfair class discrimination against those millions of men and women who served their country so well in World War II.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN THOMAS TAYLOR,

Director, National Legislative Committee.

The Federal Reserve Bulletin's Figures Indicate Production Is Increasing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. BROOKS HAYS

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1946

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, those who oppose altogether the extension of price control for another year contend, among other things, that price controls have inhibited and will continue to inhibit production of peacetime goods. They argue that the restraints placed on production by price control artificially create high

and contribute to the inflation which price control seeks to prevent. In the light of this argument a statement in the current Federal Reserve Bulletin should be highly interesting and informative. The statement reads as follows: "Production in the whole economy, including agricultural as well as nonagricultural types of activity, is now above the level of any previous peacetime period and substantially above the average for the years 1935 to 1939."

Total industrial production in January was 159 percent of the 1935-39 average, February production is estimated at 155 percent. These figures come from the same article in the Bulletin.

The statement continues: "Output of most goods and services is close to the capacity of the country's resources under present conditions. While there will be increases in capacity as additional veterans enter the labor market, as the organization of the work improves, and as the flow of materials and finished products assumes more normal relationships, these developments take time."

Even so, March industrial production is expected to advance above the November level of 168 percent of the 1935-39 average. This advance will reflect the end of major work stoppages and the continuance of present increases in output of building materials, most nondurable goods, and minerals.

The appraisal of the production situation by the Federal Reserve Bulletin is full of significance at this time. According to the Bulletin the process of expansion would not be facilitated and might be delayed by a general advance in the level of prices although selective price adjustments will be required.

While it must be conceded that some specific situations require prompt adjustment the facts as gathered and interpreted by the Federal Reserve Board, indicate how little the Nation's production is hindered by price control.

Soviet Radio Station in the Pentagon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN TABER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I submit an article from the Washington Times-Herald of March 19, 1946. It is apparent that this calls for an investigation of the State Department by the Foreign Affairs Committee. We must see that the State Department protects the interests of the United States.

RED RADIO STATION IN PENTAGON GRANTED 3-MONTH EXTENSION

(By Walter Trohan)

The Soviet radio station in the Pentagon has been granted a 3-month extension of its life, it was learned yesterday.

The 3-band transmitter, which daily transmits thousands upon thousands of coded words between Washington and Moscow, was secured by Russia early last year. The White House reportedly gave the Soviets permission

to use the facilities over the protest of General Marshall, then Chief of Staff of the Army. Although the war is over, Under Secretary of State Acheson is said to have prevailed upon the War Department to grant a 30-day extension for use of the station.

There has been heavy opposition within the War Department to the station, particularly since the disclosure of Soviet spy operations in Canada.

The Pentagon Washington-Moscow transmitter is operated by this Government. The Reds send their messages free. There are commercial facilities which would handle the Soviet volume of business. At times the daily Red report has exceeded 100,000 words.

This Government also gave freely to the British in the facilitation of communications. Early in the war this Government built a superradiotelephone at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars for communication with General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz, Pacific commanders.

The British asked for this device, which so scrambled messages that unscrambling is impossible without its secret equipment, which fills a large room. Again over the objection of the high command, the White House gave the equipment to the British. President Roosevelt and former Prime Minister Churchill are said to have used it for their frequent phone conversations.

A Toast to Ireland

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. THOMAS D'ALESSANDRO, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1946

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following address of the Honorable William Curran, attorney general of the State of Maryland, and an article from the Baltimore Sun of March 17, 1946:

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM CURRAN, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MARYLAND

Mr. Toastmaster, distinguished guests, friends, I must thank your very jovial and amiable president for his invitation to respond to the toast, Ireland, a toast that gives me a freedom to roam over many years and much of the earth's surface for though Ireland is a small country, it is an old country and the Irish are found, to put it in an Irish way, in every corner of the globe.

Your toastmaster has wisely set a time limit on the speeches. My task is to confine myself to a 5-minute talk. I thought I would hold myself to the Ireland of today.

What of Ireland's present political relations? To state it simply—Ireland has achieved independent status. In its domestic affairs, it's far more free of the London government than the free State of Maryland is of the Washington government. This is true even in matters such as those we formerly classed as purely intra-State transactions. In foreign relations, Ireland is well nigh completely independent. London can be at war and Dublin remain at peace. With the British Empire at war, Dublin received and maintained in residence the ministers of Hitler and had its Irish ministers at Berlin.

Oftentimes in the course of history the biography of one's life is the history of his country. Such is the case of Ireland of our times. It is fair to say that Ireland's history is a statement of the attitudes of the

peached and expressed the dominance that De Valera is always completely self-assured and always convinced that the course determined on by him is the only right course. As men go, this type is common enough. But there's more to De Valera. He has courage, determination, foresight, prudence. He is passionately devoted to Irish independence. A man of personal integrity and unimpeachable honesty. Criticizing to others as his assistance on Ireland's rights may at times be, there is a compassion in the acute and out-of-the-world nature of the man. He's no different that criticism gives way to a charm that pronouncedly is De Valera's.

A rigid, a mystic insistence on an adherence to the doctrine of a free Ireland, his determined and consistent assertion of her rights as a free country have ridden out all the storms. Bit by bit, it has enabled him to whittle down the after the that bound Ireland to England. The need to submit to the British Crown for approval of the acts of the Irish Parliament is gone. The right of the Crown to be represented at Dublin as it is at Ottawa, Canada, by a Governor General is gone. The right to collect the land annuities reserved in the settlement is no longer recognized. The provision for the use by England in time of war of the five Irish ports, its abrogation having been asserted by Chamberlain, was not restored by De Valera though hard pressed by Churchill and Roosevelt in the dire days of the Atlantic battle.

Yet Ireland does not ask a complete divorcement from England. Something in the nature of Dominion status is what De Valera seems to gravitate to. All ties are not sundared. Nebulous as are the ties that bind England and Ireland, the wisdom of De Valera and the prudence of England don't want to see those ties completely shattered. There is a distinct advantage to each of the two countries in the union, loose as it is.

In advance of the war, De Valera had set for Ireland the policy of full and complete neutrality. Come what would, that was to be Ireland's policy and that policy had to remain and did remain. Ireland was not at war with Germany or Japan. Therefore, it was right, as De Valera saw the right, for him to withstand the entreaties and threats of Churchill and Roosevelt when they demanded of him that he send home the German and Japanese ministers stationed in Dublin. It did not concern De Valera that Roosevelt feared these officials were spying on the movements of American troops in Northern Ireland. De Valera decried his fears and answered would it not be unneutral for him to send home the Axis ministers, for was not Ireland at peace with Germany and Japan.

The question has been hotly debated. Was De Valera's insistence on neutrality born of a hatred of England and a hope for its destruction, or was it prompted by his fetid for consistency? If the full record of Ireland's part in the war is looked at, then it must be fairly said that the De Valera policy of neutrality was not born of hatred of England or the hope for its destruction.

Neutrality kept Ireland out of the war. Civil strife among its people was thus avoided. Since Ireland was at peace with the world, it was entirely consistent with the principle of neutrality for De Valera to permit its people to travel where they cared to. Some one hundred to two hundred thousand of the youth of Southern Ireland found their way to England to join up with the armed forces of the British Empire. In numbers, the Irish volunteers approached Maryland's contribution to the armed forces of the United States. Ireland's population does not greatly exceed Maryland's.

Another hundred thousand or more found their way to the armed forces of northern Ire-

land. In addition to help ration the necessities of war, Ireland's farmers and cattle growers filled the desperate need of a starving England when the low countries were overrun. All this was freely permitted by De Valera, because it was not in violation of the laws of neutrality. Whatever the settled rules of international law permitted England to receive from Ireland, England received.

Churchill at the conclusion of the war, while rather sharp in his criticism of De Valera's obstinacy, did pay generous tribute to the people of southern Ireland who had come to the defense of freedom, and he did cite in generous language the Irish soldiers whose valor had won for themselves and their people so many marks of distinction in the services of the Empire.

When the balance sheet is struck, a good case can be made out for the proposition that—Ireland at peace served the cause of humanity more than could have had an Ireland if at war. The cynic may deny that De Valera acted on high principle; so too may a cynic urge that Churchill's forbearance with Ireland was motivated by a realization that a neutral Ireland was of more value to England than Ireland as an ally.

There is one possible loss sustained by the world in the failure of De Valera to take Ireland into the war. Ireland's participation in the war might have entitled De Valera to a voice in the peace. It is difficult to see how had he taken his country into war to guarantee the integrity of Poland, he could have brought himself to being a party to its dismemberment. Perhaps England and America have a greater need for a De Valera as an ally in the peace than they had need for him as an ally in the war.

[From the Baltimore Sun of March 17, 1946] HIBERNIANS HONOR ST. PATRICK, BEAR IRELAND'S NEUTRALITY UPHOLD

Baltimore's Irish, as represented by the 143-year-old Hibernian Society, heard Sir's neutrality in the last war defended as they gathered last night in annual tribute to the Emerald Isle's patron, St. Patrick.

The defender was William Curran, attorney general, who, in response to a toast to Ireland, asserted that "if the full record of Ireland's part in the war is looked at, then it must be fairly said that the De Valera policy of neutrality was not born of hatred of England or the hope for its destruction."

MORE THAN 500 ATTEND

More than 500 attended the dinner, one of the most elaborate of its kind held in the recent history of Baltimore.

For more than an hour and a half before the dinner, assembling guests refreshed themselves on the Emerson Hotel messanine at lighted fountains which spouted Manhattan and Martini cocktails, or with highballs at several bars, and sampled appetizers from a huge bank of hors d'oeuvres surmounted by a shamrock carved from a block of ice.

ALL FOR \$12.50 A PLATE

Wine accompanied each course of the meal, built around diamond-back terrapin a la Maryland and broast of guinea-ben.

The assessment was \$12.50 a plate. James J. Lacy, reelected at an afternoon meeting for another year's term as president of the society, presided. Senator Frances was toastmaster.

Maj. Gen. M. S. Eddy, commanding general of the Third Service Command, responded to the toast, "The President of the United States."

Governor O'Connor responded to the State of Maryland and Mayor McKeldin to the city of Baltimore.

The Very Reverend Robert I. Gannon, S. J., president of Fordham University, was scheduled to respond to the toast, The Day We Celebrate, but owing to a throat infection

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contracted several weeks ago in Rome, the introduced Brother Thomas, president of Manhattan College, New York, who substituted for him.

Guests included representatives of the St. Andrew's (Scottish), St. David's (Welsh), St. George's (English) and the German societies of Baltimore.

A Letter of Commendation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I am including a letter received from the Housing Legislation Information Service.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of this letter for it expresses the appreciation of a large cross section of our people who believe that housing and economic stabilization are among the most important domestic problems facing the Nation, and most urgently needed by the returning veteran and his family.

HOUSING LEGISLATION
INFORMATION SERVICE

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1946.

Hon. Louis C. Rabaut,

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. RABAUT: We are writing to commend you for voting for an effective emergency housing bill.

During the past week, we have watched with dismay the action of the majority in Congress in plain disregard of the two most urgent needs of the American people—housing and economic stabilization. In the face of a stampede to discard what Mr. Wyatt has described as the heart of the emergency housing program and to keep the door open to speculation and inflation, you have stood firm. For this you deserve the thanks of all the people.

The struggle to provide housing and to protect the Nation against ruinous inflation will continue when the bill for a comprehensive housing program, S. 1692, and the bill to extend price control come before the House. We count on you to show the same understanding of the issues and the same devotion to the public interest on these measures as you have in the emergency housing fight.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Francis Brown, American Council on Education; Mr. Colston E. Warne, Consumers' Union; Miss Anna Lord Strauss, President, National League of Women Voters; Mr. Reginald Johnson, National Urban League; Mr. Leslie Perry, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Mr. Charles S. Rhynes, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers; Miss Elizabeth Christman, Secretary, National Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. William A. Hastings, President, National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Mr. Clark Foreman, President, Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Rt. Rev. Mgr. John O'Grady, Secretary, National Conference of Catholic Charities; Mr. Enoch Marquette, Better Housing League of Cincinnati; Mr. Lee F. Johnson, Executive Vice President, National Public Housing Conference; Miss

Kathryn McKale, General Director, American Association of University Women; Miss Lella Massey, Executive Secretary, American Home Economics Association; Mrs. Joseph M. Walt, National President, National Council of Jewish Women; Mr. Earl N. Parker, Assistant General Director, Family Welfare Association of America; Mr. E. J. Thomas, Chairman, Housing Committee, Congress of Industrial Organizations; Miss J. Noble, for Housing Legislation Information Service.

Peacetime Military Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. SHERMAN ADAMS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, for some time it has been apparent to many members of Congress that more information is required concerning the need for the continuation of Selective Service and, more particularly, a program of peacetime military conscription. While every Congressman is intensely interested in supporting any plan that is conducive to world peace and security, unbiased and accurate information concerning the requirements of the present and postwar military and naval establishment is necessary to sound decisions concerning the details of such programs. In order to make this information available, a resolution was introduced by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CASE] providing not only for the determination of a policy with reference to the occupation of conquered territory but for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate and report on the requirements of this country for armed forces generally. In joining in the sponsorship of this resolution I believe that its adoption will result in making available the information so necessary to an understanding of our responsibilities.

A great many communications come to members of Congress concerning this subject. Included herewith is a letter which I received from thoughtful, constructive, substantial citizen, which is typical of the desire of all thinking people to contribute suggestions that are worth while in the consideration of these problems:

MARCH 12, 1946.

Hon. SHERMAN ADAMS,

House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ADAMS: I have been thinking about one problem which is in your collective hands, and I thought I would take this time to write my first letter to a Congressman.

I have in mind the continuation of the drafting of 18-year-olds for a peacetime Army. No one can object to a draft during wartime, but it is so axiomatic to take 18-year-olds regardless of their capabilities and put them in the armed forces in time of peace, that I am at a loss as to what would justify the wisdom of continuing the present draft

one has any quarrel with a sensible training program—a program in which a boy can continue his studies and preparation for college or actual college work. It seems so simple to me in my layman's view that a program could be devised which would satisfy our foreign commitments, at the same time provide a sensible approach to the problem, that we are wondering why it isn't done.

In the first place, a regular army should be created by paying the soldiers and sailors enough money to live on and support a family with a provision that they could have their family at the post even though the post was in a foreign country. They should pay a private from \$75 to \$100 a month with all allowances necessary to effect this and. This certainly would be cheaper than having a war every 20 years.

Second, an intelligent plan should be adopted for continuing and expanding the National Guard so that training can be provided for men between the ages of 18 and 30 who are working, holding down regular jobs, but do not have to leave the community to get this training. This could be under the direct supervision of Regular Army officers if necessary. They should be paid at least \$25 a month for belonging to this organization plus full pay for a month or 6 weeks' maneuvers every summer for further training. There isn't any businessman that I know of who wouldn't gladly pay the difference between what the Government pays the soldiers and what the company pays them during the month or 6 weeks' maneuvers each summer. This could and should be required by law.

Third, a comprehensive program of Reserve officers' training in the colleges should be continued and increased under Regular Army and Navy supervision so that officer material would be available in time of war and the graduate officers should be required to join the National Militia for a stated period of years after they have their training and take the summer maneuvers for a certain length of time. If necessary, the student should be paid part of his college expenses to take the ROTC course.

All of these things are vastly cheaper than a war every 20 years, which we have had twice in our generation.

I think everyone realizes that we are committed to a large army for foreign service possibly over the next 10 years. Let's build a professional army to handle that situation. What good are 18-year-old kids policing the streets of Tokyo and Berlin?

As I said before, this is my first letter to a Congressman, but I think that a program of this kind would have universal appeal to all classes of citizens.

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY J. NEWCOMB

Shades of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. DANIEL A. REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I hope that the conversation between the shades of two great statesmen, one George Washington, the father of our great Republic, the other, Abraham Lincoln, its savior, may be read by those who are interested in the preservation of the liberties which these two great men made possible, and that it will strike a respon-

live short in the hearts of all true Americans.
 Under leave to extend my remarks, I am inserting an article entitled "Past and Present".

PAST AND PRESENT

Shades of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln conversing on the porch at Mount Vernon, overlooking the Potomac.

Washington: "Sit over here, Abe, in the armchair where you can get a better view."

Lincoln: "George, I'm worried."

Washington: "What's the matter, Abe?"

Lincoln: "Well, you know, last month the folks commemorated our birthdays, made a lot of speeches, draped our pictures with bunting, and sang our national anthem, but as I look down the Potomac and think of this vast country with its nearly 140,000,000 people, I have a distinct feeling of uneasiness despite all the speeches, songs, and celebrations. It seems to me that our people have gone soft since you and I lived on earth. You know, when your brother built this house and the nearby city of Alexandria came into being, people really worked and were independent, they didn't ask the Government to spend the tax money collected from other people to build Mount Vernon on the houses and business blocks in Alexandria. Nope, they just went ahead and built on their own initiative and did a fine job, too. Why, they never even asked any planners to come and lay out the work or tell them how or what kind of houses and buildings to construct. And look at Alexandria and Mount Vernon today. The buildings are still in use, sound as a dollar, and a testimonial to the ruggedness and skill of those substantial citizens. And another thing, you know back in Kentucky and Illinois, my people and their neighbors didn't ask any Government help when they built their cabins in the wilderness. They just got out their axes and saws and went to work and today look at the prosperous communities and cities that followed the results of their efforts."

Washington: "Abe, we must keep our eye on things and report to the people from time to time. In the meantime all we can do is wish, hope and pray. Let's walk down to the river."

Lincoln: "George, I'm with you all the way in that wish. I hope that when the political speech-making commences in our honor that they will remember that we believed in God, not talk; in work, not idleness; in self-reliance, not dependency. I also wish that our men in government would look at the needs and good of the nation rather than the ballot box; that they would work for the spirit of true Americanism which guided us, rather than the votes they hope to garner at the next election."

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C. W. H.

Congressional Complex

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. THOMAS J. LANE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I wish to include herein an article which appeared in the Herald, Boston, Mass., under date of March 6, 1946:

CONGRESSIONAL COMPLEX

One of the reforms proposed by the La Follette committee on the "streamlining" of Congress is the compulsory registration of lobbyists, those representatives of pressure groups who now so importantly influence legislation, both in Washington and in the State capitals. In a way, this proposal is almost suicidal. For if some nonpartisan pressure group like, possibly, the League of Women Voters, does not get behind the re-organization plan and push hard, it will probably die a-borning. Despite its chocolate-coated bait for the favor of Congressmen, in the form of salary increases and more secretarial assistance, the plan contains other items which it will be hard for many of them to swallow. One, for instance, is to reduce the House's 48 overlapping committees to a mere 18, and the Senate's 33 to 16. Every southern Democrat who, by right of seniority, occupies one of these comfortable committee chairmanships, will cry to heaven against this latest Yankee plot.

On the seniority rule itself the La Follette committee is discreetly silent. But on almost every other phase of congressional machinery it is direct and specific. It even boldly suggests modernizing the almost sacrosanct Congressional Record.

Its main purpose, however, is to provide the average Senator or Representative with facilities to keep better informed on the huge and complicated system which our Federal Government now is. As the committee says, "Public affairs are now handled by a host of administrative agencies headed by nonelected officials, with only casual oversight by Congress." It would concentrate the responsibility of supervising these agencies in a few congressional committees, provide these committees with technical, administrative, and research assistants, and in effect set up permanent investigative agencies above the agencies themselves. Then Congress, when it wanted information about a certain Government activity, would no longer be dependent, as is sometimes now the case, on a report sent from the activity itself.

Such changes in almost equally desirable form a psychological unity. It is the obligation to say that many a Congressman

now has an inferiority complex in regard to Government bureaucrats. He steps into a committee hearing, preoccupied with a hundred petty personal problems, and is confronted with a highly technical continuum in, let us say, governmental finance. The men who represent the Treasury are usually doctors of philosophy in economics who have steeped themselves for months in the problem at hand. They speak the jargon of their profession fluently, perhaps a little snobbishly. The Congressman, who may have run a drug store or a country paper before being elected, reacts in one of two ways. He either resignedly accepts whatever the experts tell him, or becoming annoyed by their mannerisms, rejects their advice completely. In either case, the result is likely to be bad for the people.

