

who will receive the same pay as men for like work.

Additional facilities providing for the housing of these national defense workers are now being considered by the Federal Government. Ten thousand family unit homes are included in the prospectus. In an address in Detroit last fall, Sidney Hillman, one of the officials of the O. P. M., asserted that this 10,000-unit community was needed in the Willow Run area and that the project would cost approximately \$50,000,000. Much consideration has been given to these housing and facility necessities by the several agencies of the Government handling such matters.

The architectural school of the University of Michigan has prepared plans as a possible formula for a city to house families which will be attached to the area by the Willow Run bomber plant. Apparently these plans are being given consideration by the agencies of the Government. These plans would include a business district, schools, churches, large parks adjacent to schools, and an 18-hole golf course. Indeed, there is much comment in the community and much publicity in the local press concerning this proposal.

My attention has been called to an editorial in the Ann Arbor (Mich.) News of March 6, 1942, which is significant of the thought of many people, especially taxpayers, at this time. Reference is made to the visit to Detroit of Frederick A. Delano, one of the planning commissioners of the city of Washington, to study the Willow Run project. Mr. Delano's artistic views, as well as his counsel, have added much to the beauty of the city of Washington in the days when beauty could be considered in city and housing development. I believe, however, that the financial necessities of the hour require expenditures of public money for essentials only in our national defense, and I hope that Mr. Delano, or whoever is making the decisions in connection with the Willow Run plant, will keep this fact in mind.

The editorial to which I refer is as follows:

[From the Ann Arbor (Mich.) News of March 6, 1942]

HOUSING DREAM

Frederic A. Delano, uncle of the President, arrived in Detroit amid pomp and fanfare, to study the problem of housing the workers who are expected to build four-motored bombers at the Willow Run plant. As qualification for the task, he expressed extreme interest in housing, and then he met with other officials in secret executive session. The dreams began to boil. And how they boiled. Federal planners, 1942 style, do not dream on a miserly basis.

Out of the Willow Run situation has come a scheme superbly grandiose. Plans are necessarily imprecise and various this early in the development, but the general impression is that the Federal Government will take time out from the war to build a new Michigan city stretching from Buffalo to Chicago and from Sault Ste. Marie to Cincinnati. Where there are fields and farms and pigs and cows there will be streets and parks and shops and sewers and schools and transportation systems and houses of all sizes. Thousands of workmen will build this city, which will require millions of feet of lumber and tons of

metal and tile. Hundreds of trucks would be needed to transport materials. It is a mammoth project to be undertaken by a nation at war—a nation allegedly interested in putting as little energy as possible into activities which are not absolutely essential to victory.

But after the new metropolis has sprung from the swamps and woods and cropland, it will, of course, be a model community. All Federal projects are model communities. That's why the Federal Government likes to build them. It would be fun to build a model community just to have a model community, whether it was needed or not.

Rather than contemplating the expenditure of titanic energy and mountains of material to create a new city, the Federal Government could better give its whole attention to increasing the supply of rubber. Like most of Michigan's great factories, Willow Run was built on the supposition that rubber would bring employees to work. Washington apparently has not discovered yet how dependent the country is on tires. It might cost less to concentrate on rubber production than to create a gigantic transportation network so that everybody in the model metropolis could reach his job at the bomber plant.

Moreover, would it be more economical to create a new metropolis or to utilize the existing municipal facilities? Would it be simpler, for example, to build a whole new sewage system or to extend existing lines? Admittedly, new living quarters may be needed—undoubtedly will be needed—and the Federal Government will have to provide them. But would it be wiser to create a new community than to add to existing communities? Moreover, why invest heavy sums in permanent housing when it is possible to obtain prefabricated dwellings at much less cost and with a far greater salvage potential, since prefabricated dwellings can be moved and be used elsewhere.

Ann Arbor is not asking for an influx of temporary inhabitants. Police, health, school, and tax problems would be greatly complicated. But as far as suddenly creating a new Michigan metropolis is concerned, the Federal planners seem to have been bitten by a magnificent dream which ought to be examined by them while they are awake sometime.

Against the Dies Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS H. ELIOT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 9, 1942

EDITORIALS FROM VARIOUS NEWSPAPERS

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I include several editorials from newspapers in different parts of the country sharply criticizing the Dies committee.

The editorials are as follows:

[From the St. Louis Post Dispatch of February 13, 1942]

THAT MAN DIES AGAIN!

