

the altar of the omnipotent state is the only shrine before which every head must bow, and every knee must bend. It isn't a question of liking the British Empire or disliking the British Empire; it is a question of meeting a menace that defies all previous patterns—a menace that has leaped all barriers and, like a tidal wave, sweeps all before it.

I need not remind you whether your forebears came here on the first *Mayflower* or on the thousands of *Mayflowers* which followed it, in the creaking barks and clippers of the forties with their dark and reeking holds, or in the steerage of those ships in the latter era, of what we owe them for their contribution in sweat, blood, and tears, to the wonder that is America. These things are ours. We have known their cost, so we should be neither Jew nor gentile, Catholic nor Protestant, Irish nor English, but Americans, resolving that the hates and prejudices of the Old World cannot abide in the New under the bright light of a new day and the flaming splendor of a new sun. We are not fighting for Great Britain. We are fighting by her side for a cause that Ireland loves, for the lovers of freedom will be free.

Sursum corda—Lift up your hearts—should be our battle cry while presenting the phalanx of united democracies against those who hate the name and would root out and erase, if possible, the very word from the hearts and minds of men.

When Eamon de Valera said good-bye to America, he used these words: "So farewell—young, fortunate, mighty land; no wish that I can express can measure the depth of my esteem for you or my desire for your welfare and glory. And farewell the many dear friends I have made and the tens of thousands who, for the reason that I was the representative of a noble nation and a storied, appealing cause, gave me honors they denied to princes. You will not need to be assured that Ireland will not forget and that Ireland will not be ungrateful."

God grant, in His divine wisdom, that Ireland may be guided in the right path, so that all she has gained will not be lost; so that her real and true friend, America, will triumph; and when the history of this era is written, in the cool and contemplative days of a later period, far removed from the animosities of the present day, our children and our children's children may read with satisfaction that America was aided in the great battle by the isle that is so justly called the Ocean's Emerald.

### Registration of Women

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. JOSEPH CLARK BALDWIN**  
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 13, 1942

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York:

Whereas the nations of the earth are engaged in a mighty struggle to determine whether right and brotherhood shall rule the world, or might and hatred; and

Whereas the United States has dedicated her every resource in an unretreating determination that a just peace shall consummate that struggle; and

Whereas the ranks of our armed forces are filled and are being filled, with the best and most valiant of our country's men, and victory cannot be achieved without the full and

unlimited strength and capacity of industry and production; and

Whereas it is recognized that every available man must be released for military duty, without loss of production of the necessities of war, and it has been made known to us by the Government, by the military authorities, by industry and business in every field of activity that the production for war and civilian defense will be endangered unless all available men and women serve in the industries allied with war and defense; and

Whereas the women of the Nation possess knowledge, skill, training, and ability, both necessary and useful for these purposes and are not only willing but eager to serve their country during the present war; and

Whereas it is only through training and opportunity that this great source of productive strength can be released to maintain and increase the production that is imperative, and to sustain our business and industrial power to capacity: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved (if the senate concur),* That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby respectfully urged to enact H. R. 6806, a bill providing for the registration of women between the ages of 18 and 65 under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, and be it further

*Resolved (if the senate concur),* That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and to each Member of the Congress from the State of New York.

By order of the assembly,

ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI,  
Clerk.

In senate April 1, 1942.

Concurred in, without amendment.

By order of the senate:

WILLIAM S. KING,  
Clerk.

### Representative Hoffman Faces His Constituents—and How!

#### 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 newspaper article:

REPRESENTATIVE HOFFMAN FACES HIS CONSTITUENTS—AND HOW—HE TELLS 'EM, AND IS TOLD, IN FORUM AT CITY'S ARMORY

Congressman CLARE E. HOFFMAN, fiery nemesis of the New Deal, faced his bitterest foes at the Benton Harbor Naval Armory last night in what was a good \$2 show—and everybody had a good time.

There were cheers and jeers, boos and catcalls, applause and laughter.

Two hours after the curtain went up on the performance the Congressman was still mixing it with his audience and after the show was over Mr. HOFFMAN said he had enjoyed every minute of the argument.

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS BOYS TURN OUT

There was a liberal sprinkling of labor in the audience, surprisingly large in view of the rain outside. The big hall began filling up early and at 8:15, when Fred Granger introduced the Congressman, the main part of the armory was comfortably filled.

A good-sized delegation of Congress of Industrial Organizations boys turned out. Some wore jaunty parade caps, and you could tell the others by the way they whooped it up with both cheers and boos.

It was a noisy, rollicking, rousing catch-as-catch-can meeting on the whole, with everybody mad at times, but everybody seemed to enjoy it and adjournment seemed to be reluctantly taken.

ALL GOES WELL UNTIL—

Everything was lovely and the Congressman talked without hindrance until he finally got into a discussion of the labor problem.

Then the fireworks and fun opened up.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations boys began to shoot questions at him and the gentleman from Allegan began to shoot back his answers. Sometimes HOFFMAN scored a point and a part of the crowd would applaud. Then a Congress of Industrial Organizations lad would pop a question, get an answer that didn't satisfy him, and the boys would make the armory rafters rock with boos and whistles.

