

things in this letter which are worthy of publicizing by you in every expedient way. I have merely suggested some facts which may be further explored and developed. I shall be glad if you find it possible to give this letter, which I feel represents the views of millions of farmers, consideration. If you feel it more expedient to do so, kindly bring this letter to the consideration of some outstanding farm leader in Congress.

Respectfully,

ALBERT H. GRIFFITH.

P. S.—This is not a letter for mere politicians or armchair theorists. It is a problem for practical statesmen, men of wide experience, practical knowledge, common sense, and a broad-minded, nonpolitical outlook.

### Increase of Pay of Military Personnel

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JAMES DOMENGEAUX**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 31, 1942*

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. Mr. Speaker, we will be called upon very shortly to vote upon Senate bill 2025, which provides for a small increase in pay to our military personnel.

Since the dictator nations have started their ravages and pillages, most of us have been cognizant of the fact that our salvation lay in expanding our armed forces. Not much consideration has been given to the men who have enlisted or who have been drafted insofar as financial remuneration was concerned. We have in many cases drafted young men who substantially supported their parents and other dependents. We have drafted these young men and forced them to accept the paltry salary of \$21 per month; an amount which is barely enough to buy necessary toilet articles and incidentals. Our soldiers and sailors have been the forgotten men of this country. While we have expended millions and billions for materials, for contracts, and for lend-lease aid to other countries our armed forces have received pay for their services which is far below the standard and in cases where there were dependents, deprivation and suffering have resulted.

We must keep in mind that the success of this fight depends upon the strength of our armed forces, and their strength depends not only upon the materials we furnish them but, more important, upon their morale. If our boys do not receive sufficient pay to comfortably exist and to make substantial contributions for the support of their dependents, we certainly cannot expect the maximum efficiency from them.

New methods of war have proved to us that we must have a career Army and Navy. It proves that our armed forces must necessarily consist of highly specialized and mechanized units. We can no longer depend upon the old concept of sending rookies and recruits to carry the brunt of the battle. Our front-line defenders must be of a higher grade of soldier, and naturally a man of this type

is worth more money than the old-time soldier.

Rates of pay could never be increased in our military personnel high enough to compensate, in money, for what our boys do for their country. In no other line of endeavor would anyone take the risks that our soldiers and sailors do for the compensation received. It is, of course, understood that these boys are not there for mercenary purposes. They stand ready and willing to fight for their ideals and their country, even though no pay would be received. Under existing law Army enlisted men receive only \$21 for the first 4 months, after which their pay is raised to \$30. After a year the base pay of both Army and Navy enlisted men is increased by \$10. Under this bill all enlisted men would start at \$42.

The increases of pay outlined in this bill are very moderate as compared to the services rendered, and I feel that our armed men are definitely entitled to whatever increases our country can afford, and I respectfully ask the Members of this House to unanimously vote in favor of this measure when it comes before us.

James A. Farley

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. CHARLES F. McLAUGHLIN**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 31, 1942*

EDITORIAL FROM THE COLUMBUS  
(NEBR.) DAILY TELEGRAM

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Columbus (Nebr.) Daily Telegram of March 14, 1942:

[From the Columbus (Nebr.) Daily  
Telegram of March 14, 1942]

#### TRUTH AND OTHER THINGS

Often I hear the query: "What has become of Jim Farley?" I am in position to know that Jim Farley (God bless him) is still alive and on the American firing line. A friend has sent me extracts from an address delivered by Mr. Farley to an audience of patriotic workers, assembled a few days ago in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. From that address I quote one paragraph, as follows:

"The freedom all our people have enjoyed for 166 years is now at stake. Your freedom is inseparable from the freedom of all. This is your country, with all it stands for, to love and guard and defend. Yours is the privilege to share in the preservation of our priceless heritage. Yours is the duty to dedicate your untiring effort to the end that victory will again crown our national crusade, as it crowned the crusades of Washington and Lincoln. Our country—begotten in turmoil and preserved by conflict—looks to its citizens now that it may continue as the haven of liberty in a world that needs the inspiration that can spring only from a free people."

Doesn't that read just like dear Jim Farley was talking to us? Farley wants every American citizen—young or old—rich or poor—to feel and believe that this is as much

his own war as it is the war of any soldier or sailor in the country's service. And that's just the way each of us must feel if we really desire to do our part in the winning of the war.