Obviously no Senator or Congressman can be an expert on every subject on which he votes. The one practical alternative is to provide within Congress, through a small group of standing committees with staffs of technical advisers, places where the perplexed Congressman can obtain accurate, disinterested information. He could then go to a hearing confident that he has a few questions which will stump the experts, and what is more important, bring into focus the really vital issues at stake.

Address of Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include a speech delivered by Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN Jr., of Massachusetts, at the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick dinner in Philadelphia, Pa., March 18, 1946:

This honorable society of which you may proudly call yourself a member has great and inspiring antecedents. Great Americans like George Washington and Commodore John Barry were notable associates. Your society was in at the birth of Independence.

Upon this continent was formed the revolutionary concept of the inner and eternal independence of each individual man beyond the purview of the state and subject only to God. This recognition of the soul and spirit of man was the basis for the description of inalienable individual rights in the Declaration of Independence and the guarantee of those rights in the organic law of the Constitution of the United States.

This is the month of March 1946. Just short of 175 years ago here in Philadelphia, this idea of the prime sanctity of the individual burst like a star shell over the darkened and oppressed masses of mankind. Here was expressed in political philosophy the fundamental tenet of faith taught by the Son of Man 1,900 years ago. Here was something worth fighting for; to die for, if necessary. The great philosophers who founded this Republic saw in the soul of man not the temporary tenant of a house of misery, but the bright possessor of an inner domain, separate and apart from government. In this concept the state becomes the servant, not the master and the guarantees of individual rights automatically place restrictions upon the prerogatives and authority of government.

Men are best qualified to deal with those things with which they have had direct ex-

perience. The wisdom of our forefathers was gained from knowledge of slavery. They who wrote the guaranties of liberty knew the organic law of this Republic knew at first-hand the meaning of its loss—knew as firsthand the meaning of a monarch's whim, the intrigue of the palace, the inevitable injustice and corruption of absolute power. Those statesmen whose memory we revere were only the best representatives of a generation that knew fear, that knew violence, that suffered tyranny in their own time.

Subsequently, Americans in each succeeding generation moved further and further away from this direct experience. Living under the guaranties of liberty and amid the blessings of freedom, freedom lost some of its meaning for us in the mere possession of it. Thus rising generations of men thought more and more of the pursuits of business and less and less of the philosophy of government. As we have progressively and continuously moved away from the original experience of the founding fathers, the principles which they formed in their knowledge of human suffering seemed to have less and less force and application in modern life.

We know now that freedom is not free enterprise alone, nor a free economy alone, nor a free government alone. Freedom is the broadest guaranty of the inner sanctity of the individual.

The guaranties of freedom in this Nation have in a short 150 years enabled America to outstrip the achievements of the whole world in 6,000 years of recorded history. It has freed the creative and productive spirit of men in such wise that working in voluntary associations with each other they have combined their faculties and their energies to create new industries where none existed before. They have built great dams, erected great cities, poured out streams of countless products, have contrived new and uplifting services; and poured forth upon the people of this land and the peoples of many other lands the rich bounty of this Nation's generosity and wealth. Believing in the inner sanctity of man, we have recognized in war the violation of the rights of the individual.

We have forewarned wars of aggression; we have always denied and opposed the aggressor. While other nations of the world sought to enrich themselves on plunder and pillage through violence, we have sought to enrich ourselves through creation. What we did not have we built; what others could not imagine, we conceived. Where some saw wealth only in the possessions of others, we have seen wealth in opportunity. Give us the seed and we will grow the crop. Give me the need and we will contrive to fill it. Give us the blueprint and we will make real the hope.

So in countless ways and innumerable combinations and through a multiplicity of transactions beyond the comprehension of any single man the driving energy of this free people has brought forth boundless wealth and made ingenious and incredible additions to the original bounty of the earth.

The living standards of American wage-earners have been the marvel of the world. By comparison the Russian has been living on a standard which we enjoyed in 1790; the Italian in a manner which we gave up in 1812; the German had comforts we surpassed in 1860 and the prewar Briton had reached the mark we made in 1870.

Express our achievements another way. In this recent and terrible war we faced a combination of strong enemies. We allowed ourselves only three short years to prepare for them. Yet in those three short years we surpassed the combined efforts of the Germans who had prepared for 19 years; the Italians who had prepared for 30 years; and the Japanese who had prepared for 40 years.

Thus we can say to ourselves that a free economy and the free productive enterprise of America has proven itself to be the greatest creative miracle of all time. Nevertheless,

with new vision we must confirm that a free economy is only one manifestation of freedom and that freedom itself is a broad and dynamic principle to which we all must subscribe. You cannot have a free society in which some are slaves. You cannot have free management and slave labor; you cannot have free labor and slave management. You cannot have a free economy under a tyrannical government; you cannot have a free government without a free citizenry.

Fasten the yoke upon labor and you will find management in its compass. Place the yoke on management and there you will yoke labor, too.

Only a few short months ago America was at the pinnacle of its opportunity to influence the world. The shining light of its freedom and the brilliance of its genius lit the minds of men all over the earth and seemed to light the ways of future generations into a new era of promise and of hope. The world was ready and anxious to follow our leadership. But we procrastinated; we tried appeasement. Now it is evident we have erred and must have a more dynamic policy based on the ideals of the Atlantic Charter. Unafraid, boldly, courageously we move forward to the great destiny which must be ours.

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, this is a time which cries out for independent and sturdy men. Men with clear vision and determined character can stand firm for the principles of freedom and turn back the attacks of those who would destroy the American way of life.

It is no longer a question of who is conservative and who is liberal. It is no longer an issue between labor and management, between north or south, or east or west. The challenge is to free men and women of America. The question is: Shall we keep this country true to the ideals which have made it the most powerful, the most prosperous, and most progressive Nation in all history?

The time has come for plain talk. More important than party or any narrow interest is the necessity for tackling national problems with clear minds and vigorous spirits. We must not let the golden-winged words of the propagandist crawl on the windows of the intellect and buzz our wits away. And we must look carefully into the tons of propaganda that pour into the newspapers and over the air. More than \$51,000,000 of the people's money is spent annually to paint the glory of the bureaucrats and their plans.

It is our need and the urgent necessity of future generations of Americans to place the affairs of this Nation in order. There are many things to do. I have time only for a few.

First, I say, balance the budget. Let us face the fact. The most invidious and disruptive influence in this country today is the threat of inflation against war bondholders, the holders of insurance policies, industrial bonds, and wage earners. Government spending—continued Government deficit spending—is a prime source of this inflation. The bonds and savings of a thrifty people will be destroyed unless we stop reckless, extravagant, and inefficient spending.

In addition, the staggering national debt has placed upon every family in the United States a burden of \$8,000. How long do you think it will take to pay it off? How many days must the farmer and his son work to pay off \$8,000 over and above his living and operating expenses? How many days must the mill hand punch his time? How can the housewife scrimp and save enough in a normal life time to absorb these \$8,000? These present stubborn facts we cannot discuss with a shrug and say we own it to ourselves. We are a great humanitarian people. We would respond to the warm throbbing appeals of all who would take the people's money to cure every cancer and banish every disease. But these facts cannot be ignored.

Let us not meet every request

any more than can an individual. No matter how large this income may be, respond to every charitable appeal. A bankrupt impoverished nation would be forced to forego many long-established national needs. We must make sure we do not reach this condition.

Federal assumption of many suggested worth-while projects would mean the transfer from local communities to Washington of many activities to the detriment of those who receive the aid. It is still true that the further the administration of governmental affairs is removed from the people, the more autocratic and inefficient it becomes.

Experts have figured out that under the present administration budget, the Government will spend \$130,000,000 every day in the fiscal year of 1947. To the wage earner with a wife and two children, to the farmer with a wife and two children, that means the administration is planning to spend \$4 every single day for each family—\$4 a day of the workingman's wage—\$4 a day of the farmer's income.

Here is the age-old collar of serfdom. This is the yoke of slavery. When the dead hand of government closes around the earnings of the workman, snatching the clothes from his back and the food from his table, then freedom is only a dim and flickering candle and the shadow of servitude begins to fall. Excessively high taxes destroy initiative and lower the standards of living of the average man.

The bright light of freedom is fed by a practical substance. It may be measured in dollars as well as words and no people can be free whose resources and whose earnings are not free for their use and enjoyment.

Balance the budget, I say, as the first practical step to restoring the value of our savings and the building of a foundation upon which we can create a better America.

The financial condition of our Government and our citizenry is directly related to the people's freedom. This is equally true of the form of our Government and its daily practices. Much has been said about constitutional principle, of the wisdom of the founding fathers in establishing a balance of power between the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. Philosophers of every generation have explored the principle and given it their endorsement. It has been the subject of Fourth of July orations and the inspiration of flaming words and sweeping generalities.

Yet in practice, Americans sometimes overlook the application of it. In the heat and steam of lesser issues we forget the cool logic of the principle itself. I have pointed out that the founders of this society, as well as the founders of the Constitution of the United States, were men who knew tyranny at first hand. They knew the workings of it. They lived under it each day and daily suffered under its abuses and restrictions. Now we who have seen tyranny at work in its most violent extreme in other nations must be alert for symptoms of it here at home.

It was the intention of the authors of the Constitution to have the Congress write the laws under which you, as citizens, must live. We know the principle. We know the theory. The Congress, being responsible to the people, would in the people's interest establish the rules of national behavior to which we all subscribe. Knowing the rules, men would conduct themselves accordingly, make their plans, and contrive their projects in conformance with the law, with some certainty the law would not be changed. We would thus establish the rules of the game and each player sport his best efforts within them.

Now we operate not under a set of rules but a series of decisions. The daily conduct of the Government of the United States is based on the whim of administrative regulations which are given the force of law.

...the people were made in the Congress. The people's liberties were taken. Now bureaucrats, never standing for election, but hiding far back into the recesses of government, can make the law to suit themselves. Our lives are subject not to rules of our own making, but to the decisions of individual men in no way responsible to us. These bureaus and commissions may be prosecutor, judge, and jury. The personal whims, the broad or petty biases, the political friendships, and the political hatreds of a single man may change the course and hamper the freedom of our daily lives. This is dangerous government.

This is not liberty. This is not independence. This is the same old hand of tyranny which fastened its grasp upon our ancestors 170 years ago. It is the same government by personal whim which caused our forefathers to revolt.

We must return to a government based on law and not bureaucratic edicts.

We must rise as Americans and as men to assert our constitutional independence, and now is the time to do it.

Now liberty requires another condition. Liberty cannot flourish unless opportunity is there to flourish in. Men must have the chance to rise, to better themselves. Men must have their hope for advancement and you will see a citizenry stilled, violent, despairing—incapable of putting forth their true creative energies and erecting those edifices of commerce and industry which ultimately serve all mankind. As this Nation has advanced through the creation of great industrial organizations, so has it advanced in the past by leaps and bounds through the creative efforts of the small businesses of America. In them has reposed the spirit of American enterprise—the spirit which cleared the forest and created the great communities of which we are so proud. In the small businesses of America you may see one of the great differences between this Nation and all other nations, another way in which America is unique in its greatness.

Look around you. Compare the spirited and independent small businessman of America with the so-called middle classes in other parts of the world. In some nations such men do not exist at all. There are either the great and powerful few or the poor and the downtrodden many. There is no middle ground. To be an ordinary man is to eke out a bare existence, and the price of admittance to higher status is the price of ruthlessness or privilege.

The small businessmen of America—and I include farmers in that category—are the true backbone of this Nation. They sustain it. They keep it strong. Their efforts in war and in peace contribute largely to the general good.

Here is the greatest opportunity for youth. Here the young man could traditionally say he would make his way in life and so the restlessly creative men of every generation have started, first in a small way and then with energy and devotion built great industries from small beginnings.

Shall we keep the portals of opportunity open? Shall we thus call forth the energies and enthusiasms of each generation and reap the harvest with them? Or shall we close these portals? Shall we go backward and restrain the operations of small business as to smother this great creative force in a mass of bureaucratic red tape?

This Nation cannot prosper long, we cannot encompass the facilities of a great future unless we free the small businesses of America. We must give small business the same freedom and respect that we give to our great industries and to our great men.

...has been equal justice under a system of government which permits the administrative agencies the right to freeze an established manufacturer of an established product to sell that product at one fixed price and then allow a new manufacturer to come into the market with a comparable product at a higher price. You do not have equal justice under a system of government which graduates bureaucrats into a class of men who deal in government favor, who serve their employers by influencing the personal decisions of government officials in whose power the interests of the people have been placed. This is not a rule of law. This is not equal justice. And under this system, the little man and woman perishes.

America will not be free until the daily conduct of this Government in every phase of its being is based upon the rule of law, the principles of honesty, and upon the grounds of equal justice to all.

Within recent months it is becoming increasingly clear the Second World War did not end the conflict of ideologies. Fascism was defeated, but there still are two ideologies bulking large in the world—the Communism of Russia and the free enterprise system which we have come to know as the American way of life.

For the last 4 years we have cooperated fully with Russia. We were comrades banded together in a common cause. We still want to be friends and only stupidity can prevent us from working together in the U.N.O. to advance the cause of peace and to make this a happier and better world.

While we must and should cooperate with Russia, that does not mean we shall be afraid to fight against the spread of Communism in this country. This does not mean we should be afraid to speak out boldly for justice and for the cause of small nations. We must be true to ourselves and our ideals if we are to command the respect and confidence of the world.

We realize there is a definite danger of Communism in America. We do not intend it shall supplant our way of life. That is why there is a vigorous demand on our Government that in the State, War, Navy, and the other departments of Government we shall have only employees whose full loyalty is to the American ideology.

We are not unfriendly to Russia in defending our own system of Government and our way of life. Russia has a right to embrace communism, and we have no right to complain. By the same reasoning, we have a right to fight for the preservation of our system which has brought so much happiness, prosperity, and progress to our people, and we shall make that fight.

These matters which I call to your attention do not circumscribe the full dimensions of our problems, but I believe they are outstanding. There is a definite challenge to the people of America. We must meet that challenge firmly and roll back the enemies of freedom.

Members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, as citizens of a great country, these problems demand your attention. You must rise to meet them with all the strength of Christian men. Far above the heavy questions of party or of politics, this challenge to Americanism stands out as the one great issue of the present day. The issue is between attitudes of mind. The issue is whether men in positions of public or private trust shall approach the problems of the day with the intention to solve these problems within the framework of a free society or whether they shall adopt to use these very problems as instruments to destroy freedom.

...the principles of freedom. We must call upon our golden wings to... the Nation and the people.

...of the master state.

Under the master state the great creative genius and multiple energies of this people shall be bridled and thwarted. Future generations of America will walk the ways of ignorance and of fear. Hate, suspicion, and violence shall become the policies of a ruthless state of which man is no longer the master, but the slave. The petty restrictions which we have endured under the burdens of war are only a slight foretaste of the rigors and controls to which future generations would be subjected. Then the fertility and the creative power of America would be stifled under the black shroud of tyranny.

Meet this issue now, turn back the elements who would destroy our American system and way of life. Strengthen the bulwarks of freedom now and an era of ever-expanding promise and of hope will be built upon its strong foundation.

We have seen new marvels of science spring from the laboratories and the factories of America in this past war. Atomic energy alone provides for the entire human race a manifold promise of heretofore undreamed-of riches. Within the compass of the imagination are great projects and brilliant advancements of the traffic and the condition of mankind. New marvelous planes may circle the earth in 24 hours. The venturesome may yet accomplish trips to the moon. Artificial suns may be contrived to nourish the growth of new and special crops where nothing grew before. In research alone atomic fission may hasten the advancement of knowledge in the fields of biochemistry. The yet unknown reaches of this fertile science may now be explored for the benefit of the human race. In the field of medicine it may touch the lives of the diseased and the infirm and bring them health. In industry it can provide new sources of power. This power can be made available to backward areas, and thus the abundance of industrial production pour out to the peoples of the desert and the sub-Arctic regions.

Finally, we can foresee within the most narrow limits of prediction the definite promise of abundance of food for all. It has been one of the degradations of the human race to permit starvation and hunger in a world which could abound in plenty. New methods of production, great advances in farm chemistry, new and modern implements of agriculture, and all the broad advances of science and of industry have placed within the power of man the ability to feed the human race.

The free spirit of man stimulated by the hope of both achievement and reward can make these promises a practical reality. Allow the extremist to stifle that spirit and the long shadow of reactionary despotism will stretch out down the generations and blight both the hope and the progress of America in its withering darkness.

Members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, let us rise as one to meet and turn back those who would destroy our way of life. Let us here in this City of Brotherly Love, this city of precious memories and noble inspiration, make a firm resolve. Let us keep America—American.

Construction of Dam at Beswell, Okla.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL STEWART

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, the Kansas Club of Atoka, Okla., in pursuance

of an extensive survey and study by number of its members acting as a committee, has passed a resolution unambiguously opposed to the building of the Boswell Dam on the Boggy River unless it is reduced in size and the acre-foot reduction in the Boswell Dam be impounded in a dam located at Tupelo, Okla., which is known as the interim report as the Tupelo Dam.

Mr. Speaker, heretofore I have inserted editorial and newspaper articles opposing the construction of the Boswell Dam coming from Hugo, Okla.

The general opinion of the average citizen of this area is that this dam along with other dams will inundate more fertile acres than it will save in the Red River Valley, and there is considerable reason for this school of thought.

It is my thought that opposition to any public improvements should be given widespread publicity, and I know of no publication that is more generally read by our public officials than is the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There are no more public-spirited people upon the face of the earth than the group of men who make up the Atoka Lions Club, and their good judgment is worthy of sound consideration before any adverse action should be taken. I know furthermore, the Lions Club of Atoka reflect the views of the citizenship of Atoka County, and I ask of my colleagues to read the following resolution passed by the Atoka Lions Club.

Whereas it came to the attention of the Atoka Lions Club that by the interim report of the United States Army engineers that one-purpose dams, and that is dams for flood control only, have been tentatively located in Choctaw County, Okla., at Boswell; and

Whereas the undersigned members of the Atoka Lions Club were appointed a committee for the purpose of investigating the benefits and damages to be derived and sustained by construction of said dam as located; and

Whereas meetings have been held in Atoka in which the members of this committee have participated in the discussion; and

Whereas this committee has given careful consideration to the benefits and damages which will be sustained by the building of said dam at Boswell, Okla., we find that in the interim report a proposed location of a dam at Tupelo, Okla., which dam would benefit Atoka County materially and that the building of the Boswell Dam would damage some land in Atoka County: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Atoka Lions Club, located at Atoka, Okla., with due regard for all of the advantages and benefits to be derived from flood control in general, and particularly in the Red River Valley, go on record as being unambiguously opposed to the building of the Boswell Dam unless it is reduced in size, and that the acre-foot reduction in the Boswell Dam shall be impounded in a dam located at Tupelo, Okla., known in the interim report as the Tupelo Dam: Be it further

Resolved, That we favor the building of a dam at Tupelo, Okla., and that we also favor the Boswell Dam reduced in size whatever amount of acre-feet of water that can be impounded in the Tupelo Dam: Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this report be sent to Mr. Don McBride, chairman, Oklahoma State Planning Board; Mr. Edward C. Burris, secretary-treasurer of the Red River Valley Improvement Association, Paul Stewart, Member of Congress, Miner Thomas, United States Senator, Ed Moore, United States Senator; and to General Wheeler, Chief

Engineer, United States Army, Washington, D. C.; Maj. Gen. R. W. Crawford, division engineer, United States engineers, Lower Mississippi Valley Division, Vicksburg, Miss.; Col. W. J. Wilson, district United States engineer, Tulsa, Okla.

Submitted.

WILLIAMS

Reforming Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. THOMAS J. LANE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1946

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include herein an editorial which appeared in the Courant, Hartford, Conn., under date of March 7, 1946:

REFORMING CONGRESS

Connecticut has a peculiar interest in the report of the Special Senate-House Committee on the Organization of Congress. The late Senator Francis T. Maloney was the first chairman of this group, and he gave much time and study to the subject along with conscientious application to his other duties in the Senate. The committee, now headed by Senator LA FOLLETTE, the Wisconsin Progressive, has submitted a report containing five major recommendations.

