

For the person who prefers to give collections of waste materials rather than sell them, a number of charitable organizations will welcome the contributions. If a citizen is anxious to assist the Government directly, he may sell his collection to a dealer and use the money to purchase Defense stamps and bonds. If he wishes to donate the money outright, he can mail it direct to the Secretary of the Treasury.

This is not a short-term drive or campaign, but must be a continuing program for the duration of the war. In our all-out effort for victory, we must use every ounce of manpower, every bit of experience, every facility that is available to get in the scrap with all the speed possible through existing well-established channels. Every person can make a real contribution to war production in his home, on his farm, or in his place of business, by cooperating with those who are engaged in salvage work.

On the basis of the best estimates available, there were collected and used in 1941 in excess of 52,000,000 tons of scrap, which represents a new all-time high. The latest available figures indicate that current monthly consumption of scrap is at 4,500,000, as against 3,500,000 tons for the same period a year ago, an increase of 28 percent. In spite of these record-breaking figures, there are today furnaces that are not operating because of a lack of scrap, and it is essential that more be obtained. We need the scrap now.

There is no widespread hoarding of this material. In the first place, most people do not realize that there are over 70 varieties of iron and steel scrap and that, generally speaking, shipments to mills have to be made in carload lots. You can readily see, therefore, that in the normal operations of an iron- and steel-scrap dealer it is essential that he accumulate enough of a given grade to permit him to make these carload shipments. He must at all times have a large pile to work on. This is added to all the time by receipts as well as diminished by shipments.

To make an economical shipment the dealer must ship in carload lots. Of course, there are less-than-carload lots, but it is an economic disadvantage to ship in less, which saves the difficulty of re-sorting at the furnaces. Steel mills and furnaces, generally speaking, have not the facilities to sort, segregate, and, in the case of light steel, to bale the light scrap.

There have been many instances of alleged hoarding reported to the War Production Board. All have been investigated. In almost all of the cases the facts were that there had not been the alleged hoarding, nor was there an undue inventory. In most of the cases in which an excessive inventory was revealed the situation was immediately corrected at the time or shortly after. The reasons for the large inventory were seasonal or local.

Aside from this method of correction, the Iron and Steel Branch of the War Production Board—which is not the same as our Bureau of Industrial Conservation—has the right and power to allocate the material in any dealer's yard to any specified user. This procedure of allocation has been used rather extensively to force the movement of excessive inventories. In addition to this method, the War Production Board has the right of requisitioning. The War Production Board proposes to use this requisitional power when necessary, and did, on Friday, March 13, 1942, requisition the entire material in a yard in Valparaiso, Ind.

Now, as to the question of automobile graveyards. They are not primarily scrap yards. They are largely maintained for the purpose of supplying spare parts for cars. The engines and heavy parts have been scrapped. The fenders, frames, and light parts must be stripped of their nonferrous parts and pressed into compact bundles before they can be economically transported to

the mills. We must remember that they will be needed to keep cars running, now that the manufacture of automobiles has been curtailed. They are a source of replacement parts for the poor man.

Until very recently, there has been a tendency of automobile-graveyard operators to hold back on the material in their yards. The Bureau, with the aid of the iron and steel industry and its dealers, has organized a program whereby every automobile operator will be offered a fair price for the iron and steel scrap in his yard, and if he refuses to accept a fair price, without adequate reason, the material, including his parts, will if advisable, be requisitioned. Early reports from some 400 of these automobile graveyards have indicated the sale of approximately 30,000 tons of iron and steel scrap. Although this is a beginning, the graveyard operators will be made to realize that they must sell their iron and steel scrap, removing spare parts first, if they so desire, and the purchasers must be made to realize that they must cut up the material promptly and move it to the mills.

The scrap iron and steel which will be moved into normal channels of trade through this effort will be subject to allocation among scrap-consuming companies. This will mean, that even though a dealer may acquire the cars in a particular graveyard as agent for one company, the scrap metal may be given to another company whose need is greater or whose part in war production is more important. All such allocations will be made by the Iron and Steel Section of the War Production Board.

