increase of sugar consumption, a sugar bill has been introduced in the Senate and in the House today to provide a continuation of the Sugar Act for 3 years and to enact several amendments.

During the past year the Secretary of Agriculture has found himself obliged to make several much-needed amendments. The increased purchases have brought about a situation which compels increased production of sugar. The purpose of this amendment is to increase the labor and materials by a slight advance of the labor costs in the beet area are now 6.4 percent greater than they were during the parity period. The last wage determination made under the Sugar Act increased wages in 1940 for the beet area 6.4 percent above what they were in 1937. Defense Industry and priorities now operating to make the labor costs even greater. The full increase from 6.4 percent by the amendment goes only to producers of less than 360 tons.

In this connection it is worth while pointing out that the consumption of sugar has increased so rapidly since the beginning of the emergency that the processing tax, which is paid by the processors and the growers, will produce $560,000,000 instead of $680,000,000 in previous years. This revenue is more than sufficient to bear all of the costs of administration of the Sugar Act and to meet the conditional payments. Section 6 extends the definition of liquid sugar in order to meet the complaints of the sugar industry that under the present definition as much as 40,000 tons of sugar is brought into the United States annually in the form of sirup without being charged against the quotas of other countries and without paying the tax which is paid by all other growers and processors.

Section 7 continues the tax for the same period.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. Rev. L. B. Keegan, of St. James Catholic Church, La Crosse, Wis., offered the following prayer:

We invoke the blessing of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost upon this august group of lawmakers entrusted with the great responsibility of directing our Nation at this perilous time. In this hour of international and national turmoil and chaos we implore God to direct these men, our Representatives, and grant to them the wisdom to realize that only through a full and loyal fulfillment of God as made known to man through the Ten Commandments can order and law and peace be restored. Give them the wisdom to understand
that the fundamental basic cause for the war is a rejection of God in business, political government, education, and only through a return to Him can a restoration of peace take place.

May Christ, the Prince of Peace, guide you in all your deliberation; fill you with great courage to fight free from a just and lasting peace based upon charity and justice.

In conclusion let us repeat that most beautiful of all prayers:

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On October 13, 1941:

H. R. 5827. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Thatcher and their two minor children, Marjorie Thatcher and Bobby Thatcher.

On October 14, 1941:

H. R. 5302. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to protect the lives and health and morals of women and minor workers in the District of Columbia, and to establish a Minimum Wage Board, and define its powers and duties, and to provide for the fixing of minimum wages for such workers, and for other purposes," approved September 19, 1916.

H. R. 5511. An act to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of citizens residing abroad.

On October 23, 1941:

H. R. 5265. An act to prescribe the time basic compensation or for overtime work performed by laborers in the Railway Mail Service;

H. R. 5266. An act to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to issue notes, bonds, and debentures in the sum of $1,500,000,000 in excess of existing authority.

On October 30, 1941:

H. R. 5967. An act making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

On October 30, 1941:

H. J. Res. 235. Joint resolution to amend section 134 of the Internal Revenue Code by extending the time for applications, and changing the procedures for certification of national-defense facilities and contracts for amortization purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the differences in amendments made by the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (S. 1840) entitled "An act to supplement the Federal Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations during the national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, for the immediate construction of roads urgently needed for the national defense, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. Barkley and Mr. Beverston 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 following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of State.
3. Department of the Treasury.
4. Department of War.
5. Federal Reserve System.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

From Mr. Hoffinan, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an editorial. The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. Hoffinan, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an editorial. The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

TAXES

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today at the conclusion of the legislative business and any other special orders, I be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

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

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I have just been through the morning papers that the Ways and Means Committee of the House, after a brief session yesterday, decided to postpone hearings on proposals to raise additional revenues for Government expenditures until next year.

Mr. Speaker, the Ways and Means Committee has a big place in our Government. It is composed of 25 of the leading Members of this body. It is charged with the responsibility of submitting legislation to provide ways and means of meeting the expenses of our Government. To postpone, at this time, the consideration of meeting these obligations, is to my mind, sidestepping that responsibility.

Our national deficit has reached the unprecedented sum of $55,000,000,000, and is increasing by the millions every week. This makes a charge, if evenly distributed, of about $450 for every man, woman, and child in this country, putting it another way, about $2,000 for each family.

Mr. Speaker, we all realize that a great part of this deficit is for national defense. We all want a defense program and, I think, willing so far as we are able, to pay for it. We must build these defenses just as speedily and efficiently as it can possibly be done. The people of this country are for a defense program, even at huge costs.

But, Mr. Speaker, they are entitled to know what provision, what ways and means, are being made by this Congress to provide funds to carry on the obligations of this Government, and to prevent it from going into bankruptcy. It is a vital matter to everybody. I feel the Ways and Means Committee ought to be giving careful study and serious consideration to the whole problem. No one wants to pay more taxes. Goodness knows they are high right now. But if more and higher taxes are necessary, and are about to be levied, let us find out about it. In any event the question is too important to be neglected, especially when the Members have plenty of time right now for holding hearings.

One thing more, Mr. Speaker, I want to offer a suggestion that I made on this floor a year ago. I think the Ways and Means Committee should collaborate with the Appropriations Committee, which is the one that provides for the spending of the money, with a view of providing reductions in every item of expenditure possible, that is not required for the prosecution of our defense program. There is a lot of talk about cutting nondefense expenditures, but we are not getting the job done.