In between the touch-and-go argument there was many a laugh.

A young lady among the labor crowd cried out that a local employer had recently laid off 80 men "so he could make more profit."

Up jumped a rural gentleman from the bleachers and cried out:

"I've been advertising for help for 2 weeks."

The crowd roared with laughter and then HOFFMAN took it up and said:

"Now, let me see, you say this employer laid men off so he could make more profits. Now, how can that be? I thought you made more profits when you hired more men, not when you laid them off." Everybody got a laugh out of this reply.

HE REALLY STIRS 'EM

What really stirred up the Congress of Industrial Organizations boys was when HOFFMAN began arguing that while he approved the right of labor to strike, he believed that the man who wanted to work should not be prevented from doing so.

A roar of disapproval from the labor element in the audience greeted this contention, and a dozen chaps were on their feet, yelling to be heard. Finally HOFFMAN recognized a Congress of Industrial Organization member. The gentleman argued that if hours of work were lengthened, overtime and double time abolished, and other gains curtailed the net result would be great loss in industrial production.

"Do you mean to tell me," said the Congressman, "that labor will lay down on the war job just because it's asked to produce more goods the boys in the trenches and on the high seas need so badly, even at the sacrifice of overtime? I don't believe it, and I don't believe you believe it." The audience howled at this, and then a spectator who said he was a labor organizer said that labor would give up its overtime if management would turn back the overtime pay thus saved to the Government.

"I'm with you there," shot back HOFFMAN, and then explained he favored cutting wartime profits to the bone, which everyone cheered.

PAUL KULL ENTERS FRAY

At one hot juncture in the argument Paul Kull, Riverside farmer and amateur economist, got the floor and for a couple of minutes gave the debaters on both sides a breathing spell with a talk on the need of dropping personal, factional, and political differences and all pitching in to win the war.

When he sat down, Dan Bauschke, who looks and dresses like an Israelite, but isn't, propounded a question above the roar of the crowd.

HOFFMAN misunderstood Mr. Baushke's question, and said, "No; I've never read King Ben," and the crowd laughed.

"We want to keep what we've got," yelled a workman at HOFFMAN, who came back with "That's what Hitler wants to do."

Another laboring gentleman said the South Haven Chamber of Commerce made a house-to-house canvass urging men not to join a union. "What about that?" he asked.

"I'm not against unions, as such," replied HOFFMAN. "In this day of mass production, I honestly think they are necessary. But all I ask is that we have equal justice for all. I have nothing against a man who wants to join a union. But I don't believe that a man who doesn't want to join a union should be forced to do so. You might just as well try to make us all go to the Catholic Church or the Methodist Church or the Baptist."

#### APPLAUD HIS UNITED STATES OF AMERICA STAND

HOFFMAN got a lot of applause during the night and his biggest hand at the end when he told about the effort of the United States of the World advocates trying to induce Congress to vote a hundred million dollars for the expense of promoting the scheme, and, in addition, giving President Roosevelt a billion dollars to use at his discretion to underwrite this supergovernment. Pointing to a large American flag, HOFFMAN roared:

"I'll fight that sort of thing until I die. I want no supergovernment in my dish. That flag and this Government are good enough for me, and if you favor something different, don't vote for me, for I won't vote for that sort of thing." The armory fairly rocked with the hand he got on that.

#### CHEER HIS WAR STAND

Once HOFFMAN started to say that he was out to support the President in his war effort, when he was interrupted by a pert query of—

"When are you going to start supporting the President?"

And quickly he replied:

"When he quits his boondoggling and nonsensical spending and gets down to a war effort in real earnest."

The armory roared with the applause which this sally got.

Political lines, HOFFMAN told his audience, had practically disappeared in Congress.

"The war has cut squarely across party lines in Congress," said the Congressman. "No longer are we Republicans or Democrats or New Dealers. We are Americans now, and let me say to you folks that some of the bitterest critics in Congress today against things that are wrong, and which have got to be changed before we win this war, are Democrats and so-called New Dealers. These men want to win the war, just like you do. But they are getting to a point where they no longer are going to be told by just one man what to do and when to do it. We've had too much of that already."

Once HOFFMAN, a bit facetiously, invited his hearers to come down to Washington with some tar and feathers, "I can take it," he advised.

#### MENTIONS PENSION STEAL

HOFFMAN told the crowd that both Republican and Democratic leaders were guilty of trying to sneak through the provision that would have pensioned Members of Congress—as well as the President—for life. He was the first man to put in a bill to repeal this pension grab—and the grab was repealed.

The Congressman said the roar of protest from people at large so startled Congress that it repealed the pension grab within 30 days.

"There you have an example of the people telling Congress what to do," said HOFFMAN. "It only goes to prove that you have it within your power to make your wants felt in Washington."

When a laboring man challenged the Congressman to show what good could be accomplished by cutting out overtime HOFFMAN

explained that if \$60,000 would buy labor, at regular time, for three planes, double time would simply reduce the three planes by exactly one-half.

