

written. This would seem to indicate that the current delay in check writing as of December 31 amounted to not more than 3 or 4 days. Also, we notice that through December 24, 127,135 original claims had been filed, 583,584 checks written for a total sum of approximately \$4,537,000.

Apparently, delays which now occur rather than being the general rule would be isolated cases or unusual cases which for some special reason or another require more time for handling. The Maine commission seems to have diligently endeavored to expedite benefit payments and to have undertaken many measures toward that objective consistent with good administrative control.

If Governor Barrows had in mind the situation with respect to the early part of 1938, it must be observed that nearly every State agency underestimated its claim load and the number of checks to be issued to claimants. This, coupled with the fact that the program was new and the personnel relatively untrained, would make delays in some States in the first quarter of 1938. However, in Maine such delays were probably not more than would be expected under a newly established program operated by newly appointed personnel. The Social Security Board has endeavored to preserve cordial State relations with the States and the State agencies. To this end an attempt has been made to apply the rule of reason with reference to standards necessitated by the Federal Social Security Act. The Board has always been ready to give technical advice to State unemployment compensation agencies. Such advice has frequently been requested by the Maine commission. It was eagerly sought during early days of benefit payments, and more recently it has been requested with reference to filing problems and with reference to revision of forms and benefit procedures in the interest of expediting the processing of claims and the payment of benefits.

I trust the foregoing statement will clear up any misunderstanding that may exist. Your kindness and interest in this matter are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. ALTMAYER, *Chairman.*

## Investigation of Un-American Activities

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD M. SIMPSON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 3, 1939

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, \$80,000,000 for a battleship, \$250,000 for a bomber, \$100,000 for a big gun! Congress willingly provides all the money necessary to construct them, subject only to receiving proof of their necessity for our national defense.

We know that our form of government insures most in freedom for the individual. To preserve it we know no limits. Our military and naval forces will take care that our borders will not be crossed by invading military or naval powers.

But, Mr. Speaker, this is not sufficient. When all the world is at peace, when there is no threat of war, the enemy coming as a guest has crossed our borders, beyond the watchful eye of our national defenses. Stored temporarily in his mind are those Old World teachings, Old World ideas so contrary to Americanism.

Once obtaining the privileges of our boasted freedom this guest unloads his mind—he violates the confidence America placed in him and tries to undermine the very system of government, by whose grace he enjoys the freedom of speech he violates.

He preys upon and with others of his kind, and they upon our neighbors and our children endeavoring to make them dissatisfied with Americanism. He would have them join him in bringing about a change in our form of government, substituting some untried theoretical "ism," or worse yet, an "ism" imported from present-day European powers for Americanism.

We have no checks upon him; we do not know how many of his kind there are here. We do not know what he has accomplished nor what his complete plans are.

We do know that he infiltrates our public offices; he reaches high places.

We should know, we must know. We now have an opportunity of investigating him and his activities through a committee of this House.

Comparatively a small amount of money is needed to continue the investigation; only \$100,000 is asked, a small fraction of the cost of one battleship.

Certainly everyone in Congress will vote to continue this investigation, giving by a unanimous vote definite and conclusive word to alien agitators in the United States a warning that their "isms" have no place in Congress or this country.

## Domestic Fats and Oils Conference

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAM HOBBS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 6, 1939

STATEMENT PREPARED BY THE DOMESTIC FATS AND OILS CONFERENCE

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, under the authority granted, I extend my remarks by inserting a statement prepared by the Domestic Fats and Oils Conference at the conclusion of its sessions here Saturday, as follows:

Delegates representing farm and factory producers of more than one-half of all domestic fats and oils ended a 2-day meeting here Saturday evening, at which a national organization was completed.

Directors, representing commodity groups, are as follows: Soybean producers, G. G. McIllroy, Irwin, Ohio; butter producers, A. M. Loomis, Washington, D. C.; cottonseed-oil producers, T. J. Kidd, Birmingham, Ala., and J. I. Morgan, Farmville, N. C.; soybean-oil producers, J. F. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.; corn-oil producers, J. B. Newman, Washington, D. C.; tallow and grease producers, Roger E. Morse, Boston, Mass.; fish-oil producers, W. S. Snow, Alexandria, Va.; southern commissioners of agriculture, Harry D. Wilson, Baton Rouge, La., and C. C. Hanson, Memphis, Tenn.