FLOODS IN ARKANSAS

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, Arkansas is now going through one of the tests that is put to annually in the absence of adequate flood control. The
Arkansas River, rising in Colorado and running about 1,500 miles down to the southern tip of Oklahoma, into the Mississippi, is now on one of its rampages. The waters of Colorado, Kansas, and Oklahoma are pouring down into my State, causing thousands of dollars of loss in property, as well as loss of life. In addition to the property damage we are deprived of the soil that is now being asked to produce food for defense. Thousands of acres of land in this District are being devastated. Thousands of dollars are lost in livestock.

Mr. Speaker, in Report No. 308, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, the United States Army engineers, as a result of long study and examination, outlined a comprehensive plan for flood control in the Arkansas River Basin, among others, which plan provided for the construction of at least 13 reservoir dams on the Arkansas River and its tributaries, which together with a similar plan for the White River was said to be one of the best plans presented for the control of floods on the lower Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers. Acting under that plan and a congressional authorization therefor, a number of reservoir dams for flood control have been constructed, or are now under construction, mostly on the tributaries of the Arkansas River. Also under congressional authorization the hydroelectric power potentiality of a number of this dams has been investigated, and where economically feasible power has been authorized or plans for future installation have been provided.

After about 2 years of survey work by the Army engineers, a series of three reservoirs on the Grand River were recommended as a unit, each having direct bearing on the other, and considering the three as a unit the engineers found the construction of the three dams economically feasible, such dams being the Markham, Perry, and Fort Gibson, the purpose of the reservoirs being dual, that is, for flood control and hydroelectric power development. After the survey work had been completed the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. P. B. A., donated about $8,000,000 and loaned $12,000,000 to the Grand River Dam Authority for the construction of a reservoir for hydroelectric development, and the construction of the Pensacola Dam was undertaken and has recently been finished.

I understand that the Army engineers recommended a maximum pool elevation at 755 feet, with power elevation at 735 feet, which would allow flood-control storage of 20 feet containing 960,000 acre-feet. I further understand that the G. R. A. found that it should have higher elevation for power and was granted a license by the Federal Power Commission to construct the dam with an elevation of 755 feet, with power elevation of 735 feet; that the Army engineers said that the reservoir should be about 110 feet above 755 feet for flood-control purposes, containing 523,000 acre-feet; and that under this authority they are not required to maintain the reservoir above an elevation of 755 feet, and that 100 feet 5 feet will provide storage for only about 240,000 acre-feet for flood control. Also, that the Authority is not compelled to impound the water above the elevation of 755 feet until the United States has incurred the necessary floodage rights above that elevation.

With the construction of the Pensacola Dam by the G. R. A., it results that the dual-purpose plan recommended by the Army engineers has not been carried into effect, and that the flood-control feature of this dam has been largely sacrificed to the development of hydroelectric power by the G. R. A.; and if the Markham Ferry and Fort Gibson Dams are included in the G. R. A. plan for hydroelectric power development, there will be a still further sacrifice of the flood-control features of these dams, which will greatly lessen flood control on the Arkansas River and the Mississippi River.

I believe it is generally understood that the Grand River empties into the Arkansas River about one-fourth of the entire floodwaters below the point of intersection of the Arkansas, and that the control of flood waters from the Grand River is of more importance in the general flood-control program than the control of flood waters in the State of Arkansas, and that these three dams, interlinked together, constitute probably the most important flood-control unit in the Arkansas River system.

The Pensacola Dam, in effect, was lifted out of the flood-control program of the Arkansas River Valley and taken from the jurisdiction of the United States Army Engineers in the construction of the G. R. A. and it was not built in accordance with the report plan of the Army engineers in a number of structural details, and its flood-control capacity greatly reduced.

Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of making these reservoir dams for the dual purpose of hydroelectric development and flood control, but I do not want to see flood control, which so vitally affects the destinies of my State, sacrificed for power development, when such power development can be provided for on streams where the flood-control feature is not so vitally important, and I think that all due care should be taken by the builders of such reservoir dams to see that the essential benefits of hydroelectric power and flood control are properly preserved.

I do not believe that in the instance of the Pensacola Dam, which was erected by the G. R. A., that the flood-control features were sufficiently considered, and that they were largely sacrificed in the interest of power. I believe that the United States Army engineers protested against the serious reduction in the flood-control features of this dam, but that their protests were disregarded.

I understand that several months ago a serious flood came down the Grand River by reason of the reservoir not being in readiness to take care of the additional flood waters, and that but for the fact that the Arkansas River was comparatively low at that time, a serious major flood would probably have occurred on the lower reaches of Arkansas. I am also informed that the flood that is at this moment raging down the Arkansas River could have been considerably reduced if the Pensacola Dam had been properly constructed to take care of the floodwaters, and I wish to insist at this time that when the Markham Ferry and Fort Gibson Dams are constructed that the flood-control features therein will be sufficiently preserved, and that the history of the Pensacola Dam will not be repeated.

Mr. Speaker, I know we are spending huge sums of money on all-out aid to flood areas and that we have adopted a policy of materially reduced appropriations for all nondefense items wherever possible; but it does seem to me that it would be a mistake to materially reduce appropriations for the reasonable continuation of the flood-control program which is so essential to the preservation of the property and the lives of our citizens, and for the preservation of the soil in which to grow those foods that are a vital part of our defense program. It is well said that food will win the war and that the peace.