A natural byproduct of this campaign will be to make available to consumers a supply of nonferrous metals such as aluminum, copper, brass, and zinc, which are present in small quantities in graveyard cars.

There has been a larger scrap movement in this country than ever before, but it is still inadequate. There have been cases of dealers and others who have unduly held back. They must be made an example of. But, finally, there should be a greater realization on the part of the public that a legitimate operator who is conscientiously cutting, sorting, segregating, and moving his scrap, must have a reasonable inventory to keep the flow of prepared metal moving as rapidly as is needed.

Now as to our exports of scrap during the period 1930 to 1941, a matter which is also much misunderstood. The bulk of our exports originated in the South Atlantic, the Gulf and the Pacific Coast areas, which are removed by high freight rates from the big consuming areas of the North and the Middle West. Much of the material we exported was inferior. Our mills were able to get the cream of the crop and they were not interested in this inferior material.

From 1930 to 1941 we exported a total of 21,000,000 gross tons of scrap, less than one-half of which went to Japan, about one-half to England, and some little to Poland, Italy, and Czechoslovakia. In that same period, we consumed 377,000,000 tons domestically, or 18 times our exports.

Now, taking the case of Japan in particular, from 1930 to 1940, when the embargo was imposed, Japan took between nine and ten million tons of scrap from the United States. That is equal, at our domestic rate of consumption today, to between 8 and 10 weeks' supply, and compared with a domestic consumption of 377,000,000 tons in the same period, we exported to Japan about one-fortieth of what we consumed domestically.

Japan has iron ore, coal, and limestone in abundance in Manchukuo. But as was the case with England, she found it more economical to buy our scrap than to make the investments in the facilities for making pig-iron. After all, a shell made from American scrap is no more deadly than a shell made from Manchukuoan iron ore. If we had de-

nied her scrap some years ago, she undoubtedly would have built up a big offsetting pig-iron industry. I believe that the fact that we kept Japan dependent on us for scrap is going to be found to operate very heavily against her ability to provide her metal requirements for this war, because she does not have the blast furnaces today to make the necessary pig-iron. We were at peace with Japan at that time. We were also selling her gasoline, oil, copper, cotton, and many other commodities.

Now folks to make it possible for every section of the country to take part in this continuing drive for materials a salvage for victory program has been organized on a Nation-wide scale by the Bureau of Industrial Conservation of the War Production Board. However, the battle will only be won if every citizen knows his part—knows what waste materials are needed—knows how to save them and how to dispose of them. This requires local organization and community effort. It calls for ingenuity and cooperation on the part of local volunteer committees. It is a long task, too. The salvage for victory program is not a campaign. It must be a continuing program, because we will need more and more materials as long as the war lasts.

America is a big country. Conditions vary from State to State and locality to locality. Details will have to be worked out by local committees to meet local conditions. It is important, however, that State and local salvage organizations conform to a general pattern as closely as possible. Cooperate with your local organization and turn a deaf ear to any other suggestion—fifth column or otherwise.

America is a rich mine of scrap metal, wastepaper, old rags, and old rubber. In dumps and backyards—in attics and cellars—in stores and on farms—millions of tons of materials are now lying idle and useless. We must now work this mine. We must make it produce now—and continue to produce. We must save and salvage and start these materials on their way to make weapons for our fighting men.

J. Adam Bede

SPEECH  
OF

HON. JOSEPH P. O'HARA

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 13, 1942

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I learned of the passing of J. Adam Bede as just announced by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PRITZINGER]. I join with my colleagues from Minnesota in the tribute they have paid to him.

Mr. Bede was first elected to serve in the Fifty-eighth Congress and was re-elected to the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses. He was born in Lorain County, Ohio, in 1856. After learning the printer's trade he taught school and was engaged in newspaper work. He supported Grover Cleveland in 1888 and 1892; was appointed United States Marshal for the District of Minnesota in 1894 and served through the great railroad strikes of that year. He returned to the Republican Party on the financial issue in 1896 and campaigned in several States that year. He was nominated

and elected as a Republican to the House of Representatives.