Congressional procedure has not been revamped for more than 60 years. General agreement prevails that something ought to be done to streamline the law-making assembly line. Yet Congressmen are loath to accept reforms that might cause them loss of committee places or party rank.

The major proposals are, on the whole, meritorious. The committee would attempt to eliminate the hodgepodge of making appropriations without relation to expected revenue by providing for a ceiling on appropriations and a floor under revenues through a concurrent resolution. This device, perhaps somewhat cumbersome and subject to the whims of politicians, would nevertheless focus attention on the fact that if the national solvency is to be protected, the relation between appropriations and income cannot be overemphasized.

The proposals to provide every Congressman with a capable administrative assistant and to increase congressional salaries by \$5,000 might well be grouped together as designed to improve the quality of services rendered by Congress. The ever-increasing complexities before Congress demand better Congressmen and high-caliber assistance for them.

Most commendable is the recommendation that the Senate reduce its standing committees from thirty-three to sixteen, and the House from forty-eight to eighteen. Many of these "little legislatures," as committees have been accurately called, are superfluous, affording little besides opportunities for chairmanships and memberships to please the vanity of legislators. Congress might well consider the advisability of reducing the number of places on the committees, especially in the Senate. Many committees are so large that they include one-fourth of the Senators.

The proposal that majority and minority policy committees be established to lay down formal party policy deserves short shift. Adoption of this plan might soon lead to something like the unimpressive tradition of the Democratic Party conventions where the minority of a delegation is practically disfranchised. France's Committee

Convention has adopted a similar provision eliminating the independence of the individual deputies and senators. Party position and be established by majority vote. In essence what position a party may take on an issue is of no concern to Congress, the legislative body of the Federal Government.

This reorganization committee has been a long time making its report. Numerous experts on government have testified. By and large the many proposals submitted have been well- sifted. The responsibility for reform now rests on Congress. Senators and Representatives should realize that the legislative process under heavy fire from more than one quarter, they would have well the cause of representative government by prompt action to reform their own ways.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be warranted by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1932).

Printing and binding for Congress, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress within the fiscal year (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 145, p. 1933).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on Printing, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

To the Vice President and each Senator, 100 copies; to the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, each, 25 copies; to the Secretary, for official use, not to exceed 25 copies; to the Sergeant at Arms, for use on the floor of the Senate, not to exceed 50 copies; to each Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, 25 copies; to the Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, each, 25 copies; to the Clerk, for official use, not to exceed 50 copies; and to the Doorkeeper, for use on the floor of the House of Representatives, not to exceed 75 copies; to the Vice President and each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress there shall also be furnished (and shall not be transferable), 3 copies of the daily RECORD, of which I shall be delivered at his residence, I at his office, and I at the Capitol.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expense of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. The money derived from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury and accounted for in his annual report to Congress, and no sale shall be made (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1932).

81

RECORDED

5-56402-773

March 27, 1946

~~SECRET~~

Secret
ADVISED BY ROUTING
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DATE 10/19/83 km

Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy
Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief
of the Army and Navy
Room 5142, New War Department Building
21st and Virginia Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

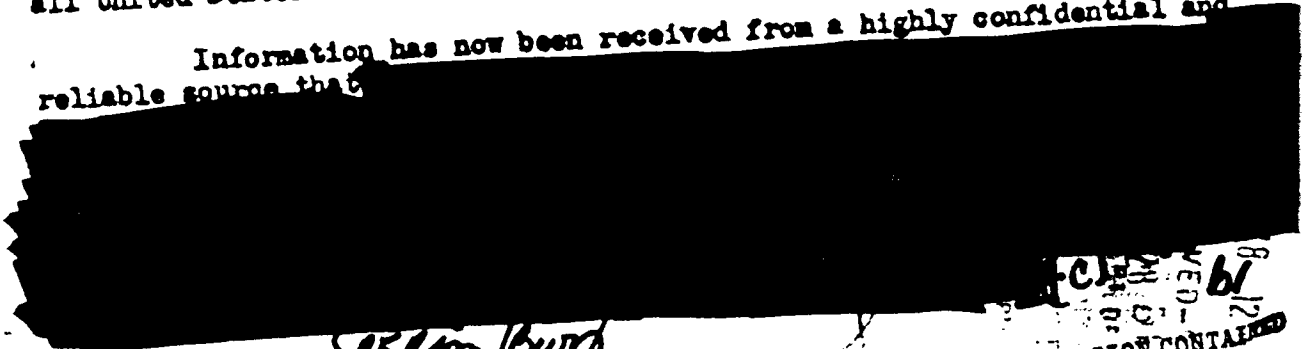
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Dear Admiral Leahy:

In connection with the information previously furnished you regarding the underground Soviet espionage organization (NKVD) in agencies of the United States Government and in connection particularly with the secret memorandum dated February 21, 1946, furnished you in this connection, there is set out below additional data which it is felt will be of interest to the President and you.

You will recall that Charles Kramer has been an important subject of investigation in connection with the above case, and he has been closely associated with Senator Claude Pepper of Florida. It will be recalled also that on March 20, 1946, Senator Pepper delivered before the United States Senate a formal speech contained in the Congressional Record dated March 20, 1946, in which he strongly criticized the United States foreign policy toward the Soviet Union and advocated the destruction of all United States facilities capable of producing only the destructive forms of atomic energy. In addition in this speech it will be recalled that Senator Pepper advocated that the United Nations Security Council be afforded the free right of examination of all United States facilities of research in the atomic energy field.

Information has now been received from a highly confidential and reliable source that



- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Harbo
- Hendon
- Pennington
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Gandy

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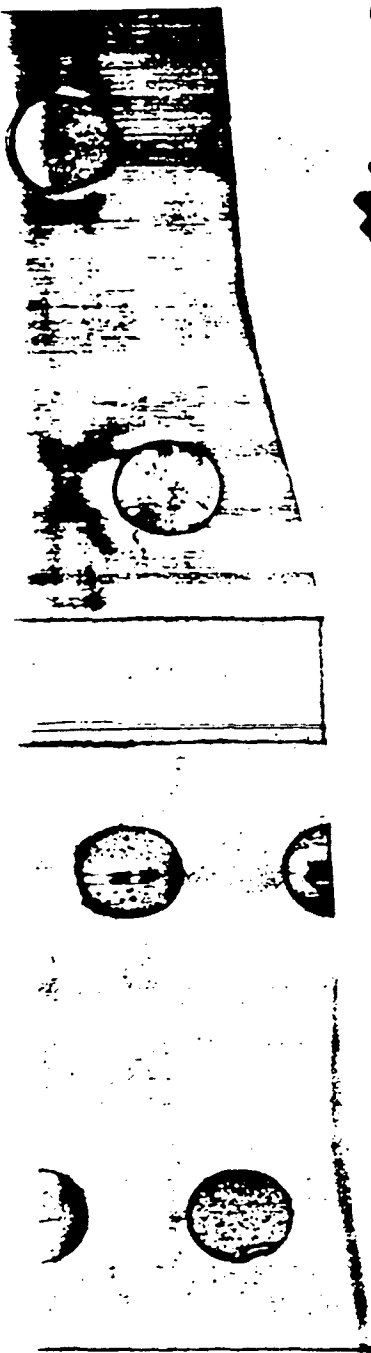
Secret

Admiral William D. Leahy
It is of interest to note in addition that [REDACTED]

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

(S) (S)

b1



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

To: The Director

DATE: March 25, 1946

FROM: D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: DISSEMINATION OF MATERIAL
CONCERNING SOVIET ACTIVITIES

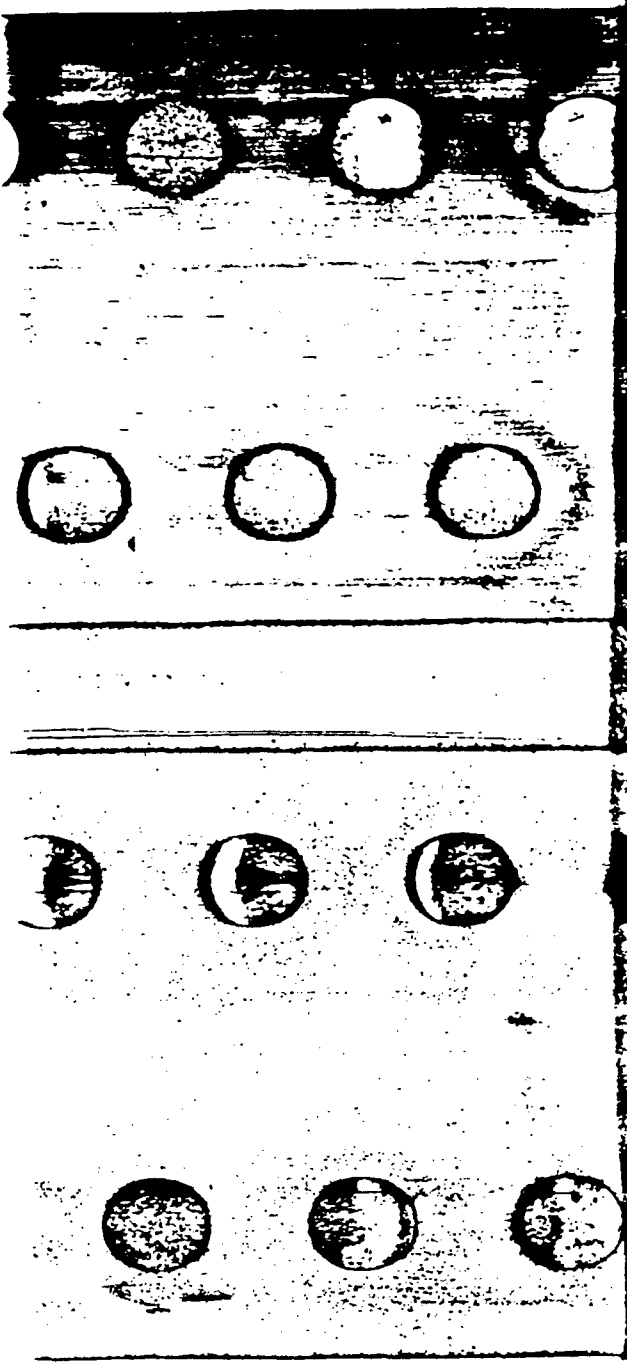
Attached hereto is a recapitulation of the individuals and agencies to whom summary memoranda concerning Russian and Soviet activities have been transmitted, as well as the dates of transmittal.

This record of dissemination is up to date as of March 25, 1946.

Attachment

JCS:ATP

65-56402-774



March 25, 1946

NICOLAI
RESIN

ARTHUR ADAMS

A. I. SCHEV-
CHENKO

IGOR S. GUZENKO
(CORBY CASE)

N. G. SILVER-
MASTER, WS, ET AL

SOVIET ESPIONAGE
IN THE U. S.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|--|--|
| IRIO. GEN. HARRY H. VAUGHAN | 12-4-45 | 2-25-46 | 2-7-46 | 9-6-45 | 3-8-46 |
| MATTHEW CONNELLY (WHITE HOUSE) | | 9-25-45 | | | |
| ADM. WILLIAM D. LEAHY | 2-20-46 | 3-13-46 | 3-15-46 | | 3-13-46 |
| SECRETARY OF STATE | 12-4-45 | 2-25-46 | 2-7-46 | | 3-8-46 |
| DEAN ACHESON STATE DEPT. | | | 10-19-45 | 11-2-45 12-17-45 1-1-46 | |
| FRED LYON STATE DEPT. | 3-15-46 | 3-13-46 | 9-24-45 | 3-14-46 | 3-12-46 |
| SPRUILLE BRADEN STATE DEPT. | 12-7-45 | | 9-24-45 2-7-46 | | 11-27-46 12-1-46 12-6-46 3-8-46 |
| ATTORNEY GENERAL | 12-4-45 | 2-25-46 | | 8-31-45 10-30-45 12-15-45 3-14-46 | |

NICOLAI
REDIN

ARTHUR ADAMS

A. I. SCHEV-
CHENKO

IGOR S. GUZENKO
(CORBY CASE)

N. G. SILVER-
MASTER, WAS, ET AL

SOVIET ESPIONAGE
IN THE U. S.

SECRETARY OF
TREASURY

ASSISTANT CHIEF
OF STAFF - WAR

CHIEF OF NAVAL
INTELLIGENCE

JAMES V. FORESTAL
SECY OF NAVY

GLENN BERTHEL

3-4-46

2-25-46

3-7-46

3-15-46

3-11-46

3-8-46

3-13-46

10-19-45

10-19-45

2-20-46

3-4-46

2-20-46

3-4-46

COPY: FC

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO: OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

MR. E. A. TAMM

Director's notation: "Please bring up to date. H."

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DATE 5/20/83 BY SP5Rpa/bms

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ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

February 21st, 1946.

D. GREGORY

England - Not Sec c

~~Rosothy GALTON~~

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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FBI
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APR 16 1946

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL - 8

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2
4-2-46
SAC Letter # 38
Series 1946

see

4-2-46
SAC LETTER NO. 38
Series 1946

(E) NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WITH ALIASES, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R -- In order to facilitate communications in the above case and in order to effect certain desirable savings in connection with teletype and radiogram communications, the code word "Gregory" is being authorized for use in place of the title of the above case in future communications except for reports and letters where it may be desirable to set out the names of specific subjects. Other communications in the above case should carry the following caption, "Gregory; Espionage - R; Refer Five, IS."

ORIGINAL FILE IN //

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192

SAC, San Francisco

April 2, 1946

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

**NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, et al
ESPIONAGE - R**

During the course of an investigation on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, information was received by the Bureau that the American Legion in the State of California has a voluminous file on Silvermaster and that Legion has in the past, objected to the fact that Silvermaster was employed by the United States Government.

The San Francisco Field Division is requested to examine the file on Silvermaster, if available, at the American Legion in San Francisco. It is understood that these files are maintained in the Departmental Headquarters of the American Legion in the War Memorial Building in San Francisco. Any information extracted therefrom should be made available to the Bureau, the Washington and New York Field Divisions.

cc - New York
Washington Field

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Hendon
- Pennington
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Gandy

MAILED APR 3 1946

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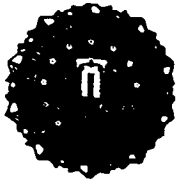
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2/2/88 3042 PWS/DB

Handwritten initials and signatures, including "Ed" and "LHJ".



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington Field Office, 1435-37 K St., N.W.

Washington 25, D. C.

April 5, 1946

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. 100-17493

ASB:MCP



*a
1/22*

Director, FBI

DONALD NIVEN WHEELER
RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

It is recommended that a Security Index card be prepared relative to the individual named below:

Name: DONALD NIVEN WHEELER

Aliases:

Residence Address: 6400 MacArthur Boulevard
Washington 16, D. C.

Business Address: Office of Strategic Services
State Department, Washington, D. C.

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native Born | <input type="checkbox"/> Alien | <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communist | <input type="checkbox"/> German | <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fascist (Italian) | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Date of Birth October 23, 1913
 Place of Birth White Bluff, Washington
 Entered U. S. _____ at _____
 Naturalized (date) _____
 Naturalized (place and Court) _____

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5/20/83 BY [Signature]
2/2/88 3042PWS/12

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
GUY HOTTEL

*No 51 ed AS
 Let to SAC
 Washington
 NR 7-2-46*

RECORDED

65-56402-778
 APR 8 1946

mlc

71

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED

65-36402 - 778

July 2, 1946

Special Agent in Charge

Washington, D. C.

RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that a security index card has been prepared at the Bureau, captioned as follows:

WHEELER, DONALD NIVEN

NATIVE BORN

COMMUNIST

6400 MacArthur Boulevard
Washington 16, D. C. (Res.)

Office of Strategic Services
State Department
Washington, D. C. (Bus.)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/20/83 BY SP5 RJB/bw
2/2/89 3042 PWS/JSB

The above caption should be checked immediately for accuracy against the information contained in your files, and the Bureau should be informed of any discrepancies. You will prepare without delay a 5" x 8" white card captioned as above and reflecting your investigative case file number for filing in your Confidential Security Index Card File. In the event the above caption is not correct, the card you prepare should be correctly captioned, and the Bureau should be informed of the correct caption.

The caption of the card prepared and filed in your Office must be kept current at all times and the Bureau immediately advised of any changes made there in that connection.

★ JUL 2 1946 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
HR:alod

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

58 JUL 11 1946

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

69

sw 17

TO : Mr. Ladd
FROM : J. C. Strickland
SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: April 3, 1946

CALL: 11:45 a.m.
4/3/46

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Beahm
- Miss Gandy

Reference is made to recent memoranda to you regarding the actual and contemplated dismissal by the State Department of subjects and contacts of subjects in the above case presently employed by the State Department.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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DATE 5/20/83 BY [signature]
2/29/89

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INDEXED 65-56402-779
FBI
EX-122 30 APR 5 1946

APR 15 1946
WKH:aop

[Handwritten signatures and notes, including "Referred"]

[REDACTED]

Referred

ACTION:

The above is submitted for information and record purposes. In addition as soon as the situation is clarified with regard to the status of Gregg and Halperin careful consideration will be given to the possibility of developing Fraud Against the Government cases against them in regard to their apparently fraudulent use of their sick leave.

James

EXEMPLES OF ORIGINAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP
10/19/83
1231

TELETYPE 66

MAR 26 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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OTHERWISE

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | ..... |
| Mr. Carson | ..... |
| Mr. Egan | ..... |
| Mr. Gurnea | ..... |
| Mr. Harbo | ..... |
| Mr. Hendon | ..... |
| Mr. Pennington | ..... |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | ..... |
| Mr. Nease | ..... |
| Miss Gandy | ..... |

Classified by SLS/eg/buy
Declassify on: OADR
5/20/85 for release 56261

WASH 16 WASH FIELD 5 FROM NEW YORK 26 6-52 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

75-1191 Classified by 3042PAT/Imh
Declassify on: OADR 3/34/88

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL. EXPIONAGE R. INFORMANT

GREGORY RECALLED YESTERDAY THAT FOUR OR FIVE WEEKS PRIOR TO THE DEATH OF GOLOS, IN NOV. OF NINETEEN FORTY THREE, FRED ROSE AND WIFE CAME TO NYC AND REMAINED APPROXIMATELY TEN DAYS, SPENDING MOST OF TIME WITH GOLOS. EXPENSE MONEY FOR TRIP WAS SECURED FROM RUSSIANS BY GOLOS AND FURNISHED TO ROSE BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FROM MONTREAL. GREGORY SAID MOST OF CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN GOLOS AND ROSE WERE IN PRIVATE, BUT DOES RECALE ROSE HAD SEVEN OR EIGHT NAMES OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WITH WHOM HE DESIRED TO HAVE GOLOS ARRANGE CONTACTS, PRESUMABLY IN CANADA. GREGORY SAW LIST OF NAMES BUT RECALLS NONE, EXCEPT TO STATE THAT ERIC ADAMS MAY HAVE BEEN ON THE LIST. DOES NOT BELIEVE ANY OF THE LISTED EMPLOYEES WERE IN CANADIAN WAR AGENCIES. RECALLED ALSO THAT IN EARLY PART OF NINETEEN FORTY FOUR SEVERAL YOUNG CANADIANS OF BOTH SEXES, IN UNIFORM, CONTACTED HER IN NEW YORK, AND SIMPLY MENTIONED THAT FRED ROSE HAD SUGGESTED THAT THEY LOOK HER UP. THEY CARRIED NO MESSAGES, AND THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT VISITS WERE OTHER THAN SOCIAL, EXCEPT THAT ALL SAID THAT FRED WOULD LIKE VERY MUCH TO HAVE INFORMANT VISIT HIM IN CANADA.