Mr. Speaker, I am including in these remarks a resolution passed by the Southwest Valleys Association at its October 17 meeting, in Little Rock, Ark., which outlines the views of that organization on this subject:

Whereas the present national emergency would appear to indicate the necessity for the development of hydroelectric power wherever feasible, and this association is in sympathy with such necessity. Now therefore, be it
Resolved, That this convention assembled, while realizing the necessity for the development of hydroelectric power, insists, in the interest of the citizens of these great valleys, that the construction of projects for the development of hydroelectric power shall be provided in such a manner as will not jeopardize the potential control of floodwaters of these streams.

Also the following resolution was adopted at that meeting:

Whereas the survey, reports, and recommendations of the United States Army engineers for the development of projects on the Grand River in Oklahoma provide for a series of dams, viz., one each at Pensacola, Markham’s Ferry, and Fort Gibson, and state that these three units operated together results in an economically feasible plan; and
Whereas these reports provide for construction of dams, including the construction of a reservoir for hydroelectric development, and
Whereas without consideration of the three-unit proposal, the Grand River Dam Authority, through a grant and loan from the Public Works Administration, is proceeding to impound the hydroelectric dam at Pensacola in such manner as to provide for a maximum of 240,000 acre-feet as a flood pool of the United States Army engineers’ recommendation provided for a pool of 960,000 acre-feet; and
WHEREAS flood conditions since the construction of this dam have proven conclusively the necessity for the construction of the dam as recommended by the United States Army engineers; and

WHEREAS, according to information received, the State Grand Tower Authority is proposing to construct the Markham's Ferry and Fort Gibson projects at a top height 20 feet lower than authorized by the United States Army engineers; and

WHEREAS the floods in the Grand River not only damage the immediate area of these projects but throughout the lower valley of the Arkansas: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Federal Government acquire title to the Pensacola Dam and provide, insofar as possible, additional flood control measures; and be it further

Resolved, That the construction of the Markham's Ferry and Fort Gibson projects be bided and under the control of the United States Army engineers according to their plans, as apparently only in this manner will the citizens who devoted their life to banking and ravages of floodwaters originating in and emanating from the Grand River Valley.

The Speaker. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Leave to Address the House

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 30 minutes.

The Speaker. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Late Lee D. Robinson

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

The Speaker. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURGIN. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to notify the House of the death of the Honorable Lee D. Robinson, a former Member of this House, who served in the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Congresses. The Eighth District of North Carolina, formerly the seventh, has been most fortunate in its representation in Congress, including the present Representative, since I have been a Member of this body. When I first came here the district was represented by the Honorable R. M. Page. He was a leader of whose views on public matters were always held in the highest esteem. Mr. Robinson succeeded him, serving two terms, when he voluntarily retired. He was not a candidate for renomination and reelection. He was a faithful and diligent Member of this body and enjoyed the respect, confidence, and the friendship of the entire membership of the House. In his passing the State of North Carolina has sustained a loss of one of its most useful citizens, as well as an outstanding businessman. No man in North Carolina is held in higher esteem than was the Honorable Lee D. Robinson. I take this opportunity of making this statement and to express my deepest and most sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the members of his family.

Amending the Baker Act

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

The Speaker. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately I was not in this Chamber yesterday at the time the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Rankin) asked permission to address the House.

In reading his extension of remarks in the Record this morning, I note he stated:

"We are not going to amend the Baker Act just to gratify the caprice of any selfish interest.

In asking my colleagues to amend the Baker Act, I am doing exactly what every other Member of this House would do under similar circumstances—faithfully and loyally heeding the voice of my constituents who, on Tuesday, voted, 112,579 to 66,120, a plurality of 46,737, against the bonds.

All the people of San Francisco want fair treatment—nothing more, nothing less—and I know full well you will hear their case with open minds.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Expenditures in Government

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

The Speaker. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, if you refer to the Treasury statement of November 8, that is for 1 month and 5 days of this fiscal year, you will find we have gone in the red $4,831,000,000 and more. That means that at the end of the year, if we average the same for that time, we will be over $20,000,000,000 in the red. I would not be surprised if it will run nearer to twenty billions before the year is over.

As was stated before, the Ways and Means Committee must get the people of this country to pay and pay and pay, or we are going to have a wreck, a wreck, a wreck. I will say that when the President of the United States says we will spend and spend and spend, you can see where we are going, going, going. I think it is time for the Congress to get busy and keep this country from being ruined.

I ask the Ways and Means Committee to go to the people and demand pay and pay. [Here the gavel fell.]

Extension of Remarks

Mr. WASSIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place in the Appendix of the Record a telegram I recently received.

The Speaker. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record by including an editorial from the Bergen Evening Star.

The Speaker. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include two resolutions from the Alabama Farm Bureau.

The Speaker. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and to include therein a brief editorial entitled "Formula for War," written by Mark Twain, appearing in The Mysterious Stranger.

The Speaker. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and to include two letters with reference to the Rural Electrification Administration.

The Speaker. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Leave of Absence

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that leave of absence be granted to my colleague, Mr. Ellis, for a few days, for business in California, and that he be permitted to proceed with his business.

The Speaker. Without objection the request is granted.

There was no objection.

Extension of Remarks

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague, Mr. Ellis, may have leave to extend his own remarks in the Record.

The Speaker. Is there objection?

There was no objection.
Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record on three subjects and to include certain excerpts.

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

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include therein a newspaper article.

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

Mr. PADDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a newspaper article.