He had a national reputation as an orator and as a student of affairs of government. He had friends throughout the country and was ever interested in the development of the great Northwest. Shortly before his death he spent considerable time in Washington in the interest of the development of the St. Lawrence seaway.

Mr. Bede was of a most friendly and kindly disposition; I have never known him to say anything that was harsh or unkind about anyone.

His fame as an orator and statesman will live with the years. The great Northwest has lost one of its able advocates and thousands of us in Minnesota have lost a true friend.

### Farm Security Administration

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

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

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 16, 1942

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following resolution:

FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND  
COOPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA,  
McCONE COUNTY, MONT., DIVISION,  
Circle, Mont., March 28, 1942.

We, the members of the McCone County Farmers' Union, duly assembled in quarterly convention at Vida, Mont., this 28th day of March 1942, submit the following resolution:

"Whereas it has come to our attention that as an economy measure it has been proposed that the Farm Security Administration be abolished, or drastically curtailed.

"Therefore, as farmers who have benefited from this Government agency, we wish to vigorously protest against any sabotaging of this set-up which is concerning itself with that part of the farm population which needs help most.

"To we farmers in the North, the accusation that it pays the poll tax for poor tenant farmers in the South, and therefore should be abolished, seems rank heresy; for what is democracy if it is not based on the right of every man to vote, regardless of his poverty or wealth? Have we then a democracy, or a mere pretense of it? Instead of abolishing a Government agency because it makes a loan to pay a poll tax, which makes it possible for a man to vote, we demand that the poll tax which takes this privilege away be abolished.

"Farm Security loans are paid back in much larger proportion than were the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans made during a former administration to banks and large corporations. Cooperatives set up with the help of the Farm Security Administration are a direct benefit to the low-income group. It is the low-income farmer, and his wife and family, who will work hard and long hours through adversity, to furnish the food that will feed the world; and this food will come from the family-type farm. Therefore, it is necessary that they may obtain help, whenever help may be needed, from a friendly Government agency. We know that the Farm Security Administration has this

requirement. Therefore, we demand that it be left as it has been in the past. This must be, if our democracy is to survive.

"We would recommend that a huge saving could be made if all Agricultural Adjustment Administration payments above \$1,000 would be discontinued. This would discourage corporation farming, and would encourage the family-type farm. We urge that such legislation be enacted."

### Newspapers of the Country Examine the Dies Committee in the Light of Recent Activities and Find It Wanting

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JOHN M. COFFEE**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 16, 1942

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the Dies committee recently emitted a blast against the Board of Economic Warfare. A statement, purportedly issued by the committee, charged that 35 officials of the Board of Economic Warfare, over which the Vice President of the United States, Mr. Henry Wallace, presides as chairman, were guilty of subversive activities and were stooges, decoys of dupes of the Communist Party. The committee's statement named but 10 of these 35, thus, in effect, suspending a sword of Damocles by a tenuous thread over the heads of every official and important employee of the Board of Economic Warfare.

This blast at hard-working public officials was given out as though it had been the product of study and grave deliberation by all the members of the Dies committee, whereas, in fact, such members were not consulted nor did they, in official meeting, authorize such attack. The fact is that the committee charges, as is often usual, were given to the press on a weekend so that they would achieve greatest headlines for the chairman. They were issued when even the chairman himself, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] was on one of his frequent visits to his home district.

The Vice President, Hon. HENRY WALLACE, issued a blistering refutation of the charges and characterized the gentleman from Texas as a man who was unwittingly lending aid and comfort to the German Propaganda Ministry. It is worthy of note that although I propounded a question to the chairman of the Dies committee, prior to the action of the House of Representatives voting officially in favor of the continuation of this committee, inquiring why the committee had failed to investigate Father Coughlin and his anti-Semitic and pro-Fascist publication Social Justice, no action has to this date been taken by such committee with respect to Father Coughlin and his associates. It remained for the Department of Justice and the Post Office Department to take drastic action this week. The Fascist publications of the United States continue on their sorry course,

unimpeded and unmolested by the Dies committee. Every Fascist organization in the United States warmly approves the Dies committee and urges its continuation. This is an amazing situation. Personally, I contend that the committee has forfeited, by its most recent action in respect to the Board of Economic Warfare, any right to receive an appropriation of any funds whatsoever.

