

Mr. LYNCH. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman has painted a very vivid picture of the incompetency of the naval officers who were at the scene of the disaster. Is that correct?

Mr. LYNCH. I do not know how vividly I have painted it, but I have tried to point out to you that after the fire department of New York left, apparently nothing was done to save the *Normandie*.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The fire department accomplished everything that could possibly be done; but is it not true that at least the major part of the responsibility for the carelessness of these officers, their incompetency rests right here in Washington with the Secretary of the Navy, who has no knowledge of naval affairs?

Mr. LYNCH. I am not familiar with what knowledge the Secretary of the Navy has of naval affairs, but I say if those men are found to be incompetent, if they allowed a situation to arise which never should have arisen if they had used ordinary precautionary measures, they ought to be punished.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. But should not the man at the top be punished as well, if anyone is to be punished? How can the Secretary of the Navy escape responsibility. He is the head; he is at the top; he is chargeable with the knowledge of the location of this ship with the conditions surrounding it. It was right here at home under his nose almost.

THE DIES COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SULLIVAN). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ELIOT] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, first I want to say that I appreciate the attendance of those who are here at this late hour, and I very much regret the absence of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES].

Mr. Speaker, about a year ago I spoke here in the House about the procedure of the special House Committee on Un-American Activities. I pointed out that while the committee's purposes might be worth while the committee itself all too often acted irresponsibly. Investigations were frequently undertaken and announcements made, I said, without any vote by the committee, without any discussion, without even any meeting. Such a method of doing things, it seemed to me, was rash and reckless in a time of national danger.

Now the national danger is far greater, and within a few days a resolution will come before the House to extend once again the life of the Dies committee. We will have a chance to repudiate that committee's way of doing things—to prove that we have the courage to court inevitable abuse and misunderstanding by doing an honest job for the good of the country. A vote against the Dies committee is not a vote for un-American activities, fascism, or communism. Far from it. A vote against the Dies committee is a vote for responsible govern-

ment. It is a refusal to permit any longer the course of heedless folly which, regardless of the committee's intentions, divides the Nation and plays into the hands of our enemies.

When I say "plays into the hands of our enemies," I mean just that. Did you read the President's remarks at his press conference yesterday about the dangerous "Clivenden set" here in Washington that seems more interested in creating conflict between us and Russia than in beating the Axis? Read what the President said; you know it is all too true. And then turn, if you will, to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 28. There you will find a speech by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] raking up old hatreds and implying that our most dangerous enemy today, our most sinister fifth column is Russian and not German or Japanese. Read, too, and reread many times, the great reply made that day by another gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS]. After Mr. DIES had spoken, Mr. SUMNERS reminded us, and I quote him:

We must not knowingly insult any nation which is now engaged in this war as an ally of our own.

And he said that "if we are seeking to kick Russia, if that is what we are trying to do," then there is "mighty good sense" in the proposals of Mr. DIES.

That is only a part of the picture. There is another part of it which is equally black and which fits in perfectly.

Last week I placed in the RECORD a letter written by the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES]. I urge you to read that letter, which will be found on page A559 of the RECORD. Summarized, the letter states that the chairman of the Dies committee has been frequently and favorably quoted on Axis propaganda broadcasts beamed to this hemisphere.

Defenders of the committee may urge that the report about Axis broadcasts was made by a subversive employee. Well, the employee in question was not employed by the F. C. C. when the report was made; and the Dies committee's definition of "subversive" is so fantastic as to defy belief.

Listen to me for a moment while I tell you what the Dies committee calls un-American activities. The other day there was spread in the RECORD the Dies committee file on a number of Government employees—men and women whom the committee apparently believes to be subversive and wishes to see fired. There is a column for Communist-front organizations which the suspected person is supposed to have belonged to, and there is a column for the actual subversive activity which was alleged to have been undertaken. What does the Dies committee consider are un-American activities? Here is an example taken from the committee's own files—endorsement of the American Youth Act. If you endorsed that proposed legislation, you are subversive. Among the endorsers of the American Youth Act were Warden Lawes and several Members of the House, including

a member of the Dies committee itself. Subversive fellows, these. And yet the Dies committee has blacklisted people and called them un-American because they joined Warden Lawes and our colleagues here in behalf of this proposed legislation.