RECORDED
INDEXED

51 APR 17 1948

END PAGE ONE

EX-26 INDEXED
APR 1948
CONFIDENTIAL

67

*Frieda?
Hermine Rahmantsch?*
CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE TWO

LATER IN NINETEEN FORTY FOUR, INFORMANT RECEIVED NOTE FROM ROSE ASKING THAT SHE GO TO CANADA, TO SEE HIM, BUT SHE REPLIED THAT THIS WOULD BE VERY DIFFICULT BECAUSE OF PRESS OF BUSINESS. INFORMANT HAS NOT SEEN ROSE SINCE HIS TRIP TO NYC IN FALL OF NINETEEN FORTY THREE, NOR HAS SHE RECEIVED ANY COMMUNICATIONS FROM HIM, EXCEPT AS DESCRIBED ABOVE. RECALL ALSO THAT ROSE-S GIRLFRIEND WAS IN NYC AT SAME TIME HE AND WIFE WERE THERE, AND THAT SHE WAS IN THE CANADIAN WOMENS ARMY CORPS, THAT HER NAME WAS ON THE LIST DESCRIBED ABOVE, AND WAS SUPPLIED TO GOLOS, AND INFORMANT BELIEVES THIS GIRLFRIEND WAS TO TAKE POSITION IN INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA, AFTER HER RETURN THERE. NEWARK OFFICE ADVISED THAT ACCORDING TO CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ON

[REDACTED]

RE W. F. O. TELETYPE OF MARCH TWENTY FIVE

CONFIDENTIAL

b1

68

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE THREE

LAST, WHEREIN IT WAS STATED THAT

ETC., REFER TO NY TELETYPE MARCH NINE LAST, WHERE IT IS STATED THAT ON

CONROY

WA ACK AND HOLD PLS

WFO ACK AND DISC PLS

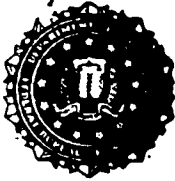
WA 86 R

NY R 16 WA

WFO NY R 5 WFO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1



64

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
 Suite 1729 - 111 Sutter Street
 San Francisco, California
 March 29, 1946



| |
|---------------------|
| Mr. Tolson..... |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm..... |
| Mr. Clegg..... |
| Mr. Glavin..... |
| Mr. Ladd..... |
| Mr. Nichols..... |
| Mr. Rosen..... |
| Mr. Tracy..... |
| Mr. Carson..... |
| Mr. Gurnea..... |
| Mr. Harbo..... |
| Mr. Hendon..... |
| Mr. Pennington..... |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm..... |
| Mr. Nease..... |
| Miss Gandy..... |

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
 FILE NO. _____

DECLASSIFIED BY SP5 RJA/bury
 ON 5/20/83

PERSONAL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI 3042 PWS/AS/138
214/138

RE: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER,
 ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the teletype from Washington Field to the San Francisco Field Office dated March 21, 1946, captioned as above, in which it was requested that the San Francisco Office conduct a discreet inquiry at Stanford University with a view to ascertaining the identity of the parents of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, with the further view of definitely ascertaining the correctness of his name. Referenced teletype noted that HARRY DEXTER WHITE, whose true name may be WEITZ, received a B.A. degree at Stanford University in 1924, and an M. A. degree from the same institution in 1925.

Special Agent WILLIAM MAHONY O'BRIEN on March 22, 1946, contacted Miss ARMISTA M. COOK, who furnished the records of Stanford University pertaining to HARRY DEXTER WHITE. According to these records, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, using that name, matriculated at Stanford University, June 19, 1923, and was awarded A. B. and M. A. degrees on October 9, 1924, and June 22, 1925, respectively. The records disclosed that WHITE claimed to be born at Boston, Massachusetts on October 29, 1892. He attended Everett High School, Everett, Massachusetts, and graduated from this school in 1910. He also attended Massachusetts Agricultural College from September, 1911, to February, 1912, and Columbia University, New York City, from February, 1922, to June, 1923. Information supplied by WHITE to Stanford University indicated that during the period from May 6, 1917, to February 19, 1919, he served as a First Lieutenant, Infantry, in the United States Army, and was commissioned as such on August 15, 1917.

On March 17, 1923, HARRY DEXTER WHITE wrote for admission to Stanford University and enclosed a transcript of his record at Columbia University. It is noted that this communication was prepared on the letterhead of the "Corner House," 19-21 Charles Street, New York City, telephone Watkins 0040. While residing at Stanford University, from 1923 to 1925, his address was given as care of General Delivery, Palo Alto, California.

COPIES DESTROYED 11/4/56
 #23

RECORDED

INDEXED

65-56402-72

APR 5 1946

50 APR 17 1946

EX-11

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/20/83 BY SP5 RJA/bury

HANDLED BY TOP DESK

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

65

Director from SAC, San Francisco

March 29, 1946

RE: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

On September 25, 1925, WHITE wrote a letter to Stanford University, in which his return address was indicated as 5 Chauncey Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Alumni Directory published by Stanford University in March of 1932 listed HARRY DEXTER WHITE as residing at 21 Holden Road, Belmont, Massachusetts. This directory also contained information that WHITE had obtained a Ph.D. degree from Harvard University in 1930, that he was an instructor in Economics at Harvard University, and had been married February 22, 1918, to ANNE TERRY, who obtained a Master of Arts degree from Stanford University in 1925. In connection with WHITE's matriculation at Harvard University, the files of Stanford University disclose a wire received from F. W. TAUSSIG, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, dated October 20, 1927, requesting a transcript of the credits received by WHITE at Stanford University.

Very truly yours,

C. W. Stein
C. W. STEIN
SAC

WAB/jo
100-25451

cc: New York
Wash. D.C.

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: [Redacted]
FROM: E. H. Ladd March 26, 1946

SUBJECT: *Re: Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, was et al*
Espionage R.

In accordance with arrangements which you made with Secretary Byrnes, Alger Hiss called at my office this afternoon, at which time he was interviewed by Mr. Whitsen and the writer. He stated that Secretary Byrnes had mentioned to him that his, Hiss', name had been brought up by two separate Congressional Committees as being a member of subversive organizations; that inasmuch as he was not a member of any such groups he was desirous of doing what he could to correct the record and he asked Secretary Byrnes what he should do. The Secretary advised him he had discussed this matter both with the Attorney General and with you and he, Secretary Byrnes, suggested that Hiss come to the Bureau and furnish any information concerning his activities which he felt pertinent.

Hiss was not specifically asked about the allegations in the Bureau files concerning his association with Whittaker Chambers or with Gregory and the other groups operating under Gregory. He was questioned, however, specifically as to membership in any subversive organization, such as the Communist Party, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, membership in which he denied. He was asked if he had associated at any time with persons who might have subversive leanings which association might have left the impression that he was likewise a member of any such subversive groups, and he stated he knew of no such association other than his official association in the Department of Agriculture with Lee Pressman.

There is attached a memorandum covering in full the interview conducted with Mr. Hiss.

Attached also are letters to Secretary Byrnes and to the Attorney General forwarding the attached summary.

65-56902-7
32 APR 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/83 BY [Redacted]

78 APR 15 1946

3042 P43/103
2/2/89

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Vertical handwritten notes on the left margin, including "Ladd" and "Hiss".

March 25, 1948

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Alger Hiss was interviewed at his request at the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 25, 1948, at 2:30 P. M., at which time he furnished the following information:

Honorable James P. Byrnes, Secretary of State, spoke to Hiss regarding the report of two separate committees "on the Hill" which had listed persons belonging to subversive groups and both had listed Hiss. It was Hiss' recollection that the two committees might possibly have been the House Committee on Un-American Activities and a Subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee. He stated that Mr. Byrnes indicated that one of these committees had working for it a former Agent of the FBI.

At that time Mr. Byrnes asked Hiss about possible membership in the National Lawyers Guild and about his association with Lee Pressman. Hiss stated that he told Mr. Byrnes that he used to know Pressman very well but had had no contacts with him recently. He also mentioned to Mr. Byrnes that he had been interviewed several years ago by a representative of the FBI with regard to alleged membership in subversive organizations. Mr. Byrnes advised Hiss that he had discussed this matter with the Attorney General and with the Director of the FBI.

Hiss stated that Lee Pressman was a classmate of his at Harvard Law School and had served on the Harvard Law Review with him. After graduation, Hiss had seen little of Pressman until they both were employed by the Department of Agriculture. Jerome Frank had selected Hiss for employment in the Department of Agriculture either because of a recommendation by Pressman or by Felix Frankfurter, who was a former law professor of Hiss'. During the time that Pressman and Hiss were employed by the Department of Agriculture, they were very close, but after Pressman left to go with the CIO, Hiss saw practically nothing of him.

With regard to membership in subversive organizations, Hiss advised that he was not much of a joiner but could have been on the mailing lists of organizations of various kinds, but he was unable to say whether this was a fact. He does recall that for a period of five or six months prior to his employment with the Department of Agriculture, he was a member of the International Juridical Association, which he characterized as a small group interested in labor law. Hiss denied that he was ever a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and did not believe that his wife was ever a member. He was of the impression that his wife could have been a member of the League of Women Shoppers because he thought that some of her friends had been members of that organization. She also could possibly have belonged to some grocery cooperative in Georgetown. Other than these two

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/83 BY 105 R/B

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organizations, he was unable to say to what groups his wife, Frisilla Fanoer Hobson Hiss, could have belonged, although he did recall that his mother, Mrs. Mary Hiss, who resided in Baltimore, wrote him several years ago stating she had joined some group, the name not recalled by him at this time.

With reference to specific instances which have occurred to Hiss as possibly prompting reports about him, he mentioned the following:

While in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, he was advised of a report received by the FBI that two individuals connected with a Spanish Refugee Aid organization, name not recalled, who had called on Hiss officially, had reported back to their organization that Hiss had advised them on certain matter. Hiss stated he checked his records and found that Freida Kirchnay had sent two people, one of whom was a local lawyer, who had a resolution regarding Franco, to Hiss' office to find out certain procedural matter. Hiss stated that he advised these two individuals that he couldn't handle the matter and explained to them the procedural limitations of the secretariat of the UNICIO. Their resolution regarding Franco was later introduced by the Mexican Government representatives, to the best of his recollection.

Another instance which came to his mind was told him by his former chief in the State Department, Stanley Hornbeck, who is now the Ambassador to the Netherlands. At the time Hiss first came into Hornbeck's office, Hornbeck told him that someone, name unknown to Hiss, had stated that Hiss was "a red". Hiss stated that Hornbeck paid no attention to this report.

During the past year and a half or two years, since the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, many employees of the State Department have made speeches to various groups at the instructions of their superiors in the State Department. One of the individuals making such speeches has been Hiss. To his knowledge there have been accusations that State Department representatives have been "whitemasking the Russians". Hiss thinks there may have been some such allegations regarding him.

In July, 1945, according to Hiss, a friend connected with Reader's Digest advised him that Isaac Don Levine had written an article claiming that at the Yalta Conference, Hiss had persuaded the late President Roosevelt to agree to the admission of the Ukraine and Byelorussia to the United Nations at a meeting where Roosevelt, Hiss and Stalin were present. Hiss said that this was a fabrication because he had never met with Roosevelt and Stalin alone, and besides he does not speak the Russian language.

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Stee also stated that Mr. Brown had mentioned William F. White as being in the Department of State, as another individual whose name was mentioned by the two Young Communists. Stee advised he had known White for a long time but knew of no Communist Party connections on the part of White. He did recall, however, that for a year or two he had been associated with White, then a representative of the Foreign Policy Association, in a supper club headed by a Mrs. Woodhead, also with the Foreign Policy Association, who lives on E Street in Washington, D. C., and which consisted of representatives from various government departments who met once or twice a month and heard various speakers on international affairs. He recalls that Lee Pressman represented the Department of Agriculture, and possibly Horwood Archibald represented the Department of Interior but was unable to recall the identities of other individuals with whom he met during this two-year period. The meetings, according to Stee, were often held in the old Evergreen Cafeteria in the Department of Agriculture Building.

Stee was questioned specifically whether he was at this time or had at any time in the past been a member of the Communist Party and he emphatically stated he had not. He was asked specifically whether he had had any association with the Communist Party at any time in the past and he denied any such contact or association. He was asked specifically whether he had any friends whom he knew to be members of the Communist Party and advised that he knew of no friends who were members of this Party. However, he had heard many people say that Lee Pressman was either a Party member or followed the Party line, but Stee did not know this to be a fact.

Mr. Stee was specifically asked whether he had any association with any person or persons who might be members of any subversive organizations which association might have caused the belief to exist that he likewise was a member of any such subversive organization, and he stated that he knew of no association on his part with any persons which would lead to this conclusion.

F.B.I. TELETYPE

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____

CLASSIFIED BY *SP5 RJA/pwr*
 DATE *10/19/83*
 BY *SP5 RJA/pwr*

FBI DETROIT

4-3-46

9-49 PM EST

DJD

DIRECTOR AND SACS NYC AND WASHINGTON FIELD

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS ET AL. ESPIONAGE R.
 CEDRIC HENNING BELFRAGE ALIAS BENJAMIN BELFRAGE SINCE ARRIVAL
 IN DETROIT HAS BEEN IN COMPANY OF REVEREND CLAUDE WILLIAMS,
 MEETING OF TEN PERSONS HELD IN OFFICE OF PEOPLES
 INSTITUTE OF APPLIED RELIGION, INVESTIGATION TO ASCERTAIN
 IDENTITY AND BACKGROUND OF PERSONS ATTENDING CONTINUING. APRIL
 1945 BELFRAGE AND REVEREND WILLIAMS REMAINED IN OFFICE MENTIONED,
 NO OTHER CONTACTS NOTED. BELFRAGE RESIDING AT HOME OF
 REVEREND WILLIAMS, WILL ADVISE.

GUERIN

RECEIVED

10:31 PM

4-3-46

MG

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

Classified by *SP5 RJA/pwr*
 Declassify on: OADR

5/20/83 pwr/oa
3042 2/2/88

CC WASHINGTON FIELD

RECORDED & INDEXED
 EX-26 10716 APR 5 1946
 65-56402-783
 Mr. Harvey

CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

78 APR 15 1946

bl

58

1946

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York #7, New York

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Carson | |
| Mr. Egan | |
| Mr. Gurnea | |
| Mr. Harbo | |
| Mr. Hendon | |
| Mr. Pennington | |
| Mr. Quinn | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

March 22, 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED ~~PERSONS AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI DATE 5/20/83 BY 42512/BW
2/2/84 3042 PWS/BB

Re: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was. ET AL.
ESPIONAGE-R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Edward W. Dooley, dated March 22, 1946 in the above captioned matter, and particularly to the portion thereof which includes an account of Confidential Informant Gregory's visit to Washington on March 12, 1946.

Lawrence

It will be noted that Gregory expressed a definite opinion that HELEN TENNEY, with whom she spent approximately two hours on March 13, 1946, is very much disturbed and confused because she has not been "contacted", for approximately three months. This factor, together with the consideration that she has learned via her mother's chauffeur that persons identifying themselves as FBI Agents have made numerous inquiries about her has, in Gregory's opinion, placed TENNEY under considerable strain, at the present time, and she exhibited a great deal of nervousness.

In view of the situation as described by GREGORY, it is suggested that the Bureau consider the advisability of interviewing TENNEY with respect to her participation in espionage activities as described by Gregory. The latter volunteered the opinion during an interview recently, that she felt that TENNEY was a good prospect for questioning by the Bureau, in that in her opinion, TENNEY's patriotism would probably motivate her into disclosing all information in her possession to Bureau Agents.

Very truly yours,

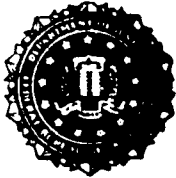
E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY, SAC

7/10/46
cc WFB
4/14/46
Tennery to meet with
7/10/46
cc Washington Field
EX-11

RECORDED
65-56402-78
FBI
1 APR 8 1946
4913 AP/ign
DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 4/28/78

50 APR 17 1946

57



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington Field Office, 1435-37 K St., N.W.
Washington 25, D. C.



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 100-17493
ASB:MCP

April 5, 1946

Director, FBI

HARRY SAMUEL MAGDOFF
RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

It is recommended that a Security Index card be prepared relative to the individual named below:

Name: HARRY SAMUEL MAGDOFF
Aliases:

Residence Address: 3226 Ravensworth Place
North Parkfairfax, Alexandria, Virginia

Business Address: U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

Native Born Alien Naturalized
 Communist German Miscellaneous
 Fascist (Italian) Japanese

Date of Birth August 21, 1913
Place of Birth New York City, N. Y.
Entered U. S. _____ at _____
Naturalized (date) _____
Naturalized (place and Court) _____

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/20/83 BY SP5/ep/aw
2/2/89 3042PUB/als

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
GUY HOTTEL
SAC

no steel #s
Let to see Washington
HR 7/2/46

RECORDED

165-56402-785
F B I
2 APR 8 1946

EX-47

[Signature]

56

me

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED 65-56402-785

July 2, 1946

Special Agent in Charge

Washington, D. C.

RE: SECURITY MATTER

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)
10/19/53 km

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that a security index card has been prepared at the Bureau, captioned as follows:

MAGDOFF, HARRY SAMUEL

NATIVE BORN

COMMUNIST

3226 Ravensworth Place
North Parkfairfax
Alexandria, Virginia (Res.)

U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C. (Bus.)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP5 RJA/buy.
ON 5/20/83
3042 PWS/TAB 2/2/88

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/83 BY SP5 RJA/buy

The above caption should be checked immediately for accuracy against the information contained in your files, and the Bureau should be informed of any discrepancies. You will prepare without delay a 5" x 8" white card captioned as above and reflecting your investigative case file number for filing in your Confidential Security Index Card File. In the event the above caption is not correct, the card you prepare should be correctly captioned, and the Bureau should be informed of the correct caption.

The caption of the card prepared and filed in your Office must be kept current at all times and the Bureau immediately advised of any changes made therein in that connection.

MAILED 3
★ JUL 2 1946 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Handwritten signatures]

HR:alod
58 JUL 11 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APRIL 1946

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

SAC, NEW YORK

Transmit the following message to:

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R. REFER FIVE IS. REURLET APRIL TWO, LAST, AND PREVIOUS COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING CONTACT WIKEROD APRIL SIXTH, NEXT, INFORMANT GREGORY AND SUBJECT HELEN TENNEY. PROCEDURE OUTLINED YOUR ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ LAST PARAGRAPH PAGE TWO AND FIRST PARAGRAPH PAGE THREE BELIEVED ADVISABLE. NOT DESIRED ANY DIRECT CONTACT BE MADE BY YOU WITH TENNEY AT THIS TIME. NOT DESIRED INFORMANT GREGORY MAKE ANY EFFORT TO DOUBLE TENNEY AT THIS TIME. CONTACTS BETWEEN GREGORY AND TENNEY AND STATEMENTS OF GREGORY SHOULD BE HANDLED WITH CIRCUMSPECTION. DETAILED LETTER FOLLOWS.

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP

End of

WKH:edm

3042 PWS/MS 2/2/84
Classified by 251/MS/BWS
Declassify on: OADR
3/20/83

EX - 68 | 65-56402-786

F B I
32 APR 5 1946

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Harbo
- Hendon
- Ferrington
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Gandy

APR 12 1946

8:37 P.M.

Per

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

44

65-1149

DATE 2/18/46

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC - New Haven

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was; et al.
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau File No. 65-56402

CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF DATE 1/19/46

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. E.A. Tamm | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Harbo | |
| Mr. Hendon | |
| Mr. Pennington | |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042/PT/MS
ON 2/2/88

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

The following pertinent information was obtained from Confidential New Haven Informant [redacted] during the period January 10, 1946 through January 11, 1946
January 10, 1946

At 9:40 p.m., HESSIE (WEINSTEIN?) called one LIEB (phonetic) at New York Underhill 3-9249 and carried on a conversation in Yiddish.

At 10:00 p.m., an unidentified man and an unidentified woman called from New York to congratulate MORRIS WEINSTEIN on his birthday. The unidentified man also talked to Dr. ABRAHAM B. WEINSTEIN and told him that if the caller's mouth healed he would leave for Washington the next day. For possible identification of the unknown man, Dr. WEINSTEIN supervised some dental work being done on the former by Dr. WEINSTEIN's assistant DEON through telephone calls to DEON telling him what to do.

