

"4. We pledge to preserve the two-party system, to guarantee the continuance of our present American constitutional form of government and the sacred safeguard provided in our Bill of Rights for ourselves and for future free Americans. We further pledge the preservation of our present system of individual initiative and private enterprise.

"5. That through informed and aroused public opinion and through our elected representatives in Congress, we will be a constructive and energetic force in the conduct of the war effort and will urge upon the administration in power whatever measures seem necessary to that end.

"WEED OUT THE UNFIT

"6. Specifically we demand (a) the selection of men and women best fitted to do the job, regardless of party affiliation or economic status; and also the weeding out of inappropriate and unfit political appointments throughout the Government's war machinery; (b) the drastic reduction of all nonessential war expenditures and the conservation of the resources of the Nation to the essential and direct purpose of winning the war; (c) the elimination of nonessential domestic regulations and demand the concentration of our minds and manpower against the enemy.

"7. That the Republican Party pledges itself to seek and to find a solution for the social and economic problems which trouble this Nation, so that no man or class of men shall be penalized or receive less than is his with justice; that equal and free opportunity shall be granted to all, in order that each may earn the legitimate reward of security for himself and for his family.

"8. We will vigorously oppose any effort by the administration to use the war emergency as an excuse for the extension in domestic affairs of unsound economic panaceas. We realize that the correction of certain injustices can be made under the pressure of war which years of peaceful effort have failed to bring about, such as, for instance, the discrimination against the Negro citizen in industry, in labor, and in the armed services of the Nation. Such things we do not consider in the realm of social experiment. They are wrongs under the Constitution and we shall work to correct them.

"CULL MISINFORMATION SERVICE

"9. Today, in Washington, 30,000 employees are engaged in the propaganda service of the various departments, resulting in duplication and misinformation. We demand that all such services be reduced to a minimum and combined into one agency dedicated to telling the people the truth, within the limits of military advisability. We point out that the publication of bad news should not be withheld for any political reason or from any false notion of its effect on public morale.

"10. We declare our conviction that no individual or group of individuals should profit excessively from this war and that there should be equitable distribution of its tragic burdens among our people.

"11. We demand that our Government coordinate our diplomatic, military, naval, and air strategy so that we shall not be taken by surprise, with further disastrous results.

"12. Inasmuch as lack of organization is an outstanding weakness of the present administration, we urge the formulation of policies to the end that the conduct of the war may be under the unified command and not by divided staff committees."

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, it is evident that the Republican National Committee considers that such pre-war controversies as nonintervention versus intervention to be dead issues, and that any attempt to revive them, as was done against Senator Brooks in the recent Illinois primary, promotes disunity and impairs

our all-out war effort. In the words of Senator BROOKS:

The issue of isolationism is dead—it was sunk at Pearl Harbor.

As a pre-war noninterventionist, I am in entire accord with and will support the resolution adopted by the Republican National Committee, calling for—

the prosecution of an offensive war to complete victory \* \* \* with no appeasement or compromise, and that our Nation will have a post-war obligation to promote comity and cooperation among the Nations of the world for the preservation of peace.

I hope that all Republican Members of Congress will unite in upholding the principles enunciated by the Republican National Committee in this fall's congressional campaign.

The Republicans have a plain duty to point out the mistakes and failures of the New Deal, without fear or favor along constructive lines. That is our function as a minority party, and there should be forthright constructive criticism for the efficient conduct of the war and against the waste of public funds on non-defense projects. I wholeheartedly agree with the statement made by Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr., at Chicago, that—

free constitutional government is going to be maintained and perpetuated regardless of all political conspirators who may turn their brains and their hands to schemes to try to liquidate all critics. \* \* \* If and when the day ever comes that all criticism, appraisal, evaluation, and suggestions can be suppressed, and the biparty system of governmental operation liquidated, constitutional government in the United States of America will be at an end. \* \* \* No wartime President has ever received as much support from the minority party as President Roosevelt.