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

WAR DEPARTMENT BUYS BLOOD

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, those Members of Congress who are still of the opinion that the administration is not contemplating, or preparing for, actual participation in the European mess might be interested in the fact that from October 29 to 25—6 days—contracts were awarded by the United States Army procurement for $1,026,250 worth of human blood—human plasma—for transfusion purposes. These purchases of human blood were listed in bulletin 260 of the United States Department of Labor, Division of Public Contracts, just issued. The laboratories receiving these contracts and the amounts of their contracts are as follows:

- Eli Lilly Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 162,500
- Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill. 337,000
- Lederle Laboratories, New York City. 175,000
- Becton Laboratories, Kimberton, Pa. 168,750
- Cutter Laboratories, Chicago, Ill. 162,500

Although I do not have the figures, I assume that this is only a small portion of the human plasma—that has been purchased. As I stated in the beginning, these purchases were merely for a 6-day period.

During the same period, according to this same bulletin, there were purchased $197,919 worth of band instruments, which, I assume, will be used to stir up the hysteria necessary to sell war to this Nation, whose people are overwhelmingly opposed to war.

Mr. Speaker, I have placed these facts concerning the purchase of human blood before the House today to remind those who have supported the program to send millions of American sons into the European conflict what a horrible thing it is going to be.

I also take this occasion to remind the people of Massachusetts, Mr. Roosevelt, stated in Boston prior to the election last November:

And while I am talking to you fathers and mothers, I give you one more assurance— I have said this before, but I shall say it again and again and again—your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars.

[Here the gavel fell.]
Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, in view of the gentleman's statement that he was only making a courteous request for ad-journment over when I propounded my question, I apologize to the gentleman for the abruptness of my response, and I had forgotten that I read in the paper that the majority party could not go ahead until the President gave the "go" sign.

Mr. MCCORMACK. The apology of the gentleman, so far as the first part of his observation is concerned, is accepted.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hoffmann] would follow the neutrality bill of the House with a distinguished currency committee here—what are the men in the Federal Government and the House doing for the present time was born. Laurel Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack]?

Mr. DOUGTÓN. Mr. Speaker, I wish the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Doughton] would inform the House—and the Joyal services he has performed. We are entitled to the thanks of the country for being so forward, and the whole House, members of the Ways and Means Committee, and the whole House, including the President, demand that the gentleman's statement that he was forgotten that his observation is concerned, is accepted.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, the President announced something ago that we were going to carry the four freedoms to the farthest corners of the earth. I recall a few days ago that he carried the freedom of the United States through the secretary of state, Mr. Hull, to the Finns.

You will recall that only a few days ago Mr. Hull told the Finns that they were going to lose the friendship of the United States unless they quit gold their war to rescue their country from the Russians—our comrades—who overran Finland not long ago and took from that nation a large portion of its territory. Mr. Hull and the President demand that the Finns give up their freedom to defend themselves, to fight in defense of their homes; of their republican form of government, and submit to the tender mercy of the man who has starved and murdered his own subjects by the thousand.

The hypocrisy of the President could be no more clearly portrayed than by his proposed treatment of the Finns—the only nation which made any effort to repay to us the money we loaned to them during and after the first World War. The President spoke once upon a time about a "stab in the back." Just what is the United States now, through its State Department, trying to do to the patriotic Finns?

The Secretary of State is trying, by threatening them, to create a fear in those brave, stout hearts; to destroy their freedom; to destroy their representative form of government, compel them to submit to "Bloody" Joe. Here is another illustration of how the doctrine of freedom of this, that, and the other is being carried to the people in our own country.

I read from an editorial, the whole of which I will print with these remarks:

Col. Early E. R. Duncan, commanding officer of Billy Field, at Chicago, has issued an order forbidding any member of his command to visit the Denver headquarters of the America First Committee or to attend any meetings sponsored by the committee. Violation of the order would be punished by court-martial or other military discipline.

Commander is the President Roosevelt, and I certainly don't believe that he is in accord with what this group stands for Colonel Duncan said in explanation of his order.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the President thinks we are so dumb as to swallow that kind of stuff. I wonder if that colonel believes in constitutional government. I know of the sort of stuff that the America First Committee—and I am not a member of that committee. It is a patriotic organization whose members think of and act in the interest of freedom.

I have spoken at meetings that they have sponsored at various times. Is there any reason why in America citizens should not be privileged to assemble before the Congress and make known their wishes?
The America First Committee, as I understand it, has avoided going in or near military camps. It has declined to accept—although there is no reason why they should not accept—contributions from men in the United States military service. They have been extremely careful to avoid creating racial or religious feeling or opposition to military authority. Yet here is a man under the direct order of the President of the United States, a man who is charged with upholding and defending the Constitution of the United States, ordering that the soldiers under his command cannot go near those meetings nor listen to what the speakers at those meetings have to say.

Mr. Hook. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Hoffman. For a question.

Mr. Hook. I was rather surprised to hear the gentleman make the statement that the America First Committee wasauthorized to accept contributions from men in service, nor does it knowingly accept them; that is my information; though there is no reason why they should not have that right and exercise it.

Mr. Hook. I misunderstood the gentleman.

Mr. Casey of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. Casey of Massachusetts. I severely condemn any officer for making a statement such as the gentleman has quoted this officer as making. However, I believe it is erroneous to assume that it was under direct order of the President, and that the President commen­ tated it. I think the President, when he is on the defense, asks for contributions from men in service, nor does it knowingly accept them; that is my information; though there is no reason why they should not have that right and exercise it.

Mr. Hook. I misunderstood the gentleman.

Mr. Casey of Massachusetts. That is my understanding, that the employees and the employers of Air in­ stitution which fosters free speech and free thought, in communistic Russia where the Government creed is the denial of the existence of a Deity.