At 11:30 p.m., JOHNNY [redacted] and his wife, RIPSEY (phonetic) called from Los Angeles to wish MORRIS WEINSTEIN a happy birthday. The callers have a daughter LINDA who is just starting to talk. JOHNNY, who is apparently connected with the movies in a production capacity, is now in the 38% income tax bracket; is coming East in March or April to set up a play by ABY POLENSKI (phonetic), for production in New York; and wants MORRIS WEINSTEIN's new play now. These callers may be related to the WEINSTEINS, since they referred to HESSIE (WEINSTEIN?) as "grandmother". HESSIE told JOHNNY that GEORGE TASLOSKY, a Captain in the Navy, is stationed at Los Angeles and is to stop to see JOHNNY. LENORE WEINSTEIN told the callers that if they (the callers) don't come East, then she and ABRAHAM B. WEINSTEIN will go West to visit the callers for a couple of weeks, although it is almost impossible for ABRAHAM B. WEINSTEIN to do so right now.

January 11, 1946 to January 13, 1946

Nothing to report

January 14, 1946

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on OADR

RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

45

New Haven 65-1149

Letter to Director, FBI

2/18/46

WEINSTEIN said he's tied up and can't make the dinner, NAT said he'll try to see WEINSTEIN on Thursday (1-17-46). WEINSTEIN said he sent NAT a letter yesterday and NAT remarked that he received it this morning. (X) u

At 5:20 p.m., Mrs. KENNEL (phonetic), who is apparently visiting the WEINSTEINS while house-hunting in Stamford, Connecticut, called "BARNEY" KENNEL (phonetic), at New York Watkins (phonetic) 2-3146 to tell him to meet her at Grand Central Station at 7:10 p.m. that date. "BARNEY" said that he is meeting SIDNEY KATZ at 6:30 P.m., so they can have supper together. (X) u

at 5:35 p.m., WILLIE WEINSTEIN called Dr. ABRAHAM B. WEINSTEIN at New York EL Dorado 5-0782 to know when the latter is coming home. Dr. WEINSTEIN said he's taking the 7:00 p.m. train from New York. (X) u

January 15, 1946 (X) u

At 9:35 p.m. EDWIN B. MICHAELS (leader of Stamford, Connecticut CP), called LENORE WEINSTEIN, asking for "ABE", who's at a big meeting in New York tonight. MICHAELS said he wants to talk to "ABE" about some education - that they are all very anxious to get a series of study groups started in Stamford and are holding a meeting a week from Sunday night (1-27-46) to discuss this plan. MICHAELS invited the WEINSTEINS to attend this meeting. LENORE promised to checked with "ABE" and to let MICHAELS know. (X) u

January 16, 1946 (X) u

at 6:15 p.m., Dr. ABRAHAM B. WEINSTEIN called from New York to let LENORE WEINSTEIN know he's taking the 7:00 o'clock train from New York. He asked "how about the others?", and was told "they're" not at the WEINSTEINS yet. After consulting "BETTY" (apparently his secretary), Dr. WEINSTEIN said "they" should be "there" soon. (X) u

At 9:00 p.m., in the course of a conversation with "TOOTSIE", LENORE WEINSTEIN indicated that there is domestic discord between Dr. ABRAHAM B. WEINSTEIN and herself, and that things are drawing to a head between them. (X) u

at 11:30 p.m., LENORE WEINSTEIN arranged for a taxi to take someone to the 12:05 a.m. (on 1-17-46) train for New York. (X) u

January 17, 1946 (X) u

At 8:25 a.m., a taxi was called to take a passenger to the station for the 9:10 a.m. train to New York. (X) u

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NH File 65-1149
Letter to Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2/18/46

January 18, 1946 (u)

at 9:15 p.m., DR. ABRAHAM B. WEINSTEIN called Dr. _____ MOONEY at New York EL Dorado 5-0781 to discuss a patient under Dr. MOONEY's care (u)

At 9:30 p.m., Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN made an unsuccessful attempt to reach one _____ CHODOROV (Phonetic) at a telephone listed to one _____ JACOBS, Park Van Dome (Vendome?) Apartments, New York City, but such listing could not be located. (u)

At 10:15 p.m. and at 11:30 p.m., LENORE WEINSTEIN made unsuccessful attempts to communicate with Miss FRANCIS (FRANCES?) MAGUIRE, 514 Hudson Street, New York City - CHelsea 3-6924. (u)

January 19, 1946 (u)

At 4:50 p.m., one VIOLET _____ talked to an unidentified woman at the WEINSTEIN residence and said she would be unable to "make it" tomorrow because of a cold. The unidentified woman told VIOLET to take care of herself and that she would see VIOLET next Friday (1-25-46). (u)

At 6:45 p.m., LENORE WEINSTEIN called New York Circle 6-8729 and talked to an unidentified girl whom she told she had a hard time locating. The girl told LENORE that she had a hard time getting admitted to the hospital, but that luckily Dr. HEMMEL (phonetic), who examined her was an old friend of her father, which solved the problem. The girl thinks she has nothing worse than a severe cold. LENORE promised to get in touch with the unidentified girl as soon as she comes to New York. (u)

At 7:00 p.m., Dr. ABRAHAM B. WEINSTEIN talked to an unidentified person at his home in Yiddish. (u)

At 8:00 p.m., ROSE MICHAELS (wife of EDWIN B. MICHAELS previously identified), called LENORE WEINSTEIN and said that EDWIN B. MICHAELS had talked to Dr. ABRAHAM B. WEINSTEIN about some talent and entertainment in case of strikes. ROSE said that she talked to a lawyer friend in Bridgeport, Conn., and in view of the mass picketing to be held at G. E. Company, at 10:00 a.m., on Monday (1-21-46) they thought some talent would be appropriate. LENORE said she didn't know what could be done on such short notice, but promised to see what she could do to help ROSE and keep in touch with her. LENORE added that Dr. WEINSTEIN spent week-ends in bed on doctor's orders, which made planning difficult. (u)

At 8:15 p.m., an unidentified woman woman with a Jewish accent (possibly BESSIE WEINSTEIN), called an unidentified man whom she once called "son", and inquired (u)

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2/18/46

about "LARRY". She was told LARRY's out of the hospital. The woman asked the man to pick her up at 11:00 a.m. tomorrow, and he said he would do so. (X) u

At 8:20 p.m., LENORE WEINSTEIN placed a person-to-person call to Miss FRANCES McGUIRE at New York CHelsea 3-6924 but cancelled it when there was no answer. (X) u

At 8:30 p.m., ROSE MICHAELS called for LENORE WEINSTEIN but was told by Dr. ABRAHAM B. WEINSTEIN that she was out and would be out until "late". ROSE said that talent would be needed for the G.E. Company strike a week from Monday as well as Monday. Dr. WEINSTEIN promise to tell LENORE and will have her call ROSE. (X) u

January 20, 1946 (X) u

Nothing to report (X) u

January 21, 1946 (X) u

At 8:30 a.m., DORA WEINSTEIN called JOSEPH WEINSTEIN and told him that she'll get the "check" to him today if possible, so he can deposit it first thing tomorrow. DORA explained that this arrangement is necessary because she has to get some money from ISABELLE _____ to put in her account to cover the check. DORA asked about her checks, and JOSEPH said he will make them out "as of today" and she can deposit one each week. They agreed that there would be fifty checks of ten dollars each. DORA will send her check to JOSEPH when the car goes in for WILLIE WEINSTEIN, who will be coming home at 4:20 p.m. (WILLIE is the son of DR. ABRAHAM B. and LENORE WEINSTEIN) (X) u

At 9:26 a.m., LENORE WEINSTEIN talked to LUCY _____ at New York Watkins 9-2295, telling LUCY that Dr. ABRAHAM B. WEINSTEIN went in (to New York) but isn't well and so will come home on the 2:00 o'clock train. LENORE said that both "ABE" and MORRIS WEINSTEIN are sick; that BETTY _____ is staying "here"; and that VIOLA _____ didn't come in this week-end, but would probably be in next Friday. (X) u

At 10:35 a.m., ROSE MICHAELS (previously identified), tried unsuccessfully to reach LENORE WEINSTEIN. (X) u

At 9:40 p.m., EDWIN B. MICHAELS called LENORE WEINSTEIN to suggest that she and "ABE" beat the MICHAELS' home tomorrow night at 8:00 p.m., for a meeting. LENORE advised that was satisfactory, and said she'll call "ABE" to see if he can get there at that time. (X) u

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Letter to Director, FBI

2/18/46

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At 11:20 p.m., LENORE WEINSTEIN called BARNEY JOSEPHSON at New York Plaza 5-9223 to congratulate him and tell him that "the girl" is a sensation. LENORE said that she got the place packed to the door and knocked everybody out of their seats - she's another HAZEL (SCOTT) so far as audience reaction goes. LENORE said that "they" want to come down to New York soon to see the JOSEPHSONS. BARNEY said "fine" and told LENORE a little about the new baby. (X) u

January 22, 1946 (X) u

At 8:41 a.m., Dr. ABRAHAM B. WEINSTEIN called for a cab to get him to the 9:10 a.m. train for New York. (X) u

At 12:59 p.m., LENORE WEINSTEIN tried unsuccessfully to reach JOSEPH WEINSTEIN at the Industrial Chemical Company. (X) u

At 1:32 p.m., in the course of an otherwise unimportant conversation, LENORE WEINSTEIN mentioned Mrs. MARJORIE CHODOROV, 815 Park Ave., New York City. (X) u

January 23, 1946 (X) u

On this date both Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN and LENORE WEINSTEIN made numerous contacts with individuals in Stamford and New York of a personal nature. Of particular interest was an 8:15 p.m. conversation between FRANCES MAGUIRE (Phonetic) of New York City and LENORE WEINSTEIN in which the former advised she would visit the WEINSTEIN residence the first week in February. (X) u

January 24, 1946 (X) u

MORRIS WEINSTEIN advised an unknown individual in New York City that he was working on his play which he hoped to finish writing within a week. (X) u

MARJORIE CHODOROV called LENORE WEINSTEIN from New York City. The former stated she had recently been in Washington, D. C. and had arrived back in New York that night. She stated that she did not call HELEN _____. There was some discussion about a hearing which had not been completed and would probably be going on again and therefore she was going back to Washington, D.C. on that date. LENORE inquired who was present at this hearing and was advised that HELEN _____, BOBBY _____, RITA or NITA _____. LENORE inquired why RITA was there saying, "Isn't she connected with Russian War Relief?" The former answered that RITA wasn't working any more except once in awhile. MARJORIE CHODOROV stated that she had had a date with an ex-Naval officer who is now working in the Labor (X) u

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Relations Department of Standard Oil. Arrangements were made for a future meeting of the two parties. (S) u

January 25, 1946 (S) u

Dr. and Mrs. WEINSTEIN made several calls each to Dr. BARNETT FIRE, a local physician (known member, Stamford CP) concerning the physical condition of several members of the WEINSTEIN household, including a maid. (S) u

January 27, 1946 (S) u

LENORE WEINSTEIN spoke to ISABEL JOSEPHSON and they discussed personal matters. (S) u

January 28, 1946 (S) u

Mrs. LUCY JOSEPHSON (phonetic) spoke to LENORE WEINSTEIN from New York City in which they discussed LEON ___, MORRIS WEINSTEIN and BARNEY JOSEPHSON. (S) u

January 29, 1946 (S) u

On this date RACHEL ___ (from New York City) spoke to LENORE WEINSTEIN. RACHEL told her that her mother died last week and that she is all broken up over it. LENORE stated that she was sorry but thought RACHEL shouldn't be so broken up over it. RACHEL said that she did not go to Washington; that they offered her the job but she didn't take it. Then RACHEL stated that because of this she is going away for a few weeks. Believes she will go to Florida and then maybe to Mexico. LENORE believed this was a swell idea and inquired if she had reservations. RACHEL said that she had not as yet obtained reservations as she planned to go by reserve coach and wouldn't have any trouble. Both promised to write each other. (S) u

Later that date ABE WEINSTEIN spoke to LENORE, during the course of which he stated that he had not been able to go to sleep the night before while staying in New York and had to take three sleeping pills because he was so nervous. (S) u

JOSEPH WEINSTEIN called Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN and there followed a very lengthy discussion of the business affairs of JOSEPH WEINSTEIN. The latter had arranged to put an ad in the New York Times newspaper concerning his home, business and property in Stamford which he was ready to sell for \$50,000 stating that he was going to Florida for his health. (S) u

January 30, 1946 (S) u

On this date an unidentified woman spoke to LENORE WEINSTEIN. During the conversation LENORE stated that she was in the midst of making out a whole report. (S) u

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NH File No. 62-1149
Letter to Director, FBI

2/18/46

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At a later time on this date, LENOIRE forwarded a telegram to a Mrs. VIOLA ANDERSON, West 139th Street, Apartment one, New York City. It appears that VIOLA is the maid. *u*

January 31, 1946 *u*

Miss FRANCES ALEXANDER of New York City spoke to ABE WEINSTEIN at which time they discussed certain dental equipment and X-Ray units which had been located for purchase in New York. *u*

It appears that the former is with the Paramount Dental Supply Co., at 23rd St., in New York City. *u*

February 1, 1946 *u*

During this time it appears that all of the residents of the WEINSTEIN home are or have been ill. Most of the conversations were of a personal nature regarding their physical conditions. Arrangements were made by LENOIRE WEINSTEIN for the hiring of a typist through the Short Secretarial School of Stamford, Connecticut for the purpose of typing script. This script appears to be the manuscript of a play written by MORRIS WEINSTEIN which was in the process of completion. *u*

(Joseph B. Gregg)

At 10:15 p.m. on this date a girl named ROSE, last name unknown, believed to be calling from the WEINSTEIN office in New York City called for "ABE" WEINSTEIN at his residence and spoke to BETTY HART (who is evidently secretary or office employee of Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN at New York and who was visiting the WEINSTEIN residence.) ROSE stated that GREGG had left without signing 10 checks and she wanted to know how to reach him. BETTY HART advised ROSE that he had gone home and ROSE desired to know if he was taking a trip as he took his luggage with him. BETTY advised her that he lives in Washington and was leaving for Washington tonight and that he will be back in two weeks and can sign the checks then. There was then a lengthy conversation between the two women during which they considered various possibilities of getting the checks to him for his signature at an earlier date and it appeared that after BETTY HART had left the phone to discuss the matter with ABE WEINSTEIN it was agreed that a letter would be sent to the individual named GREGG. *u*

During a conversation over the telephone with DR. FINE, DR. A. B. WEINSTEIN left the phone and appeared to be discussing with an unknown individual in the house a woman who was doing some typing for them at their residence, and during this conversation he stated that she has 27 pages left to do and intends to finish them the following day; that she lives in Stamford, Conn. *u*

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has a child and is getting a divorce and that anything they give her to do "is safe from anyone's eyes." They intend to use her more often. All of this conversation appeared to relate to the typing which the woman was doing. (S) u

February 4, 1946 (S) u

LENORE WEINSTEIN spoke to MARJORIE CHODOROV who appears to be a patient at the Beth Israel Hospital at New York City. During the conversation, LENORE advised that MORRIS WEINSTEIN had just finished his play and that it was in the process of being stenciled. She inquired if it would be o.k. to give it to JERRY _____ to turn over to MAX GORDON. MARJORIE CHODOROV believed this would be a good idea and was sure that MAX GORDON would read it. LENORE stated she had a dinner engagement for the following day with LUCILLE and BARNEY (JOSEPHSON) and would attempt to visit MARJORIE CHODOROV on that day. (S) u

February 5, 1946 (S) u

ROSE MICHAELS (wife of EDWIN B. MICHAELS, President of the Stamford Branch of the CP and who is also secretary in the office of JOSEPH WEINSTEIN at his place of business, the Industrial Chemical Company, Stamford, Conn.) spoke to LENORE WEINSTEIN stating that there was a meeting scheduled for February 17th at ELKS HALL in connection with Negro week and wanted LENORE to supply some form of entertainment. LENORE WEINSTEIN stated she would take care of this angle and advised ROSE MICHAELS to call her again in a few days. (S) u

A Mrs. DAVENPORT (phonetic) advised LENORE WEINSTEIN that she had purchased 1100 shares of stock to cost about \$1100, for LENORE WEINSTEIN. LENORE WEINSTEIN again spoke to MARJORIE CHODOROV at the Beth Israel Hospital, N.Y.C. The conversation was of a personal nature. (S) u

It appeared that BETTY HART was at the WEINSTEIN residence again on this date. (S) u

February 6, 1946 (S) u

LENORE WEINSTEIN spoke to "ABE" WEINSTEIN at his New York office. He advised that he "did his job — got that letter off." LENORE WEINSTEIN advised him that the play was finished and wanted him to hurry home and he stated he would bring a man to the WEINSTEIN residence to read the play for them. Later the informant ascertained that a GEORGE _____ had been brought to the WEINSTEIN residence to read the play. This individual, while at the WEINSTEIN residence, telephoned a Miss PATTY POPE, in New York City, advising that he was at the WEINSTEIN residence; that he would not be able to keep his date with her. DR. A. B. WEINSTEIN also spoke to Miss POPE and invited her to his office. (S) u

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NH File No. 65-1149
Letter to Director, FBI.

office stating that he had a small ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ room and they would have a good time (X) u

Also on this date JOSEPH WEINSTEIN spoke to A. B. WEINSTEIN concerning business matters and it appeared that JOSEPH WEINSTEIN was quite emotionally active concerning the possible sale of his business to one JACK ROSENFELD. During all of these conversations between Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN and his brother, J. WEINSTEIN, it appears that JOSEPH depends entirely upon the judgement of A. B. WEINSTEIN and follows his directions on business matters relating thereto (X) u

February 7, 1946 (X) u

FRANCES (MAGUIRE) called BETTY HART. The latter was at the WEINSTEIN residence and it appeared from their conversation that both are employed by Dr. WEINSTEIN. FRANCES stated that she had talked with LEON _____ and had pleaded with him to be let in on the secret as she wanted to be of some help and he agreed and the lists were all prepared and she is going to dinner with him. No further discussion was held concerning this secret which is believed to have been in reference to a personal matter. (X) u

February 8, 1946 (X) u

On this date there was conversation between FRANCES MAGUIRE and BETTY HART and included one MARY WINDSOR (phonetic) concerning work being done in typing and preparing the play written by MORRIS WEINSTEIN and the urgency of its being completed on schedule.