I am inserting herein below excerpts from editorials of leading publications of the United States, which present some interesting views on the subject matter:

[From PM, New York, N. Y., of April 10, 1942]

#### THE PRESS

[Based on James S. Twohey Associates reports on the contents of the American press for the week.]

#### DIES-WALLACE

The Texas Dick Tracy came out second best in the press after his skirmish with the Vice President regarding employees of the Economic Board. Omitting noncommittal and straddling editorials, comment was 2 to 1 for Wallace.

SOME SAMPLES OF PRESS CRITICISM OF THE DIES' ATTACK ON EMPLOYEES OF THE BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

[From the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Independent of April 1, 1942]

He [MARTIN DIES] seeks to create dissension which may disorganize what we hope is a smoothly running Government department at a time when we need more unity and cooperation than ever before. \* \* \*

He is just stirring up trouble, picking a mighty bad time for it.

We shall be greatly surprised if Mr. DIES' latest diatribe does not rate front-page headlines in Father Coughlin's Social Justice and many another publication which a sincere committee on un-American activities would be investigating instead of assisting.

[From the Atlanta Constitution of April 1, 1942]

#### THE VOICE OF DISCORD

The latest Dies diatribe, undoubtedly designed to work up a basis for asking an appropriation, appears to be nothing more nor less than a waste of time and money. \* \* \*

The target of the Dies blast, Maurice Parmelee, is an economist of long experience with particular knowledge of economic warfare stemming from service on a similar board during the first World War. \* \* \* DIES' latest climb into the public print shows the pattern of his earlier forays—public condemnation of sensational nature, trial without jury or defense, failure to consult other members of his committee, failure to observe even the common courtesies.

Yet at a time when the Nation should be working toward a common goal Dies is permitted to run his one-man circus willy-nilly to sow discord and suspicion worth a thousand troops to the Axis propagandists—as any who hear, the Axis broadcasts will attest.

[From the Christian Science Monitor of March 30, 1942]

The principal effect of the charges and counter-charges at this time is to divide the American war effort. Feuds within do not help the Nation's position against an enemy without. The appropriation of \$100,000 or more which the Dies' committee seeks \* \* \* is a high price to pay for diversions and distractions.

[From the New York Times of April 1, 1942]

The effect of his [DIES'] accusation was, as Mr. WALLACE rightly said, to raise "doubts

and anger" in the public mind in a period of great tension. \* \* \* In time of war the confidence of a people in their Government ought to be protected against reckless charges; and this charge was reckless, first, because (on the basis of Mr. Voorhis' uncontradicted statement) it was made without committee authorization; and second, because it failed to give B. E. W. an opportunity to take remedial action. Somebody ought to be able to convince Mr. DIES that we are all in the same small craft on a rough sea, and that nothing is gained by rocking the boat.

[From the New Republic of April 6, 1942]

**DIES HELPS HITLER**

We don't say Representative DIES is paid by the Axis. But we agree with Vice President WALLACE that "the effect on our morale" of his actions would be less damaging if Mr. DIES were on the Hitler pay roll. There will presently be many American fathers and mothers of sons dead on the battlefield who may begin to ask themselves why Mr. DIES doesn't ever, not ever, do anything to help our war effort instead of hurting it.

[From Labor (organ of the 15 standard railroad labor organizations) of April 7, 1942]

Modern warfare cannot be fought and won without an economic board. Realizing that, Hitler built up such an agency and it is undoubtedly responsible for much of his success. Members of our board were picked not because of their social or economic views, but because they are outstanding experts on questions which require the board's constant attention. \* \* \* Reckless attempts to ridicule or discredit that kind of an agency is certainly "playing with dynamite," but DIES, anxious to get another appropriation, doesn't hesitate.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of March 30, 1942]

How much longer is good American money, out of the taxpayers' pockets, going to be given to this obvious demagogue to pursue his conception of personal aggrandizement?