Mr. Robison of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Hoffman. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. Robison of Kentucky. Of course we know that the President is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. Who has a greater right than the President himself to bring that officer to task? Has the President taken any steps to correct him?

Mr. Hoffman. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes, so that I may yield further.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. Robison of Kentucky. I commend the gentleman on his condemnation of the action of that colonel or of any other officer of the United States Army or Navy who undertakes to close the mouths and to put a hand upon the conscience of the boys under their command.

Mr. Hoffman. There would be more force to what the gentleman from Massachusetts said if it were not the sad fact that the President himself does not regard the Constitution and he does not regard the laws of the land. We know that the right to own property, the right of free speech, the right to work, and other such rights have been taken away in Michigan since 1937. We know now that, in spite of the provisions of subsection (d) of section 3

Mr. Hoffman. Very well. Then I hope the gentleman, who is always welcome at the White House, a place I have never had the privilege of viewing except from a distance, will communicate his views to the President. I am satisfied that it is just possible that with all those hero worshipers around him the President does not know that this kind of thing is happening. Certainly, I want to condemn him unjustly. I can find enough to condemn in the things he does without condemning something that I do not know about. So the gentleman can serve his country by going down and telling the eighteenth secretary down the line, who will pass the word along up to the throne, about this denial of constitutional rights, the denial of the right of assembly, the denial of the right to petition, the denial of the right of free speech. Now we are going to carry these rights to all the people outside the United States.

By the way, we are celebrating today the anniversary of the birth of that great institution which fosters free speech and freedom of thought, and all that, Joe Stalin's outfit. I think they are all down at the White House today. What hypocrisy; it deceives no one. The gentleman can ascertain about that.

Mr. Casey of Massachusetts. That is my understanding. Does the gentleman expect that the President of the United States, with all the responsibility now incumbent upon him, is going to correct statements made by thousands of persons throughout the country? Does the gentleman want him to go into that detail?

Mr. Hoffman. I can realize the force of the gentleman's statement. Of course, the President cannot control everything that is said by his subordinates. But here is the trouble. The President by his conduct sets an example, as when he condoned his wife's Communist friends, and when he has Ike's and others of his policy makers running around here trying to gag everybody.

Mr. Casey of Massachusetts. That has nothing to do with what we are discussing. The President's example has been one of freedom of thought and expression throughout the country.

Mr. Hoffman. Yes; his National Labor Relations Board, his pets and stooges have time and again suppressed the right of free speech, as, for example, when the Board held that Henry Ford could not tell his workers that they need not pay tribute to any man in order to secure or hold a job with the Ford Motor Co.; or, as example, when that same Board held a man guilty on the west coast guilty of a violation of the National Labor Relations Act because he disclosed to his employees that a union organizer was a registered Communist, a member of Communist Party.

Free speech? What are you talking about? Freedom of action? How long has it been since the President's National Defense Board held the employers of the shipyards at Kearny, told the employees and the employers of Air Associates, Inc., at Bendix, N. J., that they would have to buy a license, and pay dues to certain unions if they wanted to earn the money to buy bread and clothes for their families? What rotten nonsense to talk about freedom, freedom of thought and speech, and now wait a minute.

I want to talk a little myself. This is what I am getting at. Of course, the gentleman is right about it, the President cannot run around and correct his statements as he can set an example. He should not be allowed, cannot use the word I was going to use. Mr. Casey of Massachusetts. Why not?

Mr. Hoffman. He should not cuss out, you know, try to gag all of us, just because we speak the truth about him and his doings, and he should not have Ike's trying to do that thing, and all these other spokesmen of his who call us all traitors when and because we expose his deception.

The gentleman surely has not forgotten the President's campaign against his business, so-called. If the President will set an example of charity and of tolerance, and if he will quit his abuse and name­ callings, some of the rest of us who followed his example might stop. That is the point I am getting at. Let the President clean his own house; quit issuing half-truths; let him quit seeing submarines and bombers and secret maps which never existed and which are but a figment of his own imagination. Let him quit telling us such fairy tales as the one that there is freedom of worship, religious freedom, in communist Russia, where the Government creed is the denial of the existence of a Deity.

Mr. Robison of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Hoffman. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. Robison of Kentucky. Of course we know that the President is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. Who has a greater right than the President himself to bring that officer to task? Has the President taken any steps to correct him?
of the Lend-Lease Act, which states that the President has issued orders to convoy ships.

When the President himself violates his constitutional oath of office, when he denies obedience to and refuses to go along with a law which he himself forced through Congress—the Lend-Lease Act—then what is the average citizen to think, and what is a poor colonel in the Army to think? If the President is stealing chickens, certainly the colonel can get a few eggs.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. The gentleman knows, of course, that when any man becomes an officer of the Army or the Navy he places his right hand and takes a solemn oath to defend and support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And so does the President.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. That being so, one of two things can be true about this colonel: He must either never have read the Constitution of the United States or he is deliberately violating the oath he took when he became an officer of the United States Army.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, well, the truth of the matter is, I will say to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, the colonel is just following the lawless example of the President of the United States.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. I want to say to the gentleman that I am not challenging that statement.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. It may be that this is a New Deal method of advancing the four freedoms.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Of course, that is one way, and another way he is advancing the four freedoms is to tell the Finns to quit fighting the Russians. Let the Russians go in and overrun their country, and let them hang those who do not agree with Stalin’s philosophy, but the Finns must not defend themselves nor attempt to retake the country the Russians took from them.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. We are getting a wrong conception of these four freedoms. The President never said anything about them in his Four Freedoms for the United States. That is for China, for Russia, for Europe, Asia, and Africa. They have never talked about fighting for the four freedoms in this country.