**Editorials Anent the Dies Committee—  
The Gentleman From Texas and His  
Committee Are on the Journalistic  
Griddle Again**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JOHN M. COFFEE**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 20, 1942

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include herein pertinent extracts from editorials in prominent daily newspapers printed in various sections of these United States. The Dies committee again is very much in the news. The recent pop-off of the chairman in connection with employees of the Board of Economic Warfare, alighted the dimming candles anew. The gentleman from Texas has again ephemerally attained the headlines, but this time his hurling of his pike against windmills did not elicit a chorus of enthusiastic approbation from the temperamental writers of the fourth estate. This time there could be, not too faintly, discerned a disturbing odor amid the

aura and perfume of dubious glory with which the committee had somehow surrounded itself, through the help of patriotic societies and veterans' groups, which almost appeared as though at last the public represented in the press were awakening to the fact that Shakespeare spoke the truth when he wrote in the Merchant of Venice—

All that glisters is not gold;  
Often you have heard that told:  
Many a man his life hath sold  
But my outside to behold;  
Gilded tombs do worms infold.

O Mr. Speaker, when will the patience of this House become exhausted? O Mr. Speaker, when will the membership of this august body become surfeited with the cavortings and disportings of this amazing committee, the chairman of which issues releases and makes findings in the name of the committee, though the membership thereof have not been consulted on frequent occasions.

The editorials are as follows:

[From the Hartford Courant of April 6, 1942]

It would have been the better part of wisdom to have let the Government go about its business of winning the war without suffering from the hands of irresponsible sharpshooters.

[From the Dayton Journal-Herald of April 5, 1942]

Mr. DIES has been spending public money and smearing public officials for a good long time now without bothering to consult members of his committee or rendering any detailed account of his activities to Congress. He has taken it upon himself to be prosecutor, judge, and jury in determining which Americans should be smeared with his publicity brush. And it is about time this high-handed, dictatorial, un-American procedure came to an end.

Under our democratic system, freemen are presumed to be innocent until they are proved guilty, are entitled to their day in court to defend themselves, and are given a fair trial before 12 good men and true serving under an impartial judge.

[From the St. Paul Dispatch of April 3, 1942]

PLAYED OUT

As chairman for the past several years of a House committee supposed to investigate un-American activities, Congressman DIES' exploits have all been cut from the same pattern. The object chiefly is to get the name of MARTIN DIES on the front page; the method is to make startling charges of communistic activity or sympathy among Government officials, without investigation, substantiation, or an opportunity for the accused to testify.

The formula in Mr. DIES' hands has been a great success. For 4 years he has buffaloeed Congress into continuing his committee with large appropriations, not because the committee has been worth its price but simply because no Congressman wants to be put in the apparent position of voting to allow subversive activities to flourish unobstructed.

However, no appropriation for it has been passed; Congress ought not again to contribute to Mr. DIES' personal publicity campaign.

[From the Lewiston (Idaho) Tribune of April 1, 1942]

HE'S AT IT AGAIN

Without supporting evidence or legal proof, Mr. DIES has sought to smear one of the responsible agencies of Government from head to toe and, by a blanket charge against unidentified officials, has created the impression that all of them have sinister connections



with the Communist Party, or are otherwise connected with subversive activities.

That is an outrageous practice at any time. It is a particularly dangerous game in tense times of war to play so lightly with the good reputations of responsible Government officials. It forebodes nothing but evil to engage in haphazard name calling of this nature, especially since there is the peril that the calling of names may be taken as equivalent to the proving of the charge.

Mr. WALLACE did not exaggerate when he compared the effects of the Dies tirade with the machinations of the professional Nazi propagandists. It is no idle circumstance that Mr. DIES has been the favorite American of the Axis radio announcers. Italy was recently quoting his words to the Catholics of South America to prove that Washington is "nothing but a nest of Communists." Berlin quotes his statement that sending aid to Russia is a mistake, because the goods only will fall into German hands anyway. His popularity with America's enemies was established by the Federal Communications Commission in its routine monitoring of foreign broadcasts and DIES, in personal revenge, had inserted in an appropriation bill a clause to forbid the Federal Communications Commission to pay the salary of the chief analyst of the Commission's monitoring service.

Congress recently extended for another year the life of the Dies committee, which is supposed to be concerned with the investigation of un-American activities. If Congress really is interested in such activities, it might well consider the creation of a committee to investigate the Dies committee.

[From the Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal of April 7, 1942]

#### RECKLESS WITH THE TRUTH

Publicity-mad MARTIN DIES was more reckless even than usual in his recent statement charging that a number of employees of the Board of Economic Warfare are members of Communist front organizations.

