

ticularly among one farm organization—that the farm-security program be scuttled. Organized labor sees that the big industrialized and commercial farms, which are dependent largely on the work of farm laborers—and there is definitely a labor shortage in this field—have expanded almost to the limit already. The family type and smaller farmers, on the other hand, who work their own farms, have not expanded nearly as much as they can. The truth is the labor of these farmers has not been fully utilized anywhere along the line for some time because the inexorable trend of big-interest farming operations has pushed them to the wall so that they have been unable to get the necessary credit to hold on to what they have or expand their holdings to compete with large-scale commercial farmers.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that there is an army of 1,759,000 of these underemployed, low-income farmers—fellows whose total income, including what they raise to eat on their own places, is under \$800 per year. The Bureau figures that if all of these farmers are given the kind of supervision and credit opportunities provided by the Farm Security Administration they could be a major factor in the food-for-freedom production drive. They estimate, for example, that this group of farmers whose manpower is not nearly utilized to the full could be made to account in 1943 for 32 percent of the increases set in this year's goals for needed milk, 39 percent of the increase in pork and lard, 79 percent of the increase in eggs, 12 percent in the increase of peanuts, 46 percent of the increase in tomatoes for canning, and 97 percent in the increased gardens.

In my own northeast section of the country the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates there are 79,000 underemployed farmers. Of those it is thought 59,250 could probably be reached by an immediate food program. With Farm Security assistance 25 percent of them could each buy one cow, which would produce 300 pounds more milk than could be produced otherwise. The same number could produce extra pigs; 75 percent, or 44,438, could handle 75 extra hens a piece; 10 percent, or 5,925, could grow one extra acre of truck crops a piece; a list could be added to extensively but this is enough to indicate why these low-income farmers are essential in our war effort and why any limitation of the Farm Security program would be suicidal.

From the long-range policy point of view our Nation might as well kiss its democracy good-bye if the family-type farming is eliminated. Organized labor, in its active support of this program, describes the threat to its own standards and to standards generally involved in hordes of dispossessed farmers wandering from area to area seeking a foothold. The family farm—and there are 8,000 of them in my own district—is the backbone of our democracy. And the Farm Security Administration is the only agency of government which is systematically try-

ing to restore that type of farming to our economy. I sincerely believe it will be little short of a calamity, both for the immediate war effort and for the long pull, if the program of the Farm Security Administration is cut by this Congress. It ought to be expanded.

The Dies Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. THOMAS H. ELIOT OF MASSACHUSETTS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, March 7, 1942

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DIES COMMITTEE

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a letter from Attorney General Biddle together with correspondence between the Attorney General and the chairman of the Special Committee on un-American Activities:

FEBRUARY 20, 1942.

HON. THOMAS H. ELIOT,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: This is in reply to your letter of February 13, quoting statements recently made by Congressman DIES which, you say, amount to an accusation that the Department of Justice last September had full information as to Japanese plans, failure to act upon which contributed to the happenings at Pearl Harbor.

Enclosed are copies of three letters which passed between Congressman DIES and this Department with respect to the activities of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on the west coast. On August 13 I wrote to Congressman DIES calling his attention to statements appearing in the press to the effect that "evidence of an elaborate sabotage plot" had been uncovered by agents of the committee. I quoted from a press report to the effect that evidence had been turned over to the Department of Justice and pointed out that we had not received such evidence. I suggested to the Congressman that he immediately make available to the Department any information and evidence in his possession concerning these allegations.

On August 27 Congressman DIES wrote me that he had not said that he had turned the information over to the Department. He also asked me whether he should suggest to his committee the advisability of conducting public hearings to receive evidence regarding Japanese activities in the United States.

On September 8 Mr. McGuire, Acting Attorney General in my absence, advised Congressman DIES that I had discussed the matter with the President and the Secretary of State and that both of them felt that such hearings would be inadvisable and, therefore, I would be unable to approve the course that he had in mind.

There was never any attempt or suggestion, as Congressman DIES said according to your letter, that his committee "was not permitted to reveal the facts last September."

On February 7 I wrote Congressman DIES that I had noted in the press that he had

referred to the information and documents which he had with reference to Japanese espionage and sabotage and requested that he send this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In his reply of February 16, 1942, the Congressman said he would be glad to send me the printed report when it is received from the Government Printing Office. I also enclose copies of these two recent letters.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS BIDDLE,
Attorney General.

AUGUST 13, 1941.

