

Agricultural Department or with the Association of County and State Fairs, to make such a suggestion without advance notice; that he do the following which would be a good compromise. Let him direct that after this year's sessions of the fairs are over, then these fairs shall be shut down if the necessity is present. What I object to mainly is to wait right up to the show season of the year and then say to these boys and girls who have spent many hours, days, and weeks fitting their pets and also to the stockmen who have money invested in their particular herds—and after all it was a big expense to them, just as it was a big money to myself and to the gentleman from California when we were feeding and showing our herds—I repeat, say to them "The extra money you have invested in your show herd today is not worth a nickel because we cannot allow you to go out and show on the circuit." Would it not be better to allow this year's fairs to proceed, allow these boys and girls to show their baby beeves and the stock breeders to show their herds this season, and then, if necessary, close down the fairs?

I feel that it is only justice to permit this to be done as long as great track meets of 3 or 4 weeks horse racing can be permitted. If we must close down the fairs, let us close these horse races, to which tens of thousands; yes, hundreds of thousands, of people go daily.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California. There should be at least 6 months' notice to these breeders of fine livestock advising that they will not be permitted to show their stock. We are called upon to produce beef and pork in large quantities. It has been through the educational features of county and State fairs that we have brought the production of beef and hogs up to where it is serving a great purpose in winning the war at the present time. I do not think Mr. Eastman knows the full value of the county and State fairs. I believe he should change his order. As I said, if it is serious enough to cut down on operating fairs, let us stop the playing of baseball, let us stop having the race track, and let us stop all the other activities, and not pick out one group and stop only it.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Just one further point. I think you will agree with me that every farmer in America is willing to do away with all of the fairs for the duration if it is necessary. The farmer is more than willing to do his part in winning this war.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California. That is right, but he does not want to be penalized when others are permitted to go on.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Absolutely, and he wants a little advance notice when he has to close out his business.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California. How does a farmer feel when he is told that he cannot take his stock to a fair because it requires tires and gasoline, and then he goes by a ball park and sees thirty or forty thousand people there, most of whom must have gone there in automobiles?

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

Mr. ELLIOTT of California. I yield.
Mr. ROLPH. I just wanted to make this observation to my colleague from California. As he knows, I come from a city district. We in the city know the great benefit that these fairs have, as you say, in improving the quality of the stock, and the great benefit that they are in every way.

Mr. ROLPH. I sincerely, 100 percent, subscribe to the gentleman's program and hope he will be able to put it through. I want to compliment the gentleman also on the very fine work he has done for the livestock industry of California, also for the wholesale butchers in making it possible for the independent packers to compete on Government contracts. The entire State of California is grateful for the wonderful work the gentleman has done.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT of California. I yield.
Mr. ANDERSON of California. I have listened to the gentleman's remarks with a great deal of interest, as have the other Members present. The gentleman has taken a leading part in the improvement of the livestock business of the State through his intelligent and active interest in the breeding of livestock. I am sure the people of California thank him for his fine contribution this afternoon.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. ELLIOTT of California. I yield.
Mr. CRAWFORD. I want to get this clear. I know that if the Office of Defense Transportation states to the people involved that there is a real need for this sacrifice the people will make it without complaint.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California. Without any complaint at all, if it is necessary.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In other words, if it is necessary, let everybody join in the sacrifice.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California. They should treat everybody alike.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I wanted to make my position clear. That is exactly the position I take.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. ELLIOTT of California. I yield.
Mr. MICHENER. I, like the other

Members, have listened to the gentleman's development of the problem under consideration and have been very much interested in the gentleman's remarks. He knows what he is talking about. It does seem to me that some definite action should be taken by Mr. Eastman's organization. The way the matter stands today the county fair associations and the exhibitors are hung up in the air; they do not know what to expect.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California. The gentleman is correct; they want to be patriotic; yet they do not know the next step to take.

