radio address delivered by me over radio station WJAS, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sunday, May 29, under the auspices of the Allegheny County Committee of the American Legion:

Mr. Salvatore Cancellere as commander of the Allegheny County Committee of the American Legion, it is my honor and privilege to introduce to the radio audience the Honorable Peter J. DeMuth, Congressman of the Thirtieth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, who is chairman of the Americanization Committee of Riverview Post 681 of the American Legion. Congressman Peter J. DeMuth.

Pennsylvania, who is chairman of the Americanization Committee of Riverview Post 681 of the American Legion. Congressman Peter J. DeMuth.

Comrades, ladies' auxiliary, relatives and friends of all war veterans, it is both fitting and proper that we observe Memorial Day as a day set apart for rededicating ourselves in loving remembrance of those who died in the performance of a real service to their country; to pay honor to all those patriotic men and women of our country now living or dead who unselfishly contributed their services to preserve our democratic form of government, our constitutional democracy in order that our families, children, and posterity might enjoy the blessings of liberty.

Memorial Day is a day of memories and a day of thanksglving. We, as Americans, know that the man who dies in the service of our great Nation makes this sacrifice that the hopes and ambitions of the founding fathers might be realized. That the Constitution upon which our form of government is based might stand today, strong and triumphant, the bulwark of our Nation, an assurance to every citizen of liberty, freedom, and opportunity.

In our observance of this Memorial Day let us not forget the sacrifices of the men, women, and children who contributed the major share of the patriotic and unselfish service which has maintained this Nation's supremacy in the world. Let us not forget the thousands of disabled veterans, many still confined to hospitals 20 years after the Great War, their dependents and the widows and orphans of those deceased veterans whose lives were shattered or forfeited in our Nation's behalf.

We honor the memory of our soldier dead. Those who gave their lives in the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and the World War. Let us not fail to honor with equal gratitade the service of the men, women, and children who did not die, but who are living out incomplete lives of pain and disability because of war service, or the war service of their husbands and fathers. No pension, disabil

Congress can confer upon them, can adequately repay the great sacrifices that they have made.

Likewise, let us pay tribute to the doctors and nurses in our veterans' hospitals, whose work is often overlooked but who are giving the best of their energies, their knowledge, and their skill in order to help and comfort the sick and disabled war veterans. The grateful citizens of our country have erected monuments and shafts in memory of the boys of this Nation who served their country in the World War. This is the expression that is customary in remembrance of heroes. But those heroes who sleep out there beneath the crosses, their remains blended with nature's soil, or resting in sailors' graves, their souls at peace with God, and that one who sleeps beneath the Unknown Soldier's Tomb, to the steady tread of sentinels' feet, they fought not for shaft or monument—they fought for remembrance in the human heart, for memorials of gratitude in the souls of men living and generations yet to come—an inheritance of honor from generation to generation to be cherished, esteemed, and defended.

Their work is done; ours remains. They have vindicated; we remain to vindicate ourselves. They have given us a new vision, the right to entertain new hopes, a feeling of brotherhood, and human responsibility before undreamed of in our individualism. They have brought into one great family the nations of the earth. They have given themselves as hostages for peace that all of man's splendid energies might be devoted to the services of his higher self. They have torn away the shackles of mind, broken down the prejudices of the ages, and made for all mankind one common purpose to be defended, to be fought for, to be cherished by all the races of the earth. From them as they sleep in heroes' graves beneath the crosses of Flanders fields, and on the bottom of the seas, comes their message of reminder in matchless song, clear as a bugle call:

In Flanders fields the popples blow.

Between the crosses row on row

g, clear as a bugle call:

In Flanders fields the poppies blow.
Between the crosses row on row
That mark our place, and in the sky,
The larks still singing bravely fly,
Scarce heard amid the gurs below.
We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn and sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and we lie
In Flanders fields.
Take up our quarrel with the foe;
To you with failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high;
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.
that this message shall bear fruit in ev

God grant that this message shall bear fruit in every human eart, for we are all debtors more than we can ever pay to these ead. But whether others shall keep that faith or not, we who

are the surviving comrades of these men have with them a covenant of blood, sealed with their blood. As long as life resides in us it must be the ark of our determination that they shall not have died in vain—that not only this Nation, but this world shall have a new birth of freedom, a new quality of liberty; that every widow who sorrows, every child orphaned by their sacrifice, shall be woven into our heartstrings and forever the object of our tenderest care and most loyal devotion.