If MARTIN DIES, the voter-repudiated Texas politician, has his way about it, he is going to break the record of the nine-lived cat. He wants another \$100,000 to finance another year of peeking under the bed, and the House

Rules Committee has sent the request to the floor.

Apparently in an effort to give it a touch of wartime justification, DIES has disclosed that the President and the State Department prevented him from holding public hearings last year regarding Jap subversive activities. In other words, we suppose that, if it hadn't been for President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull, and also the Attorney General, Martin Dies would have prevented Pearl Harbor.

That is a lot of claptrap. At that time, we were striving to maintain peaceful relations with Tokyo, and Jap-baiting would have been no help. Why did not DIES hold secret hearings, or, better still, whisper a word or two into Edgar Hoover's ear, or to the Army and Navy intelligence staffs?

DIES has been operating for a long time now by virtue of a statute which authorizes Congress to conduct investigations with a view to the enactment of legislation. The country has yet to hear a meritorious suggestion of that nature from his committee. As a matter of fact, he has turned it into a one-man show which has stimulated the sort of prejudices which, unfortunately, have a cash value on some lecture platforms. He has gone Mrs. Dilling and her red-backed book one better.

The United States needs to be vigilant. If some of us did not fully realize that before Pearl Harbor, we certainly do now. But what can DIES contribute to national vigilance? His show has gone on long enough. It has degenerated into something little better than a personal racket. It's time to call a halt.

For \$100,000 we can buy three medium tanks.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal of March 1, 1942]

WHAT ABOUT THE COMPETENCE OF THE DIES COMMITTEE?

The Dies committee implies that it was not in the least surprised by Pearl Harbor. By last August, the committee's latest report says, its members had formed the conviction that the Japanese Government was "hypocritically going through the motions of diplomatic negotiations with the United States Government without entertaining the slightest thought that the problems of the Pacific were susceptible of amicable adjustment."

But how deeply felt, how burning was this conviction of the committee? Men who had at that time grasped the essential truth about Japanese intentions and thought they had evidence to prove it should have been fanatical in their determination that the country be adequately warned. To have possessed such certainty of mind as the committee indicates that it possessed imposed a very solemn responsibility. The custodians of such knowledge should, at very least, have camped at the White House and at the Department of State pouring out their tale until somebody listened.

However, what seems to have happened, according to the committee's report, was that when the members proposed to hold hearings and expose Japanese espionage last fall, Chairman DIES merely wrote to the Justice Department and asked if this would be satisfactory to the Government. Acting Attorney General McGuire replied that the matter had been discussed with the President and the Secretary of State and that they both objected. The committee then turned over such evidence as it had to Government agencies and apparently considered its duty done.

This sounds as if, upon discovering there were to be no headlines in the Japanese matter, Mr. DIES' zeal abated somewhat. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull were mistaken in the hope they placed in negotiations with Japan but, as long as they held that hope, they were justified in objecting to the kind of publicity Mr. DIES proposed. The record does not indi-

cate that he made any effort personally to convince them their faith in the negotiations was misplaced.

In fact, if Mr. DIES is to be judged by the public record of his activities and utterances during all of last fall, his conviction as to the greatest peril facing this country at that time was the fact that some alleged Communists were on the public pay roll—particularly five in the office of Price Administrator Henderson. Mr. DIES announced very calmly on September 21 that a proposed investigation of Japanese undercover work would be deferred at the administration's request, and he gave no evidence of violent or even vigorous dissent. But he was soon proclaiming with loud ado a list of 1,124 Federal employees he said were Communists or linked with subversive groups. Did he supply also a list of the Japanese spies at work on the island of Oahu?

The truth is, as Secretary Knox reported on his return from investigating the Pearl Harbor disaster, that "the most effective fifth-column work of the war was done in Hawaii, with the possible exception of Norway." And the Dies committee had been in operation almost 4 years. The truth probably also is, as the committee's own report says, that the Pacific coast and the Panama Canal are still endangered by Japanese fifth columnists. What does this indicate about the competence of the Dies committee in exposing and rooting out subversive activity?

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican of February 11, 1942]

DIES COMMITTEE'S RECORD AND FUTURE

The Dies committee of the National House has been functioning since 1938 and Chairman DIES now seeks to have the House renew its life for another year. The American Civil Liberties Union points out that not a single piece of legislation has resulted from the investigations.