### Mr. Dies and His Committee on Un-American Activities

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JAMES F. O'CONNOR**

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 31, 1942*

EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON  
POST

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, it has been a great disappointment to many of us who supported the resolution for the continuation of the Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, headed by our colleague, MARTIN DIES, to note by a recent press release, in the form of a letter written by Mr. DIES to Vice President WALLACE, that Mr. DIES continues to devote his time and efforts to attacks upon the Soviet Union. There might have been a time when this line of endeavor was consistent with our national welfare. Russia is now our friend and ally and is carrying the brunt of the battle against the Axis. Germany and Japan are our deadly enemies.

Their effective war effort is a major threat to our national existence. Both Germany and Japan have within this Nation numerous agents and sympathizers. These people are dangerous to America. It is this character of persons who should be investigated and whose activities should be brought to light.

The only possible justification for a continuance of the so-called Dies committee is the work that they might render in exposing the enemies within our gates who are the agents and friends of the nations with which we are at war.

It is disappointing, therefore, to note an attack being made upon the Board of Economic Warfare, headed by Vice President WALLACE. Whether intended or not, such an unjustified attack can only lend aid and comfort to our enemies, Germany and Japan.

Today the Washington Post, which is recognized as one of America's great conservative newspapers, contained an able editorial under the heading "Brash Mr. Dies." It is a splendid analysis of the issues raised by Mr. DIES in his open letter to Vice President WALLACE. I am herewith making the editorial a part of the RECORD.

It is as follows:

[From the Washington Post of March 31,  
1942]

BRASH MR. DIES

HENRY WALLACE's tongue lashing of MARTIN DIES was a thoroughly workmanlike job. The brash Congressman from Texas had it coming to him. His passion for the limelight is so great that he does not always scruple about the methods he employs to achieve it. There was a time when Mr. DIES and his

committee appeared to be doing a job that needed to be done in the way of exposing un-American elements in our midst. In the process, it is true, they smeared perfectly innocent individuals, while other individuals, not so innocent (George Sylvester Viereck, for instance) were handled with kid gloves. Still the public was inclined to forgive Mr. DIES' aberrations in order to permit the committee to carry on. But they will regret that indulgence, we feel, in the light of Mr. DIES' latest crusade against staff members of the Board of Economic Warfare.

Just why MARTIN DIES chooses this moment to assail these persons is not clear. The Congressman himself will no doubt protest that he was acting out of purely patriotic motives. It is permissible to suspect other motives, however. Surely he was not unmindful of the possibility that this latest exposure would get him into the headlines and, perhaps, help overcome the reluctance of the Appropriations Committee to approve funds for the continuance of the DIES committee. There is certainly an "ancient and fishlike" smell about the disclosures. DIES apparently did not consult even his own committee before giving out to the press his open letter to Vice President WALLACE.

Congressman DIES sought to pillory certain individuals because of their alleged association with Communist-dominated organizations. It is a shop-worn smear technique. In Mr. DIES' case it is likewise a boomerang. As a man who has appeared on the same platform with Fritz Kuhn, who has been the darling of the Christian Front, and whose words have frequently and enthusiastically been quoted by the Nazi press and radio, Congressman DIES ought to be a little chary, these days, of raising the charge of guilt through association. But Mr. DIES also stooped to smear. In the case of one individual, he cited a court verdict to condemn a man whom a higher court exonerated. Mr. DIES said nothing about the exoneration.

In impugning the patriotism of certain members of the Board of Economic Warfare, Mr. DIES was also impugning the efficiency of the Civil Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, both of whom look into the records of all prospective employees of the Government. Both give special attention to those appointed to high administrative posts. It is always possible that in this case or that a slip-up occurs. Vice President WALLACE recognizes this. And he assures us, and there is not the slightest reason to doubt his assurance, that he stands "ready at all times to have any and every fact regarding our employees thoroughly investigated." But that would not have suited Mr. DIES' immediate book.

Mr. WALLACE declares in his statement that the "doubts and anger which this and similar statements of Mr. DIES tend to arouse in the public mind might as well come from Goebbels himself as far as their practical effect is concerned." This is strong language. It cannot be said that it is undeserved.