HON. MARTIN DIES,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I want to call your attention to certain statements which have appeared in the press to the effect that an elaborate sabotage plot was uncovered by agents of your Special Committee on un-American Activities on the West Coast. According to press statements, evidence of an elaborate sabotage plot, under the direction of Japanese agents and naval officers, was uncovered by investigators of your committee.

According to the press reports, your committee agents, over the last 3 months, had conducted an "on the scene investigation" and the evidence which they had developed has been turned over to the Department of Justice. The press report further relates, "The Texas Representative said much of the evidence on which his charges were based had come from a former attaché of the Japanese Consulate in Hawaii who attended secret meetings of the sabotage ring at Terminal Island off Los Angeles, home of some 5,000 Japanese and site of a vast United States gasoline depot. The evidence has been turned over to the Justice Department for prosecution of the ring's members, but unless the Department acts promptly, I will order public hearings so the American people can get the facts."

The records of this Department fail to disclose the receipt of any such evidence as described from you. The only information which has been received by this Department or any bureau thereof was a letter from Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator for your committee, under date of July 29, 1941, transmitting a telegram which had been received from Messrs. Dunstan and Steadman of your Los Angeles office. The telegram stated, in substance, that Japanese ships off the California coast were to be the object of sabotage carried out by Italian agents, the purpose being to precipitate hostilities between the United States and Japan. This apparently is not the matter referred to in the press releases, since it alleged that the instigators of the plot were Italians and the press statement indicates "evidence of an elaborate sabotage plot on the West Coast developed under the direction of Japanese agents and naval officers."

I, of course, do not know if you have been correctly quoted in the press; however, I would like to ask that you immediately make available to this Department any and all information and evidence in your possession concerning the allegations, so that I may initiate appropriate action.

I shall greatly appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS BIDDLE,
Attorney General.

JASPER, TEX., August 27, 1941.

HON. FRANCIS BIDDLE,
Attorney General, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BIDDLE: Your letter of August 13, addressed to me in Washington, has been forwarded to me for attention.

I did not say that I had turned the information over to your department or that I intended to do so. What I said was that I wanted to give your department full opportunity to proceed without being embarrassed by any premature disclosures. I assume that with the hundreds of agents which you have you will have no difficulty in getting the facts. I am sure that you will find our investigators on the west coast cooperative in every respect in supplying you with leads and with facts in our possession.

I note that Mr. Hoover recently stated that through publicity his department had thwarted a Nation-wide plot to sabotage the defense industries of America. Since he was able to do this through the method of publicity, it would appear to me that there would be no possible objection to a similar procedure by our committee in the Japanese matter. If, therefore, you have no objection, I shall suggest to our committee the advisability of conducting public hearings to receive evidence regarding Japanese activities in the United States. If your Department has no objection to this procedure, please advise me.

Sincerely yours,

MARTIN DIES.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1941.

HON. MARTIN DIES,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: In your letter of August 27, 1941, addressed to the Attorney General, you stated that if the Attorney General had no objection, you would suggest to your committee the advisability of conducting public hearings to receive evidence regarding Japanese activities in the United States.

The Attorney General has discussed the situation with the President and the Secretary of State, both of whom feel quite strongly that hearings such as you contemplate would be inadvisable. The Attorney General is of the same opinion, and accordingly is unable to approve the course which you have in mind.

Sincerely yours,

MATTHEW F. MCGUIRE,
Acting Attorney General.

FEBRUARY 7, 1942.

HON. MARTIN DIES,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN DIES: I have noted recently in the press that you refer to information and the documents you have in the committee's files with reference to Japanese espionage and sabotage. I would very much appreciate if you would send any information of this sort to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

With cordial regards, believe me

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS BIDDLE.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1942.

HON. FRANCIS BIDDLE,

Attorney General of the United

States, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. BIDDLE: Please pardon me for not having answered your letter promptly but I have been out of the city for several days.

Our report on Japanese activities will be printed by the Government Printing Office in a short time. It will contain photostatic copies of maps, photographs, and all documentary evidence which we have collected over a period of more than a year. As soon as this report is approved by the committee, I will send one to you by special messenger.

Sincerely yours,

MARTIN DIES.

None But Politicians and Officeholders

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF CLARE E. HOFFMAN OF MICHIGAN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, March 7, 1942

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States has told us that the people are too complacent. His statement has been echoed and re-echoed.

The truth is that the people seem to be the only ones awake and aware of the necessity of wholeheartedly using all our energy to carry on this war.

As typical of the thought of official Washington, note the statement of Attorney General Biddle made here in Washington last Wednesday, when, at a meeting at the Cosmos Club, he said, in substance and to the effect, that the New Deal politicians must carry on, driving forward toward the so-called more abundant life.

