

	Price per pound
1940 average—Continued.	
June.....	\$0.052
July.....	.052
August.....	.051
September.....	.051
October.....	.051
November.....	.051
December.....	.051
1941 average for year.....	.057
January.....	.051
February.....	.052
March.....	.053
April.....	.056
May.....	.057
June.....	.058
July.....	.058
August.....	.059
September.....	.060
October.....	.060
November.....	.061
December.....	.061

What's Wrong in Washington?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THAD F. WASIELEWSKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, March 7, 1942

EDITORIAL FROM THE MILWAUKEE
JOURNAL

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Milwaukee Journal of March 5, 1942:

[From the Milwaukee Journal of March 5, 1942]

WHAT'S WRONG IN WASHINGTON?

A letter in the last column on this page asks what The Journal "suspects" is wrong in Washington. The writer wants some concrete proposals as to how and where the Government could and should convert its set-up to a wartime basis.

We call as witness the Washington Post, which is on the scene. In a recent article it said, in part:

"Now take a look at Government. Everyone knows that the Army, Navy, and allied departments must expand to tremendous proportions. But what are the departments not directly concerned with war doing? It requires no expert to answer that question. Department heads are running around town trying to grab this and that war activity to build up their own importance, and to perpetuate their own jobs, regardless of what is already being done. They know, and everyone in Washington familiar with government knows, that many of their operations can be merged, or greatly curtailed without any great loss, and that thousands of valuable employees can be converted into war workers. * * *

"What do we mean by conversion, and where would we start?"

"There are many different agencies in Washington building homes. It is a public scandal, and the duplication and waste is appalling. Merge them into one and save men and money.

"The National Youth Administration is absolutely superfluous. Transfer the youth defense training feature to the United States Office of Education, doing the same thing.

"The Civilian Conservation Corps today is without function. There is not a boy on its rolls who can't get a job.

"The Railroad Retirement Board is moving to Chicago. There is no reason for its existence except in the eyes of the rail-union lobby. Merge it with Social Security.

"The Rural Electrification Administration is violating orders from Nelson's office to conduct unessential projects. Confine it to military purposes.

"Department of Agriculture can be cut and splendidly trained employees used to greater advantage.

"The fight between Office of Civilian Defense and Paul McNutt's office of defense, health and welfare services on their overlapping activities has been ridiculous. Office of Civilian Defense has been duplicating almost everything McNutt started. Half the departments of Office of Civilian Defense can be eliminated to advantage.

"So it goes—right down the line—duplication everywhere."

It is not a question of "anti" or "pro" New Deal. It is a matter only of common sense. We are at war.

Against the Dies Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS H. ELIOT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, March 7, 1942

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it was my intention yesterday, when a point of no quorum interrupted my remarks, to give the House an interesting picture of the emptiness of the work of the Dies committee. I was going to give three reasons—three big reasons—why the Dies committee should be discontinued.

First, I was going to analyze the committee's much-heralded Yellow Book, the report on Japanese fifth column activities.

Second, I was going to take up the matter which the gentleman from Texas dealt with so very eloquently on Wednesday. That is the question raised by the gentleman himself, when in earlier speeches here he claimed that the administration prevented him from making public information which might have prevented Pearl Harbor.

Third, I was about to deal with the plans of the gentleman from Texas to publicize the alleged Nazi "smear" campaign against President Roosevelt—and will show the extreme danger of such a course. It was unfortunate that these remarks were halted; for although they include some very unpleasant truths, they are the truth and we should hear the truth.

Now, first, about the report on Japanese activities. I think we all realize fully the danger to our country in the Japanese fifth column. But does the Dies committee's report tell us anything new about it—or even anything important?

The report is interesting reading. It contains a good many pictures, and some

maps. Much of the report is quite frankly background material. There are a couple of rather well-written essays on Japanese customs and religion. There is the famous Tanaka Memorial, published fifteen years ago. There is an account of the controversy over Japanese fishermen on the Pacific coast—a matter with which many Members of this House have long been thoroughly familiar.

