

They are the words that one might concerning those gallant men who, within the present year, maintained with great bravery and deliberate firmness the forlorn hope of freedom on Wake Island and the Peninsula of Bataan.

Perhaps it is only an accident that all three of the Revolutionary soldiers who are known to have worn the Purple Heart were Connecticut men. If so, then the accident cannot fail to seem to you and me both a fortunate and a significant one. To me, at least, it seems highly appropriate that all of those who are known to have won this democratic award in the old days should have come from the State which, in our belief, is the very cradle of American democracy. Here in Connecticut, from the very start, we have never made any aristocratic pretensions. We have always been a plain, modest, retiring, close-mouthed, and essentially democratic people. It has always been our aim to be better than we look, to do better than we promise, and never to boast. We have seldom striven for worldly honors, and when they have come to us without our seeking we have been surprised.

If anyone cares to know what kind of people we are here, let him look at the land we have taken from the aboriginal forest and swamp and made over to our human uses. Wherever that land has been spared from the smear and smut of the outdoor advertiser and the lustful greed of the go-getter, it is a lovely land, dignified and ennobled by our long toll. Our Connecticut landscape is an open book wherein any thoughtful eye can read the character of the people who have lived here for these 300 years. It is saturated with humanity. It is homely, used, and worn, like a weather-beaten homespun coat that has been patched and turned many times and has been out in all weathers. It is like some wide old face written full of character and wrinkled deep in time. The beauty of our Connecticut is homemade and bloodwarm, moderate, honest, and utterly our own. And it was from Connecticut, this place in which America's democratic dream began, this home of decent and kindly common folk, that the three known first bearers of the Purple Heart drew their simple and faithful heroism.

The Connecticut of their day was called "the granary of the Continental Army," and not, like the Connecticut of today, "the arsenal of democracy." It was a rural place, made up almost entirely of farming people and dwellers in little towns. George Washington called Governor Trumbull his "Brother Jonathan" because of the large quantities of food that Connecticut then sent to the Army. The Commander in Chief of our day thinks of Connecticut's present war Governor, Robert A. Hurley, as one who, by his "victory compact" between factory managers and labor, has provided for a steady flow of a very different kind of supplies. And yet these differences are not so great as they seem. The courage and hope of Connecticut have not changed in a century and a half. There are still many of our citizens who are worthy to wear the badge in the share of a heart and colored with the mingled hues of red and blue—the hues of bravery and of undying hope.

The Order of the Purple Heart is now 160 years old. Excepting only the Cross of St. George of Russia, it is the oldest decoration for military valor now existing in the world. It was re-formed and domesticated in Connecticut on its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. Now, on this tenth anniversary of its revival, we see that it has spread from coast to coast, just as Connecticut herself once did. Only last week we read in our newspapers that 3 officers and 18 enlisted men had been cited to receive the badge in recognition of their heroic services in the Philippines. The embracing, warm-hearted, democratic spirit of Connecticut has reached that far. Let us hope that it will soon reach round the world,

for the healing of this frantic and war-sick time.

Washington stressed the spiritual qualities of courage and fidelity. Today the order is open to all who have received a bodily wound, and nothing is said of the spirit. And yet we know that the casualties brought by war do not by any means involve the body alone. A bodily wound won in battle, moreover, is itself a badge of honor. Furthermore, the wounds of the body will heal in time, but those of the heart often bleed and ache lifelong, giving no outward sign.

No one wishes to diminish the glory of the warrior. All I mean to say is that we should remember, in this time of world-wide disaster, not merely those who will be entitled to wear the Purple Heart on their coats but also those many millions whose hearts are bowed down by irretrievable loss but yet beat on bravely, by the grace of God, and undismayed. Let us not forget the numberless heroes and heroines of that inward battle which is fought without fife or drum or waving flag.

To fight aloud is very brave,

But gallanter, I know,
Who charge within the bosom
The cavalries of woe.

Who win, and nations do not see;
Who fall, and none observe;
Whose dying eyes no country
Regards with patriot love.

We trust in plumed procession
For such the angels go,
Rank after rank, with even feet,
And uniforms of snow.

Both these kinds of heroism are now demanded of you and me—the inward and the outward sort, the heroism that men can and do recognize with badges of honor and the heroism that only God and his angels know. Both of these are demanded, and we shall meet the demand. As a people, we have been dreadfully, dangerously slow in awaking to our danger. The foe has crept upon us in the night while we were sleeping. That is why we people of the mightiest nation on earth find ourselves at a temporary disadvantage. That is why at this moment we are losing the war on the land, on the sea, and in the air. Woe unto those by whom this delay has been caused. They must be kept hereafter out of the seats of power. And they will be kept out of power because we are at long last awaking.