What the people think and how they feel and the questions they are asking is clearly, concisely, and forcefully set forth in an editorial from the Huntington (W. Va.) Herald-Advertiser, republished in the Sturgis (Mich.) Journal of March 4. It is captioned, "Are you with us or against us?", and it reads as follows:

[From the Huntington (W. Va.) Herald-Advertiser]

ARE YOU WITH US OR AGAINST US?

We know not how thin the patience of other Americans is wearing, but as for ourselves we are tired of hearing that the war is being lost because the people don't realize what they are up against.

We are weary of reproaches, surfeited with aimless nagging, fed up with complacent defeatism which talks glibly of a 5-year war and paints with sadistic relish the tortures and sacrifices which will have to be endured before it is won.

Day after day we have listened to the same kind of galling vituperation from the top men—and women—of government. We are lazy, we are soft, we can't take it, we won't arouse ourselves, we are this, we are that—

And last week came this final impertinence from a Texas Congressman, HATTON SUMNERS: "My God," he shouted, "are we going to let the hope of the ages perish from this earth because of our unworthiness," because "we, as did France, insist upon business as usual!"

But who is it, Mr. SUMNERS, who is insisting upon business as usual. Who is it in this land who has shown himself to be unwilling to make changes and sacrifices, to forget self and false pride, to let the dead past bury its dead and to grasp the hand of a former enemy so that the common foe may be vanquished? Let's see about this:

Is it industrial management? Have there been any complaints from, say, the presidents of any automobile concerns because they have been ordered to switch from passenger cars to the production of planes, tanks, and guns? We have heard none. There have been some spiteful insinuations made against them in Washington—some pass-the-buck implications that they, and not the heads of government, were to blame for not gearing their

plants to the war machine sooner than they did; but there is not a shred of evidence to support such innuendoes.

Is it big business? Are the Morgans or the Rockefellers sabotaging the war program? Have they been coy about volunteering their resources and their talents whenever and wherever the opportunity was offered? If so it has been kept mysteriously out of the public prints.

Is it little business? Have the storekeepers of America insisted upon "business as usual?" Have they shown any unwillingness to go along with priority orders and rationing? Have they been guilty of bootlegging or profiteering in commodities which they have been ordered to conserve? Not a single proven complaint of such unpatriotic conduct has come to our attention.

Is it the farmer? Has he refused to raise more crops, to feed more livestock, to work longer hours than from sup-up to sun-down? No; but he has—and small wonder—developed an unprecedented interest in getting all that he can from his land and his labors. After all, you have been feeding him for a long time on the pap of parity and the philosophy of underproduction.

Is it the factory worker, the clerk, the professional man, the white-collar man, the average citizen? Certainly no such charge can be made against the unorganized millions of common citizens. And if there are reasons to support the charge against some elements of organized labor, who is to blame for that, Mr. SUMNERS? Are the rank and file of union men and women to be blamed for making unreasonable demands upon management when, since passage of the Wagner Act on July 5, 1935, unionism—all kinds, good and bad—has been coddled and petted and made to believe that Utopia could be gained by shorter hours and higher wages instead of by hard work and the ambition to vault into the seats of management?

And who are left, Mr. SUMNERS? Whom have we failed to consider here? Who betrayed France to her enemies? You know that it was the leadership of France—the government—the fatal bureaucracy which never got anything done because it didn't know what it wanted to do—didn't know whether it was fish or fowl—didn't know but that victory might bring more problems than defeat!

And we say to you, Mr. SUMNERS, earnestly and sincerely, that you and your colleagues and the institutions which you have erected in the National Capital and the hordes of alphabetical bureaucracies which they have spawned are primarily to blame for any lack of enthusiasm which the people of America may seem to have evinced to see this war through to victory. We say to you that these people whom you have characterized as unworthy are ready and willing—yes, eager to share to whatever degree will be helpful the inconveniences, the sacrifices, the dangers which their sons and their neighbors' sons are facing in the zones of shooting war.

If you say to us: "Put up your cars," we will put them up. If you say to us: "Go without meat," we will go without meat. If you say to us: "Quit your jobs and go into the factories or wherever else you may be needed," we will go.

We will go, Mr. SUMNERS, as long as we have confidence in you and your fellow officials. We will go as long as we believe that the Government of which you are an official part is determined to win the war in the shortest possible time, with the smallest possible expenditure of American lives. But we cannot hold that confidence unshaken as long as you and the rest of official Washington indulge in the old, vicious, petty game of politics as usual.

You shake our confidence when you hold hands around the pork barrel, as you are get-