HOFFMAN told the crowd that the Wagner labor law was unfair to labor itself because it denied equal justice to all under the law. He denied he was a labor baiter or was against labor. He frankly said he would protect the union man's rights but also the rights of the workingman who didn't want to join a union and he denounced in forthright terms the practice of keeping men out of defense industries unless they joined unions and paid initiation fees. That, he said, was unfair and un-American.

HOFFMAN said his criticism of mistakes and things obviously wrong would go on so long as he remained in Congress. He told about the personal effects of a boy killed at Pearl Harbor being sent home and the mourning family being asked to pay a \$10 shipping charge. Things like that enrage him, he said. He added that labor should remember that its sons were out there on the firing line and that whenever labor sits down on the job or any way slows up production or impedes industrial progress it's taking guns and tanks and planes away from its own sons.

"The white-collar boys and the boys from the farms are not the only boys who are going to fight and die in this war," HOFFMAN told his audience. "The sons of laboring men are out there fighting and dying. And I want all those boys to have the guns and the equipment that they need. That's what I'm hollering about now and will continue to holler about until they get them."

### Mr. Willkie's Requirements

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 13, 1942

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Binghamton (N. Y.) Sun:

#### MR. WILLKIE'S REQUIREMENTS

As nominal leader and spokesman for the Republican Party, by virtue of his impressive though unsuccessful contest for the Presidency, and as a resident of New York State, Wendell L. Willkie has a perfect right to express his views and preferences regarding the coming gubernatorial campaign, as he did to the extent of two columns of space in Sunday's New York Times. The interviewer, James A. Hagerty, was guarded as to direct quotes but definite in setting forth the views of Mr. Willkie.

It has been a long time since Wendell Willkie has favored up-State New York with a visit. He was here in Triple Cities as a candidate and made a wonderful impression, but his opportunities to sound out real sentiment in the important and rock-ribbed Republican southern tier district were necessarily limited. We haven't heard of any recent call by Mr. Willkie in any up-State community.

Therefore his statement that, provided a candidate whose international views are suitable to him is nominated for Governor, "I'll campaign for him in every hamlet, town, and city in the State if you want me to," leaves the question open as to how well acquainted he may be with these hamlets, towns, and cities in which he proposes to do the campaigning. Has he kept in close

touch? Does he know the sentiment of the people?

The field is wide open, Mr. Willkie declared in his interview. He named several men of outstanding ability and prominence as potential candidates, including Representative James W. Wadsworth, Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., Robert Moses, Roger W. Straus, Abbot Low Moffat, Representative Joseph Clark Baldwin, Frank C. Moore, Allen W. Dulles, Roland B. Marvin, Edward F. Corsi, Joe R. Hanley, Oswald D. Heck. An impressive list but in this section the absence of one name will be noticed immediately.

As to Mr. Dewey the interview presents Mr. Willkie as being rather noncommittal. He is, in his opinion, the "leading candidate" and has given "valuable public service as district attorney of New York County." But "contrary to prevalent opinion" that Mr. Dewey is virtually certain to be the next Republican candidate for Governor, he insists "there is no lack of men who would make acceptable candidates." The interview goes on to indicate that while Mr. Dewey's Lincoln Day dinner speech was entirely satisfactory with regard to his declaration that the war must be fought through to a finish and that there must be no appeasement, Mr. Willkie "does not know" Mr. Dewey's attitude on what the United States should do after the war.

Would it be difficult to find out?

Mr. Willkie is entirely right in expressing the opinion that all candidates in both major parties at election time will declare they are in favor of fighting until complete victory is accomplished and that there shall be no appeasement. He is right, too, in refusing to be satisfied with such declarations merely because they are popular. He is correct in looking into the record of prospective candidates before Pearl Harbor. But a policy of "broad internationalism" after the war isn't all there is to being Governor of the State of New York.

Southern New York admires Mr. Willkie greatly. The people up this way like his frankness and fearlessness. But there is a feeling that his leadership might become more convincing and inspiring if it reflected the whole sentiment of the State rather than one section, mainly the metropolitan area. There is little question that over a vast area no other suggested candidate has the appeal at the moment of Tom Dewey and this is particularly true of the southern tier. Again, why not make a tour of the State, Mr. Willkie, and learn what the people are thinking?

Wouldn't it be better and wouldn't it reflect greater political intelligence at a time when the Democrats are publicizing as their own achievement the drastic State income-tax reduction, for our leaders to get behind the strongest candidate and build him up instead of throwing a dozen names into the hat and waiting for that traditional last-minute scramble? Go into the convention with this wide field and you court the confusion, argument, and ultimate split which have been fatal to so many campaigns.

### Menhaden Fisheries Vital to Prosecution of National War Effort

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. PHILIP A. TRAYNOR

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 13, 1942

Mr. TRAYNOR. Mr. Speaker, the United States is facing a shortage crisis on certain basically strategic materials. Serious deficiencies of this type have de-