DIES has demonstrated again and again that his irresponsibility is unlimited. All he thinks about apparently, is getting his name in the papers. His favorite formula for publicity is to smear Government officials and employees with the Communist label. When his charges are false, as they frequently are, he attracts more attention than when he states a truth. This may explain why DIES doesn't seem to care whether his accusations are true or not.

[From the East St. Louis (Ill.) Journal of April 8, 1942, and the Decatur (Ill.) Herald of April 6, 1942]

Most of the Members of Congress know DIES, of Texas, is a publicity-hunting, sham crusader. Mr. DIES, however, succeeded so well in his publicity build-up out in the sticks—with lectures at \$500 per lecture, magazine articles at handsome prices—that Congress has been afraid to shut him off.

Several hundreds of thousands of dollars have been voted for the activities of this self-nominated heresy hunter. The net results, it has been often shown, amount to little more in public information than any intelligent reference librarian could get by consulting a few published books and periodicals.

This fact is gradually beginning to percolate into the hinterlands now, and Congressmen hear criticism for the first time for their latest vote of \$150,000 to the Dies committee. Useless expenditure is doubly unpopular in wartime because parents of too many boys in service would much rather see \$150,000 used for another bombing plane than for a Washington side show.

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Herald of April 8, 1942]

#### WALLACE EXPOSES DIES

We doubt if he ever lives down what Vice President HENRY A. WALLACE has said about

the letter DIES wrote concerning WALLACE's staff.

Mr. WALLACE comes from a conservative Iowa farmer family and the effort to make it appear that he is planning a radical United States for the future hardly will fool anyone.

[From the Miami (Fla.) News of April 7, 1942]

MARTIN DIES' methods have pretty well exhausted the patience of the American people. His "smearing" tactics, based on careless and irresponsible evidence, and his manifest greed for publicity have tended to vitiate the strength and importance of his revelations. Most people were in full sympathy with Vice President WALLACE's strong rebuke, and with WALLACE's stand that DIES should have brought his charges against the Board of Economic Warfare first to WALLACE, as chairman of that Board, for investigation. There is no reason for DIES to ignore WALLACE in this matter. He could have been excused for acting as he did only if Wallace, apprised of the facts he had gathered, had attempted to cover them up.

DIES, in fact, did not even show all of his evidence to the members of his own committee investigating un-American activities. Representative VOORHIS, a member of the committee, testified in the House that no meeting of the committee had preceded the revelation of DIES' charges. VOORHIS was shown a little of the evidence and expressed his concern, but suggested it be brought to the responsible heads of the Board of Economic Warfare for further investigation. The next thing he knew the charges were headlined across the newspapers of the country.

[From the Emporia (Kans.) Gazette of April 6, 1942]

#### TROUBLE WITH DIES

A charge by MARTIN DIES and his committee, and particularly this recent broadside, is more un-American than the things which he alleges against his victims. For it is straight assertion without giving the victims a chance to rebut or reply. Any man can make charges against any other man which, until the second man explains, look damning. But 5 minutes on the stand under cross-examination will clarify most of the charges made by Mr. DIES.

The right of trial by jury, the right to be represented by an attorney, the right to a hearing in open court are inalienable American rights. Mr. MARTIN DIES is worse than any Communist, worse than any Nazi in branding men with what to all intents and purposes is an indictment, without giving them a chance to be heard, without an open trial either in the committee or in court.

That, in brief, is the trouble with MARTIN DIES. He picks out his victims, collects the gossip against them and then demands action upon his gossip without giving his victims a chance to have their say, their day in court, their hour before the committee. It is a dastardly procedure, whether it is done against party Communists, against alleged Nazis or against men whom MARTIN DIES, for the moment, happens to dislike. He is doing more to tear down American institutions than any of the men or women whom he has indicted.