From coast and prairie and mountain comes the steadily growing terrible tread of the marching feet. From village and town and city goes up the din and smoke of our stern preparation. We have put all our doubts behind us. We are frowning down all delay. In our homes, in our schools, in our shops and places of prayer we are hoping one hope, we are doing one task, we are breathing one prayer, we are serving one flag.

And soon there will come a day, a day of wrath, in which our flag will no longer stand but go. There is coming a day in which Old Glory, magnificently supported by such a vast and glittering array of dedicated arms as the world has never seen, will at last command the thunder and teach the lightning where to strike. The day draws near on which the banner of liberty will go streaming across the sea, striding over the lands, and flaming along the skyways as the herald and bringer of freedom.

We have fought under this beautiful banner before, and never has our battle been lost. We have known tragic hours in this land before, but we have come through them. The badge of the Purple Heart reminds us of one such hour. Our Revolutionary War was a struggle that tried men's souls, as this war will do, to the uttermost, but out of it came the greatest and freest country that history knows. We won that war, we won our freedom, because in that time there were

Purple Hearts, a few of them worn on the breast but many more of them worn within. And we are the same people still. The Order of the Purple Heart has spread from coast to coast. We are as brave, as true, as determined, as the men and women of long ago. Therefore, though the effort may fill all the rest of our lives, though it drain our dearest veins dry and exhaust our treasure, we know, each one of us, that we shall win this war. The heart of America is still purple.

Address of Frank E. Gannett

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH J. O'BRIEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1942

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address of Frank E. Gannett, assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee, at dinner of Republican Members of the Senate and House of Representatives at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., Tuesday evening, September 29, 1942:

I have assumed the assistant chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, not just because I am a Republican and am devoted to my party, but because I am an American and I simply can't stand on the sidelines and not do my full part to help save our country in this great crisis.

And I sincerely believe that the best implement for us to use in order to give the greatest and most effective assistance to our Republic is the Republican Party.

The broad policies which our party will follow were admirably set forth in the declaration of principles adopted last week by Members of the House. We all can subscribe to this program as a general platform in the coming campaign. But there is much more to be said.

Never in our history has the America we love been in greater peril. We not only face powerful enemies all over the globe but we face here at home powerful forces that are undermining our Constitution. They would destroy our form of government and our system of free enterprise. Make no mistake about it. We are fighting for our lives and all we hold dear, not only on the battle fronts in foreign lands but on the front here at home. We must defeat our enemies in the war, but victory on all the continents and the seven seas will amount to nothing if the New Deal and other left-wing groups succeed in destroying our Constitution.

Five years ago last January, I had a part in the fight to prevent the packing of the Supreme Court. You all recall that battle. At first I doubted whether we could arouse interest in such a dry document as our great Magna Carta. How happy was I when, in answer to our efforts, we saw the public awake to the great threat to their freedoms, your freedoms, our freedoms. So great was the protest that the President's bill was buried so deep we were sure no President would ever again attempt such an assault on our Constitution.

Then came the President's effort to purge from office all those who had not supported his attacks on the Constitution. Again the people rose up and by their votes defeated him in his effort to say who should and who

should not sit in our Senate—a right that belongs only to the people.

And now our Constitution is under his attack again. Our forefathers in their great wisdom devised a system of checks and balances. Especially did they provide for three independent and separate departments of government. And mark you, they made no exceptions for wartime or peacetime.

And yet in his message to Congress on September 7 he used this threatening language: "In the event that Congress shall fail to act, and act adequately, I shall accept the responsibility, and I will act."

That, of course, means that he will act without law, without legislation by the Congress to which law enactment is solely committed by the people through article I in their Constitution.

Of course, his statement was a piece of official impertinence. The governmental policy of the United States is in the last analysis for the Congress to determine. But the President judging from his September 7 statement would usurp the lawmaking function.

If the Congress should submit to lawmaking by the President, it would be unfaithful to the people and to the oath which requires the Members to support the Constitution which divides the powers among the legislative, the executive, and the judicial departments.

In his message the President threw this light on the fallacy which he and his compliant followers in Congress have followed since 1933. I quote again. "When the war is won, the powers under which I act automatically revert to the people to whom they belong."