[From New York PM of March 30, 1942]

Wallace understates the case against DIES when he says that the letter was a "malicious distortion" out of a "witchcraft mind" and that DIES would damage American morale less if he were on the Hitler pay roll. In attacking the B. E. W., DIES has thrust at one of the most effective agencies fighting Hitler. From Milo Perkins, the former businessman, who is its active director, on down through its personnel, this Board has distinguished itself.

[From the Washington Post of March 31, 1942]

**THE FEDERAL DIARY**

(By Jerry Klutz)

WALLACE not only has won the first round with DIES but he has won the confidence of his employees at the Board.

[From the York (Pa.) Gazette and Daily (reprinted in the Washington Post of April 2, 1942)]

One can no longer have any doubt about MARTIN DIES. He is actively engaged in furthering the interests of our enemies. \* \* \* The Vice President's statement is plain talk and very much to the point. \* \* \* It is his [DIES'] actions to which we are opposed. Opposed because we sincerely believe that by such he is, and for some years past has been, an influence for great harm to this Nation. He is, and has been, engaged for a considerable time in the kind of propaganda which can

be of great aid and comfort to Hitler and his fellow international highwaymen. He has used the committee of which he has been chairman and its hearings as a sounding board to obtain publicity for propaganda of great value to the Nazis—propaganda of the type that the Nazis inspire everywhere it is possible.

[From Time magazine of April 6, 1942]

Many a United States citizen, big and little, has been a victim of Congressman DIES' hit-and-run attacks. Guided only by his own rules of "evidence," giving his victims no chance to state their case, bluntly ignoring facts, the Texan has smacked and smeared and dashed off.

**Acute Need for Increasing Protection of Pacific Northwest Forests From Fire Set by Saboteurs**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. JOHN M. COFFEE**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 16, 1942

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives recently reduced an \$18,000,000 proposed appropriation for forest-fire fighting to an amount barely exceeding \$2,000,000. While economies in wartime may be justified, and in some cases deserve laudation, for Congress now to deny needed extra-added protection for the magnificent forests of the Pacific Northwest, and of the country generally, is stupid, if not courting disaster. The great Seattle Post-Intelligencer, the publisher of which is John Boettger, son-in-law of the President of the United States, and in the columns of which the charming Anna Roosevelt Boettger frequently writes a column in her winsome and attractive style, has been one of the great crusaders of our country in behalf of proper protection of the centuries-old forests of the western United States. It has lent its powerful voice to the militant fight made by some of us in Congress in support of the program of the Forestry Division of the United States Department of Agriculture for selective logging. Long ago this newspaper, edited by the brilliant Russell H. Peters, recognized the transcendent importance of encouraging progressive lumbermen to treat standing timber as something in the nature of a growing crop, and to cut down only over-ripe trees, while making way, and providing added sunlight and air, for the younger and immature trees.

No one can appreciate the awe-inspiring majesty of the great forests of the Pacific slope unless he has actually been among these wonders of nature, and has given himself to the grandeur which nature thus abundantly provides. These great forests are a storehouse of wealth for the American people, which must be preserved and protected at all hazards. They are menaced by the threat of fires deliberately set by Japanese saboteurs.

The people of my congressional district and of the State of Washington, are keenly disturbed at the recent action of a committee of the House of Representatives in reducing the appropriation even substantially below that set by the Federal Budget Bureau, which heretofore no one has ever charged as being extravagant.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer published an interesting editorial in its issue of April 7, which I commend to the attention of my colleagues:

**SAVE OUR FORESTS FROM TWIN PERILS**

Washington and Oregon forests face a season of unusual hazard. One doesn't have to be an expert to recognize the damage that might be done by saboteurs, or by a single Japanese plane scattering incendiary "calling cards," but it is worth noting that the best informed men are those most worried about conditions.