The officers elected were: President, J. F. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.; first vice president, T. J. Kidd, Birmingham, Ala.; treasurer, Roger E. Morse, Boston, Mass.; secretary and assistant treasurer, F. B. Wise, Washington, D. C.; Washington representative, A. M. Loomis, Washington, D. C.

Additional vice presidents are to be elected. Letters and telegrams pledging support were received from representatives of the American National Live Stock Association, the American Cotton Cooperative Association, the National Livestock Marketing Association, and the United States Livestock Association.

President J. F. Johnson, before leaving for his home in St. Louis, issued the following statement on behalf of the conference:

"The individuals and organizations which have associated themselves in this conference have two practical objectives.

"One is the immediate objective of relieving those engaged in the production of oil-bearing raw materials from the present ruinous low prices of their products. I refer to the farmer producers of cottonseed, soybeans, dairy products, and beef and swine. The prices now, and for months past, are much below cost of production and help must be secured.

"These prices are ruinous because the values of oil- and fat-bearing materials are limited by the prices secured for the oils and fats.

"The oils prices are at present levels not because of any overproduction—we do not produce enough fats and oils for our domestic needs—but because of the volume of imports of competing oils and fats, bought here at prices which are ruining all domestic producers. We think this can and must be remedied.

"The other objective is to create conditions in this industry which will lead to increased domestic production which will make it unnecessary for the citizens and industries of the United States to go outside their own country for the 2,000,000,000 pounds or more of these oils and fats which are now demoralizing the domestic prices.

"This is not alone an economic objective. It is a national-defense necessity. We do not now supply our military, naval, aviation, and munitions needs. Yet we have land, facilities, labor, and knowledge with which to do so. The American producers relieved from the incubus of below cost-of-production prices, can within conservative prices and conditions, supply the deficiency.

"Let me also emphasize that in working toward these two objectives, namely, fair price and national safety, we need and ask no subsidies or gifts. Our program will ask for nothing other than proper limitation and control of competing imports."

The conference program was under discussion most of the day Saturday. Legislation will be proposed to deal with the large imports and low prices at which they are offered in the United States. No statement is made at this time as to details of the proposal, awaiting, it is stated, final drafting and submission to all member groups.

Attention was called by one member of the conference to the figures released Friday by the Census Bureau showing decline in consumption of domestic oils and fats in the last quarter of 1938, while

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consumption of foreign fats and oils sharply increased. Some of these Census Bureau figures are as follows:

Consumption of coconut oil (imported) increased 30 percent.

Consumption of palm oil (imported) increased 25 percent.

Consumption of palm-kernel oil (imported) increased 25 percent. The platform of the Domestic Fats and Oils Conference adopted at a previous meeting at Memphis, Tenn., reads as follows:

"1. It is the purpose of this group to protect and further the production of domestic fats and oils until such production reaches our domestic requirements.

"2. We advocate the principle of excise and import taxes on foreign fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials.

"3. We advocate an adjustment of excise-tax rates on oil-bearing materials to make them compensatory with the rates on corresponding and competing oils, taking into account the costs of production in the United States.

"4. We oppose any attempt to lower the present 3-cent processing tax on coconut oil made from Philippine products."

## Un-American Activities

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEON SACKS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 3, 1939

Mr. SACKS. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that in this age and period of civilization we are becoming more and more concerned with those problems, social and economic, which tend to create a philosophy of government ascribed to by the democracies and once referred to by a great American President and patriotic leader as "A government of the people, by the people, and for the people." To my mind the blood that was shed by those brave patriots in order to establish this form of government is worthy of the greatest sacrifice that the human race ever made for its progress and advancement, and as I stand on the floor of the House, cognizant of the fact that I live in the greatest democracy in the world, I cannot help but think of the wisdom of past Americans who voted to keep it as an international example of government, promulgated and conducted by the people.