There is also some pictorial evidence of the fact that Japan is a part of the Axis. I had thought that that was something of which a judge would take judicial notice, but our committee helps make it very, very clear. They print, for our edification, 11 pictures of Japanese leaders meeting with Nazis and Italians. After looking at these pictures, we may be convinced that there is at least a working agreement between Japan, Germany, and Italy.

The report reminds us, too, of the presence of several hundred Japanese "treaty merchants" in this country. For some reason, about one-fourth of the bulk of the report is taken up by photostatic copies of the Justice Department's list of these treaty merchants. There is a general charge that these treaty merchants may be spies, but no evidence is given: and why the committee should waste all that paper printing the Justice Department's list of names remains a mystery.

This is not the only matter of which the Department of Justice obviously has cognizance. The committee's interesting account of Japanese language schools ends up with a statement that the United States Attorney has already taken appropriate action.

There are two sections of the report that may possibly contain new information. These deal with Japanese military organizations in this country, and the activities of the Central Japanese Association.

As to the former, there is some question as to whether the committee really did uncover anything. For instance, the head of the Japanese Imperial Military Veterans Association was arrested by the F. B. I. on December 7 as a dangerous enemy alien. Furthermore, apparently none of these military and naval societies made any secret of their aims and their offices were listed in a published directory in 1938.

With respect to the Central Japanese Association, there is a long account drawn from the report of this association. But its general activities, its money raising, and collections of tinfoil for Japan, must have been common knowledge in California for a long time. The Dies committee's report itself included many newspaper items about the transmission of funds and tinfoil to Japan.

That brings me to the two items in which the Dies committee appears to take special pride. The first is a map of the Pacific, which appears opposite page 1741 of the report. The committee heads this section of its report, "Japanese naval map of the Pacific area." The committee says the "agents of espionage forwarded information to the headquarters of the Imperial Japanese Navy in Tokyo."

One highly significant compilation of such information was prepared in the form of a map of the entire Pacific area. This map in turn was placed in the hands of all those who were to play a part in the coming war. Agents of the committee obtained a copy of this map under extraordinarily difficult circumstances.

The impression, certainly, is that this is a secret Japanese naval map.

I was surprised, therefore, to find that this map was published January 1, 1935, by the Japanese magazine *King*, a popular magazine with a large circulation in Japan and outside of it. *King* is, or was, registered as second-class mail matter at the Los Angeles Post Office. Here are a couple of numbers of it, several years old; I cannot read Japanese, but I see here a picture of the late Lou Gehrig, and here the illustrations of what presumably is a love story, and so on. This is the magazine that published this supposedly sinister map, as a supplement to the January issue in 1935.

Incidentally the map is entitled "An Over-All View of National Defense in Time of Crisis." It says right on it that it was compiled on December 3, 1934, by the editorial board of *King*.

Why the publication of a map of the Pacific by a popular magazine 7 years ago should be of any importance now is not clear. Any magazine—*Life*, *Look*—any journal running an article on naval strength or national defense might publish just such a map. Furthermore the Dies committee report says that this map showed "in great detail positions and battle formations around Pearl Harbor." This is simply not so. Look at the map.

So much for section 2 of the report. Now turn the page to section 3, A Japanese Handbook of the United States Navy. The committee says:

The circulation of this 200-page book was naturally limited to those Japanese who were in a position to serve Japan by the possession of this highly important information. It was with great difficulty that the agents of the committee were able to obtain a copy of the volume.

The report then reproduces the covers of this volume and some presumably significant pictures in it—photographs and plans of our naval vessels.

If you look at the front cover, you will see a price tag and the words "Made in Japan." It would appear from this that the volume was for sale in this country. It was, in fact, published by a well-known Japanese publishing house which publishes a popular magazine called "Sea and Sky," and doubtless sent this supplement to its subscribers.