That these ideals shall be achieved and this memory shall never grow faint in our minds, let us, with an eye lifted toward a neverforgetting God, keep fresh upon our lips a prayer for remembrance.

Good afternoon.

Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors Endorses General Welfare Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. H. JERRY VOORHIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 1938

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Mr. VOORHIS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I am pleased to include the following resolution passed on May 10 by the Los Angles County Board of Supervisors:

Office of the Board of Supervisors, Tuesday, May 10, 1938.

Tuesday, May 10, 1938.

State of California,

County of Los Angeles:

The board met in regular session. Present: Supervisors Roger W.
Jessup (chairman), presiding; H. C. Legg; Gordon L. McDonough;
John Anson Ford and L. M. Ford; and L. E. Lampton, clerk; by
Mame B. Beatty, deputy clerk.

In re bill before Congress known as proposed General Welfare Act,
H. R. 4199. Resolution supporting measure to bring out to floor
for discussion.

On motion of Supervisor McDonough, duly carried by the following vote, to wit: Supervisor McDonough, John Anson Ford, and
L. M. Ford voting "aye"; Supervisor Jessup (Supervisor Legg being
temporarily absent) voting "no," it is ordered that the following
resolution be, and the same is hereby, adopted, to wit:

Whereas the 3,070 counties and the 48 States in the Nation have
tried unsuccessfully to cope with the problem of insecurity in old
age; and

Whereas the 3,070 counties and the 48 States in the Nation have tried unsuccessfully to cope with the problem of insecurity in old age; and
Whereas the Supreme Court of the Nation, in its 7-to-2 decision in May 1937, upholding the old-age-benefits provisions of the Social Security Act, held that the matter of relief to the aged is a national matter with which the States cannot adequately cope, and stated that "Congress did not improvise a judgment when it found that the award of old-age benefits would be conducive to the general welfare"; and
Whereas it is now recognized that certain phases of the security load represents an undue burden on private real property and personal property in many sections; and
Whereas a bill is now before Congress known as the proposed General Welfare Act, H. R. 4199, to which certain amendments have been submitted by Congressman Gerald J. Bolleau, of Wisconsin, which presents a means of redistributing the tax burden in behalf of a social-security ideal which appears to have been successful in at least two governmental units of the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, That said board hereby supports the measure that said proposed bill, H. R. 4199, and proposed amendments thereto, be brought to the floor by Congress and thereby give the fullest discussion to the fundamental principles involved and enable said board and the public in general to better understand the merits of the question; be it further

Resolved. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, each of the United States Senators from the State of California, and each of the United States Senators from the State of California, and each of the United States Representatives from the county of Los Angeles.

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, on May 10, 1938, a

Un-American Activities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. SAMUEL DICKSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, June 1, 1938

ADDRESS BY HON. SAMUEL DICKSTEIN, MAY 31, 1938

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address which was delivered by me yesterday over the radio:

which was delivered by me yesterday over the radio:

Ladies and gentlemen, I am gratified to advise you that after a fight lasting 3 years in exposing un-American and subversive activities, both in and out of Congress, the House of Representatives by an overwhelming vote passed a resolution calling for an investigation of such activities in the United States.

This should have been done several years ago, because I exposed in Congress not only subversive activities by a group of "isms," but I also called attention to an esplonage and spy system which has been carried on from within our beloved country; and the fact of the matter is that we have them with us now. Our able and distinguished Federal district attorney Lamar Hardy is now personally conducting a grand-jury investigation of at least 26 spies, some of whom I named long ago; and I am very happy to know that my prediction and my appeal to the American people was finally answered by this resolution, which would give a committee of seven members appointed by the Speaker of the House the power to make a thorough investigation of all "isms" which are un-American people cannot permit themselves to be duped by

of seven members appointed by the Speaker of the House the power to make a thorough investigation of all "isms" which are un-American.