While new laws may not be a complete test of the committee's usefulness, the absence of any legislation on the statute books to be credited to the Dies committee's persistent investigations indicates that the committee does not enjoy the confidence of Congress. If this inference is justified, why should the committee get further authority to run an inquisition? Congressional investigations are held for the purpose of obtaining information that would aid the legislators in framing new statutes.

Now that war has come, the job of running down subversive activities and exposing disloyalists is in the special field of the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which are adequately equipped for the work. While the Dies committee can only smear, the Department of Justice can prosecute; and a prosecution at least gives the accused a chance for defense before a judge and jury. Many of the Dies committee, including its chairman, have an obsession against "liberals." One of the members, a Mississippi Congressman, is now quoted as saying that any person who loves his country could well afford to "submerge so-called civil liberties until the war is over." That attitude is not the attitude of the administration as defined by Attorney General Biddle. So-called civil liberties, he has declared, are still to be safeguarded.

The Dies committee should be "submerged" rather than civil liberties, so-called. In any case, the committee's continuance cannot contribute to the winning of the war so much as to continued publicity for Chairman DIES.

[From the York (Pa.) Gazette and Daily of March 5, 1942]

MARTIN DIES GOES THE LIMIT

If anyone had any real doubt about the purposes of MARTIN DIES, his speech in Con-

gress yesterday should disillusion them. DIES attacked Congressman THOMAS ELIOT of Massachusetts for statements made in a speech recently delivered by Mr. ELIOT in Worcester, Mass.

Mr. DIES, call it what he may, made an attack upon the President of the United States in his usual veiled and insinuating manner. He announced in the course of his speech that his investigators had uncovered evidence of an attempt to undermine confidence in the President's integrity, and that the information collected by the committee's investigators would be made public later.

Can anyone conceive of a more vicious and outrageous procedure? Unless DIES was ready to make public all the facts and circumstances in connection with the matter he should not and had he been possessed of common decency he would not have broadcast it until he was ready to divulge all the facts and circumstances. He is either too ignorant to realize the effect of his actions or he is the most invidious influence in this Nation. Not satisfied with having attempted to besmirch men of the highest ideals and upright character who believed in and attempt to live up to their democratic ideals, men like Leon Henderson and Paul Kellog, and William F. Dodd, and many others, he is now by insinuation and telling only part of the story casting doubt upon the integrity of President Roosevelt himself. For whatever DIES may say or however loudly he may rant or deny, the effect of his statement yesterday in connection with the President is to create suspicion and doubt. No man of intelligence would have made such a statement without further elaboration unless he was very careless, to say the least, of the effect that it might have.

What Representative ELIOT said about MARTIN DIES is certainly no justification for Mr. DIES dragging the name of the President of the United States into the controversy in such manner as to adroitly create a doubt about the President himself. Mr. DIES has only himself to blame for the charges made by Mr. ELIOT. He has persistently pursued and bedeviled liberals whose only faults have been a desire to be really democratic. He has attempted to smear and besmirch every Government employee or prominent person who has interested himself in the struggle for democracy at home or abroad. Wittingly or unwittingly, he has served the cause of the Nazis again and again. It is no coincidence, in our humble opinion, that he received as much favorable attention as any other citizen of the United States by enemy propagandists last year.

MARTIN DIES has served the cause of the Fascists well. His committee has played into Hitler's hand time after time by its Communist witch hunts. He has ably seconded, so far as this country is concerned, Hitler's anti-Communist line. His committee has engaged in antics that would be ridiculous were it not so serious a matter. After all, the actions of a congressional committee do have some influence and effect even when a MARTIN DIES heads it. Not all the people are able to keep themselves well-informed about what the committee is doing and left undone, and many of them are, quite naturally, taken in by it.

It is difficult, indeed, to predict what the lower House of Congress will do these days. But surely Mr. DIES' latest should make it absolutely impossible for him to receive any further funds to carry on. He has gone too far at last, we would think, even for the most bitter of the New Deal opponents to follow.

One does not treat one's worst enemies, if one has any sense of the eternal fitness of things, as MARTIN DIES in his wrath and amid the cheers of his fellow reactionaries did treat the President of the United States by mouthing a statement which without explanation and disclosure of the facts is not only hitting below the belt but is utterly unexcusable.