## Propaganda Perils Worth-While Rivers and Harbors Bill, H. R. 5993

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. WILLIAM A. PITTENGER  
OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1942

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, prop-  
aganda perils the worth-while rivers and

harbors bill, known as H. R. 5993. The value of this measure to the American people is in proportion to the tremendous campaign of misinformation and misrepresentation now being carried on against this legislation. For several months the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives conducted hearings on river and harbor improvements along the Atlantic seaboard, the Gulf, on the Pacific seaboard, and on inland waterway improvements. Well-informed students of the transportation problem have long recognized the fact that the United States has neglected to develop its rivers and harbors for the benefit of the American people. In the hearings before the House committee, the engineers of the War Department of the United States Government appeared and gave testimony, and they have endorsed as being worth while the many projects included in H. R. 5993.

The powerful lobby in Washington, which has fought practically every one of these projects, is still busy. They have been trying for some time to hide behind the smoke screen that they were interested in the American taxpayers. World War developments are costing the taxpayers billions of dollars. This represents an expenditure of money that will never come back in the way of advantage or profit to the American people.

On the other hand, the rivers and harbors bill, which appropriates no money, but which authorizes certain projects to be considered by the Appropriations Committee of the House and by the appropriate committee of the Senate, is being held up through the influence of selfish and sectional interests. Recently I pointed out that Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Admiral Emory S. Land, of the Maritime Commission, have endorsed the St. Lawrence seaway project, which is included in the rivers and harbors bill. Other administration officials have likewise testified that this project was one of the essential items in the rivers and harbors bill.

Among the many selfish interests which oppose the omnibus rivers and harbors bill, H. R. 5993, and the St. Lawrence seaway project are the present transportation agencies in the United States. They want a monopoly on transportation, and they do not want the American people to obtain the benefits which this legislation would give them. Some of these days our people will wake up to the fact that the transportation system in this emergency has broken down. If the intercoastal canal improvements on the Atlantic seaboard were in operation at this time, petroleum products could come from Texas to the eastern seaboard, and the threatened gasoline shortage would be averted. The present transportation agencies cannot meet the situation. They cannot do the transportation job. The American people must suffer and will continue to suffer and be penalized until these powerful lobbies are prevented from trying to influence the public against the passage of the rivers and harbors bill.

I have a communication received by one of my colleagues from an alleged transportation association in which they

tell him that they are in favor of all-out efforts to win the war. They then proceeded to warn him against this unnecessary rivers and harbors bill, because it might be detrimental to war efforts.

Speaking of the St. Lawrence waterway project, this alleged association suggests that its value is debatable and dubious and that it is a costly proposition. It is amazing how these self-styled public-spirited organizations, which claim so much interest in the welfare of the public, find themselves so actively engaged in a program to influence Congress against worth-while rivers and harbors projects.

I urge the Members of Congress to study the hearing before the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House and to read the testimony of the witnesses who appeared at those hearings. No legislation now pending before Congress is more important. The passage of the omnibus rivers and harbors bill will mark the enactment of constructive legislation for which Members of Congress may be commended by the American people.

## The Production Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. VANCE PLAUCHÉ

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1942

LETTER FROM MRS. VILLA CLINE, OF LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Mr. PLAUCHÉ. Mr. Speaker, frequently we have heard it charged that the American people are being influenced by those who would like to destroy labor. That the avalanche of letters and telegrams calling upon Congress to meet the problem of production was not spontaneous. That the people were misinformed.

I have just received a letter from an intensely patriotic American lady, Mrs. Villa Cline, of Lake Charles, La., which in my opinion refutes these charges. Her analysis of the situation and the way the problem should be met is worthy of consideration. I believe that this letter clearly indicates that the American people are thinking, and are not merely following procedure suggested by some group with subversive motives.

I was so impressed with this letter that I concluded that the membership of this House was entitled to have an opportunity to read it, and I, therefore, include it in my remarks.

LAKE CHARLES, LA., March 28, 1942.

HON. VANCE PLAUCHÉ,  
Member of Congress,

House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The safety of our soldiers and sailors who are now scattered all over the face of the earth depends entirely upon industry producing the tanks, guns, planes, and bullets necessary to win the war. We must not tolerate selfish gains by any