

of this district has likewise been a firm supporter of the deep waterway and has been especially active in his fight during his entire tenure of office in advocating it.

Mr. Hoffman Meets Some Home Folks

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY O. WOODRUFF

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 13, 1942

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Benton Harbor (Mich.) News Palladium:

MR. HOFFMAN MEETS SOME HOME FOLKS

Congressman HOFFMAN's appearance here last Monday before two audiences in which he outlined some of his views on the war situation and other issues of national import, was not without interest. Mr. HOFFMAN met some of the home folks on the front lawn, so to speak. He met a portion of organized labor at his armory meeting face to face—and that's always good for both sides in any argument. Opponents can't meet eye to eye without mutual benefit, particularly if both sides are honest and sincere in their convictions.

We have not always shared Mr. HOFFMAN's opinions upon national questions, nor approved of them. We think at times he has been too critical, or perhaps we should say super critical. As is well known, he has been more than hostile to the New Deal. As a matter of fact, Mr. HOFFMAN likes to run the political range alone. He is naturally and inherently insurgent. If the Republicans were in power in Washington he would be just as critical and just as caustic as he has been with the New Deal in control.

Mr. HOFFMAN's outstanding value to the common cause has been, and always will be, his honesty and his sincerity and his courage. He doesn't talk one way when he's campaigning and then vote a different way when he gets to Washington. And he isn't afraid to meet those who disagree with him or dislike him because of his attitudes. HOFFMAN frankly told an audience of unfriendly laboring men Monday night at the armory where he stood on vital labor issues.

He believes in the right of any man to strike, he said, but he insists that the striker has no right, legal or moral, to prevent a nonstriker from working. Likewise, he told his hostile listeners, that he had no objections to unions, but he would protect both the man who wants to join a union as well as the man who doesn't want to join.

Now, this is frank and provocative argument in any organized labor group—and yet this Congressman doesn't hesitate to speak his mind. There are not many Congressmen—especially in a campaign year—who will talk equally as frank and equally as sincere. And for this we think Mr. HOFFMAN is deserving of credit.

Mr. HOFFMAN says he is supporting the Government's war effort and that he has voted for every war measure that has been presented since Pearl Harbor. That, we believe, is what his constituency expects of him. But he contends that he would be rendering a disservice if he closes his eyes and shuts his mouth to things that are obviously wrong. For instance, he contends that nonessential spending by the administration should be stopped. He thinks the Treasury raiders should be routed and that costly experi-

menting in social economic fields should be dropped and the whole effort of the Government, and of the people, directed toward the sole objective of winning the war. He wants to rout the social planners in Washington for the duration and use this money to buy guns and munitions and planes and ships, that our boys may have the necessary equipment to win the war.

On this point we stand behind the Congressman 100 percent. And we believe that 99 out of every 100 Americans think likewise. We know that the mothers and fathers and wives of the boys who are going out to fight and die think that way. There's still too much nonsense in the business of government at Washington to suit us; too much useless spending, too much politics, and too much toying with too many nonsensical projects that have not even the remotest connection with the war.

Mr. HOFFMAN says he came home to learn what the home folks want and what they're thinking about. Well, as one of the home folks our advice to him is to go back to Washington and support every needed measure the Government requests for the intelligent and efficient prosecution of this war; quit quibbling and criticizing about unimportant things; oppose reckless and useless expense of public moneys for every boondoggling project that raises its crazy head; refuse to indulge in politics even if the other fellow does; exert every possible effort to bring together for the common good of our war effort those elements and groups which are still too wide apart and whose bickerings and arguments dishearten the boys at the front and encourage our enemies into believing that we are not united.

Until we get this high quality of leadership in Washington we won't be on the high road to victory. God help those, either in high or low places, in Washington or out of it, who fail to do their share in developing America's military might. Win we will and win we must—and those who block the road to victory shall inevitably feel the righteous fury of those who are giving their sons to the cause of liberty.

Alien Enemy Control

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. DELANEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 13, 1942

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following letter sent to the New York Times by James G. McDonald, a member of the Board of Education of New York, and also an editorial on the same subject:

ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL URGED—IMMEDIATE CREATION OF CIVILIAN HEARING BOARDS IS RECOMMENDED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Initial steps taken by the Department of Justice and the War Department have been constructive, but much remains to be done in organizing control of the conduct of alien enemies within the country. Civilian hearing boards should now be established to examine the personal histories and appraise the loyalties of those declared to be alien enemies by the Presidential proclamation of December 8, 1941.

The evacuation of the Japanese from the prohibited areas of the west coast is already under way. The status of the remainder of

over a million enemy aliens within the country should be clarified as quickly as possible by civilian hearing boards to be appointed by the Attorney General.

The President's proclamation of December 8, 1941, identified enemy aliens as natives, citizens, subjects, or denizens of Germany, Italy, and Japan who had not on that date acquired American citizenship. Regulations controlling the conduct of enemy aliens were a part of the proclamation. These regulations provided that enemy aliens could no longer move about freely, change their positions, possess cameras, short-wave radios, firearms, and other articles of contraband, and could not live or be found in prohibited areas, later to be designated by the War Department.

OBJECTIVE OUTLINED

Under provisions of the law, alien enemies under suspicion have been summarily arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and later brought by the United States attorneys before civilian hearing boards operating in each Federal judicial district. The function of these hearing boards has been to hear the evidence and to recommend to the Attorney General that the alien apprehended be interned, placed on parole, or released. The Attorney General has made the final decision in each case.

Attorney General Francis Biddle has stated two objectives for the Government and the public in the treatment of alien enemies:

1. The detention of those under suspicion of subversive activities.
2. The development of the loyalties of those who remain in the community to the end that they may make their recognized contribution to our war effort and national unity.

The first task can safely be left to the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which are already doing an excellent job. The second task is one in which the President and the Department of Justice have provided leadership, but which requires the cooperation of the public if it is to be achieved.

DISTINCTION EXPLAINED

All aliens resident in the country were registered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service under the Smith Act in the fall of 1940. By proclamation of the President dated January 14, 1942, aliens of enemy nationalities were required to apply for certificates of identification in compliance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General. These applications were made at United States post offices and the certificates of identification have been issued. It is pertinent to an understanding of the situation to note the use of the term enemy nationalities in the regulations providing for certificates of identification.

The distinction between alien enemies and persons of enemy nationalities resulted from the exemption by Attorney General Biddle of Austro-Hungarians, Austrians, Koreans, Do-Decanese, and former citizens or subjects of Germany, Italy, and Japan who became citizens of any nation other than Germany, Italy, or Japan prior to December 8, 1941, from the necessity of complying with the regulations concerning enemy aliens. Although these classes were exempted, they remained subject to apprehension, detention, or internment. By the process of elimination all alien enemies not exempted were identified as aliens of enemy nationalities obliged to comply with the regulations and to obtain certificates of identification.

MORE USE FOR BOARDS

There are approximately 1,100,000 aliens of enemy nationalities. In their interests and in the interest of national safety some method must be devised which will remove from those who are loyal any stigma that accrues to them because of their technical citizenship status. The civilian hearing