The powers cannot revert from the President to the people if the people did not in the first place pass those powers to him. The people conferred no powers of legislating on him. Surely the Constitution has not been amended since he was elected. Powers pass from the people in no other way. If he had the power from the people, why did he ask the Congress, with a threat, to give it to him? Why didn't he act without it? If he should act without power, then surely there would be nothing to revert to the people, the source of all power, because nothing had passed from the people to him. As a matter of fact, this message and this threat of the President is a revolutionary procedure.

I am afraid that many here in Washington do not realize how the people of the country were shocked by this threat of the President. It was just another attack on our Constitution. Even high-school pupils know that the President has no power to legislate. His is an administrative job and his title of Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, in peace or in war, gives him no legislative power. That must rest with the people through their representatives in Congress.

I can't emphasize too strongly that here is one of the greatest issues that we have faced. People are wondering if Congress is going to abrogate its powers. We must say, "No, a thousand times no." Congress is the last bulwark of our freedoms and on this issue it must stand up and fight. On this question Democrats and Republicans should unite as they did on the Supreme Court proposal and defeat the New Dealer's program which will undermine our Constitution.

Frankly, I must confess that I was much disappointed that members of this Congress did not raise a greater outcry against this threat of assumption of dictatorial power by the President, and its certain result, a one-man government. It is not yet too late to wake up the American people to the full meaning of what the President is here trying to do—destroy the legislative branch of the Government. If this usurpation of

power is to continue, then our Democracy is at an end and the millions of our boys who have gone or will go abroad to fight and die will have made all their sacrifices in vain.

Here is an issue that transcends party lines. If properly presented to the public, this attack on our Constitution should drive from office every New Dealer who blindly rubber-stamps and approves of the President's action, whether it be constitutional or unconstitutional.

Another great issue that makes me shudder is the threat to freedom of the press. Naturally I am familiar with this question and am most concerned about it. Jefferson said, "Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

We know that democracy cannot function without a free press. The first thing the dictators in Europe did when they seized power was to get control of the newspapers, the radio, all communications, then the courts. With these great powers in their hands, they had their people under complete control.

I visited these dictator-ridden countries and I saw in operation complete censorship of the press and radio. I saw orders to editors, telling them what to print and what not to print; what to play up and what to play down. The public was being constantly misled, deceived. I came back home thankful at that time that we had a free press in America and I then hoped that we always would have.

But look at the situation today. For a long time there has been a deliberate plan by the administration to smear, weaken, and destroy our newspapers because they have dared to criticize new dealism.

The radio is under control because it is licensed. Freedom of speech over the air is being increasingly restricted. The next step is to control the press.

The pending suit against the Associated Press has this objective. If the Associated Press can be made a public utility, then there will be removed the last barrier in the way of putting all wire service under some Government commission. Then Government control tightens and freedom of the press perishes.

Already, I am sorry to say, it is fast disappearing under the pretext that war demands control.

After Pearl Harbor we were told that there would be no rigid Government censorship; that newspapers would impose it upon themselves and not print anything of aid to our enemies. The newspapers have bent over backward to comply with this request, but in the meantime a real Government censorship has developed and the American people no longer are getting the whole truth about this war.

I maintain that to win this war we must keep the people informed and thus strengthen their morale.

We cannot do this by deceiving them. Important news about the war is held back needlessly, and the public is fast losing confidence in Government reports. This policy is also destroying confidence in the press through our newspapers are doing all they are permitted to do to keep the public informed.

The public has never been told all the truth about the Pearl Harbor disaster. A few days ago we were told about the loss of the *Yorktown*, which was sunk in June. I am reliably informed that news of this loss was published in London weeks ago. How much more bad news is being withheld from us? We Americans are not children. We can take bad news. News of reverses will only steel us to greater effort and determination. We want the truth and all the truth that can be given to us without aiding our foes.

My great concern is the fact that our country is being muzzled, just as it is being controlled by the dictators whom we are fighting. Our party can render a great service in protecting freedom of the press.

Our other great question is the prosecution of the war. I am a newspaper man. I believe I am in touch with public opinion. I know that everyone wants to win this war and everyone is ready to make any sacrifice that will hasten the day of peace. But the public is losing patience with the conduct of the war. They are losing confidence in its management. They are disgusted with the bungling, confusion, and inefficiency that we witness every day.

Congress has appropriated most generously all the money that the President has requested for carrying on the war.