[From the Norfolk (Va.) Virginian-Pilot of April 5, 1942]

#### OUR ONE-MAN GESTAPO

The attack on the Board of Economic Warfare, Mr. DIES' latest exploit, reveals his limitations and his capacity for mischief. As a sleuth he knows only one technique—a search of the indexes to printed literature and of the names mentioned, however casually, in connection with organizations that somebody or other, at some time or other, has called subversive. Following this method of investigation, Mr. DIES has attacked the

loyalty of scores of men better grounded in Americanism than he is himself. Sometimes the attack was based on "evidence" discovered by brushing the dust off a piece of speculative writing that nobody remembers—an ancient indorsement of technocracy, for instance; at other times, by retrieving from the limbo of things equally faded, fugitive references to this or that individual's radicalism during the era when Mrs. Dilling was defining a Red network that incriminated some of our best educators as well as some of our best courts.

Vice President WALLACE, in his comment on Mr. DIES' latest explosion, did not greatly exaggerate the mischief that this one-man gestapo is doing. Even the members of his committee on un-American activities are getting fed up with attacks on public men launched by their chairman in the committee's name but without committee consultation.

Congress would be well-advised to dissolve this committee, return Mr. DIES to strictly congressional duties \* \* \* The one-man gestapo is becoming a menace to national unity.

[From the Alabama Journal of April 8, 1942]

#### DIES AND HIS LIES

"We would like," says the Philadelphia Record, "to see an investigation of whether DIES lies deliberately; and if so, why?"

Under the cloak of congressional immunity from suit for libel and defamation, DIES has about exhausted the public's patience with his continual attacks and smears on good citizens. It is particularly revolting to the average American citizen to learn that every time DIES turns loose one of his reckless and untrue blasts, the German radios pick it up and broadcast it to the world to show the disunity, corruption, and rottenness of public men in the United States.

Goebbels and the Hitler propagandists grab eagerly everything DIES says and turn it to the disadvantage of the Allied Nations who are fighting democracy's enemies. The most severe drubbing that has been given to DIES came from a calm and unruffled man who does not lose his temper but who has no sympathy with demagogic scavengers—the Vice President of the United States. \* \* \*

If some unworthy person gets on the pay rolls, it is an accident; and a real patriot who had information about such an unworthy one would take it up with the proper authority and secure dismissal, instead of hunting headlines with a general smear campaign. DIES and his lies have gone about far enough.

[From the Charleston (S. C.) Post of April 7, 1942]

Mr. DIES has a position that obligates him to use more than ordinary care in making charges against Government officials. Recklessness in such matters will not only provide Axis propagandists with material, but, what is much more serious, will promote disunity. Mr. DIES went at this latest undertaking in a manner that will raise grave doubts as to the desirability of having his committee continue to function.

[From the St. Louis (Mo.) Star-Times of April 4, 1942]

#### NO MORE MONEY FOR DIES

For 4 years MARTIN L. DIES, of Texas, has made headlines with the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities. \* \* \* The House should end his committee by denying it funds and thus rid the country of a pre-war appendage which is now an inflammatory menace.

There are many substantial reasons for believing that the sins DIES has committed outweigh his accomplishments.

Events since Pearl Harbor expose DIES as an actual threat to national unity—the one



American Congressman whose utterances give greatest aid and comfort to the Axis.

The latest Dies exploit—a flagrant blunder-bus attack on 35 employees of Vice President WALLACE's Board of Economic Warfare—reveals him as returning to the malignant trick of branding every possible liberal as a danger-out radical.

Under ordinary circumstances, the Star-Times would not advocate smothering a congressional committee by the denial of funds. But DIES has done enough harm already. He has tried to undercut President Roosevelt's liberal leadership by flank attacks, and his deliberate appeal to ridicule and fear against an important war agency headed by Vice President WALLACE shows that he cannot be trusted to bridle and check himself even now.

Whatever value the DIES committee once had—and this newspaper in 1940 gave him the benefit of the doubt and advocated additional funds for him—ended on December 7, 1941.

[From the Detroit Free Press of April 4, 1942]

Justifiably, President Roosevelt has, through his secretary, rebuked MARTIN DIES for his spread-eagle smearing of 34 employees of the Board of Economic Warfare and the violence of his language in attacking Vice President WALLACE, under whom they serve.

Mr. DIES is a lawyer. The fundamental of Anglo-Saxon law is that the accused shall have his day in court and have the right to face his accuser; too, every accused man stands innocent before the court until he is proved guilty. Mr. DIES, therefore, violated the simplest rule of fair play and common justice when he issued his blast, because he admits he never asked WALLACE or any of these men for their side of the case before robbing them of their reputations in the court of public opinion.