February 9, 1946 (X) u

On this date there was more conversation between MORRIS WEINSTEIN and MARY WINDSOR (phonetic) concerning work being done on his play, typing corrections and additions (X) u

February 10, 1946 (X) u

On this date Dr. MARC STITES owner of the WEINSTEIN residence spoke to LENORE WEINSTEIN concerning repairs to this house. It appeared from the balance of the conversation, that he was interested in selling this place and advised that he would consider selling it to the WEINSTEINS. They agreed to meet at a later date to discuss the matter further. The WEINSTEINS apparently had been considering remaining in this location permanently. (X) u

It will be noted that subsequent information indicates that the WEINSTEINS intend to purchase this residence at a figure of approximately \$25,000 (X) u

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2/18/46

ROSE MICHAELS, Secretary in the Office of JOSEPH WEINSTEIN, called Dr. WEINSTEIN and there was a lengthy discussion regarding the statement of the condition of business of the Industrial Chemical Company owned by JOSEPH WEINSTEIN. There was also considerable discussion about the expected profit which would result from the sale of this business for \$50,000. ABE WEINSTEIN issued instructions concerning the transaction of this sale. (X) u

Mr. MANSFART (Phonetic) apparently of New York City, called BETTY HART at the WEINSTEIN residence and appeared to be concerned over her staying away from home for the past two weeks. It will be noted that BETTY HART has been residing at the WEINSTEIN residence. He also requested that she return to New York as soon as possible. Subsequent thereto, BETTY HART called a number in New York City and spoke to a man who appeared to be very friendly with her. She stated she would be in New York the following day and it appeared from the conversation that she is living with this man in New York City. (X) u

February 11, 1946 (X) u

On this date LENORE WEINSTEIN communicated with the Merchants _____ Bank in New York City and inquired as to balance. She stated that she had issued a check on the previous Saturday to Mr. JOHN O'HARA in New York for \$1087 and that she had been unable to get to the bank to put enough money in to cover this. She advised the bank that she would endeavor to deposit this money the following day. (X) u

Later on D. WEINSTEIN spoke to LENORE WEINSTEIN and advised that he was asking BETTY HART to come to Stamford with him. He said he had spoken to HAROLD HECK about the play (MORRIS WEINSTEIN's play) and that HECK had advised that he would handle it for them. (X) u

LENORE WEINSTEIN also called JULIUS SUCKER of New York City and held a conversation with him about his opinion regarding the possibility of the WEINSTEINS purchasing DR. STITES house (the residence in which they are now residing) for a sum of \$25,000. He advised against it saying that it would be a tremendous investment for them to undertake. LENORE WEINSTEIN stated that she was paying \$200 a month rent at the present time. It appeared that JULIUS SUCKER is the WEINSTEIN attorney or accountant in charge of their business affairs as he appeared quite familiar with their financial condition. (X) u

Later on LENORE WEINSTEIN sent a telegram to JOHN WEBBER, 919 1/2 North LaJolla, Hollywood, California, inquiring as to why no answer had been received in regards to "ABE's" letter and inquiring if anything was wrong and requested a telegram reply. (X) u

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Several other conversations on this date of a personal and relatively unimportant nature. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (X) u

As will be noted above, the Bureau is advised considerable information has been furnished by this informant. The telephone appears to be their most used source of contact with a large number of individuals in New York City as well as in the State of Connecticut. (X) u

The monitoring of information from this informant is being followed carefully and any important or unusual information is furnished immediately to the New York Field Division. (X) u

HEM/bef

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
510 Trust Company Building
New Haven, 10, Connecticut
February 19, 1946

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Carson | |
| Mr. Egan | |
| Mr. Gurnea | |
| Mr. Hendon | |
| Mr. Pennington | |
| Mr. Quinn | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |

CLASSIFIED BY 3042 PUTHAS
2/2/88
Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

AGENCIES
Re: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was;
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau File No. 65-56402

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith for the attention of the Bureau is a justification letter concerning pertinent information furnished by Confidential New Haven Informant [redacted] for the period January 10th to February 11th, inclusive, which is the first period during which this informant has been in operation.

The Bureau is advised that in view of the expedient nature of this investigation and pursuant to the teletype request of the New York Field Division dated January 22, 1946, a day by day log of the information obtained from [redacted] is furnished directly to the New York Field Division.

In view of this fact it will be noted that no copies of this justification letter have been forwarded to the New York Field Division.

In view of the fact that the New York Field Division is already in possession of and is furnished copies of the daily log of information furnished by this informant, it is felt by me that it would be advisable for the New York Field Division to prepare the monthly letters of justification for this informant. The Bureau is requested to consider this matter in the light of the fact that the New York Field Division is in possession of full details regarding this case and therefore would be in a more advantageous position to determine the degree of pertinence of the data furnished by this informant; that is, information which is of material nature and is in an advantageous position therefore to give this matter appropriate appraisal.

Classified by AP549/Bury
Declassify on: OADR
5/20/83

See serial 78
ENC 2
5/11/46



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149
76 MAY 16 1946

cc New Haven
4/11/46
Jed

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INDEXED

EX-40

APR 9 1946

65-56402-788
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to the Director

2/19/46

Considering the fact that this informant is furnishing also considerable information which may be of assistance at a future date in the possible employment of a highly confidential investigative technique, the Bureau is requested to give this matter its consideration and if it is deemed more advisable for the New York Field Division to prepare these letters of justification, it is requested that the New Haven and New York Field Divisions be advised accordingly. *(S) u*

Very truly yours,

Roger F. Gleason
Roger F. Gleason
Special Agent in Charge

HEM/bef
65-1149

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

510 Trust Company Building
New Haven, 10, Connecticut
March 18, 1946

65-1149
HEM:DB

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PUTHAS
ON 2/2/88

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL:

Director, FBI

Re: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER was et al
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau file no. 65-56402

Handwritten signature: Harry [unclear]

Dear Sir:

The following information was obtained from Confidential
Informant [redacted] during the period February 12 through March 12,
Inclusive: [redacted]

2/12/46: [redacted]

MORRIS WEINSTEIN advised an unknown woman that he has
completed his play and that the typing of the manuscript is expected to
be completed during the coming week. [redacted]

LENORE WEINSTEIN made contact with a local real estate agency
and was advised that the owner of 23 Ralsey Road, South, Stamford, Conn.,
was willing to sell that location and the price had been established at
\$25,000. Mrs. WEINSTEIN indicated she would contact her lawyer, JULIUS
SUCHER, at New York City, and later that date would contact the agency
regarding the above purchase. SUCHER was instructed to make the necessary
arrangements for the purchase of this residence. [redacted]

BETTY HART spoke with LENORE WEINSTEIN advising that she
had contacted JOHNNY WEBER, 919 1/2 North LaJolla Street, Hollywood, Cali-
fornia, concerning a letter which it appeared he had not received. The
letter had been originally forwarded to him by Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN. No
reference was made to the contents of this letter. [redacted]

Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN spoke to MORRIS WEINSTEIN advising that
he had just completed the deal to sell JOSEPH WEINSTEIN's place of
business and residence for \$50,000. [redacted]

LENORE WEINSTEIN spoke to [redacted]

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#23 see New York

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

165-56402-789
2 APR 9 1946

Handwritten notes and signatures:
File [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]

Classification CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE



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Director, FBI

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March 18, 1946

advised that the WEINSTEINS had purchased the residence from Dr. STITES for \$25,000. (S) u

Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN spoke to LENORE WEINSTEIN concerning a deal the former is attempting to complete for some sort of business for JOSEPH WEINSTEIN to enter in California. It appears that one RONNIE —, a resident of California, is handling that end of the deal. (S) u

2/15/46: (S) u

JOSEPH WEINSTEIN spoke to MORRIS WEINSTEIN regarding a check for \$500 which DR. A. B. WEINSTEIN was to give to JOSEPH. LENORE WEINSTEIN contacted the Moltash Real Estate Agency in Stamford relative to raising the face amount of the mortgage to \$15,000 on the above property. It was indicated that the Fidelity Title and Trust Company bank of Stamford, Connecticut is handling the deal for the Weinsteins. (S) u

LENORE WEINSTEIN advised the informant that the maid's correct name is NAOMI TORRENCE and that she resides at 530 or 535 Pacific Street, Stamford, Conn. It appears that this maid is a temporary employee of the Weinsteins, coming to this residence as a house-cleaner once or twice each week. (S) u

2/16/46 (S) u

DR. A. B. WEINSTEIN contacted OTTO CREMINGER (PH) at the St. Regis Hotel, New York City. During a lengthy conversation which was rather vague, it appeared that Dr. WEINSTEIN and MORRIS, a brother, were very anxious to contact this individual who may be a doctor in that city. Arrangements were finally completed for the two Weinsteins to meet this person between 6:00 and 7:00 PM that date in New York City. (S) u

At 12:10 PM on this date JOSEPH ROBERTS spoke to LENORE WEINSTEIN (apparently from Communist Party Headquarters, New York City). JOE ROBERTS was interested in contacting Mr. A. B. WEINSTEIN but advised that he did not want to see him in New York City. After a discussion concerning the best place to contact Dr. WEINSTEIN, it was agreed that Dr. WEINSTEIN would communicate with him later at the Connecticut State CP Office. A tentative date for this meeting was scheduled for the following Wednesday night at 6:00 PM. (S) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

March 18, 1946

2/17/46: [Handwritten initials]

LENORE WEINSTEIN spoke with Mrs. ROSE KRANZ (PH) of New York City and discussed the play which was written by MORRIS WEINSTEIN. BARNEY JOSEPHSON's name was brought up in connection with this play and other New York theater productions, and ROSE KRANZ advised that SPENCER TRACY and KATHERINE HEPBURN are planning to come to New York for a play which one BEN (---) is interested in, and Mrs. WEINSTEIN was advised to have Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN contact BEN ---.

BELLE --- spoke to LENORE and asked if FLORENCE --- hadn't visited them during the past weekend. LENORE replied in the negative, and BELLE stated she was going to send a patient by the name of HAROLD TOLLERUS (ph) to Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN's office the following day.

LENORE, Dr. A. B., and MORRIS WEINSTEIN all spoke briefly with JOHNNIE and "WIFSI" WEBER of Hollywood, California. From the conversation it appears that WEBER may be related to the Weinsteins and is an agent. The conversation was concerned with the play written by MORRIS, and Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN said that he could get in contact with --- SCHELVIN, MAX GORDON, MOSS HART, and BARNEY GABLE, all of whom are apparently producers, and he stated his contacts were better than those of BARNEY JOSEPHSON. He also said that HAROLD HECK, an agent, is interested in MORRIS' play.

2/18/46: [Handwritten initials]

VIOLA ANDERSON, a maid, spoke to LENORE WEINSTEIN from New York City. From the conversation it appears that this maid is also employed by the WEINSTEINS on occasions when they are visiting in New York, and this maid resides at the Weinstein residence overnight on those occasions.

At 12:05 PM on this date one BETTY WEINSTEIN spoke to LENORE and inquired if LENORE had been in contact with the bank about the loan. LENORE advised that she had not. BETTY said: "Well, try and use as little cash as possible because JOE's (JOSEPH WEINSTEIN) deal fell through, and he is bankrupt."

2/19/46: [Handwritten initials]

At 9:15 PM on this date A. B. WEINSTEIN spoke to JOE ROBERTS

[Handwritten scribble]

39

Director, FBI

March 18, 1946

- 4 -
CONFIDENTIAL

Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN said that he had just got in from Waterbury, Conn., that he had been there today on business, and that business is good. A. B. WEINSTEIN asked JOE how he was getting along, and Joe said: "Fine, but not making the progress I expected." No discussion was had concerning the nature of the business of either party but the conversation appeared to be somewhat suppressed. (S) u

2/20/46: (S) u

This informant was temporarily disconnected as of this date, and again commenced providing information on February 28, 1946. (S) u

3/2/46: (S) u

BETTY HART spoke to ARTHUR ---, who appeared to be in Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN's Office at New York City. The latter was interested in obtaining something from a desk which was in that office, and BETTY HART advised him to open the desk, to get the key, and to take whatever he wanted which was in the box. (S) u

JOSEPH WEINSTEIN called A. B. WEINSTEIN and there was considerable discussion of business; particularly the business affairs of the former. A. B. WEINSTEIN stated that JACK --- would visit at the A. B. WEINSTEIN residence the following day. He indicated it would be the first time JACK --- had visited him in twenty-five years; that it was to be a friendly visit with his family, and there wasn't to be any discussion of business. (S) u

One ROY WEBER (ph) spoke to A. B. WEINSTEIN advising that he is just about to close the deal. It appears that WEBER is an architect and will be getting a salary of \$7,500 plus commission. A. B. WEINSTEIN appeared happy about WEBER obtaining the job. He told WEBER that he plans to remodel his office and is going to have two operating rooms. (S) u

3/5/46: (S) u

Mr. GREENWOOD of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company of Stamford spoke to LENORE WEINSTEIN and advised that a check given to that bank was protested by a New York bank. The check was made out to DR. MARK STITES of the Life Extension Institute, 118 East 44th Street, New York City, in the amount of \$2,000. (S) u

LENORE WEINSTEIN spoke to ROSE MICHAELS and discussed the fact that the WEINSTEINS had a difficult job locating the latter's house. (S) u

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

- 5 -

March 18, 1946

She requested back copies of the NEW MASSES Magazine. LENORE WEINSTEIN in particular wanted the February issue. ROSE MICHAELS stated she would contact some of her friends and would call back. (X) u

LENORE spoke to IVY BRIDGE requesting that JOHN BRIDGE call the Weinstains at 7:00 PM. IVY BRIDGE advised she intended to help raise funds for Russian War Relief. LENORE agreed to assist, stating that she was doing a similar job in New York. IVY BRIDGE stated she has the back copies of the New Masses and will save them for LENORE. (X) u

BETTY HART advised the informant she was going away on the following day for a two weeks vacation to Plum Point. (X) u

A Mrs. ESTHER LICHTENFELD of New York City attempted to contact the Weinstein residence. (X) u

LENORE advised the informant that the Weinstains now have a personal automobile and that she is taking driving lessons. (X) u

JOHN BRIDGE spoke to LENORE. LENORE stated that Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN had a meeting with JOE ROBERTS, CP Chairman of Connecticut, last Wednesday, and that A. B. wants to publish a pamphlet similar to the one put out by the N.A.M. for distribution to the shops; that he wants it attractive, and wants JOHN BRIDGE to advise him concerning an advertising man or lay-out man who can do the job. JOHN BRIDGE said there are none in Connecticut and recommended that LENORE call HELEN PADULA. LENORE indicated that she would and that she had previously contacted HELEN PADULA. LENORE suggested that the Bridges and the Weinstains get together socially at a later date. (It is pointed out that HELEN PADULA, JOHN and IVY BRIDGE are members of the Professional Group, CP, in Stamford, Connecticut.) (X) u

3/8/46: Jc

LENORE WEINSTEIN called ELROY WEBBER, 100 Column Road, New Rochelle, New York, and spoke to THEIDA WEBBER, his wife. LENORE advised she would contact ELROY at a later date. (X) u

3/9/46: Jc u

LENORE WEINSTEIN forwarded the following telegram via Western Union to Miss ANN REVERE, Fawn Ridge Drive, Berkeley Hills, California. (X) u

CONFIDENTIAL

41

Director, FBI

- 6 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ March 18, 1946

"Very gratified to see Oscar is learning to appreciate the better things in life. Delighted you were awarded this useful gimmick for nailing down bigger and better contracts. Congratulations and happy salutations. Our script almost ready. Love and kisses

(S) u
[ABE, LENORE and MORRIS (S) u]

3/10/46: (S) u

LENORE WEINSTEIN told the informant that VIOLA, the maid, is only at the Weinstein residence on weekends and she does not consider NAOMI too reliable. She also stated that she has recently started to go to New York daily for treatments but has to rush back to Stamford because she is afraid to leave WILLIE, their small child, home alone. She also stated that the WEINSTEINS could not go out evenings because the maid is not reliable (S) u

3/12/46: (S) u

LENORE WEINSTEIN advised that she and her husband would meet BARNEY and LUCILLE JOSEPHSON the evening of that date in New York City (S) u

This informant advises that the telephone appears to be the most used source for contact with friends and associates by the Weinstains and a volume of information of a person nature is obtained daily. All pertinent information of particular interest to the New York Field Division is forwarded to them daily by this office and this policy will be continued in the future. (S) u

Very truly yours,

Roger F. Gleason
Roger F. Gleason, SAC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

35

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 1, 1946

SAC, New Haven

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE
NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, et al
ESPIONAGE-R

EX-40
RECORDED

65-56402-789

b2
b7D

Reference is made to the letter from the New Haven Field Division dated February 19, 1946, setting forth pertinent information furnished by this technical surveillance as justification for its continuance. Reference is also made to the justification letter of March 18, 1946, covering the most recent period from February 12 through March 12, 1946. It was suggested that in view of the request of the New York Division, a day by day log of the data obtained by use of this surveillance is furnished directly to the New York Division, and since New York is in possession of full details regarding this case and receives copies of the daily log, it is felt its value can be more appropriately appraised by New York rather than New Haven. The conclusion was made that in the future New York should prepare the letter of justification since the continuance of the surveillance can be more readily ascertained by the New York Division than New Haven. @ju

The Bureau agrees with this suggestion and letters of justification concerning the continuance of this technical surveillance should be prepared in the future by the New York Division @ju

For the information of New York, the last period covered was February 12 through March 12, 1946, and, therefore, the next letter of justification should contain information obtained from March 12 to April 12, 1946. @ju

cc - New York

Classified by SP5 RJA/BWR
Declassify on: OADR

5/20/83

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
DATE 10/19/53

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWS/LS
ON 2/2/88

- Tolson _____
- E. A. Tamm _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Carson _____
- Egan _____
- Gurnea _____
- Harbo _____
- Belmont _____
- Pennington _____
- Quinn Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

JDD:WMS

long
12/2/46
4/1/46
4/1/46

Handwritten signatures and initials

32

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington Field Office, 1435-37 K St., N.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

MAT:MCP
100-17493

March 28, 1946

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | ..... |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | ..... |
| Mr. Clegg | ..... |
| Mr. Glavin | ..... |
| Mr. Ladd | ..... |
| Mr. Nichols | ..... |
| Mr. Rosen | ..... |
| Mr. Tracy | ..... |
| Mr. Carson | ..... |
| Mr. Egan | ..... |
| Mr. Gurnea | ..... |
| Mr. Harbo | ..... |
| Mr. Hendon | ..... |
| Mr. Pennington | ..... |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | ..... |
| Mr. Nease | ..... |
| Miss Gandy | ..... |

Director, FBI

RE: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, Et Al
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/83 BY 45Kio/Buz

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the Bureau letter to New York dated March 21, 1946, requesting the New York Division and this Office to submit suggestions regarding further use of Informant GREGORY in the future development of this case. Reference is also made to the letter from New York to the Bureau dated March 22, 1946, suggesting consideration be given to open interview with subject HELEN TENNEY.

In connection with the first mentioned letter, it is felt that, of course, any further contacts by GREGORY with the subjects of this case, particularly in Washington, must be made to appear entirely natural and in the normal course of events. Further, it is believed that her value, even in her semi-dormant position, is of great value and her importance as a surprise witness in the future is of such great importance we should not risk jeopardizing her security unless the possibility of open interview offers unusual prospects of success, or unless a plan of positive action is decided upon which might include other open interviews, prosecution or publicity in the case.

It is believed that the recent trip of GREGORY to Washington, D.C., although somewhat disappointing because of the presence of guests in the home of SILVERMASTER, nevertheless revealed that GREGORY is still accepted by other subjects in the case. The information obtained from TENNEY was of considerable value, although it developed that TENNEY has apparently lost contact for the time being and may have even been dropped by the Russians operating this case. With reference to the suggestion that TENNEY be interviewed, it is

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

*signed
MCP*

*Teletype to NY
4/17/46
4/15/46
WKT*

DECLASSIFIED BY 4913/ARL
ON 4/28/78

65-56402-798
APR 5 1946

COPIES DESTROYED 11/4/58
#23

Director
Re: Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, was, Et Al
March 28, 1946
MAT:MCP 100-17493

understood that under present plans TENNEY will visit New York in the near future and plans to spend some time with Informant GREGORY. This proposed meeting must be considered in contemplating open interview with TENNEY.

In view of TENNEY'S knowledge that she was under surveillance by FBI Agents in New York City, it is believed she might be interviewed without exposing Informant GREGORY, although certainly some degree of risk would be present in the light of GREGORY'S recent visit to Washington, D. C. It also appears some doubt exists as to the extent of information TENNEY may possess. She did not identify anyone to GREGORY, although she related contacts with several agents, one a man and one or more women. There is reason to believe that TENNEY has never been an important member of the espionage groups involved in this case, nor has investigation tended to reflect even a wide acquaintance with the important subjects in the case. For this reason, the following doubts exist that the information TENNEY may be able to produce does not overbalance the risk involved to Informant GREGORY and the security of the case.

1. Statements of GREGORY and investigation do not reflect TENNEY possesses comprehensive knowledge of the scope of activity in the case or identity of various subjects other than GREGORY.

2. Indication from recent interview with GREGORY that TENNEY may not be able to identify anyone who contacted her since GREGORY discontinued service to her.

3. Lack of information indicating TENNEY may be trustworthy generally or may possess loyalty to this country which may overbalance her Communist Party sympathy.

4. The definite possibility that TENNEY may inform Communist friends that she has been openly questioned and that this information will be relayed to other subjects in the case.

5. The fact established from the recent interview with GREGORY that TENNEY has lost contact with all enemy agents and may have been dropped as a source of information. It must be borne in mind that GREGORY indicated the

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Director
Re: Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, was, Et Al
March 28, 1946
MAT:MCP 100-17493

Russians considered sources such as TENNEY to be transient in character.

On the other hand, in support of a view favoring open interview with TENNEY, it is the opinion of this office that HELEN TENNEY is the most logical prospect for a beginning and would be more likely to respond to a patriotic appeal than the other subjects in this case.