And what does the gentleman from Texas call an un-American or Communist-front organization? Let me give you an example. William E. Dodd, Jr., according to the Dies committee, is subversive because his father—get that, his father, Ambassador Dodd, not he himself—was a member of something called the Council Against Intolerance. Here are some of the traitorous subversive men who formed that council. Its cochairmen were Senator Barbour, of New Jersey, George Gordon Battle, and William Allen White. Members of the council included Attorney General Biddle, Senator Bennett Clark, of Missouri, Thomas E. Dewey, Frank Gannett, Josephus Daniels, Governor Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, and the Reverend Maurice E. Sheehy, of Catholic University, who spoke over the radio under the auspices of the council. It is alarming to note, too, that in this subversive Communist-front organization—members of the council itself—were Alfred E. Smith and Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia.

How can we stand for this kind of thing? It is just silly, and it makes the House look utterly ridiculous. We are told to blacklist a man because his father served on a council with such sinister, dangerous, revolutionaries as Josephus Daniels and CARTER GLASS. We are told that an organization is a Communist front when its spokesman over a national network is the head of the department of religious education at Catholic University. When a House committee does a thing like this, insulting statesmen and clergy alike, it destroys its own value, and it should make the whole House thoroughly ashamed.

But it is worse than shameful. Seriously, it is dangerous. The Dies committee makes up lists of subversive employees like this and urges the Federal Bureau of Investigation to send its investigators out to find out more about them. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that when we are in a deadly war with dangerous enemies our Government investigators should not be sent by the Dies committee on a never-ending round of fools' errands.

And I mean fools' errands. Just take those few names that were in the RECORD the other day. One "Mary Johnson," a minor clerk, is listed, or rather blacklisted, because somebody named Mary Johnson drew a picture for a Communist paper 6 years ago. It is not the same Mary Johnson, but that does not matter to the Dies committee. There are thousands of Mary Johnsons, but, obviously, they had better not work for the Government; the Dies committee will get them.

And while the House's special committee urges the Federal Bureau of Investigation to set its bloodhounds on the trail of Mary Johnson, the great ship *Normandie* goes up in flames and is a

total loss. Did somebody once say something about putting first things first?

Then, on that list in the RECORD, there is George Saunders, of the Office of Civilian Defense. He is on the blacklist. The committee's file says that he is a Communist living in Pittsburgh. Actually the George Saunders in the Office of Civilian Defense lives in San Francisco, where he was active in the Junior Chamber of Commerce. His former professor, Senator ELBERT THOMAS of Utah, tells me he is a Roman Catholic. But our eagle-eyed committee tells the F. B. I. to track him down just the same.

And while they demand the scalp of this Catholic layman and call him a Red, do you know what is happening only a hundred miles away? George Deatherage, the frank American Fascist who used to head up the Knights of the White Camelia and who planned a Fascist coup to seize the Government, is executive engineer at an immense naval construction project right down here at Norfolk. But our alert Dies committee did not know about that; they were too busy worrying about Mary Johnson and that revolutionary organization headed by Al Smith and Governor Saltonstall and Father Sheehy.

As a matter of fact, the Dies committee has never done much about the Fascist front organizations. The chairman has said a lot about them, but the record is largely one of words, not action.

For instance, on July 16 of last year the chairman promised to make public "soon," as he put it, a document relating to fascistic, anti-Semitic groups. The document has never appeared.

On March 8 of last year he was reported to have evidence concerning a huge organization to promote Nazi ideology. There has been no mention of this since then.

Fourteen months ago he promised to expose Nazi money-raising campaigns in the United States, and said that the committee has seized records containing 220,000 names. Has anyone ever seen the names or heard of that exposure?

The Philadelphia Inquirer quotes him on November 30, 1940, as promising to reveal, "next week," a plot of the Bund to sabotage American industry. But to this day the plot remains unrevealed.

And on September 18, 1939, in a radio speech, the gentleman from Texas said he had evidence of cooperation between the Bund and some native Fascist groups, including, by the way, Mr. George Deatherage's Knights of the White Camelia. But no action by the committee followed, and the Knight of the White Camelia has turned up in a key defense job.