Mr. MICHENER. I represent a district in which are three of the outstanding county fairs in the State of Michigan—always held, always largely attended. I have received communications from them. They do not want to protest against anything that is necessary to win the war—they want to comply—but they do not want a Government agency making a request without familiarizing itself with the entire situation—making a nebulous suggestion which means nothing to anybody.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California. I may say that the average travel of those who go to a county fair is from 20 to 25 miles. In the State of California we have approximately 83 fairs, fiestas, and rodeos, and they are so located that people do not have to travel miles and miles to get to them.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the remarks I made earlier this afternoon I may include excerpts from a letter and from a press report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein a list of the eight spies together with a history of their activity and their background, which information appears in PM magazine of Monday, June 29.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I regret very much that more Members are not on the floor, for what I have to say this afternoon might prove of great interest to them, and I am sure they would agree that it is of great interest to the country.

At the outset, Mr. Speaker, I want to pay a compliment to the F. B. I. and to J. Edgar Hoover, the great executive of that organization, for rounding up the eight Nazi spies who landed in the United States by way of U-boat on the coasts of Long Island and Florida. These spies had been specially trained for the purpose of destroying our defense work and engaging in other sabotage. One peculiar thing common to all these spies is that they are of German blood, that all of them once lived in this country, some of them for a long period of time. When war broke out they returned to Germany by order of the Nazi Government and in Germany they were trained for that future day when they should be brought into this country by hook or by crook for the specific purpose of destroying the morale of the people and the country's defense program. For the record I want to give the background of the eight Nazi spies caught by the F. B. I.

(The matter referred to follows:)

They came well schooled and well prepared with concentrated high explosives and plans to wreck key bridges, reservoirs, hydroelectric plants, railroads, and defense-production factories. They are graduates of a special Nazi sabotage school for which they volunteered and were recruited while living in the United States of America.

Some of their fellow graduates may be at large elsewhere in the United States of America, although J. Edgar Hoover said the Federal Bureau of Investigation had got "the whole crowd."

Werner Thiel, alias John Thomas, also of the Florida group, was arrested June 23. A native of Essen, Germany, he came here when a boy and worked for two Detroit automobile manufacturers. He was a member of the bund in New York, Chicago, and Hammond, Ind. He did not apply for citizenship at all, and when the current war broke he returned to Germany.

Edward John Kerling, alias Edward Kelly, 34, leader of the Florida group, was arrested June 23. Born in Wiesbaden, Germany, he arrived here in 1929. He was employed by a New Jersey oil company and later as a butcher in Greenwich, Conn. An active bund member, he visited Germany in 1936 and joined the Nazi Party.

Heinrich Harum Henck, alias Henry Kaynor, 35, of the Long Island group, was arrested June 20. A native of Hamburg, he entered the United States illegally in 1936 and worked in New York restaurants. He joined the German-American Bund, serving as a sergeant-at-arms. In 1939, the Nazi Government paid his passage back to Germany to make a sabotage of him for "work" abroad.

Herbert Haupt, 22, of the Florida group which landed June 17, was arrested Saturday in Chicago. German-born, he came to Chicago with his parents 20 years ago and was educated in the public schools there. Employed as an apprentice optical worker, he quit his job in June 1941 to travel through the Midwest and Mexico. He then went to Germany, George John Daseh, alias Davis, 39, leader of the Long Island group landed June 3, was arrested June 22. He was born in Speyer, Germany, and is a German veteran of World War No. 1. He sneaked into the United States in 1922 as a stowaway and worked as a waiter all over the country. In 1930 he married an American citizen. He even filed his first papers, but on March 22, 1941, he sailed for Germany.

Ernest Peter Daseh, alias Peter Berger, 39, landed with Daseh, was arrested June 20, Ernest Peter Daseh, alias Peter Berger, 39, landed with Daseh, was arrested June 20, Robert Guitin, alias Richard Quintas, 34, the fourth of the Long Island gang, was arrested June 20. Born in Berlin, he came here in 1927, filed first papers for citizenship in 1929, but was not naturalized. He was a mechanic in Syracuse from 1927 to 1930, then worked at odd jobs until July 1939, when the German Government paid his return fare. He married a German immigrant in 1936.