The American people cannot permit themselves to be duped by the constant stream of antidemocratic propaganda, for by doing so we shall cease to be a free country and will become the slaves of a totalitarian state.

No doubt, ladies and gentlemen, you have read in the recent press about one Dr. Griebl, now a fugitive from justice. I had occasion to examine Dr. Griebl some 4 years ago, and at that time spotted him as an enemy of this country, although he is a naturalized citizen. Dr. Griebl was connected with the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, and, although I filed charges against him and asked for his removal, no attention was paid to my demand. As a matter of fact, Griebl was reappointed last year to another 4-year term, only to discover that he was a spy and an ally of spies.

This committee when properly organized must definitely look into these subversive forces within our Army and Navy in order to exterminate certain forces helping the foreign enemy under the guise of patriotism, and I know of several that have been called to my attention.

I have exposed, both in the public press and in Congress many people, a good many of whom have returned to their native country, to help in building up a thorough espionage system in the United States, namely: Spanknoebel, who fled from an indictment found against him by the grand jury of New York; Gissbl, his successor, as the head of the Friends of New Germany; Schuster, who is now a high official of the German propaganda department; and others too numerous to mention.

Through all of it, it is so very refreshing to see that people of German blood residing in the United States had nothing to do with this foreign propaganda. Our German population, even some recently naturalized citizens, have no truck or commerce with the enemy, and many German organizations came to me asking to remove from this country these foreign agitators. I wi

and well.

The American people are very much concerned to find out who is behind these movements. Why should the American Government, which is at peace with the world, be interfered with by propaganda, espionage, spy systems, and the like?

The American people would like to know how much money is coming in for the purpose of supporting the attack on our democracy.

The American people would like to know how many spies we have in this country from foreign governments.

democracy.

The American people would like to know how many spies we have in this country from foreign governments.

The American people would like to know the amount and volume of propaganda that is being smuggled and brought in to every corner of the United States attacking our democracy, liberty, and religion, attacking our free press and free assembly.

There is altogether too much propaganda being smuggled into this country in the form of pamphlets, booklets, periodicals, and what not, and the American people would like to know why it is necessary for 30 or more camps to be spread throughout this country to teach

aliens and naturalized citizens how to swear allegiance to a foreign dictator and to idolize foreign principles, and why it is necessary to teach Yankee children the philosophy of a foreign dictator and to abide by the mandate of its leader.

The American people would like to know why it is necessary to swears a month, 40 of which are used to spread propaganda throughout this country.

The American people are very much concerned to know who the leaders of these movements are, both from within and without, and who is giving them financial support.

The American people would like to know why it is necessary to carry on the exchange of students with totalitarian countries and have foreign professors come into this country for no other purpose than to carry on nazi-ism and other "isms" instead of coming here for the legitimate purpose of education.

The American people would very much like to know how much propaganda is being spread in our schools and colleges, which propaganda is being spread in our schools and colleges, which propaganda is coming in from Germany and other countries, teaching un-Americanism, intolerance, and bigotry.

There is a well-organized system now existing in the European countries from whence pamphiers, booklets, and so forth, are being schools. The propagand is coming in from Germany and other countries, teaching un-Americanism, intolerance, and bigotry.

There is a well-organized system now existing in the European countries from whence pamphiers, booklets, and so forth, are being schools. The propagands is propagand in the country and spread throughout our colleges and schools into this country and spread throughout our colleges and schools are supplied by the propagand in the principles of fascism, nazi-ism, and communism.

The American people would like to know why it is necessary to have a sprinking of the dictates of their dictators.

The American people are tired of these subversive agitators, who have a no place in a democracy. We also have a sprinkling of native groups practice h

Why Appropriations for Relief by Congress Are Necessary in the State of California

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. JOHN H. TOLAN OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, June 2, 1938

PUBLIC STATEMENT REGARDING TRANSIENT RELIEF BY CALIFORNIA STATE RELIEF COMMISSION

Mr. TOLAN. Mr. Speaker, citizens of some of the Eastern States have requested my constituents to write my office