Mr. HOFFMAN. He not only has not talked about it, but his conduct here shows he does not propose to have any of it in America, except he is going to reserve freedom of speech for himself and especially for his own right to, and for his spokesmen, and to acquire and keep for himself freedom to make war, notwithstanding the restrictions imposed by the Constitution of the United States.

He is depriving the worker of one of the four freedoms he mentioned, that is, the freedom from want by compelling him to buy a license to work. He is putting the citizens of the workingman on the same plane that some States and municipalities place dogs. You must have a license in order to keep one. The President is the first man in our history to compel the workingman to purchase a license in order to earn a livelihood.

He has given a monopoly of that license-selling business to John Lewis and Bill Green and he is going to seek the independent workers all the way down the line, just as the Mediation Board did in this Currier case.

Now, it is true that the colonel here is only following the example of his great Commander in Chief and that is an example that leads everyone to a disregard of law and causes many to have no sense of duty, of a constitutional form of government such as we have had heretofore.

The editorial from which I quoted reads as follows:

"This FURNACE OF HATE BURNS A COLONEL."

Col. Early E. Duncan, commanding officer of Lowry Field at Denver, has issued an order forbidding any member of his command to yield headquarters of the America First Committee or to attend any meetings sponsored by the committee. Violation of the order would be punished by court martial or other military discipline.

"My Commander in Chief is President Roosevelt, and I certainly don’t believe that he is in accord with what this group stands for." Colonel Duncan said in explanation of his order.

Some of his friends should take Colonel Duncan aside and tell him gently what is the matter with him. He seems to be suffering from a rapid psychosis. The proposition he lays down would be unimpeachable in Nazi Germany. It could not be approved by the Congress of the United Nations, which was established in London by the World Powers to keep the peace.

"I have a personal oath is Hitler’s invention. Pres. Roosevelt has made it clear that he is the first man in our history to incorporate that segment of the Army into the United States military machine."

The membership of the armed forces of the United States are, as Colonel Duncan says, under the orders of Mr. Roosevelt in his capacity as Commander in Chief. But when Colonel Duncan took his oath upon being commissioned he swore to support and to defend the Constitution of the United States, not to render blind obedience to whoever might occupy the office of the President. That personal oath is Hitler’s invention. President Roosevelt is not to be hurried over Colonel Duncan and his men is confined to military matters. If Colonel Duncan’s reasoning is accepted, the Army becomes a branch of the political party in power, which is another way of saying that the United States receives a totalitarian government in which all political opposition to the head of the Government becomes treason.

The American citizen may lose some of their civilian privileges when they are subjected to military discipline, but they do not lose their citizenship. They retain their franchise. They have the right to vote and with it the right to inform themselves on public affairs, not the boundaries by the accident of their military status to support Mr. Roosevelt politically. He cannot use his powers as Commander in Chief to advance himself in his other personality as a political leader.

The America First Committee has studied America and France from an identification of membership in the armed forces. It has not knowingly accepted contributions from soldiers, nor has it distributed literature to them. This is a voluntary act on the part of the committee, wisely adopted, to avoid charges by the those who is seeking to tamper with the morale of the Army or Navy. This self-imposed restriction on the committee on its own activities has no relation to the rights of the members of the armed forces to inform themselves politically.

What Colonel Duncan is attempting to do is to incorporate that segment of the Army under his control into Mr. Roosevelt’s political machine. It is to be hoped that he acted without authority from above. In any case, his action should be promptly repudiated by the administration. A failure to do so would give silent consent to a step toward dictatorship which cannot be tolerated for a moment in a free country.

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

Mr. HOFFMAN. My time has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THOMASON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to point out to the House and the gentleman from Michigan that the National Staff has already ordered an investigation of the colonel’s order.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. CANFIELD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, there was a headline in the dispatch newspapers last night which read: “Stalin appeals for new A. E. F.” There was another which announced: “Jilinov named Secretary to United Nations.” And the Lend-Lease Diplomat will succeed Oumansky.” This morning these same papers featured this streamer: “Reds to get lend-lease billion.”

These headlines brought to my mind a picture—one I have painted for the House on two previous occasions. It is the picture of a broken-hearted American mother in my district, Mrs. Sophie Putkowski, of Passaic, N. J., who has endured the agonies of fear, suspense, and worry during the past 26 months because the Soviet government—the government of this same Josef Stalin—who now cries for this country to send over munitions and money to him to save his country from Hitler, actual Staff has already ordered an investigation of the colonel’s order.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. CANFIELD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, there was a headline in the dispatch newspapers last night which read: “Stalin appeals for new A. E. F.” There was another which announced: “Jilinov named Secretary to United Nations.” And the Lend-Lease Diplomat will succeed Oumansky.” This morning these same papers featured this streamer: “Reds to get lend-lease billion.”