Now, let me tell you of a personal experience of my own. With "great difficulty," like the Dies committee agents, I made a perilous crossing yesterday to the Library of Congress. With "great difficulty," because the indexing there is incomplete, I obtained this volume. If you will look at the picture of the *Saratoga* on the bottom of page 1746 of the Dies committee's report, and look at this here in my hand, you will see that the pictures are the same. On the opposite page in the committee's report are some plans of a destroyer. And here are the same plans in this volume I got out of the Library, where it has been for several years.

Turn the page again. The plans on pages 1748 and 1749 of the Dies committee's report are, believe it or not, identical with those in this column.

This sinister handbook, so hard to obtain! Way back in 1932 most of these photographs and plans were published, and there was no secret made of it at all. But our committee disdains drab facts and musty libraries, and goes in for melodrama and mystery, instead.

Our committee does not make much trouble for our enemies, the Japanese, but it makes a lot of trouble for our Government. Take a look at the very first sections of the committee's report, and you see a sorry picture of jealousy and conflict between the committee and the Department of Justice.

The report includes a number of newspaper excerpts—clippings from California papers about August 1, 1941. These newspaper clippings quote Chairman Dies as saying that he had gathered information and given it to the F. B. I., and if the F. B. I. did not act on it soon, he would proceed. You would think that that clipping would be included in the report only if it accurately quoted the gentleman from Texas.

Well, the Attorney General thought it quoted him accurately, anyway. So the Attorney General, on August 13, 1941, wrote the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dies], asking him where this information was—this information which, he said, he had given to the F. B. I. The gentleman delayed his reply for 2 weeks, and then told the Attorney General that he had been misquoted, that he had not said he had given the information to the F. B. I., or intended to do so.

It is curious, is it not, that the gentleman from Texas claimed in August that the newspaper story had misquoted him, and yet now prints the same story in his report, apparently with full approval.

It is curious, too, that he makes so much of a letter from Matthew McGuire, then Acting Attorney General, urging him not to hold public hearings. He even prints a photostatic copy of this letter. He prints it to back up his oft-reiterated charge that by preventing him from making his findings public in September, the administration contributed to the disaster at Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Speaker, there was nothing to prevent the Dies committee from publishing its report any time it saw fit. The administration merely discouraged the holding of public hearings by the Dies committee. The chairman assumes that this was because the administration did not want to offend Japan. We might more easily assume that it was because the committee's method of conducting hearings in the past led far more to headlines than to useful and accurate information. Counterespionage today is vital, and to be effective must be secret. A headline-hunting committee is therefore a dangerous bull in a china shop.

The committee was urged not to hold public hearings. But the gentleman from Texas has claimed that he was not permitted to make public the information

he possessed. Here is what he said on January 28, 1942:

A fear of displeasing foreign powers and a maudlin attitude toward fifth columnists was largely responsible for the unparalleled tragedy at Pearl Harbor. In a few weeks our committee will release a full report on Japanese espionage and sabotage. This report will contain many official letters, and it will disclose that if our committee had been permitted to reveal the facts last September the tragedy of Pearl Harbor might have been averted. May I say that our committee had all the information in its files last September.

He says that he was not permitted to "reveal the facts" last September. But there is no evidence of that. The Attorney General denies it flatly. In a letter to me dated February 20, 1942, the Attorney General writes:

There was never any attempt or suggestion that the Dies committee was not permitted to reveal the facts last September.

My question, Why did not the committee publish the facts last September? remains unanswered. There is no answer.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize the great danger from a Japanese fifth column. I think we all do. Only the other day we voted an extra appropriation to the Department of Justice to combat it. That is the proper way to proceed. We rely on the Army and the Navy and the Department together to do the job.

But we are not protecting ourselves against the Japanese fifth column if we rely on the Dies committee. We voted that committee of ours \$100,000 a year ago. And here is the fruit of their work.

Most of this report could have been written without cost—"for no," as we say back home—in the Legislative Reference Section of the Library of Congress. Practically all the rest of it could have been compiled by going over the files of California newspapers, both English language and Japanese language, and by getting a few lists, which were not secret and some of which were compiled by the Department of Justice itself. One hundred thousand dollars—for this? One hundred thousand dollars to subsidize a committee that is just a fifth wheel in the fight against the fifth column?