I am unalterably opposed to any form of government which would take as its basic principle the control of every phase of life within its borders as a governmental duty. I am strenuously opposed to communism, fascism, and nazi-ism. The only philosophy of government in which I am interested is the one we enjoy in this country—that of the American democracy.

I am heartily in favor of an investigation of un-American activities, which includes, in my mind, an investigation of every phase of political philosophy known to the world today as communism, fascism, and nazi-ism.

Let it be distinctly understood that this great country of ours and its governmental policies signify to me the only social order by which we can exist as a free and independent people. The devious methods employed by the Communists, in my opinion, should be excluded from our philosophy of life and government. The same holds true of the dictatorship of nazi-ism and fascism. I will vote for any investigation made against these types of government and will vote for any legislation that would forever drive from our shores those aliens who propagate and advance these theories.

It seems to me that if aliens in this country desire to benefit from our vast and great resources they should adhere to the American way of government, to wit, democracy. I would urge that every organization in this country have as one of its basic principles of existence the preservation and the allegiance to the American type of government, our form of government—democracy.

Therefore I want to make clear my stand when I say I am opposed to these isms. I will vote for any legislation to curb them and prevent their spread in this country. However, I want to be fair and judicious, and I feel that an investigation conducted by a committee which negligently and carelessly allows itself to be used as a vehicle of character

assassination ought not to be given the dignity and power of this great legislative body. I feel that the Dies committee, laudable of purpose as it is, and for which purposes I would fight to support any legislation and investigation, injudiciously and carelessly allowed witnesses to slander and malign great Americans without giving them an opportunity to appear in defense of their patriotism.

Permit me to reiterate that I stand for freedom of religion, freedom of worship, and freedom of speech, and I believe that any "isms" denying these rights should be ferreted out and exposed to the public gaze, as should their alien advocates within our shores.

At the same time, I do not believe in trial without defense. I believe in the American way of judicial procedure, which is to give every man and woman an opportunity to an honest defense, whether before a jury of 12 men and women, or before a jury of the American public.

For that reason, I am casting this vote as a protest against the methods used by the Dies committee in its investigation, and not as a protest against the basic principles upon which the committee was founded—which, as previously stated, I would vote for at any time, either in the shape of legislation or for an investigation.

The vote I cast today, therefore, is merely a protest vote in order to remind the committee that they must continue their investigation in the American way and in a judicial manner. I know that there is overwhelming sentiment, including my own, for this investigation, and I hope my feeble protest to the method used in the past by this committee, and which the chairman of the committee admitted on the floor of the House when he said, "We might have made mistakes," will be a beacon light in its future investigation so that they may continue their work in the American way and in a judicial manner.

## The Spanish-American War

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. HAMILTON LEWIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, February 6, 1939

ADDRESS BY A. F. W. SIEBEL, SEPTEMBER 17, 1936, AT MEETING OF EVANSTON CAMP 57, DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS, UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, I tender an address delivered by Mr. A. F. W. Siebel, past judge advocate general, U. S. W. V. As it presents a brief résumé of the history of the Spanish-American War, it will be of interest to those who served in that war as well as to others. I ask that the address may be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The U. S. W. V., or United Spanish War Veterans, was born of men with a background of warfare that was unique in the history of nations. It arose from the ruins of wrecked humanity in an army that suffered more from the derilections of our own Government than from the firearms of the enemies. Men untrained, unequipped, and uncared for were sent against a trained foe who had not the courage to fight American men, who, by their dauntless energy, swept everything before them. A war humanity saw coming slowly but surely by reason of the tyranny of an absolute monarchy over helpless subjects in a neighboring island.

For centuries preceding our War with Spain, that tyrannical monarchy had misgoverned her colonial possession so severely that her subjects there were a pitiful, starved, helpless lot, and those in Cuba were dependent upon the charity of our people. Around Habana alone Clara Barton and her several agents fed 300,000 starving people. Several times the Cuban people made unsuccessful attempts to throw off the Spanish yoke but failed, and their punishment was most severe. One Spanish general, Martinez Campos, in answer to an order to enforce the demands of his Government, reported in 1878 as follows: "There are but two alternatives—one is to grant these people their just rights and the other is extermina-

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