These headlines brought to my mind a picture—one I have painted for the House on two previous occasions. It is the picture of a broken-hearted American mother in my district, Mrs. Sophie Putkowski, of Passaic, N. J., who has endured the agonies of fear, suspense, and worry during the past 26 months because the Soviet government—the government of this same Josef Stalin—who now cries for this country to send over hundreds of thousands of American boys to fight, perhaps to die, on Russian soil, because the Stalin government would not permit the return to this country of her son, Dr. Wlaild Putkowski, a native-born American citizen, who had answered a call of mercy to administer to the sick and wounded in a hospital in what was then Russian-controlled Poland. After Stalin and Hitler had joined hands to wipe free Poland off the map of Europe.
For more than 2 years, since September 1939, my late chief, Congressman George N. Seger, and I labored to have the Stalin government to permit Dr. Putkowski to return to the United States—the land of his birth. While we worked, with little to the contrary was to be expected from the Russians, we also prayed, the government of Josef Stalin stilled, defied, and ignored the State Department of the United States, and refused to permit even one American citizen to leave Russian soil. This is the same Stalin who now asks that American citizens be sent abroad to fight for Russia.

Finally, after I had brought this case to the attention of the House last June, the now to be replaced Soviet Ambassador, Constantine Omansky, moving heaven and earth to secure the friendship and support of the United States, informed me that the Foreign Commissariat in Moscow would grant Dr. Putkowski an exit visa. This assurance was given me 6 weeks after Dr. Putkowski had been captured by the Nazi forces and given me 6 weeks after Dr. Putkowski was no longer under Soviet jurisdiction.

Dr. Putkowski is today, as far as we know, in the hands of the Nazis. I pray that he is alive. His wife and daughter, the latter also an American citizen, are for 2 years this Josef Oumansky, did not promise help until 6 weeks after it was too late for his government to help.

So while an American mother in Pasadena, N. J., prays that her son, after years as a virtual prisoner of the Soviets, still lives and will some day rejoin her in the United States, Josef Stalin appeals to a new A. E. F. and the "reds" get their lend-lease bill.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak for one-half minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, apropos of some of the criticism directed against certain officials connected with Government here today I am reminded of the old Arabic proverb which went like this:

The dogs bark and the caravan passes.

It may or it may not be pertinent.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the Committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were therefore signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 2665. An act to provide for appointment of Representatives in Congress among the several States in proportion to the present concentration of national-defense business in the hands of large contractors and to require the several States to allocate not to exceed 3 per cent of the available supply of scarce raw materials for the national-defense program.

H. R. 4690. An act to authorize the Federal Security Administrator to accept gifts for Saint Elizabeths Hospital and to provide for the administration of such gifts and such landing rights and priorities for the security of United States naval vessels, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House adjourn. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, at 12 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m., the House adjourned to meet on Monday, November 10, 1941, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Wednesday, November 12, 1941, to continue hearings on proposed amendments to Securities Act, 1933, and Stock Exchange Act, 1934.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

A subcommittee of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, Hon. Charles Kramer, of California, chairman, will hold hearings Monday, November 10, 1941, at 10:30 a.m., in room 1015, House Office Building, on H. R. 5690, to report bill to the House for the clarification of dual-citizenship status of certain persons.

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

Hearings on trade-marks, H. R. 102, scheduled to begin Tuesday, November 4, 1941, before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Patents, Hon. Fritz G. Lanham, of Texas, chairman, have been postponed until Wednesday, November 12, 1941, at 10 a.m., in room 1128, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold hearings on Thursday, November 12, 1941, at 10 a.m., in room 1125, old House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1962. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of contracts awarded under the act of March 3, 1946, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1963. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated August 21, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on reexamination of Cape Cod Canal, Mass., with a view to modification of the project for Onset Bay, Mass., requested by resolutions of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted October 24, 1939, and the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, report of March 3, 1939 (H. Doc. No. 431); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

1964. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated July 16, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on reexamination of the Ohio River relative to power development at lock and dam No. 2 (Emmitsburg Dam), requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors; together with an illustration.
REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIX, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. STEAGALL: Committee on Banking and Currency H. R. 5990. A bill to further the national defense and security by checking speculative price rises, price dislocations, and inflationary tendencies, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1469). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MEYER of Maryland: Committee on Claims S. 1650. A bill for the relief of George Wells and Mamie H. Wells; without amendment (Rept. No. 1470). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas: Committee on Claims S. 1470. An act for the relief of Mary S. Gay; without amendment (Rept. No. 1494). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MEYER of Maryland: Committee on Claims S. 261. An act for the relief of George Wells and Mamie H. Wells; without amendment (Rept. No. 1469). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MEYER of Maryland: Committee on Claims H. R. 5230. A bill for the relief of George Wells and Mamie H. Wells; without amendment (Rept. No. 1469). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. VOORHIS: Committee on Claims H. R. 4831. A bill for the relief of Ethel Cohen; with amendment (Rept. No. 1496). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas: Committee on Claims H. R. 1222. A bill for the relief of Dale L. Barthol and others; with amendment (Rept. No. 1396). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WICKERSHAM: Committee on Claims H. R. 4957. A bill for the relief of H. D. Bateman, Henry G. Conner, Jr., executor of the last will and testament of F. L. Woodard, and J. M. Creech; without amendment (Rept. No. 1398). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims H. R. 2687. A bill for the relief of August Svolon; with amendment (Rept. No. 1394). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WICKERSHAM: Committee on Claims H. R. 4555. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to hear and determine and render judgment upon the claim of Bella Cogroge; with amendment (Rept. No. 1397). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTSINGER: Committee on Claims H. R. 4881. A bill for the relief of Katherine McCune; with amendment (Rept. No. 1399). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Texas: Committee on Claims H. R. 5040. A bill for the relief of William Robert Shoresleyt; with amendment (Rept. No. 1400). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RUSSELL: Committee on Claims H. R. 5046. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Saunders; without amendment (Rept. No. 1401). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTSINGER: Committee on Claims H. R. 620. A bill for the relief of Multnomah County, Ore.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1398). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTENGER: Committee on Claims H. R. 5478. A bill for the relief of Arlene Ruhman and John F. Ruhman; with amendment (Rept. No. 1402). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.
2018. By Mr. MANASCO: Petition of the Jasper (Ala.) Better Business Bureau, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2017. By Mr. MERRITT: Resolution of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Bronx County Council, the Bronx, N. Y., requesting that, for the purpose of conducting an investigation of the New York State Employment Service, Veteran Placement Division, New York City, a fund be granted said committee sufficient to meet the expenses of conducting investigations, examinations, and make practical and constructive recommendations.