Our men in uniform are showing courage and bravery that fill us with pride. We are sure they are the best fighters in all the world. It is not their fault that we haven't made more progress toward victory. The trouble lies with the higher-ups on the home front.

We have heard that it was not patriotic to criticize the President or the Government. Anyone who raised his voice in protest about anything that seemed wrong was likely to be branded a Nazi.

But what do we see today? Here is the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Assistant Secretary Bard, saying we are losing the war. Only a short time ago General Somervell of the United States Army said the same thing. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, said we could lose the war. These statements that we are losing the war are not from critics but from the administration leaders.

Yesterday a correspondent returning from Europe told me there is no doubt about it—we are losing the war. And this, ladies and gentlemen, is a mighty serious state of affairs.

It is time that we began to find out if we are losing the war, and who is to be blamed for the inefficient management of our military forces. And I am telling you that when we get up and demand that the failures be thrown out and men of ability and experience be put in their places there will be a popular response.

And in this we must be emphatic. This war must not be used to promote any socialistic or communistic programs, or be used to build up political power. No one group must be permitted to dominate us. We want no labor government, farmer government, big business government, little business government, or any government not in the interests of all our people and devoted foremost to winning the war.

So long as we are the minority party in the Congress we cannot control the situation, but I firmly believe that if the Republicans were in control of the House and had greater strength in the Senate, we could bring about a more efficient prosecution of the war, end these disasters and defeats, clear away impeding obstacles, and hasten the day of victory over our enemies. Even as a minority party, we must continue to offer constructive suggestions and criticisms.

It is my conviction that the Government is making only a half-hearted effort to develop air power. Anyone who has read the newspapers since the war began appreciates that air power today is all-important. Airplanes have proved that battleships are worthless without protection. Armies can be destroyed by airplanes and can make no progress without air support but, believe it or not, top men in our Army and in our Navy still cling to the old traditions that their line of service is the most important. They accept air power only as an adjunct to the Army or to the Navy.

It is time that we realized that the greatest army in the world will not conquer our en-

emies unless we have the greatest air force in the world. Just as important as the planes, and they must be the best in the world—just as important as the planes are the pilots who are to fly them. Today we are not training enough pilots for the Army or Navy for this great war, this long war, that is ahead of us. We should have two or three million pilots and other men in the air forces, just as fast as they can be developed. We can build airplanes at the rate of one every 100 minutes, but it takes a year or 16 months to develop a pilot.

At the rate we are producing planes, we soon may have planes with no one to fly them or take care of them. What a tragedy that would be.

I should like to see our party take a strong stand on this question and demand the greatest air power in the world, not only in wartime but in the peacetime to come, when aviation will be of the utmost importance in the life of our Nation.

Let's insist that we have more airplanes, more pilots, unequaled air strength, and keep on demanding them until we get them. The public will applaud and support such a program. It is the only way we can win this war.

And we should, in my opinion, demand a centralized or unified command of our forces. Today there is no denying that the old-time jealousy and rivalry between Army and Navy still prevails. Committees of Congress already have revealed a lack of coordination between our Army and Navy. They are not working together and each is trying to claim credit for any achievement. Air power deserves equal rank with the Army and the Navy and one great military leader, one great strategist, should command these three forces so they will cooperate in every minute detail.

If time permitted I could mention many other phases of the war that must be corrected if we are to win. We are suffering from all the ills of bureaucracy. Endless red tape is wound around every operation. No one has any idea of how costly, in time and money, is this New Deal confusion and inefficiency. The head of one of our big automobile companies says that to fill out the blanks and questionnaires and the various government papers that come over his desk will cost his company—this one company—\$125,000 this year, and, worse than that, waste hundreds of thousands of manpower hours. These useless documents and forms not only exhaust our supply of labor, but they hamper and delay the war effort.

Not a day passes that some Republican Member of the House or Senate does not disclose alarming, intolerable conditions in the various departments of our Government. I can't even refer to them here. You all know that we are in an awful mess.

Here then is the greatest opportunity the Republican Party ever had. The party is needed as never before since Lincoln's time. If the voters in November will elect a Republican House, as I believe they will, then we can check the New Deal follies, get rid of the inefficiency in our Government, prosecute the war more vigorously and hasten that happy day when our boys will come back home. If I did not really believe that statement I would not be here tonight. The election of a strong, independent Congress determined to strengthen our forces will be notice to Hitler that we're going to win this war.

I firmly believe that the future of our Nation is at stake. This is a last-ditch fight. We don't want one-man government here. Congress can, and must, prevent it.