Herman Neuhauer, alias Herman Nicholas, 32, fourth member of the Florida group, entered the United States of America under the quota in 1931. He worked in Hartford and Chicago hotels until 1939. In 1936 he visited Germany, but came back here to marry an American citizen. In 1940 he shipped out from New York for Germany as a cook.

This is the very group—the group of dual-nationals—that the Committee on Immigration for years has been trying to investigate. Other people who may be around.

put in the same class are still in this country today. For years the Committee on Immigration sought from this Congress and from the membership of this House the right of subpoena, but the House refused and only recently defeated a resolution—House Resolution 433—which would have given us this authority.

I propose to submit this whole question to the American people directly. I am going to let the American people decide what they desire to do about the action of Congress and the performance of some of the men on this floor who let intolerance and personal prejudice determine their action in spite of the facts I presented on the floor of this House.

The debate on the resolution I am referring to can be found in the Record of June 18, pages 5568 to 5579, and it will conclusively show to the Members of the Congress and the American people that based upon the merits of the resolution or the facts involved, and that its defeat was not in the best interests of the United States Government and the American people in time of war.

For many years I have been standing on this floor calling the attention of the Congress and the American people to the German Nazi Government, I have exposed hundreds and thousands of names in the last 8 or 9 years. The Congress has been of very little help in exposing all of the really dangerous enemy aliens in this country. I had to stand here year in and year out and repeat the names of persons who I believed were saboteurs and spies in this country.

On March 18, 1942, I spoke in the well of this House and appealed to the membership of the House, as I had appealed some action to be taken against one Count Anastase Andreivitch Vonsiatzky. You will find that speech on page 2709 of the Record of that day. Very little attention was paid; no action taken by Congress. This is the same Vonsiatzky whom I exposed 4 or 5 years ago as a spy in this country. I could not get the Dies committee to issue a subpoena to be served by the Dies committee upon Vonsiatzky. A certain statesman from Mississippi and some of his colleagues have always found sufficient ways and means to belittle and sidetrack all my warnings.

Mr. Speaker, Vonsiatzky was finally indicted a week ago. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 5 years and a fine of \$2,000. A great number of the people I have named on the floor of this House years ago have been picked up as spies, and God knows how many more are floating around.

Before Hitler came into power in Germany there were only a few German visitors, but after Hitler decided to embark upon enslaving the whole world there were hundreds of his emissaries who came into this country under diplomatic immunity and into South America under the guise of merchants and visitors. If our committee had the power of subpoena, we surely would have been able to check this infiltration of undesirable aliens into our country.

By the way, it is quite interesting to see that every spy the F. B. I. has picked up thus far has been of German blood. The Italians do not seem to relish such missions.

What are we doing to help the F. B. I.? The committee of which I am chairman had an excellent opportunity under subpoena to reach hundreds and thousands of these so-called enemy aliens in this country and obtain the information that we believed we could have obtained which information we could have turned over to the F. B. I. What has Congress done to help us?

Is there any man in this Congress who can give me a fair and good reason why a resolution like House Resolution 433 which is badly needed for the best interest of this country, should have been defeated? If so, let him come forward and give us some suggestions as to what we should do to take care of the problem raised in that measure.

Mr. Speaker, it is useless to proceed any further in view of the attendance and I yield back the balance of my time.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

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

H. R. 7159, An act authorizing the construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the United States Navy, and for other purposes; and H. Res. 329, Joint resolution extending the period for which overtime rates of compensation may be paid under certain acts.

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1957, An act to establish the naval procurement fund, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 6599, An act making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; H. R. 6845, An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; H. R. 7181, An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related departments.