Any fair-minded citizen can well understand the righteous indignation of Mr. WALLACE.

Let us have a moratorium on the spotlight chasers, the self-exploiters, the magna-vox bunk artists who are using the most desperate hour in our Nation's history to vent their hates and to bask in the orgiastic flares of their own emotionalism.

[From the Miami Herald of April 4, 1942]  
NUISANCE AND MENACE

DIES jockeyed himself into the chairmanship of the group whose purpose was to investigate un-American activities. He has made the committee his personal sound box, used it as a stage entrance to lucrative platform appearances, played it as a bogeyman to frighten his fellows on Capitol Hill into shelling out appropriations or be publicly accused of un-Americanism, and wholly divested it of every function which would justify it as a congressional body of investigation, operating under constitutional prerogatives.

There are a lot of things to which Congress should awake if we are to win this war. Not the least is the patent fact that the Dies committee, which means MARTIN DIES, of Texas, has debased itself into a national nuisance and a wartime menace.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Register of April 3, 1942]

#### DIES PUBLICITY HOUND

It would have been far more helpful to have pursued the investigation with the cooperation of the head of the board rather than cast suspicion on the entire organiza-

tion as was done by the untimely publicity. It now appears that the DIES charges were made without the knowledge of the committee he heads and on evidence that had not been fully investigated.

### Roosevelt and Revere

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1942

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Boston Sunday Post of April 19, 1942:

#### ROOSEVELT AND REVERE

President Roosevelt has shown his ability to match wiles of the Germans and Japanese by his prescience so far as this war is concerned.

As it will be noted on the Roosevelt record, he was sounding the clarion call to patriots away back in 1938. He said in his Chicago speech that all Americans should be wary of aggressors, and that all democratic nations should quarantine those aggressors.

The President, through his forceful sponsorship of the Navy bill in 1936, showed that he is a modern Paul Revere, riding through the darkness of public opinion and ignorance.

Longfellow said, "The hurry of hoofs in the village street," and we may be assured that the modern Paul Revere is trying to give us warning and welcome.

It is a most remarkable thing that our President is able to act as a prophet for his country.

He began his "Paul Revere ride" in his speech at Chicago in 1938, in which he said that all aggressors should be quarantined.

We all know what he had to go through, with public opinion swinging this way and that, during the years which intervened between nonbelligerency and total war.

The President undoubtedly is about 2 furlongs ahead of public opinion in this country.

When we mention this as an old horse-racing term, we do so advisedly. The man himself is so constituted that no wind or weather ever affects his final judgments.

An old Post reader told the writer of this article that President Roosevelt is more near to his ideal of a President than any other man he could match.

He said, "This man Roosevelt is, and has been, one of the most remarkable people in public office that I have ever seen. He has what the ball fans claim for Teddy Williams. He has what the fight fans claim for Joe Louis. He is the Tilden of politics, and he never lets a man down, who has proved himself right, and he has never let a wrong man down too harshly."

Naturally, on this anniversary of the ride of Paul Revere all Americans look to conditions today as they were yesterday.

There are very few differentiations between the people that Paul Revere rode among and the American people today.

Roosevelt has been an enlightened leader to his people. He has shown the way even in days when lights of national unity were low. He lifted, and almost alone, the torch of freedom and individualism.

He has been our prophet and our soothsayer. He has been the one man that the world can look to in the words of the old Hebrew prophets: "The means and the days

are dead. Nothing but the future and the promised land are before us. Let us take our tents away from this pale of Mammon and let us go into the desert, wherein we shall find our Creator and our destiny. Come, my people, for the darkness and the light will yet descend upon us."

We are very fortunate, indeed, on the anniversary of Paul Revere's ride to be associated with a leader whose only hope of victory is by and through his own people. This congregation is just ourselves.

We may look backward today to the matchless poetry of Longfellow, in which he described the mists over the familiar Middlesex Fells and the towns and the Tories that he had to pass between.

Whether it is Paul Revere, the courier of the Boston safety committee, or whether it is Franklin Delano Roosevelt, it makes no difference in the common mind.

We have a leader today as we had yesterday. May the blessings of all our people go with him.