I could go on with this for a long time, for the committee's record on Fascist organizations is a sorry one of big promises and little or no performance.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. When George Deatherage appeared before the Dies committee he refused to answer any questions as to membership or anything else pertaining to his organization, yet the

gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] brought no resolution before this House asking for the punishment of Mr. Deatherage for contempt of a committee of Congress. On the other hand, when members of the Communist Party refused to answer questions, this House was called upon to vote on resolutions calling for contempt proceedings against them. Mr. Deatherage was thus protected by the Dies committee.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. I decline to yield further, Mr. Speaker.

Now a word as to American Communists whose first loyalty inexplicably is to another country. Perhaps we should have a committee to investigate all these things. It could serve a useful purpose. Once in a while, even the Dies committee has brought to light facts that are worth knowing—most conspicuous being the financial link between the Communists and the erstwhile League for Peace and Democracy. But the committee made the huge mistake of assuming that all the members of that league, and even the people who were merely on its mailing list, knew of that secret financial link. They did not. People whose only interest was in doing something to stop the Nazis joined that organization—people, Mr. Speaker, who are no more Communist than you or I.

Why, Mr. Speaker, only last week, at a public hearing of the Rules Committee, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. COX] implied that A. F. Whitney was a Communist because he belonged to the League for Peace and Democracy. And who is A. F. Whitney? He has been for years the president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, one of the best established, most loyal American workmen's organizations in our history. When the gentleman from Georgia said Mr. Whitney was "linked with Browder"—and that is what he said, I heard him say it—he was accusing not only Mr. Whitney but thousands of good Americans who belong to that organization, who know Mr. Whitney well and have elected and reelected him as their president.

Yes, the Dies committee finds a few facts now and then, but promptly loses regard for facts and indulges in what the New York Herald Tribune has described as the "unvarnished smear." Let me cite some more "unvarnished smears."

Here is a Government employee named Gauld—I never heard of him before—who is labeled un-American by the Dies committee because he was a member of a committee headed up by former Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes.

Here is a group labeled "Communist Front"—the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League. They call the Anti-Nazi League un-American. Since when was it un-American to be anti-Nazi? The Dies committee calls this Anti-Nazi League a Communist Front organization, and yet this is what somebody said about the Anti-Nazi League right here on the floor of the House:

I have personal knowledge of the league. It is a very substantial organization and is not one that is engaged in propaganda. It is a fine organization of Americans.

The Dies committee calls it a Communist Front group, but the gentleman from Massachusetts, whose remarks I have just quoted, the distinguished majority leader, JOHN W. McCORMACK, calls it a fine organization of Americans. How long are we going to continue to put any stock whatever in the accusations of the Dies committee?

Here is another subversive group—the China Aid Council. A Government employee is put on the blacklist because he belonged to that. Well, the China Aid Council is a part of United China Relief, and the honorary chairman of United China Relief is Mr. Wendell Willkie. Are we seriously trying to prove that Mr. Willkie is some kind of a "pink"?

Finally, here is an activity which the Dies committee considers subversive. Yes; this is an activity listed in the Dies committee files and charged against United States employees as un-American—signing a petition against the Dies committee. Anybody who opposes the continuation of the Dies committee is ipso facto un-American. I need not comment on the dangerous implications of a thing like that. It is enough to point out the amazing and smug self-righteousness of the committee.

Mr. Speaker, this Dies committee has become a dangerous and expensive luxury. We make a great row about a harmless \$4,600 dancer, yet we are asked to fork over \$100,000 to perpetuate a committee that has done little good and much harm.

And when we read the record and think the thing through we know that that is the truth. Perhaps another committee could have done or would do a really helpful job in this field. But we know in our hearts that this Dies committee has a record of high-handed hearings, high-sounding promises, very little accomplishment, and endless, ridiculous, unforgivable smearing of decent and loyal Americans. They have cried "Wolf" so heedlessly that they cannot be trusted to guard Americanism any more than the shepherd boy who cried "Wolf" should have been trusted to guard his flock.

There is one more thing which I have time enough only to mention this afternoon. But think it over. Think over the attacks on President Roosevelt's policies by the chairman of this committee. Think of the false charges brought against the men the President and the country trust. Think of the accusation, thinly veiled, that the Dies committee could have prevented the Pearl Harbor tragedy if the President had not interfered. Think of the need for solidarity among the United Nations against our enemies. Think of these things, and remember how desperately the country needs a unified leadership, how much the President has to depend on us, how much we do depend on him.