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have one more point to make, more important than all the rest. In his remarkable speech on Wednesday, and apparently later to the press, the gentleman from Texas announced the forthcoming publication of still another report. This report is designed to show that the Nazis are organizing a smear campaign against President Roosevelt. Apparently, it will include a tremendous amount of documentary evidence of this, and the documentary evidence is the filthy, rotten smear literature recently seized by the committee.

O, Mr. Speaker, I hope and pray that in his enthusiasm, his zeal to defend the President whom he loves so well, the gentleman from Texas will burn this rotten stuff instead of publishing it. But I have little hope. The gentleman shows his love for the President in such curious ways. Am I wrong in assuming that it is his love for the President that leads him to criticize so freely the President's poli-

cies, the President's appointees, and even the President's wife?

I very much fear that in his unselfish zeal, the chairman of the Dies committee will revive all those rotten pamphlets, those anti-Semitic leaflets, those nasty lies that traveled about the country in 1936, and the years before and after. Fortunately they have been forgotten for some time. But now, it seems, he will revive them, and publish them, and send them out again across the land—now, when our Commander in Chief needs all the honest help that we can give him. How Goebbels must revel in the thought that in all innocence, and with the highest purpose, all the anti-Roosevelt lies are going to be brought to life again!

I plead again for the discontinuance of the Dies committee. For the chairman's announcement, if it means what it says, shows that however patriotic the motives of Mr. Dies may be, his contemplated actions will be the answer to a Nazi prayer.

After all, we must never forget that the gentleman from Texas is the man who has been quoted so frequently and so favorably on the propaganda broadcasts of our deadly enemies.

Farm Security Administration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM H. STEVENSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, March 7, 1942

LETTERS FROM WISCONSIN FARMERS TO
HON. WILLIAM H. STEVENSON OF WIS-
CONSIN.

Mr. STEVENSON, Mr. Speaker, the best barometer indicating that the Farm Security Administrator is doing for the farmers of this country is the expression of the farmers themselves who have been aided by the Farm Security Administration. Many farmers would not be on the farm today had it not been for the help they received through the Farm Security Administration when they really needed help. I want to voice my appreciation at this time and give due credit to the work of the hard working county agents, county supervisors, and home supervisors who have done so much for the farmers, those men and women who have labored day and night giving aid, advice, and material assistance to the men and women and young people on the farms in their districts throughout the land. The work of these supervisors together with the financial aid given to the farmers who have registered under the Farm Security Administration has given new life and a revitalized spirit to countless thousands of our farmers who otherwise might have given up their farms and gone into other work. At this crucial time in the history of our Nation we need every farmer on the farm doing his share of the

gigantic task of feeding the people and the fighting forces of the world.

I have received many letters from farmers in my district commending the Farm Security Administration. To let the people of the United States know how these farmers feel about the Farm Security Administration, I am presenting a few of these letters from farmers in my district. They speak for themselves:

SPARTA, WIS.

To Our United States Congressman:

We have heard a rumor to the effect of the discontinuation of the farm-security program, but we do hope it is merely a rumor. The loans received by farmers from the Farm Security Administration have saved many of them from utter ruin and has helped many more to live a much happier and easier life.

My wife and I became a farm security borrower about 5 years ago; at that time we had only 5 cows, a wagon, and a cream separator with which to operate a farm, which is not enough to even begin to farm so a person could make a bare living. Now, in 1942, we have 15 cows, a tractor with equipment, and also enough other machinery to operate a 150-acre-dairy farm. Three years ago we purchased our own farm and it is very true that without the loan from the Farm Security Administration we would have been unable to do this.

It seems to me, that now we are at war, the farmers may need some help in order to produce everything he possibly can so we can properly feed our armed forces, which are growing steadily every day.

A farmer may need a boost in order to acquire a piece of machinery he needs in place of hired hands, it is impossible to hire anyone now, or probably he could raise enough feed for three or four more cows, and would lack the funds with which to secure them, then where would he go if there was not any farm-security program anymore?

