

Mr. KEEFE. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. PATRICK. But I did not vote against the draft, I did not vote against the lease-lend bill, and I did not vote against fortifying Guam.

Mr. KEEFE. May I ask the gentleman if there ever was a bill before this Congress to fortify the island of Guam? Does the gentleman recall any such proposal ever being before this Congress?

Mr. PATRICK. It was always part of another bill.

Mr. KEEFE. Does the gentleman recall that the only proposal that was before Congress was an item of \$5,000,000 to dredge the harbor of Guam; and when the specific question was asked of the chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], by the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS]—

Mr. PATRICK. I will give the gentleman some time if he wants to make a speech.

Mr. KEEFE. I want to correct the gentleman.

Mr. PATRICK. That is true.

Mr. KEEFE. There was never any proposal before this House to fortify the island of Guam. So the gentleman in his statement I think in all fairness—

Mr. PATRICK. What is the gentleman arguing about? Did the gentleman vote against that, too? How did the gentleman vote on that?

Mr. KEEFE. In all fairness—

Mr. PATRICK. I want to ask the gentleman a question. He has asked me several questions. How did the gentleman vote on lease-lend?

Mr. KEEFE. Just answer my question.

Mr. PATRICK. I have answered the gentleman's question; but the statement the gentleman makes is, to the best of my recollection, true.

Mr. KEEFE. That is true, is it not?

Mr. PATRICK. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. Then when the gentleman states that there was a proposal before the Congress to fortify the island of Guam the gentleman is not stating the facts, is he?

Mr. PATRICK. It is the best that could be done about the fortification of Guam. I voted for the best we had to fortify Guam, to dredge the harbor in preparation for its fortification, and the gentleman voted against that. I believe if the gentleman would be quiet he would be doing himself a better service.

Mr. KEEFE. As far as the gentleman is concerned, he has no apology to make. His votes on these various questions are well known to the people who the gentleman has the honor to represent, and I am not apologizing for my vote on any single bill. I want the gentleman to understand that.

Mr. PATRICK. I thank the gentleman, but there is somebody in the Congress except the gentleman and myself. The gentleman has been a very active, forceful Member of this Congress, but I sometimes think he is a little bit timid about recognizing our country's preparedness needs, and that one man is only one man, even him.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. PATRICK. I do not yield any further because the gentleman has taken up and wasted 5 minutes of my time on the Guam matter, which he considered so lightly he did not support it when he had an opportunity to vote for it, so I do not yield further.

Of course, I realize this is a sore spot with these gentlemen. They fought all preparation, and now they do not apologize. We do not want them to apologize. But we do want them to recognize our needs now and go along with us to unite, invite confidence, avoid foolish remarks, and help us win this war as quickly and as thoroughly as it can be won, and must be won.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include all that I got up to state.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATRICK]?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise the remarks I made this afternoon in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]?

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under a previous special order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ELIOT] is recognized for 10 minutes.

(Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I suppose we will all agree that among the worst forms of un-Americanism is the attack on religion, and the stirring up of hatred and prejudice against religious groups. It is un-American and it is dangerous—dangerous now because the anti-Catholic organization, or the anti-Semitic organization, is very, very likely to be playing Hitler's game.

I have been reading the record of the Dies committee. I have read it not in a spirit of suspicion but of curiosity. I want to be fair. I want to see what this committee has really accomplished.

In the course of this study, I came upon the case of a man who interested me because he certainly sounded un-American. It was in August 1939 that the Dies committee subpoenaed correspondence of one Edward James Smythe—and also subpoenaed Mr. Smythe, who did not respond.

Mr. Smythe was, according to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DRES], "just a racketeer, operating an anti-Catholic organization, in close contact with other people who specialize in anti-Jewish organizations."

Smythe's correspondence was largely with known or suspected Fascists—the Silver Shirts, the German Legion, Inc., George Deatherage, and the like. The

gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS], brought out in the committee hearings that the correspondence in the hands of the Dies committee was correspondence between Smythe and people "interested in what he was doing." The Dies committee's counsel, Mr. Whitley, described these people and organizations as "actively participating. I did not include many individuals or groups," he said, "whose actions or motives were not obvious from the correspondence."

So here we have a known anti-Catholic agitator subpoenaed, and disregarding the subpoena. Here was his correspondence with subversive pro-Nazi groups and individuals. And what did the Dies committee do about it?

The chairman of the committee said that perhaps the correspondence should not be published immediately, as it might implicate innocent people who had been duped. Then he said:

Anyway, it is a question, I think, that the committee had better determine in executive session. We can make this correspondence public at a later date.

Mr. Speaker, 2 years and 6 months have passed. That file of correspondence has never been made public. Here and there, I understand, in the published documents of the committee Smythe is mentioned, but his own activities were never exposed and denounced by the committee.

And during those two and a half years this man Smythe continued his vicious work. Only a month after he disregarded the Dies committee subpoena he was writing a letter attacking the Roman Catholic Church. That letter, a photostatic copy of which I hold in my hand, is dated September 22, 1939, and is written on the stationery of the Protestant War Veterans of the United States, of which Smythe called himself national commander.

And 2 years after the Smythe correspondence had disappeared in the Dies committee files, to await publication at a later date we find Smythe writing that "this Nation belongs to the Protestants," and that "Romanism" must be destroyed. It is an utterly foul, bigoted paper and I hate even to touch it. It is dated—Heaven help us—the Fourth of July, 1941. This unregenerate bigot, whose papers were seized by the Dies committee in 1939—Why did the committee never take further action?