We will be on trial when this resolution comes up next week. The easy thing, the politically safe thing, would be to let it go through. Safe for whom? Not for the country. The future is pretty dark and we would not brighten it by perpetuating a committee which is only a source of futile confusion, suspicion, absurdity,

doubt, and hatred. We would simply make things worse. The Dies committee is a dangerous plaything. Our duty is not easy, but it is clear and it needs to be done.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. I yield for unanimous-consent requests.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the other special orders for the day I may address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from PM daily.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF] is recognized for 10 minutes.

(Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

WE MUST BE FRANK WITH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, if there were any groups or individuals in the United States who believed the Nation could pursue business as usual, work as usual, strikes as usual, life as usual, the fall of Singapore, the escape of the German Fleet through the Straits of Dover, the impending fall of the Philippines, despite the heroic, almost superhuman, efforts of MacArthur and his men, the reverses in the Dutch Indies and the Pacific generally should have driven such ideas from their minds.

If any such groups or individuals still cling to the idea that the deadly peril of this Nation can be used as a cover for an internal social revolution, or the promotion of group or personal gains in powers or profits, such groups and individuals are traitors to their country and should be persuaded by the quickest means to lend their full and complete cooperation to the war effort.

There has been entirely too much glamor used to cover up the harsh facts about the actual condition of affairs; too much exploitation of individual heroic accomplishments, which lead the people to believe we are winning this war in the Pacific. When one or two American men risk death to capture 20 or 100 times their number of Japanese it sounds good in print. Such exploits properly thrill the American people. But if they are used to dull or gloss over the harsh facts that, in

the over-all picture, we are taking a bad beating, and may continue to do so for the next year and a half, then the publication of such heroic exploits will do more harm than good.

As I have said here before, we need more of Winston Churchill's blunt, fearless candor about the way the war is progressing. The American people have the stamina of character, the tough-fibered courage to take bad news with their chins up. Such news only causes them to pull up their belts a few more holes and work the harder to win this war.

Wishful thinking, coddling, concealment of bad news will not save the Nation, but it may result in its defeat.

The American people have plenty of courage. They have plenty of the spirit of never-say-quit. They will pull in their belts as many holes as necessary to win this war. What they want is to be told the facts—tragic as those facts may be. They want to be told what to do to win this war, no matter how hard the tasks may be, or how painful the sacrifices may be. The trouble is that our leaders have not had the courage to tell the people of mistakes; of overoptimism; of reverses, for fear of adverse political consequences.

The time has come when there has got to be a cessation of politics in the conduct of this war. If America loses this war, there will be no American politics; there will be no American business; there will be no free American enterprise and American profits; there will be no free American labor, and high wages, and comfortable American ways of life; there will be no more Constitution, no more Bill of Rights; this will no longer be known to the oppressed of other lands as the land of hope. There will be only the oppressors, their lashes, their bayonets—and an enslaved American people. That must never happen. It never will happen if the American people are told in time the facts—no matter how harsh, how unfavorable—and are led vigorously to the right efforts.

It is becoming apparent that America and Britain could be defeated by not knowing the facts. It is certain they cannot be defeated if the people are told the truth; if incompetents in every department of leadership are ruthlessly thrown out instead of being kicked upstairs into some other position of authority; if every consideration except the quickest possible winning of the war is sternly put aside. The only way in which the American and British and Russian people can be defeated in this war is the way in which France was defeated—by the leaders lacking the courage to risk the political displeasure of the people by frankly admitting facts and calling upon the people for the efforts and the sacrifices necessary to insure victory.

There is widespread feeling in this country that only a small part of the truth about Pearl Harbor has been told our people—facts the enemy already knows. The American people will not trust their leaders until they can feel with good reason their leaders trust them.

The secret of Winston Churchill's power with the British people is his attitude that the war is not his private war, or that of his political adherents, but that it is the war of the British Empire, and must be fought and won by the British Empire.

This war is the war of the whole United States—of all the people, industrial managers and workers; farmers; white-collar workers; young and old; sick and well—all alike. If we win we all win. If we lose we all lose, and lose horribly. We must not lose. We will not lose. But the people must be told the facts. They must be made to understand that business, work, strikes, amusements, life as usual, all must be suspended until after this war is won and the ruthless, brutal, marauding aggressors are extinguished, crushed, smashed completely, and for all time.