### Ten Major Faults in Government Report Writing

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. KNUTE HILL

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1942

Mr. HILL of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the communication between the Government and its citizens through the reports of its agencies is one of the basic processes of democratic society. If the channels of communication bog down in verbiage, the people are not only confused but begin to lose touch with their Government. The public-relations faculty of the American University has been studying Government reports for more than 5 years under the leadership of Prof. William Dow Boutwell. The results of the study are so simple and constructive that I believe they should be made available to every person concerned with drafting reports which convey information of significance to citizens. I ask, therefore, unanimous consent to have a summary of Professor Boutwell's study of the 10 major faults in writing by Government officials printed in the RECORD.

1. Sentences are too long.

Voted unanimously as one of the worst faults in nearly all writings analyzed. Average sentence length in poor Government writing varies from 65 to 80 words per sentence. In exceptionally good Government writing (Report to the Nation by Office of Facts and Figures and President's speeches) average length is from 15 to 18 words per sentence.

2. Too much hedging; too many modifications and conditional clauses and phrases.

The master writer will say, "A third of a nation ill-clothed, ill-housed, ill-fed." The amateur will write: "On the whole it may be said that on the basis of available evidence the majority of our population is probably not receiving the proper type of nutrition. \* \* \* Psychologists say that "conditional clauses cause suspension of judgment as to the outcome of the sentence, and therefore increase reading difficulty."

3. Weak, ineffective verbs.

"Point out," "indicate," or "reveal" are the weak reeds upon which many a Govern-



ment sentence leans. Writers overuse parts of the verb to be. Hundred-word sentences with "was" or "is" as the principal verb are not uncommon.

4. Too many sentences begin the same way, especially with "The."

A sentence beginning with "The" is like a day beginning with a fog. Yet, look at this:

"The present volume on expenditures for housing is one of a number of publications prepared by the Bureau of \* \* \* from data obtained in the study of consumer purchases. The results of this study are presented in three series of reports, of which the present constitutes the third. The first series was concerned with an analysis of the distribution by income class, occupational group, family type, nativity, and home tenure, of families studied in selected communities in different parts of the country. Each volume in that series pertained to a specific geographic region. The second series comprised reports for the same regions on the size and relative importance of expenditures for the main categories of family living, with only incidental reference to the constituent items in these categories. The third series presents detailed data collected in all regions covered by the study for each of the more important of these categories."

5. The attempt to be impersonal, which forces use of passive tenses and indirect phrases.

Example: "To determine whether retail sales have been out of line with expectations based on the past relationship of retail volume to income, estimates of retail sales in the first half of each year from 1935 through 1940 have been charted against income payments for the same periods, and a line of estimate fitted to the resulting scatter."

The good writer would say: "Our statisticians have charted estimates of retail sales, etc., etc."

6. Overabundance of abstract nouns.

Such nouns as "condition," "data," "situation," "development," "problem," "factor," "position," "basis," "case," dominate the writing of too many Government documents. How bright and real writing becomes when picture-bearing nouns take the place of vague ones may be seen from this sentence:

"During the lean years when salaries and wages were low and irregular the people who drifted into the credit-union offices came around because they had dropped behind in their personal and family finances and had to get a loan."

7. Too many prepositional phrases.

In a study of reading difficulty, investigators (Drs. Leary and Gray of Chicago University) found that prepositional phrases ("of the data," "under the circumstances," etc.) add to reading difficulty. Yet, samples of Government writing show that many officials use at least one prepositional phrase to every 4 words. Samples from good writing contain only one prepositional phrase to every 11 words.

8. Overabundance of expletives.

"It is" and "there are" and their variants ruin the opening of many good paragraphs.

9. Use of governmentish or federalese.

"Shop words" serve a proper purpose for "shop" audiences. But many Government writers make the mistake of talking to the public in technical, office terms, for example: "The 201 reporting schedules," "the vend program," "primary forage-plant method."

The above nine faults have to do with structure of language. There is, however, even a deeper difficulty in the writing of Government documents which make many of them so difficult to the average reader. This might be described as a—

10. Tendency to make ideas the heroes of sentences.

People think in terms of people and things for the most part. The Government official writes in terms of ideas and phenomena only.