A few shortsighted Congressmen, apparently more interested in playing politics than in national safety, are doing their utmost to handicap forest protection.

The House of Representatives already has slashed a requested \$18,000,000 appropriation for forest-fire fighting to a little more than \$2,000,000.

And a strongly organized movement has been launched to abolish the Civilian Conservation Corps, which in recent years has done yeoman service in meeting the usual summer fire menace in this region.

It would be impossible, in any event, to maintain Civilian Conservation Comps camps at normal levels this year.

For this reason, if for no other, a considerable increase in normal appropriations for fire fighting would be abundantly justified, and it is notable that the economy-minded Budget Bureau recommended an appropriation of more than \$5,000,000.

This figure has been slashed to less than half by the House, on the ground that a figure of a little more than \$2,000,000 is normal. And now an attempt is being made to abolish the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Hasn't the House heard that a war is on? Or do sectional-minded eastern and southern Congressmen think the war effort can go on as usual if the Pacific Northwest is devastated by fire?

We call upon the Senators from the Pacific Northwest States to take the most vigorous action.

See to it that the fire-fighting appropriation is increased to the \$18,000,000 figure asked by the Forest Service. This should be a minimum.

See to it that the politically inspired attempt to abolish the Civilian Conservation Corps is struck down.

The latter move, of course, is part of a concerted attempt to cancel, one after another, the various social gains that have been made during this administration.

It hardly needs to be pointed out that the end of the war may see conditions which will call for intensified efforts to care for youth. Do the political enemies of the administration think it would help their cause to have hundreds of thousands of youthful heroes on the road as they were 10 years ago?

Such questions aside, it is no theory but a most pressing condition which faces the Pacific Northwest today.

That condition demands that the Civilian Conservation Corps be kept on duty, at the highest levels possible, and that fire-fighting appropriations be provided in amounts taking cognizance of the extremely hazardous situation that this region has every reason to anticipate.

**Resolution of McCone County (Mont.)  
Farmers' Union**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

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

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 16, 1942*

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following resolution:

FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA, McCONE COUNTY, MONT., DIVISION, *Circle, Mont., March 28, 1942.*

We, the members of the McCone County Farmers Union, duly assembled in quarterly convention at Vida, Mont., this 28th day of March 1942, submit the following resolution, to wit:

"The amendment in the agricultural bill to limit the payments of Agricultural Adjustment Administration benefits to \$1,000, was very acceptable to the farmers on the family type farm. However, the amendment to that amendment that would allow no limit to be made on payments to a landlord is entirely reprehensible, as it would remove any restriction on insurance companies, and owners of large tracts of land, to receive through dummy landlords' unlimited payments, as the landlords share. We demand that the Senate remove this second amendment from the bill as passed by the House.

"We also are definitely opposed to a Federal sales tax, and any increase in levies on low incomes, or doing away with personal exemptions. We feel that the high income groups should also begin to "sacrifice" in order that this war be won.

"As farmers who make our living from the farm alone, we wish to protest against the sale of any Commodity Credit Corporation holdings at less than parity price. We feel that in view of the cost-plus feature of war contracts, and the huge profits that have been made by industry, that we are not selfish in asking for this consideration. We will be working hard to produce needed food, in competition with an increase in the cost of living already incurred, and we demand parity with other groups.

"We also wish to protest against the attack on organized labor. We feel that there are adjustments to be made on both sides in labor and industry, but we do not feel that any economic security already gained by labor should be taken away. We feel this would be the first step toward breaking down the standard of living now enjoyed by labor and farmers."

We recommend that copies of this resolution be sent to Senator Wheeler, Senator Murray, Representative O'Connor, Representative Rankin, National Farmers Union President Patton, M. W. Thatcher, State Office of the Farmers Union, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, and President Roosevelt.

It was moved by John Vejtasa, chairman of the resolution committee, that the resolution be adopted as read. This was seconded by Martin J. Beck, and the motion carried unanimously, without a dissenting vote.