Anything less than frankness and honesty with the American people now would be treason.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the special order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, have I not been recognized?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I did not know he wanted to speak.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Most assuredly, with three distinguished Democrats on the floor and the opportunity to address them as well as many Republicans I could not waive the privilege; and there are 26 people in the galleries.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the motion.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. There are only two Democrats presents.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I beg pardon. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] calls my attention to the fact that there are only two Democrats on the floor. I assume that the gentleman from New York does not wish to be classified as a Democrat. I beg his pardon.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. No. I said I want to be classified under my own party, the American Labor Party.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The whole of it?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The whole of it. The whole delegation is here.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The whole of the American Labor Party is here. I do feel highly flattered.

Mr. Speaker, I envy the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ELIOT]. I envy him because of his youth, his vitality, his oratorical ability, the educational qualifications which he possesses in such a marked degree, but I regret to see him use his great talents in the way in which they were used this afternoon.

I have listened to many attacks upon the Dies committee, sometimes by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO], who is not a Democrat and who is not a Republican; sometimes by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr.

ELIOT]; sometimes by the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN]. Many, many attacks have been made upon that committee by the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN]. I have read many attacks upon that committee in the Daily Worker, the official organ of the Communist Party. There were several in that paper last week. But the plain people of the Nation, the common people, have faith in that committee and support it. It is significant that the most bitter and persistent attacks upon it come from the Daily Worker—from the Communists who seek the overthrow of our Government by force.

As I gather from the attacks which have been made, or the arguments which have been made—perhaps they should not be designated as attacks—from the arguments that have been made by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ELIOT] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO], the great mistake so far as the Dies committee is concerned was the mistake made by the Speaker of the House when he did not put on that committee Messrs. DICKSTEIN, ELIOT, and MARCANTONIO.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. I was not around here when that committee was started, so it is pretty obvious I could not have been a member of that committee.

Mr. HOFFMAN. There has been one vacancy on that committee.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Not since I have been here.

Mr. HOFFMAN. In view of the gentleman's great ability, in view of the great service that he might render the people of the country, it would not have been amiss if someone had been asked to resign and the gentleman put on the committee.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. I am always glad to be of service, and I am wondering why the gentleman himself was not appointed to that committee.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I am one of the more ignorant, unsophisticated Members of the House.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. The gentleman would not say innocent, would he?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I am just one of those who does not know what is going on. So it is said.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. That is not right.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The *Normandie* has been destroyed. The Dies committee warned the Nation and warned the President about the activities of the Reds in New York Harbor and on the New York docks. After the Dies committee and the members on the minority side had time and time again called attention to those things, to the dangers to our shipping in the New York Harbor. I cannot understand why it is that we must have this criminal carelessness, as the gentleman from New York so ably pictured it today. I cannot understand why

this carelessness, if it be nothing worse, is permitted right here in one of our own harbors resulting as it did in the destruction of that great vessel. It matters little whether it was sabotage or carelessness, it has caused a loss that we cannot replace.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Will the gentleman yield? He mentioned my name.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If the authorities in charge over there in New York had heeded the advice of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] and others, all that could have been prevented. Certainly they have been warned.

Undoubtedly the Dies committee has made mistakes. Who has not? If the Dies committee had made as many mistakes as this administration has made, then the criticism would come with more justice from the majority side.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. I am glad the gentleman draws the line so clearly between the committee and the administration.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The mistakes of the committee have come from a lack of information, a lack of facilities to make further investigations, lack of help from the Department of Justice and other Government departments. They were mistakes in judgment. Many of the mistakes of the New Deal administration are mistakes of the heart, the result of deliberate acts—action taken in utter disregard of consequences—because they are trying to remake this country, a thing to which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] and most of us object. They are trying to destroy our constitutional government, these gentlemen who are connected with the present administration, while the Dies committee has been trying to get rid of the Reds and the Communists, has been trying to protect our Nation from the Reds.

The President's wife has been taking them in; taking them to lunch, feeding them, and sleeping them.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. What is that?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Sure. Does not the gentleman know that?