It is thrilling to stand here before you men and women who have been elected to places of great responsibility in our Government. You hold in your hands the fate

of this country. There is a definite plan to smear you, to ridicule you, to humiliate you, to weaken you, and to destroy you.

Let's fight these forces with all the strength that we have.

Let's wake up America to the dangers that threaten us and make sure that government of the people, by the people, and for the people does not perish from the earth.

From reports that I get from all over the country, I have growing confidence in the outcome. The people of the country—the fathers and mothers of boys in our services—are looking to the Republican Party for sound, aggressive leadership in this frightful, appalling emergency. They will see to it that the next House will be Republican and that we win more seats in the Senate. For the sake of the America we love, let's all do our best to make that prediction come true.

The Urgent Need of Federal Aid to Public Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DAVID D. TERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1942

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have been interested for some time in seeing adopted in this country a program of Federal aid to the public-school systems of the several States, administered by their educational departments.

Before we became involved in World War No. 2, the cause of Federal aid to our schools was a very live subject, and the prospect of passing legislation providing for such assistance was very good. However, since we got into the war, the interests and energies of the people have been engrossed by the problem of raising, equipping, and supplying our Army and Navy.

But growing out of the war effort, many of us have come to realize that the war and its attendant dislocation and shifting across State lines of populations in connection with the construction and operation of cantonments and war-production plants, have magnified rather than minimized all the arguments in favor of Federal aid, and Federal aid now and not after the war is over.

I have been very much disturbed by the growing shortage of teachers for the public schools in my own State, because of the better salaries and wages given at the war production plants and also in the Japanese colonies recently established. Of course, I do not blame the teachers for quitting the school districts to avail themselves of the opportunities to obtain better salaries, but it does seem to me that it accentuates the necessity for Federal aid at this time. I do not object to the teachers receiving adequate salaries for teaching the Japanese children, but it seems to me that if the Federal Government has the money to pay adequate salaries for teaching the Japanese, we should surely have money to provide adequate salaries for the teaching of our own children.

In my State the condition of the public-school system is becoming acute, and I do not doubt that the same condition exists in many other States of the Union. I am taking this method of calling to the attention of the Members of the House a problem that should be alleviated by the passage of S. 1313, which has been reported out of the Senate Committee on Education and should be brought before the Congress for early passage.

I am including in these remarks a letter I have received from Miss Willie A. Lawson, executive secretary of the Arkansas Education Association and retiring president of the National Association of Executive Secretaries; and a letter also received by me from Mr. Forrest Rozzell, field secretary of the Arkansas Education Association, with three tables showing average school salaries in Arkansas for 1940-41; salary schedule for school personnel in the Japanese colonies in Arkansas; and the number and sources of teachers employed in the colonies.

The letters and tables follow:

THE ARKANSAS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION,
Little Rock, Ark., September 19, 1942.

Mr. DAVID D. TERRY,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. TERRY: Public education is soon going to cease to be the basic principle in this democracy—so far as Arkansas is concerned—if we don't get Federal aid for elementary and secondary education immediately.

First, the Federal Government is now financing an excellent year-round program of education with well-trained and well-paid teachers for Japanese evacuees, most of whom are American citizens, in war relocation centers at Jerome and Rohwer in Arkansas and in eight other places in the United States. The Caucasians, though accepting the justification for these centers, neither understand nor appreciate such inequality of opportunity.

Second, the Army and Navy are calling upon the schools to put into effect immediately preinduction and preflight courses in order to eliminate the cost of having to give this training after the boys enter the service. This cannot be done without proper personnel.

Third, teachers are seeing Government agencies offer minimum salaries far beyond the maximum paid them; seeing workers in defense industries get wages out of all proportion to their abilities and efforts; seeing special groups within the field of education being paid two or three times what elementary and secondary teachers have received, and at long last they are defying the traditional idea that they owe their services to their profession for a pittance and they are leaving the profession by the thousands.

As a result, many schools are closing and many idle children are thus becoming problems of delinquency within their communities.

Fourth, the parents in Arkansas are finally beginning to say aloud, "We pay the maximum tax, but our children go to school 8 months in the year to poorly paid teachers and have nothing as to a program but the bare essentials for preventing illiteracy—about this the Federal Government does nothing". In some States terms are shorter and conditions worse than Arkansas.

These four situations are not to be condemned as such. They are natural outgrowths of our all-out effort to win the war, and people who are familiar with the whys and wherefores of their existence are not antagonistic to them.