Signed by the resolution committee:

JOHN VEJTASA,  
*Chairman, Circle, Mont.*

MRS. E. R. MERRIMAN,  
*Vida, Mont.*

HAROLD BAWDEN,  
*Nickwall, Mont.*

J. M. HOFLAND,  
*Secretary, McCone County  
Farmers Union, Circle, Mont.*

**Eyes and Memory of the Army**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 16, 1942*

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Norwich (N. Y.) Sun:

**EYES AND MEMORY OF THE ARMY**

The growing usefulness of photography in modern warfare is brought to attention by the annual report of the Eastman Kodak Co. Photography has become both the eyes and memory of an army to a degree never dreamed of when Matthew B. Brady hauled by wagon his cumbersome cameras and glass plates to Civil War battle lines to make pictures valuable only as historical documents.

The distance and speeds attained by mechanized units have developed map making into one of the major activities of war. In times gone by a commander needed to know only where his outfit was headed, but today every tank and jeep crew is as dependent upon maps as the automobile tourist. Photography is being used to an ever-increasing extent in map making.

No longer can scouts concealed in trees on hilltops keep informed of enemy movements and positions. This part of military operation falls to airplane crews who must fly long distances at great heights. The camera will do what the eye cannot, pierce the haze which hides the earth and produce an exact and permanent record of what lies below.

Night photography with flash bulbs is utilized in reconnaissance. Specialized techniques also help to reveal enemy camouflage.

But the triumphs of this branch of science do not end here. It is an adjunct of almost every aspect of the war. The X-ray photograph detects hidden disease, such as tuberculosis, and thus weeds out unfit applicants for military service. In the treatment of wounds the X-ray saves many lives.

On the home front photography not only aids plant protection through such simple means as pictures of workers on pass cards, but inside it detects flaws in steel and other metals going into armaments. Moving pictures are widely employed in the training of soldiers.

In the last decade photography has become a national hobby, but Eastman announces that "progressive curtailment of photographic materials for civilian use seems inevitable," not only because of metal shortages, but increased military demands for its products.

**An Appeal to All Citizens**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. LELAND M. FORD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 16, 1942*

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to revise and extend my remarks I include the following resolution passed by the California Real Estate Association titled "An Appeal to All Citi-

zens," with reference to speeding up and perfecting our war plans.

This is a very fair resolution to all persons concerned and it calls upon business and industry, labor, and all individuals, to lay aside everything but the perfection of this war effort, and asks that every individual give his all-out aid to this end.

CALIFORNIA REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION,  
*Los Angeles, Calif., April 2, 1942.*

Resolution unanimously adopted by the board of directors of the California Real Estate Association at their two hundred and third session held March 28, 1942, in Bakersfield, Calif.:

**"AN APPEAL TO ALL CITIZENS**

"Whereas America is at war. Our sons will be called on to make ever-increasing sacrifices. In order that their willing and supreme efforts will bring victory, war industries must be immediately and continuously geared to the highest speed humanly possible. There is a small minority, either "fifth columnists" employers, or workers, who are willfully slowing down this vital industrial effort: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the board of directors of the California Real Estate Association, That any willful action slowing down war production be deemed treason; that the President of the United States and our Congressmen be advised, and that they be requested to act; and be it further*

*Resolved in the spirit of an abiding faith in the patriotism and ability of the American people and their chosen representatives, That a copy of this resolution be sent to every board of the California Real Estate Association and they be requested to adopt a similar resolution; and that they advise the President and their Congressmen thereof; and be it further*

*Resolved, That they be requested to give the fullest publicity to this action in order that the American people will be aroused and will demand the greatest possible production of our war industries. This is imperative unless we wish to dissipate and waste all the sacrifices which America is willing and eager to make for victory."*

CALIFORNIA REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION,  
CARL P. SHERIDAN,  
*Chairman, Resolutions Committee.*  
LELAND P. REEDER, *President.*  
GLENN D. WILLAMAN, *State Secretary.*

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