2018. Also, resolution of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Bronx County Council, the Bronx, N. Y., requesting the appointment and service of veteran citizens of the State and city of New York, to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. TENEROWICZ: Petition of employees of the Soss Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich., asking that defense work be given to the small plants in their area, to the Committee on Military Affairs.


2022. Also, petition of the District of Columbia Committee of Control, the United States Institute of America, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House Resolution 151, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2023. Also, petition of the Washington Industrial Union Council, affiliated with the Conference of Organizers, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House Resolution 151, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2024. Also, petition of John A. Farms and others, Seattle, Wash., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Hohens' Natural Parks, to the Committee on the Postal and Post Roads.

S E N A T E

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1941

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

Seated in the Senate Chamber, with the Senators seated around the Senate desk, the Chaplain recited the prayer:

ETERNAL source of life and strength, whose boundless mercies are renewed to us each morning: We bless Thee for this life, the breath that is ours, the sacred opportunities of which Thy illuminating spirit doth interpret for each of us.

May Thou our way with glimpses of divine effulgence, radiant beauty, everlasting truth, and grant that there shall be no cloud of sorrow but is touched with glory, no dusty atmosphere of cares but is permeated by Thy light. Lay not upon us more than Thou wilt enable us to bear, and since the freeness of spirit is more hurtful than the heaviness of burdens, grant us the calm and peace of mind of those who have learned to watch and wait in patience, knowing that Thou dost all things well.

And, as we strive to garner our lives, we pray that Thou wilt bless Thy hand upon the watchman's brow; do Thou breathe Thy very breath upon the watchman's soul, lingering for holy hours where watchers pray. And, more than this, we ask that Thou wilt sometimes lift the veil that hides the vision of the world unseen, that even here and now we may know and love Thee as Thou art.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. Barkley, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calender day Friday, November 7, 1941, was dispensed with, and the Journal was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

The VICE PRESIDENT: The presentation of petitions and memorials is in order.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION—VOTE ON MODIFICATION OF NEUTRALITY ACT

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, it is my desire to have the Record show that I was unavoidably detained from the floor of the Senate last Friday evening when a vote was taken upon the modification of the Neutrality Act of 1939, and that I was in attendance in the Senate last Friday evening when a vote was taken upon the same measure.

It is claimed, however, that our State has not been in action against the Axis; that the Royal Air Force had achieved at least equality with the Luftwaffe, and that the British would come to the United States “within the hour” in event of war with Japan.

Churchill declared that the British Empire would reject an expected Hitler “peace offensive” by which the “guilty men who have let hell loose upon the world” hope to escape with “their fleeting triumph and ill-gotten plunder” from the net which is now closing upon them.

I wonder how many people in the United States realize what Mr. Churchill says—that a large part of the American Navy is in action?

I received this morning a newspaper clipping quoting a letter written to his mother by a young man who was on the Reuben James. He said that they had already gotten two submarines and that they expected to get more, showing definitively that our Navy is carrying on an undeclared war at the request of the President of the United States of America. That may be in accordance with our Constitution, but, if it is, then I do not understand the English language at all.

I have heretofore said something with reference to the issue of propaganda, but I want to call the attention of the Senate to a matter I think of the gravest importance. We have seen all kinds of strange Government bureaus brought into existence. Of one of them is known as the Office of the Coordinator of Information, which is presided over by Col. William J. Donovan. Just what kind of information Colonel Donovan has been coordinating nobody can tell.

We have seen in the last few weeks a rising tide of propaganda sweeping over this Nation. The Fight for Freedom Committee is running big “ads” showing how Nazi police beat up citizens in the streets of our cities and little American children will stand in admiration before the image of Adolf Hitler unless we go into the war. In fact, there has been brought into existence a committee after committee, touching off one propaganda bomb after another to paralyze that may be involved to our national defense by the arming of our merchant men and by sending them into belligerent ports. With this contention, too, I wholly disagree. I am certain that our voters know what is happening in the dynamic development of our international policy, and they will fully realize all the hazards incidental to our military assistance to Great Britain and the other nations at war with Hitler. I deny that the great majority of our people are willing to assume the risks and dangers incidental to the modification of the Neutrality Act and that they desire that House of Representatives will concur in the Senate amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The presentation of petitions and memorials is in order.

ACTIVITIES OF AMERICAN NAVY AND WAR PROPAGANDA

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, my attention has just been called to a United Press dispatch dated London, November 10, which, in part, reads:

Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared today that a large part of the American Navy was in action against the Axis; that the Royal Air Force had achieved at least equality with the Luftwaffe, and that the British would come to the United States “within the hour” in event of war with Japan.

Churchill declared that the British Empire would reject an expected Hitler “peace offensive” by which the “guilty men who have let hell loose upon the world” hope to escape with “their fleeting triumph and ill-gotten plunder” from the net which is now closing upon them.