This man Smythe has run true to form. I hold here, and show the House, a handbill announcing Smythe as the speaker at a mass meeting here in Washington, under the auspices of the Women of the Ku Klux Klan. That was June 3, 1939. Why, in August 1939, did the Dies committee bury the story of this klansman and keep it buried for the last two and a half years?

I hold here now a photograph of a letter from Smythe, dated August 24, 1938. It is also written on that Protestant War Veterans' stationery. In it Smythe demands Government supervision over the affairs of the Catholic Church.

I am not going to insert these letters into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD because

I do not want to sully the RECORD. What I have read aloud is bad enough; what I have left unmentioned is simply nauseous. You might think this man was mad. Perhaps so. But it is a dangerous madness, for he was speaking and writing voluminously, spreading his unholy doctrine, while the Dies committee knew about it and nevertheless did nothing to stop him.

So as I continue my study of the record of the Dies committee I find myself wondering why the committee decided to publish "at a later date" the file of correspondence which would have fully exposed this un-American, subversive, religious bigot. I am wondering why that later date never arrived.

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

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. In connection with the Fascists who have been left uninvestigated and unmentioned, may I state that on August 4, 1938, the Dies committee subpoenaed George Sylvester Viereck, who was planning to sail for Germany that night on the Hamburg-American Line steamer *Hansa*. The Hamburg-American Line was known to be one of the chief links between Nazi Germany propaganda and the United States. Viereck stated that he was going to Germany to visit the ex-Kaiser.

Accordingly, Viereck told the press that he was leaving for Europe that night but would gladly appear before the Dies committee immediately following his return.

On the same day, according to the New York Times, DIES issued a statement saying that he had been reliably informed that Viereck was not in fact going to visit the ex-Kaiser, but was going to visit Hitler at Berchtesgaden. Viereck replied to this by saying that he wished he were so fortunate as to be going to visit Hitler, but that it was not the case.

The records of the committee show no sign that Viereck was ever called back or that the subpoena was ever enforced, and to this day Viereck has not been examined.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. I am wondering, too, why Smythe's disobedience to the subpoena was not followed by any further action by the committee. In the same way, George Sylvester Viereck was subpoenaed in August 1939 and disregarded the order.

Mention of Viereck, in connection with Smythe, leads me to mention Smythe's pro-Nazi activities. He is not only trying to destroy the Catholic Church. He is trying to destroy the American form of Government. In this July 4th article he wrote in 1941, he said:

Will we ask support of Hitler? Yes!

And I hold here a photograph of a letter this man wrote to Berlin on July 28, 1939, beginning:

Many thanks for the books on Hitler and the New Germany; they are already out in circulation. I gave them away at meetings I was addressing.

It saddens me to think that the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities never saw fit to expose this active religious bigot, this anti-Catholic, this pro-Nazi! I am the son of a Prot-

estant minister. I am one of a large family; my eldest brother is married to a Catholic and their daughter attends parochial school. I believe that one prime reason why our country has grown great is because the people have been taught to worship God. I remember that the Pilgrims came to the New World seeking "freedom to worship God." I am thankful that a Catholic Church and a Protestant Church and a Jewish Synagogue can exist all in the same town. I do not want to see any of them ever closed.

Mr. Speaker, the foe of religious freedom in America is virulently un-American. The Dies committee had the goods on this anti-Catholic, pro-Nazi agitator 2½ years ago—and never exposed him. He kept right on with his foul work. I am not today charging the Dies committee with aiding and abetting him—but I do think the House has a right to ask why they never exposed him.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for one-half minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained when the vote was taken on the authorization to increase the debt limit. If I had been present, I would have voted in the affirmative.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein several letters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

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

To Mr. CANNON of Florida, indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. BENDER (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), indefinitely, on account of official business.

To Mrs. BOLTON (at the request of Mr. MCGREGOR), indefinitely, on account of illness.

#### SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1778. An act to enable the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two-hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson to carry out and give effect to certain approved plans; to the Committee on the Library.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

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

H. R. 3798. An act to amend the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide

for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government."

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 11, 1942, at 11 o'clock a. m.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION  
(Wednesday, March 11, 1942)

The Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation will meet Wednesday, March 11, at 10:30 a. m., in room 353, House Office Building, to resume hearings on the bill H. R. 6522.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday, March 11, 1942)

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will hold a hearing at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, March 11, 1942, on H. R. 6633, H. R. 6717, H. R. 6718.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(Wednesday, March 11, 1942)

On Wednesday, March 11, 1942, at 10 a. m., subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary will continue hearings on H. R. 6444, to provide for the registration of labor organizations, business, and trade associations, and so forth. The hearing will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

(Wednesday, March 11, 1942)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds on Wednesday, March 11, 1942, at 10 a. m. for consideration of H. R. 6483. The hearing will be held in the caucus room, Old House Office Building.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1473. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, for the War Department for the improvement of existing river and harbor works, to remain available until expended, amounting to \$9,300,000 (H. Doc. No. 658); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1474. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide that certain provisions of law relating to the Navy shall be held applicable to the personnel of the Coast Guard when that service is operating as a part of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

1475. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated October 15, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on review of reports on, and a preliminary examination and survey of, Lavaca and Navidad Rivers, Tex., in the interest of navigation and flood control, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on August 1, 1940, and also authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on August 26, 1937, and the Flood Control Act approved on June 28, 1938; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.