Hence, when a writer means: "Employers

refuse to hire older workers in defense industries," he writes instead: "Refusal of employment of older workers continues." In other words, the writer has substituted "refusal," an idea or phenomenon, for "employers"—living people.

## Interstate Transportation of War Materials

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1942

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following letter received by me from the Office of Defense Transportation:

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION,  
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1942.

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK,  
Majority Leader,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: This will respond to your letter of April 7, 1942, to which was attached copy of an article recently appearing in the Reader's Digest concerning interstate trade barriers. You inquire whether there is any actual interference with interstate transportation of war materials, and ask my opinion as to whether some Federal action should be taken during the duration of the war to put an end to these practices.

As to the first question, I am satisfied that there is actual, continuous, and substantial interference with interstate movements of vital war materials and supplies in many States of the Union. Complaints of such instances are made to this Office almost every day, some of them disclosing quite serious situations. I am informed by officials of the Division of Motor Transport of this Office, of the Bureau of Motor Carriers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, of the Army and Navy, and of the Committee on Trade Barriers of the Department of Commerce, that their files are replete with instances of such obstructions to urgent and important movements of war materials, and of their general inability to obtain any satisfactory amelioration of the situation. It is my judgment, based upon these facts, that the matter is of such seriousness that Federal action should be taken at the earliest practicable time.

I think it should be said that many of the States have made a sincere effort to be helpful in permitting the free flow of vital traffic by motor vehicle, notwithstanding existing State restrictions.

In many others, however, there is no apparent disposition to depart from the peacetime policy of strict enforcement or to remove existing hampering regulations in time of war. In the main, such removals would require legislative action, and most legislatures do not meet again until 1943. It should also be said that the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, in a desire to be helpful in coordinating State and Federal wartime efforts, has formed a war committee, which has agreed to do everything it can to assist, among other things, in preventing State obstructions to movements of war materials. But, although we sincerely welcome this cooperation, it must be recognized that the State regulatory commissions represented by the association and its war com-

mittee generally have no jurisdiction over sizes and weights of motor vehicles and that their assistance must necessarily be limited to efforts to persuade other State agencies to be lenient in enforcement.

In view of all of the foregoing, it is my opinion that the matter should be cared for by Federal emergency legislation, if that can be accomplished without too great controversy or delay. In this connection I call to your attention the thorough investigation heretofore made by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the direction of the Congress as to the need for Federal regulation of sizes and weights of motor vehicles. A report of this investigation was submitted to the Congress on August 14, 1941, and was printed as House Document No. 354 (77th Cong., 1st sess.). The finding was there made that Federal intervention was needed under certain circumstances, and a bill embodying the Commission's findings was submitted to Messrs. LEA and WHEELER, chairmen, respectively, of the House and Senate Interstate Commerce Committees. The bill was introduced in the Senate (S. 2015) and was the subject of extensive hearings before a subcommittee of the Senate committee. No report has yet been issued by the subcommittee.

Some time shortly after Pearl Harbor Senator ANDREWS, of Florida, chairman of the subcommittee, feeling, I assume, that our entry into the war required quicker action than could be obtained by consideration of the pending bill, drafted a brief provision granting the power to the President to remove or alter State restrictions pursuant to stated standards. Senator ANDREWS sought to add this as an amendment to the second war powers bill, but I understand that he withdrew the offer on the floor of the Senate when those in charge of the bill opposed the addition of the amendment. His office has very kindly furnished me with a copy of his proposal, which I forward to you herewith for your information. I also enclose a revision of the proposal which makes no change except to transpose the Andrews amendment into bill form.

It is my opinion that some such provision as this should be introduced and adopted at the earliest practicable time. The matter seems to me to be one of first importance.

Very sincerely yours,  
JOSEPH B. EASTMAN,  
Director.

## Chicago Water Diversion Controversy

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. MARTIN J. KENNEDY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1942

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following letter and memorandum:

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
DEPARTMENT OF LAW,  
Albany, April 15, 1942.

HON. MARTIN J. KENNEDY,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am advised that on March 25, 1942, Congressman SABATH, of Chicago, introduced a joint resolution in the House of Representatives to increase the diversion of Lake Michigan water from 1,500 cubic feet per second to 5,000 cubic feet per second. The resolution has been referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.