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. What did the gentleman say?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I said the President's wife had taken them down here to the White House. She has been feeding them and sleeping them, giving them bed and board—maintenance, as they say in a divorce suit. What I am asking is that the Communists get a divorce from the bed and board of this Government until we get through with this war. Of course, I understand the argument at the present time that they are fighting a common enemy, and, of course, we are glad to have their help; but all the time this Government of ours should watch this ally at its side to see that they do not stick a knife in our backs or stick out a foot and trip us as we go forward. We should make sure that when the war is over they have not taken us over. It matters little to many of our people back in the sticks, where it is said—or, at least, thought—by the professors that we are so ignorant, where we have not the advantages of a Harvard education, which

I greatly regret, whether Hitler gets us and skins us from the top down, or whether our ally, Joe Stalin, gets us and skins us from the heels up. We do not want to be taken over by either.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield for a serious observation?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I am serious, even though my thoughts are not expressed in the fastidious, cultured language nor with the accent of a Harvard graduate. Out in our country a skinning is a skinning; and if the gentleman ever strays from his ivy-covered university into the West and gets a skinning, he will know it is serious.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. I am not in favor of having Communists in the Government service, as I pointed out in my earlier remarks. I do believe, as I pointed out, that the Dies committee is not the agency which can best get rid of such Communists as there may be in the Government, because, as I pointed out, it so carelessly and heedlessly accuses decent, loyal Americans of being disloyal.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It may be true that the committee has made some mistakes.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. That is all I said.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Probably it is due to the chairman's enthusiasm. I do not know whether the gentleman has ever been accused of anything, but I have been accused of almost everything. Every man who is not colorless or lazy, who is active and earnest, is so accused. Maybe a lot of it is true. But my heart is in the right place, and my mistakes are due to a lack of intelligence and judgment; not to intention. I understand that a certain place is paved with good intentions. Too many of these folks down here in the executive department do not even have good intentions. Some of them apparently wish to follow the party line.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Will the gentleman yield to me now?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Not for a speech.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Not for a speech, but the gentleman mentioned my name. The gentleman said my position was based on the fact that I wanted to get on this committee.

Mr. HOFFMAN. No, I did not say any such thing.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Yes, you did.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman does not hear correctly.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. You said I wanted to get on this committee.

Mr. HOFFMAN. No, I did not say you wanted to get on the committee at all. I said that the mistake the Speaker made, perhaps, was in not putting the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ELIOT], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] on the committee.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I assure you I am not a candidate to get on that committee.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I did not say you were.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I do not want any part of it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The trouble with you is that so many times you do not hear correctly.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. My hearing is good.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then you do not understand properly.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The trouble is you do not talk properly. You always talk too much most of the time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. You read the RECORD tomorrow, and I will show you that I did not say anything about your wanting to be on the committee.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. After you correct the record, you will show it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is a dirty, nasty, little insinuation, and you know it.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Let us look at the record now. Let us get the stenographic notes now and we will see what you said.

Mr. HOFFMAN. All right; you can have a copy of them. I ask the stenographer now, when you get out that transcript, get out a copy of what I said about him, so he can have it.

Now, I want to say to the gentleman from Massachusetts in the utmost sincerity that I never questioned his good faith, not at all. We just see things differently; that is all. When the gentleman spoke about the smear campaign, now it may be that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] in his enthusiasm—and we all get enthusiastic; some of us get this crusading spirit—maybe he has that and is trying to do his best. Maybe he has smeared someone. As I mentioned a while ago, we all get a little smeared. But while the war is on let us take it. It does not really hurt us. Maybe it makes better legislators of us. But when you are talking about a smear campaign have you forgotten what Brother Flynn said a week or so ago, or within the last few days? He characterized the Republicans as being more interested in preserving their party and winning party success than they were in the fate of the Nation. There is no sense in that kind of a statement. It was untrue, and Flynn knew it.

Then just a few days later when the Communist Party of Ohio sent the President a resolution of support, the President's secretary, by direction of the President, thanked them.

Flynn, the President's chief, tries to kick the Republicans out of the defense picture, while the President would take the Communists in. DIES is hitting the Communists, and hitting them hard, and that is the reason for their opposition. If he fails to expose other subversive individuals and groups, it can truthfully be said that he has had little help from either the administration or his critics. The people have faith in that committee. Let this Congress refuse to continue it and the storm which will descend on us will make the protest against our pension legislation seem like a gentle summer breeze.