From the above statements, it is felt that unless vigorous continued action is contemplated in the immediate future, it would be better to allow TENNEY and GREGORY to again meet and utilize GREGORY as the source through which to question TENNEY rather than interview TENNEY at this time.

MCP
2/28

Very truly yours,

Guy Hottel
GUY HOTTEL
SAC

cc-New York

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

APRIL 5, 1948

CC-160

Handwritten notes and initials:
MK
Ch
TT
b1

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: SAC, MIAMI

GREGORY CASE (BERNARD REDMONT); REVER FIVE IS. REDMONT KNOWN SOVIET AGENT AT
LEAST UNTIL NINETEEN FORTY-THREE DEPARTED WASHINGTON TEN FORTY FIVE A.M. APRIL FIVE
FLIGHT THREE, EASTERN AIR LINES, DUE MIAMI FIVE FIFTY P.M., APRIL FIVE. SCHEDULED
LEAVE MIAMI FOUR P.M., APRIL SIX NEXT, PAN AMERICAN AIR FLIGHT TWO NAUGHT ONE TO
RIO DE JANEIRO. STOP OVER RIO ONE WEEK THEN TO DEPART FOR BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA
CARRYING LIGHT TAN BRIEF CASE, TRAVELING WITH TWO SUITCASES, BAGGAGE CHECK NUMBERS
THREE EIGHT TWO NAUGHT AND THREE EIGHT TWO ONE. REDMONT BORN NOVEMBER EIGHT, NINE
EIGHTEEN; HEIGHT, FIVE FEET TEN INCHES; WEIGHT, ONE NINE NAUGHT POUNDS; HAIR, BLACK
EYES, BROWN; COMPLEXION, DARK; APPEARANCE JEWISH; LOOKS OLDER; WEARING FROCK HERR
BONE TOP COAT; DARK GABARDINE SUIT; DARK BROWN HAT. REDMONT FORMER EMPLOYEE STAT
DEPARTMENT NOW EMPLOYED WORLD REPORTS, PUBLICATION OF UNO IN B.A. ARRANGE COMPLE
BAGGAGE CHECK OF REDMONT WITH CUSTOMS ON DEPARTURE U.S. PLACE REDMONT UNDER
SURVEILLANCE WHILE IN MIAMI AND DETERMINE ALL CONTACTS.

HOOVER

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)
DATE 10/18/83
BY *Class*

ABOVE INFORMATION FURNISHED TELEPHONICALLY BY SA BERT ZANDER, WFO, 11:15 a.m., x

APRIL 5, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by *456/pj/bwy*
Declassify on: OADR

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Coffey
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Hendon
- Pennington
- Quinn
- Nease
- Gandy

Handwritten: Eve. 8:00 PM 42-60

RECORDED
CONFIDENTIAL

165-56402-791
FBI
30 APR 8 1948

Handwritten: 5/20/83

SENT VIA

Handwritten: 5/15/48 [7/1] 2:45 P.M.

Per *Handwritten initials*

30

TELETYPE

APR 5 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Y.M. Harney
Jojo

19
23

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

1819
WASHINGTON

4, NEW YORK 3 AND WASHINGTON FIELD 3 FROM PHILADELPHIA

-5-46 6-20 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS ROUTINE

VATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ETAL, ESPIONAGE R. REFERENCE TELETYPE FROM WASHINGTON FIELD APRIL THIRD, FORTY SIX. RECORDS CHECKED AT INS, PHILA. ON HARRY DEXTER WHITE, WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. PARENTS OF WHITE ALSO CHECKED WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.

FLETCHER

END
ACK IN ORDER PLS NY HOLD FOR ANOTHER CONF
PH R 4 WA
WA PH R PH R2 XX 3 NY
NY ACK AND HOLD
WHAT TIME WAS MESSAGE TWONSENT TO WFO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/83 BY [signature]
2/2/88 SA 3042 PUL/KS

DISC. EXCEPT NY

RECORDED

65-80402-792

SRY. DO NOT HAVE TIME SHOULD THIS BE MESSAGE TWO INSTEAD OF THREE
ACCORDING TO MY RECORDS THIS IS 3. WILL CHECK LATER 6 APR 9 1946

37 APR 12 1946

cc m m Harney

TELETYPE

APR 26 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | ..... |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | ..... |
| Mr. Clegg | ..... |
| Mr. Glavin | ..... |
| Mr. Ladd | ..... |
| Mr. Nichols | ..... |
| Mr. Rosen | ..... |
| Mr. Tracy | ..... |
| Mr. Carson | ..... |
| Mr. Egan | ..... |
| Mr. Gurnea | ..... |
| Mr. Harbo | ..... |
| Mr. Hendon | ..... |
| Mr. Pennington | ..... |
| Mr. Quinn | ..... |
| Mr. Nease | ..... |
| Miss Gandy | ..... |

WASH 22 WASH FIELD 2
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 4 6-54 PM
Classified by ~~SP5/...~~
Declassify on: OADR 5/20/83

75-1101-
Classified by ~~SP2/PAT/...~~
Declassify on: OADR 3/24/88

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ETAL. ESPIONAGE- R. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SOURCE ADVISED YESTERDAY THAT ONE JIM ARONSON/ PHONETIC/ CONTACTED RESIDENCE OF CEDRIC BELFRAGE. IN BELFRAGES ABSENCE ARONSON TALKED TO THE DAUGHTER. ARONSON SAID HE HAD BEEN IN GERMANY WITH BELFRAGE. THE DAUGHTER ADVISED ARONSON THAT BELFRAGE WAS EXPECTED BACK FROM DETROIT FRIDAY OR SATURDAY. CATHERINE DUFFY CONTINUES TO OCCUPY THE PRAVDIN APARTMENT AT ONE TWENTY FIVE RIVERSIDE DRIVE. SHE FREQUENTLY SEES ONE FRANK CAPRA, WHO LIVES AT NINE FOUR NAUGHT WEST TWO HUNDRED THIRTEENTH ST. AND WHO HAS BEEN MARRIED SINCE NINETEEN TWENTY EIGHT TO SOPHIE CAPRA. CAPRA EMPLOYED SINCE NINETEEN TWENTY NINE AS BUS INSPECTOR AND STARTER BY THE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION CORP., BRONX, NYC. DUFFY APPARENTLY BELONGS TO THE HOLY NAME CATHOLIC CHURCH, MANHATTAN, BUT CHURCH HAS NO IDENTIFYING RECORDS CONCERNING HER. CREDIT AND CRIMINAL RECORDS FOR DUFFY CHECKED WITH NAEGATIVE RESULTS. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE AND MAIL COVER INDICATE THAT DR. A. B. WEINSTEIN HAS BEEN CONTACTED BY P. BERNARD NORTMAN, WHO IS EMPLOYED IN THE ECONOMIC SECURITY CONTROL OFFICES OF THE STATE DEPT. NORTMAN IS THE SUBJECT OF A SECURITY MATTER C INVESTIGATION AND OF A SPECIAL INQUIRY BY THE STATE DEPT. OF WHICH WASHINGTON IS ORIGIN

END PAGE ONE

57 APR 1 1946

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED 165-56402-793
INDEXED

B B I

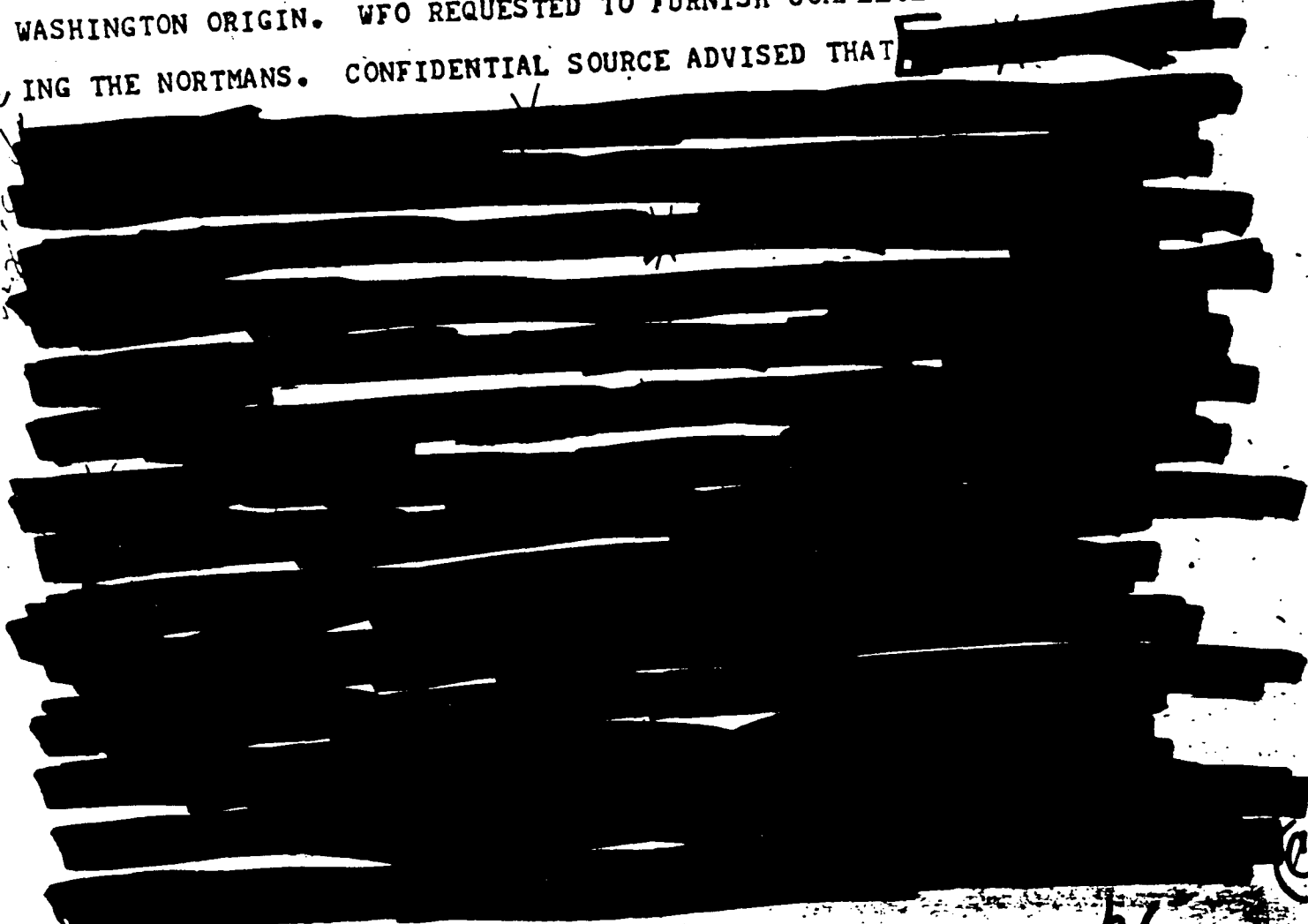
AGENCIES
CLASSIFIED
DATE 10/18/83

117
MAY

4/15/46
4/15/46
Letter to NYC
NYC
4/15/46
WK

PAGE TWO

NORTMAN WAS AT THE OFFICE OF DR. WEINSTEIN ON MARCH ELEVENTH LAST AND FROM THIS OFFICE HE TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED HIS WIFE, DOROTHY, AT FALLS CHURCH, VA., WHERE SHE RESIDES AT FOUR ONE ONE BROOK DRIVE. DOROTHY NORTMAN IS THE SUBJECT OF A SECURITY MATTER C INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON ORIGIN. WFO REQUESTED TO FURNISH COMPLETE INFO CONCERNING THE NORTMANS. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED THAT



END PAGE TWO

CONFIDENTIAL

b1

ed

28 CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED] THIS INDIVIDUAL .
APPARENTLY IDENTICAL WITH ERNEST W. ADLER MENTIONED IN NY LETTER TO
BUREAU MARCH THIRTEENTH. ERNEST W. ADLER IS REPORTEDLY WORKING FOR
CEDRIC BELFRAGE IN GERMANY. [REDACTED]

Referred

[REDACTED] THIS INDIVIDUAL NO DOUBT IDENTICAL WITH
BROTHER OF DONALD NIVEN WHEELER, SUBJECT INSTANT CASE. GEORGE SHAW
WHEELER SUBJECT OF SEVENTY SEVEN CASE AND HATCH ACT INVESTIGATION AS
WELL AS INTERNAL SECURITY R CASE. BUREAU FILE NO. ONE NAUGHT ONE DASH
TWO FOUR ONE SIX. [REDACTED]

Referred

[REDACTED]

AND BUREAU MAY DESIRE TO

Referred

Q 29 Q

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACT ON THIS INFO. RE NY LETTER TO BUREAU OF APRIL SECOND CONCERNING
PLANS FOR GREGORYS CONTACTING OF HELEN TENNEY WHEN LATTER VISITS NY THIS
COMING WEEKEND. GREGORY WILL TELEPHONE OFFICE AT FOUR FIFTEEN PM
APRIL FIFTH FOR FINAL INSTRUCTIONS. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE IMM-
EDIATELY WHAT INSTRUCTIONS ARE TO BE GIVEN GREGORY *JR 1 u*

CONROY

WFO ACK AND DISC PLS

WA ACK AND HOLD PLS
NY R 22 WA

WFO NY R 2 WFO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
C. J. ...

CONFIDENTIAL

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

F. B. I. RADIOGRAM

FBI DETROIT

4-6-46

1-45 PM EST

CB

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD

URGENT

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER WITH ALIASES ET AL. ESPIONAGE R.
 CEDRIC HENNING BELFRAGE ALIAS BENJAMIN. BELFRAGE DEPARTED
 DETROIT, MICHIGAN FOR HARMON, NEW YORK VIA NEW YORK CENTRAL B.R.
 8:20 A.M., [APRIL 6, 1946] ON TRAIN NUMBER 50 EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS
 SEAT 3 PULLMAN CAR W. HAS THROUGH TICKET TO HARMON NEW YORK.
 TO HARMON 8-58 P.M. AT TIME OF DEPARTURE BELFRAGE WEARING BLuish
 GRAY SUIT, CARRYING TRENCH COAT, BLACK PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, SUIT
 CASE DARK BLUE IN COLOR TRIMMED IN IVORY. IS NOT WEARING HAT.
 REPORT COVERING ACTIVITIES OF BELFRAGE WHILE IN DETROIT WILL FOLLOW.

GUERIN

NYC OK FBI NYC PAR
 1-46 P OK FBI WA NAT
 OF FBI WA MCW

RECEIVED SLIP(S) NO. 1019153
 DATE 10/19/53

ST. 1/5/46

RECEIVED:

4-6-46

2-14 PM EST

NH

CC: WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

3042 PWS/AB 2/2/88

Classified by

Declassify on: OADR

5/20/83

RECORDED

165-56482-794

APR 9 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

APR 15 1946

24
CONFIDENTIAL

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

F.B.I. TELETYPE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 10/19/83 Class

FBI DETROIT [4-5-46 12-01 PM EWT DWP] bl

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD

URGENT

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ETAL. ESPIONAGE R. CEDRIC HENNING BELFRAGE ALIAS BENJAMIN. ON THIS DATE BELFRAGE AND REVEREND WILLIAMS CONTACTED OFFICE OF FORBES COMPANY 815 BATES ST. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING. WILL ADVISE. bl

GUERIN

HANDLED BY
ST P DESK

12-02 AM OK FBI WASH DC HMH
OK FBI WA PGT
OK FBI NYC BT

RECEIVED: [12-49 AM EST 4-6-46 IMR] bl

CC - WASH FIELD

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

165-56402-795
16 APR 9 1946

3042 PWT/NS 2/3/88
Classified by 12549/Bury
Declassify on: OADR
5/20/83 EX-26

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED] bl

APR 15 1946 bl

bl

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

F.B.I. TELETYPE CONFIDENTIAL

W
K

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OR Class
DATE 10/19/83 bt

[REDACTED] (u) b1

FBI DETROIT 4-5-46 12-08 AM EST JDF
DIRECTOR AND SAC NYC URGENT

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL. ESPIONAGE R. CEDRIC HENNING BELFRAGE ALIAS BENJAMIN BELFRAGE REMAINED IN COMPANY WITH REVEREND WILLIAMS VISITING OFFICE OF PEOPLES INSTITUTE OF APPLIED RELIGIONS CONTACTING F. W. ARTHUR.

[REDACTED] INVESTIGATION

CONTINUING - WILL ADVISE. (u) u
GUERIN

WASHINGTON FIELD ADVISED
12-20 AM OK FBI WASH DC GAG
RECEIVED 4-5-46 1-18 A.M. EST MK
CORRECTED 4-5-46 9-15 A.M. EST MK

cc Mr. Harvey

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RECORDED & INDEXED

165-56402
F B I
37 APR 9 1946

2/3/84 3042 PWT/MS
Classified by SP5 RJA/Buy
Declassify on: OADR
5/20/83

CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED] (u) b1

21

AGENCIES
LINES

TELETYPE

~~SECRET~~ APR 5 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Harvey
Jones

- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 4 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM WASHINGTON FIELD

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

3042 pu
Classified by
Declassify on OADR
5/20/88

N Silvermaster

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE R, REFER FIVE IS.

[REDACTED]

bl

ON APRIL FOUR, CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ADVISED TERRY SOROCO CONTACTED HALPERIN INDICATING SHE LUNCHEDED WITH WOODROW BORAH WHO THOUGHT HALPERIN WONDERFUL. TERRY REMARKED DAVE HAD STATED HE HAD INVESTIGATED THE INVESTIGATIONS GOING ON AND SAID THEY DID NOT KNOW WHAT THEY WERE DOING. THERE WAS NOTHING TO IT AT ALL HALPERIN COMMENTED I IMAGINE. SIGNIFICANCE THIS CONVERSATION NOT APPARENT. COULD REFER TO RECENT INQUIRIES CONCERNING HALPERIN FROM PRESS SECTION OF STATE DEPARTMENT. ON EVENING APRIL THREE, CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED IRVING KAPLAN CONTACTED ONE DICK, LATER TALKING TO HIS FATHER. KAPLAN ADVISED HE AND DAD JUST ARRIVED FROM NEW YORK. ON EVENING APRIL FOUR, SAME INFORMANT ADVISED ONE ROSE

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

RECORDED
INDEXED
65-56402-79

BAYLES AND HUSBAND MACK
APR 15 1946

~~SECRET~~

C 22 C

~~SECRET~~

PAGE TWO

APPARENTLY ROSE IS KRAMERS SISTER. ROSE CONTACTED ED AND MARLENE
SALTER WHO INVITED BAYLES TO DINNER APRIL FIVE AND APPARENTLY
BAYLES WILL SPEND NIGHT WITH SALTERS. SALTER, WHO HAS ACCENT, GREETED
MACK BAYLES QUOTE WELCOME TO THIS COUNTRY UNQUOTE, AND INDICATED HE IS
WORKING AT SOVIET GOVERNMENT PURCHASING COMMISSION, SIXTEENTH AND PARK
ROAD. AT TEN FORTYFIVE THIS MORNING, REDMONT LEFT WASHINGTON
VIA EASTERN AIRLINES ENROUTE MIAMI. EXPECTS LEAVE MIAMI FOUR PM
TOMORROW VIA PAN AMERICAN FLIGHT TWO NAUGHT ONE ENROUTE RIO DE
JANERIRO, WHERE PLANS REMAIN WEEK BEFORE CONTINUING BUENOS AIRES.
CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED HELEN TENNEY CONTACTED MOTHER, NYC,
INDICATING SHE WOULD DEPART WASHINGTON FOUR TEN PM THIS DATE, REQUESTING
SHE BE MET BIG ENTRANCE THIRTYFIRST STREET, EIGHT THIRTY PM
TONIGHT. SHE WILL REMAIN NEW YORK UNTIL MONDAY NIGHT

[Handwritten initials]

HOTTEL

END

WA
WFO R 4 WA
NYC WFO R2 NY

~~SECRET~~



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington Field Office, 1435-37 K St., N.W.
Washington 25, D. C.
April 5, 1946

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 100-17495

JMG:MCP

Director, FBI

DAVID RALPH WAHL
RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

It is recommended that a Security Index card be prepared relative to the individual named below:

Name: DAVID RALPH WAHL
Aliases: Dave Wall

Residence Address: 3 Lexington Street
Kensington, Maryland

Business Address: American Jewish Conference
1706 - G - Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native Born | <input type="checkbox"/> Alien | <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communist | <input type="checkbox"/> German | <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fascist (Italian) | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Date of Birth July 4, 1909
Place of Birth Cleveland, Ohio
Entered U. S. _____ at _____
Naturalized (date) _____
Naturalized (place and Court) _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/2/83 BY 3042 PWT/AB

SE 9

Very truly yours,

GUY HOTTEL
SAC

65-56402-798

APR 8 1946

*no sided AS
let to SAC
Washington
HA 7-2-46*

FIVE

19

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

65-56402 - 798

July 2, 1946

Special Agent in Charge

Washington, D. C.

RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that a security index card has been prepared at the Bureau, captioned as follows:

WAHL, DAVID RALPH
With alias: Dave Wall

NATIVE BORN

COMMUNIST

3 Lexington Street
Kensington, Maryland (Res.)

American Jewish Conference
1706 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. (Bus.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/83 BY SP5RJA/ewg
2/2/84
3042 PWS/AB
DECLASSIFIED BY SP5RJA/ewg
ON 5/20/83

The above caption should be checked immediately for accuracy against the information contained in your files, and the Bureau should be informed of any discrepancies. You will prepare without delay a 5" x 8" white card captioned as above and reflecting your investigative case file number for filing in your Confidential Security Index Card File. In the event the above caption is not correct, the card you prepare should be correctly captioned, and the Bureau should be informed of the correct caption.

The caption of the card prepared and filed in your Office must be kept current at all times and the Bureau immediately advised of any changes made therein in that connection.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Handwritten initials]

★ JUL 2 1946 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HR:alod

8 JUL 11 1946

The Attorney General

March 27, 1946

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION (NKVD)
IN AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

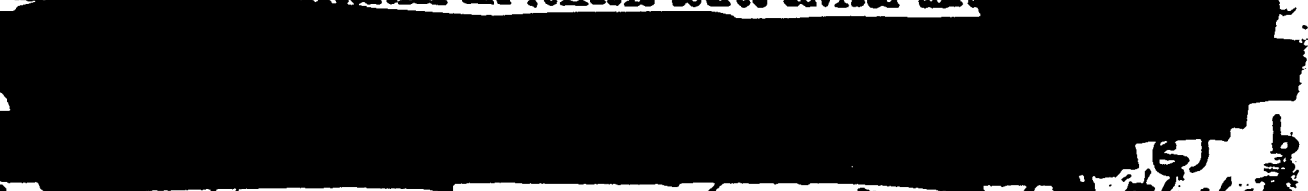
You will recall that considerable information has previously been furnished you in connection with investigation of the above case, one of the important subjects in which is Charles Tramer, who has been closely connected with Senator Claude Pepper of Florida. I thought you would be interested in the following information:

You will recall that on March 20, 1946, as reflected in the Congressional Record for that date, Senator Claude Pepper delivered a speech before the Senate in which he strongly criticized the United States foreign policy toward the Soviet Government and proposed the destruction of all United States facilities capable of producing only destructive forms of atomic energy. In addition it will be recalled that in this speech Senator Pepper proposed that the United States Security Council be afforded free right of examination and inspection of all United States facilities of research in the atomic energy field at all times.

It has now been ascertained from a highly confidential source that apparently



In addition as bearing on this matter, it should be noted that another highly confidential and reliable source advised that



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

3442 PWS/CS
Classified by 205 RPP/bur
Declassify on: OADR 5/20/83

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2/3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

WKH:sop

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 3:15 PM
DATE 3/28/46

70 APR 5 1946

INDEXED

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

MAR 29 1946

SECRET

Classification
DATE 9-29-71

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17

SAC, New York

Miss Berenson, upon interview by the Bureau in August, 1943, denied membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, American Peace Mobilization also known as American People's Mobilization, although she admitted receiving literature from the Washington Committee for Democratic Action but was unable to state definitely how her name was placed on the mailing list. At the time of the interview she was residing at Ill Pine Ridge, Ann Arbor, Michigan. (100-44397-5, 7)

According to the report of Special Agent T. W. Dawsey dated May 26, 1941, at Washington, D. C., entitled "Capitol City Forum; Internal Security - C," Anna Berenson, 1630 R Street, Northwest, telephone Michigan 3186, was listed in the indices of the Capitol City Forum as being connected with the National Socialist Workers Mass Meeting and the District of Columbia Cooperative League. (100-26255-1, p. 10)

The report of Special Agent Hugh B. McCullough dated October 24, 1945, at Washington, D. C., in the case entitled "Elizabeth Sasuly, with aliases; Internal Security - C," Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that while Elizabeth Sasuly was in San Francisco, California, she contacted Anna Berenson in Washington, D. C., concerning the renting of Sasuly's apartment. Anna stated that she had sublet Elizabeth's apartment to someone else since she had found a more suitable permanent apartment for herself. (100-33340-15) (u) b2 b7D

According to an article appearing in the "Daily Worker" for November 9, 1945, Anna Berenson was listed as one of the delegates to attend the International Women's Conference in Paris, which was scheduled to leave New York on November 15, 1945. This conference was sponsored by the Comite D'Initiative Internationale and was held to promote world peace, combat Fascism and improve the conditions of women and children of the world. (100-3-78-A) (u)

With reference to the above conference, the "New Leader," which is the official organ of the Social Democratic Federation, New York City, carried an article describing the conference and stating: "Communist women must be not only the drive, but also the leading force," as carried out with the persons on the American delegation, as such Communists as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Ethel Young, a member of the Communist Party and an official of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Anna Berenson, a member of the Communist Party and an official of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, and such fellow travellers as Susan B. Anthony, II, Mrs. Night Snow, Rose Schneiderman, et al. The name of Anna Berenson appeared on the active indices or mailing list of the United American Spanish Aid Committee in 1942. (100-7061-125) 3 8-2 33 VII

Anna Berenson was listed as one of the women in the District of Columbia who was a contributor to "Social Work Today" in 1941 and 1942. (61-7382-1298) Sect. 6

The above is for the assistance of the New York and Washington Field Divisions in future investigation in this case.

cc - Washington

14

14

SAC, New York

~~SECRET~~

~~Secret~~

April 5, 1946

John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, with aliases, et al
(Wreala Irene Wassermann)
Espionage - R

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classification
DATE 9-24-77 [Signature]

Classified by SESR/A/Am 3042 PWS/AS 2/2/88
Declassify on: OADR 5/10/83

Handwritten initials and numbers: 19, 2/2/88

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ALL AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Harbo
- Hendon
- Pennington
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Gandy

RECORDED & INDEXED
~~SECRET~~

65-56412-801
FBI
APR 10 1946

Classified by 6003
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

56 APR 26 1946 WKH:mn

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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For your information: _____

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65-56402-801 p 2

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13
SECRET

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218

SAC, New York City

April 5, 1946

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

¹
**NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS; ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R.**

AF19
1-1-46

You will recall that William Henry Taylor, subject in instant case, has been in London, England as a representative of the United States Treasury Department.

ml

Information has been received by the Bureau through

[REDACTED]

b1

The above is being furnished for the information of the New York and Washington Field Offices.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S)
DATE 10/19/83

218
15
118

CC: Washington Field Office.

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OTHERWISE

Classified by SP5/BJW
Declassify on: OADR

5/20/82 3042 PWS/MS
2/2/88

RECORDED

40

FLJ/dm

65-56402-802

F B I
APR 10 1946

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

SECRET

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

~~SECRET~~

4-19-46

SECRET / April 5, 1946

SAC, New York

John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, with aliases, et al
(Joseph Wilson Zerkow)
Espionage - R
Refer Five IS
Classified by SP5/12/007
Declassify on: OADR: 5/20/83

AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF DATE 9-29-77

ADVISE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES BY SLIP(S) OF DATE 10/19/83

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] 56402-803 b1

Classified by SP5/12/007
Exempt from GDS Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite
Jed/12/83

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Carson | |
| Mr. Egan | |
| Mr. Gurnea | |
| Mr. Hendon | |
| Mr. Pennington | |
| Mr. Quinn | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |

WKH:ma

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-56402-803 p2

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Time of Call: 9:50 a.m., CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: April 3, 1946

TO : MR. D.M. LADD
FROM : Mr. J. C. Street
SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGOR SILVERMASTER, was, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E.A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Special Agent Maurice A. Taylor of the Washington Field Office telephonically advised Special Agent Floyd Jones that Rose Xtragg, wife of Joseph Xtragg, had departed Washington at 9:15 a.m., today via PCA for Detroit, Michigan, en route London, Ontario, Canada, where she expects to arrive at 4:30 p.m. today. The purpose of her trip according to information received through technical sources was to visit a sick sister. She plans to return to Washington on or about April 8, 1946.

ACTION: It is suggested that

For your approval

Attachment

FDJ:la

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE



61

3042 PWD/AD 2/0/88
Classified by 495 GJA/BWG/RUD
Declassify on: OADR

32 APR 4 1946

6/20/83

73

105-56402-804

CONFIDENTIAL

EX-18

Handwritten initials and marks.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC - 150

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message

MR. GLENN H. BETHEL
c/o COMMISSIONER
RCMP
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

APRIL 3, 1946

SECRET

65-56402-807

EX-118

[REDACTED]

(S)

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Declassify on: OADR

3042 PUL 5/20/83
2/3/88

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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SECRET

etc al

#26
mme 0840
chmm
1220-1385

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Harbo
- Quinn
- Nease
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Tele. Rm.
- Holloman
- Gandy

SENT VIA *Radio*

9 15 P. M.

Per *[Signature]*



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York #7, New York

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | Mr. Tolson |
| Mr. Clegg | Mr. Glavin |
| Mr. Glavin | Mr. Ladd |
| Mr. Ladd | Mr. Nichols |
| Mr. Nichols | Mr. Rosen |
| Mr. Rosen | Mr. Tracy |
| Mr. Tracy | Mr. Carson |
| Mr. Carson | Mr. Egan |
| Mr. Egan | Mr. Gurnea |
| Mr. Gurnea | Mr. Harbo |
| Mr. Harbo | Mr. Hendon |
| Mr. Hendon | Mr. Pennington |
| Mr. Pennington | Mr. Quinn Tamm |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | Mr. Nease |
| Mr. Nease | Miss Gandy |

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
CLASSIFIED
DATE 10/19/83 BY [signature]

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

March 27, 1946

Director, FBI

Re: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, ET AL;
ESPIONAGE - R

3045 PWS/AB 2/2/88
DECLASSIFIED BY SP5 RJA/BJY
ON 5/20/83

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter to the Washington Field Office dated January 9, 1946, and to New York letter to the Bureau, dated January 22, 1946, concerning CHARLES MALAMUTH, who had previously furnished some information to a Civil Service Investigator concerning NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER.

Further reference is made to the letter from the Albany Field Division to the Bureau, dated February 5, 1946, setting out information concerning [redacted]

It will be noted that when MALAMUTH was interviewed by a Civil Service investigator, in 1942, he gave no information which would indicate that he knew, or had reason to believe that SILVERMASTER was engaged in espionage activities, [redacted]

It is not believed that MALAMUTH should be reinterviewed, unless there is a definite possibility that he could furnish specific information pertinent to the instant case, and this does not appear likely, in view of the considerations mentioned above. Also, it is apparent that a reinterview of MALAMUTH could well arouse his interest in SILVERMASTER, and it is not believed that this would be advisable, at least, at the present time, in view of the extremely discreet nature of the current investigation, [redacted]

In view of these considerations, this office will take no steps to have MALAMUTH reinterviewed, in the absence of contrary instructions from the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/83 BY [signature]

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
SAC
65-56402-21
APR 9 1946

END:MES
65-14603

52 APR 17 1946

~~Secret~~

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Date: March 28, 1946

To: Mr. Glenn H. Bethel
c/o The Commissioner
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 P...
ON 2/3/89

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HENR SERGIEVITCH SUZENKO
(THE CORBY CASE)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Classified by 455 P...
Declassify on: OADR
5/20/83

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, with aliases, et al ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

In connection with the above cases, on March 25, 1946, the informant Gregory in the Silvermaster case advised that on the basis of the recent publicity concerning the Corby case in Canada, she recalled that four or five weeks prior to the death on November 27, 1943, of Jacob M. Golos, an important Soviet agent who was then Gregory's Soviet superior, Fred Rose and his wife came to New York City and remained approximately ten days, spending most of their time with Golos. According to Gregory, the expense money for this trip was secured by Golos from his Soviet contacts, apparently in New York City, and was furnished to Rose before Rose's departure from Montreal. Most of the conversations between Rose and Golos were in private but Gregory does recall that Rose had a list of the names of seven or eight Canadian Government employees with whom he desired to have Gregory arrange contacts, presumably in Canada. The informant Gregory saw this list of names but recalls none of them except possibly the name of Eric Adams which may have been on the list. The informant does not recall that any of the Canadian Government employees on this list were employed by Canadian war agencies.

RECORDED 165-5640-806

In addition, during the early part of 1944, several young Canadians of both sexes in uniform contacted the informant in New York City and mentioned that Fred Rose had suggested that they look the informant up according to Gregory. They carried no messages and Gregory stated there was no indication that these visits were other than social, except that all of these young Canadians stated that Fred Rose would like to see them and that they would visit him in Canada. Later in 1944, the informant Gregory received a note

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Harbo
- Belmont
- Quinn
- Nease
- Gandy

WKH:LP

CLASSIFIED BY 4913 APX
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 1
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
4/29/77

APR 25 1946

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL 24
Classified by 6000
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite
5/27/77

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3823

Glenn H. Bethel

7
~~Secret~~

from Fred Rose, asking the informant to come to Canada to see him but Gregory replied that this would be very difficult because of the press of business. Gregory has not seen Fred Rose since his trip to New York City in the Fall of 1943 and has received no communications from him other than those mentioned above.

In addition to the above information, Gregory recalls that at the time Fred Rose and his wife were in New York City in the Fall of 1943, Rose's mistress was in New York at the same time and was in the Canadian Women's Army Corps. The name of Rose's mistress was on the list of Canadian Government employees described above and consequently was supplied to Jacob Golos. Gregory's recollection that Rose's mistress, upon her return to Canada, was to take a position in the International Labor Office in Montreal. This information raises the possibility that Rose's mistress at that time may possibly be identical with Frieda Linton, Hermina Rabinovitz or some other employee of the International Labor Office in Montreal, who may have figured in this or other investigations.

The above information furnished by the informant Gregory is believed of particular significance since it further demonstrates the possible organizational connections between the Soviet espionage parallels involved in the Corby case in Canada and the Soviet espionage parallels involved in the Silvermaster case in the United States. You will, of course, also recall that such organizational connections were previously suggested by the information developed concerning Hasen Sise and his contacts in New York with Jacob M. Golos and the informant Gregory. Arrangements are presently being made to reinterview the informant Gregory in detail regarding any further knowledge she may have of the subjects involved in or connected with the Corby case.

[REDACTED]

DU 670

~~SECRET~~

~~Secret~~



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington Field Office, 1435-37 K St., N.W.
Washington 25, D. C.
April 5, 1946

REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 100-17493
JMG:MCP

Director, FBI

JOSEPH B. GREGG
RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

It is recommended that a Security Index card be prepared relative to the individual named below:

Name: JOSEPH B. GREGG
Aliases: Joseph Greenstein

Residence Address: 6829 Piney Branch Road, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Business Address: U. S. Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Native Born Alien Naturalized
 Communist German Miscellaneous
 Fascist (Italian) Japanese

Date of Birth May 2, 1909
Place of Birth Columbus, Ohio
Entered U. S. _____ at _____
Naturalized (date) _____
Naturalized (place and Court) _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/20/83 BY SP5 RJA/BW
2/2/88 3042 PWR/AB

Very truly yours,

GUY HOTTEL
SAC

920 51 el
Hs

let to sac
Washington
MAR 7 1946

as per

165-56402-8
FBI
2 APR 8 1946

4

200

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED

65-36402-807

July 2, 1946

Special Agent in Charge
Washington, D. C.

RE: SECURITY MATTER

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)
DATE 10/19/83 *Class kmj*

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that a security index card has been prepared at the Bureau, captioned as follows:

GRIGG, JOSEPH B.
With aliases: Joseph Greenstein

6829 Finney Branch Road, N.W.
Washington, D. C. (Res.)

U. S. Department of State
Washington, D. C. (Bus.)

NATIVE BORN **COMMUNIST**

3042 PWS/MB 2/2/89
DECLASSIFIED BY SP5 R19/BAW
ON 5/20/83

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/83 BY SP5 R19/BAW

The above caption should be checked immediately for accuracy against the information contained in your files, and the Bureau should be informed of any discrepancies. You will prepare without delay a 5" x 8" white card captioned as above and reflecting your investigative case file number for filing in your Confidential Security Index Card File. In the event the above caption is not correct, the card you prepare should be correctly captioned, and the Bureau should be informed of the correct caption.

The caption of the card prepared and filed in your Office must be kept current at all times and the Bureau immediately advised of any changes made therein in that connection.

MAILED 3
★ JUL 2 1946 P.M.
HR:alod
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

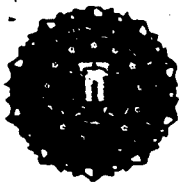
Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Handwritten initials]

58 JUL 11 1946



3

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
 Washington Field Office, 1435-37 K St., N.W.
 Washington 25, D. C.
 April 5, 1946



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
 FILE NO. 100-17493
 JMG:MCP

Director, FBI

*noticed
4-17-46
lml*

DUNCAN CHAPLIN LEE
 RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

It is recommended that a Security Index card be prepared relative to the individual named below:

Name: DUNCAN CHAPLIN LEE
 Aliases: "Dunc" Lee

Residence Address: 1522 - 31st Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Business Address: Chinese Purchasing Commission
2132 Bancroft Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Native Born Alien Naturalized

Communist German Miscellaneous

Fascist (Italian) Japanese

Date of Birth 12/19/13
 Place of Birth Anking, China
 Entered U. S. _____ at _____
 Naturalized (date) _____
 Naturalized (place and Court) _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5/30/83 BY SP5 RJA/AM
2/2/88 3042 PWS/AB

Very truly yours,

Guy Holt
 GUY HOTTEL
 SAC

165-56402-808
 F B I
 2 APR 8 1946

RECORDED

FTW

2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 2, 1946

62-36402

808

Special Agent in Charge
Washington, D. C.

RE: SECURITY MATTER

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
DATE 10/19/83 *bm*

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that a security index card has been prepared at the Bureau, captioned as follows:

LEE, DUNCAN CHAPLIN
With aliases: "Dunc" Lee

NATIVE BORN

COMMUNIST

1522 31st Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. (Res.)

3042 PWS/AB 2/2/88
DECLASSIFIED BY SPSR/Bay
ON 5/20/83

Chinese Purchasing Commission
2132 Bancroft Place, N.W.
Washington, D. C. (Bus.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/83 BY SPSR/Bay

The above caption should be checked immediately for accuracy against the information contained in your files, and the Bureau should be informed of any discrepancies. You will prepare without delay a 5" x 8" white card captioned as above and reflecting your investigative case file number for filing in your Confidential Security Index Card File. In the event the above caption is not correct, the card you prepare should be correctly captioned, and the Bureau should be informed of the correct caption.

The caption of the card prepared and filed in your Office must be kept current at all times and the Bureau immediately advised of any changes made therein in that connection.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 15

JUL 2 1946 P.M.

57 JUL 12 1946

HR:alod

Office Memo, m. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: April 8, 1946

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, et al;
ESPIONAGE - R

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Set out below for your information is data which are considered of considerable significance in connection with the above case.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ACTION:

The above is furnished for your information in view of its significance. In addition, this information is being made available to the New York and Washington Field Offices for their information and assistance in connection with further investigation of the above case.

WKH:edm

most significant

50 APR 15 1946

RECORDED
EX - 67

165-5140-809
R B I
30 APR 12 1946

Refered

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/17/83 BY 9501/STW

3042 PPH/SLB
[Handwritten signatures and initials]