My wife and I think that the Farm Security Administration has raised the living standard on a farm to a much higher level than ever before, our home supervisor on the Farm Security Administration staff has helped us in more ways than I can mention, as have others connected with this great organization; so we hope we can depend on you to keep this farm-security program in effect.

We remain,
Farm security borrowers,
Mr. and Mrs. FRED WINSCHER.

CASHTON, WIS.

When we first got married and started farming for ourselves we didn't know what to do for money, in which to buy all the necessary things to start farming with, and then we heard of your Farm Security Loan, and we are very thankful for we couldn't of got a good start if it hadn't been for your loan.

Now we are paying off our loan as we go along each month and gradually paying for other necessary things which we need to farm with. We want to take off these few moments and write to you to let you know how much we appreciate your kind help through the loan.

Again we say, thank you.
Yours truly,

Mr. and Mrs. ALBIN SIVERHUS.

WARRENS, WIS.

We have heard that there is a possibility of the Farm Security Administration being discontinued. We would like you to know that we certainly benefited by our loan. We were on W. P. A. before we got our loan. But now we have two horses and ten head of cattle. We received our loan in May 1940 and surely had a much better living since. We have been making our payments regular. I

can say that we think the F. S. A. program a very good program.

Yours truly,
Mr. and Mrs. WALTER PETERSEN.

SPARTA, WIS.

I am writing this letter to tell you how much the F. S. A. means to me and my family. I lived in my father-in-law's house and worked out when and wherever I could. I worked for 57 cents a day and had to walk 6 miles a day to get that and work from 5 a. m. until 3 p. m. One day when I was in Sparta a woman told me that I could rent my wife's uncle's farm, so I walked down the street and I met my wife's uncle and I asked him if his farm was for rent. Yes, sir, and I would rather rent it to you than anyone else that I know of.

If I could raise the money to stock the place I could sure have it. Well I needed 4 horses anyway on a 283 acre farm and a full line of machinery. So I went to the banks and several other places but I could get no money without some security or signers. So finally I was told about the F. S. A. office. So I went there and Mr. Rex Ebert was the head of the office and I said to him that I had a chance to rent a good farm if I could get money enough to stock it. He said, yes, I could get enough money to go on, so I was very pleased; so then I had to make out a farm program and then they put me to work until I got on the farm. I only had 2 cows and 60 chickens to my name, and the first year or two I only milked 17 or 19 cows, but now I am milking 30. And we have 54 head of cattle in all. And 9 head of horses and everything that goes with it. I think the F. S. A. is a wonderful thing for the country and for those whom would like to get a start for the future if they are ambitious and want to work the F. S. A. is a good way to get it. So I think it is a good plan for the F. S. A. to continue.

Thanking you a million times, I am as ever,

Yours,
RAYMOND R. LUTHER.

LA FARGE, WIS.

Since we are purchasing a farm through the Farm Tenant Loan, we are taking this opportunity to tell you how very appreciative we are of this branch of Government work.

My husband and I have been married 20 years, share renting farms, working hard trying to some day own a farm, with no funds left after living expenses and giving half to the landlord.

Last year we were chosen as one of the approved tenants for this loan. We now have a different slant on life, having the feeling of ownership and that our hard work is not all in vain.

I think that this is one of the greatest plans the Government has ever created. Therefore, I hope that next year and in the years to come, there will be as many and even more farms bought through this Government plan. Words can't express my thanks. Surely this is money well spent.

Mrs. LYLE TRYGGESTAD.

WARRENS, WIS.

During the past week or so I have heard news broadcasts over my radio concerning various Federal programs and the curtailment of their funds for the coming year or for the duration of the war. Among those mentioned was the Farm Security Administration. Of course, as I am a client of the Farm Security Administration I am interested. Whether or not this is political by-play, by opponents of the various projects I do not know. Of course we realize that at a time like the present, much must be sacrificed by all, and it seems to me that the question might well be raised, as to which of the many