[Here the gavel fell.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. KLEBERG, indefinitely, on account of official business.

To Mr. GEARHART, for 2 weeks, on account of official business.

To Mr. BUTLER, indefinitely, on account of illness in the family.

To Mr. HARE, for 1 day, on account of important business.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 329. An act for the relief of Lulu Heron;

H. R. 446. An act for the relief of the estate of Opal June Lindsay, Luck A. Lindsay, Thelma Louise Lindsay, and Laura Kathleen Lindsay;

H. R. 1905. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lewenczuk;

H. R. 2724. An act for the relief of the estate of Mary E. Philpot, Sandra G. Philpot, and Mrs. R. L. Keckler;

H. R. 3225. An act for the relief of Dale L. Barthel and others;

H. R. 3539. An act to provide for the deposit and expenditure of various revenues collected at schools and hospitals operated by the Indian Service in Alaska;

H. R. 3542. An act to authorize the purchase from appropriations made for the Indian Service of supplies and materials for resale to natives, native cooperative associations, and Indian Service employees stationed in Alaska;

H. R. 3647. An act for the relief of the San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Co.;

H. R. 3823. An act for the relief of Edwin B. Formhals;

H. R. 4179. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Allen Pope, his heirs or personal representatives, against the United States;

H. R. 4198. An act for the relief of John King;

H. R. 4354. An act for the relief of D. H. Dantzier;

H. R. 4773. An act for the relief of Brooks Equipment & Manufacturing Co.;

H. R. 4831. An act for the relief of Katherine McCue;

H. R. 4998. An act for the relief of Daniel Elliott and Helen Elliott;

H. R. 5040. An act for the relief of William Robert Shaneyfelt and Mildred Shaneyfelt;

H. R. 5056. An act for the relief of the Burlington Auto Co.;

H. R. 5206. An act for the relief of Nettle Woolfolk Montague and Jerry L. Woolfolk, and others;

H. R. 5280. An act for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5282. An act for the relief of J. W. Daughtry;

H. R. 5337. An act for the relief of Mrs. Anna M. Paul;

H. R. 5572. An act to provide an additional sum for the payment of a claim under the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel and certain Federal civil employees for personal property lost or damaged as a result of the hurricane and flood at Parris Island, S. C., on August 11-12, 1940, approved April 23, 1941;

H. R. 5773. An act for the relief of Libby, McNeill & Libby;

H. R. 5984. An act for the relief of Solomon Brown;

H. R. 6145. An act for the relief of Mason C. Brunson; and

H. R. 6225. An act for the relief of certain individuals in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, Idaho.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1133. An act to authorize the transfer of lands from the United States to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission under certain conditions, and to accept title to another tract to be transferred to the United States;

S. 1368. An act relating to lands of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and the Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians;

S. 1521. An act to provide that the Navy ration may include canned or powdered or concentrated fruit or vegetables juices;

S. 1630. An act to provide for the advancement on the retired list of certain officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps; and S. 2192. An act to extend the time for examination of quarterly accounts covering expenditures by disbursing officers of the United States Navy.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 329. An act for the relief of Lulu Heron;

H. R. 446. An act for the relief of the estate of Opal June Lindsay, Luck A. Lindsay, Thelma Louise Lindsay, and Laura Kathleen Lindsay;

H. R. 1905. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lewenczuk;

H. R. 2724. An act for the relief of the estate of Mary E. Philpot, Sandra G. Philpot, and Mrs. R. L. Keckler;

H. R. 3225. An act for the relief of Dale L. Barthel and others;

H. R. 3539. An act to provide for the deposit and expenditure of various revenues collected at schools and hospitals operated by the Indian Service in Alaska;

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H. R. 3823. An act for the relief of Edwin B. Formhals;

H. R. 4179. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Allen Pope, his heirs or personal representatives, against the United States;

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H. R. 5040. An act for the relief of William Robert Shaneyfelt and Mildred Shaneyfelt;

H. R. 5056. An act for the relief of the Burlington Auto Co.;

H. R. 5206. An act for the relief of Nettle Woolfolk Montague and Jerry L. Woolfolk and others;

H. R. 5280. An act for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes;