

on Foreign Affairs be permitted to sit during the sessions of the House this week and next week.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution and ask for its adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 61

Resolved, That the following Members be, and they are hereby, elected to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, to wit: Karl E. Mundt, of South Dakota; Bartel J. Jonkman, of Michigan; and Frances P. Bolton, of Ohio.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SIMPSON of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and incorporate therein a statement from a voter in my district on the domestic and foreign situation—Hon. Wendell L. Willkie.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

WALTER REUTHER

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, it is commonly reported that a nest is being warmed up in the Government service for one Mr. Walter Reuther, who happens to be as violent a "red" as was ever turned loose on the American public by Russian communism. I would like to tell my colleagues who Walter Reuther is, and what I say is taken from the record of the Dies committee.

I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, why does not the gentleman tell us now, and what the gentleman has reference to?

Mr. COX. I have reference to his communistic activities.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. What communistic activities?

Mr. COX. The activities of Mr. Walter Reuther, covering a period of several years. If the time was at my disposal, I would be glad to make the full statement right now.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I am reserving the right to object to give the gentleman an opportunity to give the House this information; because, if this is a fact, we ought to know it now. It is just as important as anything else that we can take up. I ask the gentleman if he will give us some of the facts?

Mr. COX. I will be glad to tell the whole story if the time is given me.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. The gentleman has time now.

The SPEAKER. If the regular order is demanded, it might save the situation.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia that he may extend his remarks?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

INFORMATION FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Naval Affairs, I present a privileged resolution for immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

House Resolution 37

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the House of Representatives all such information as he may possess, or which may be available in the Navy Department, to answer the following questions:

(1) Has the Navy Department, or any official or representative thereof, entered into any contract for the construction of anything to be used in connection with our national-defense program, and especially contracts for the production of munitions of war, tanks, aircraft, artillery, including anti-aircraft guns, warships, camps, cantonments, buildings, or structures of any kind, or furnishings for the same, which provide in substance, or are to the effect, that only members of a union are to be employed on such work?

(2) Under any contract let by the Navy Department for any of the foregoing purposes, has any contractor or subcontractor entered into any contract which in substance provides for the employment of only those men who belong to a designated organization?

(3) On any of the work above designated, has any contractor or subcontractor refused employment to any man otherwise qualified for the reason that he did, or did not, belong to a union?

(4) If, in answering the foregoing questions, it appears that men who are not members of a union have been denied employment because they were not members of a union, when they applied for work on any defense project or in any manufacturing industry which was engaged in making materials for the national defense, give three instances where men, for the reasons stated, were denied employment.

(5) If in any instance a demand has been made that only union men be employed on the work hereinbefore referred to, by whom was such demand made, and if the information is available, was the demand the result of a vote of the membership of the union, or of some official or officials of the union?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the letter from the Secretary be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the letter, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 14, 1941.

The CHAIRMAN,
Committee on Naval Affairs,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: House Resolution 37, requesting certain information from the Secretary of the Navy, was referred to the Navy Department by your committee with request for reply.

The questions propounded by the resolu-

tion are set forth below, with the answers thereto immediately following:

Question 1. Has the Navy Department, or any official or representative thereof, entered into any contract for the construction of anything to be used in connection with our national-defense program, and especially contracts for the production of munitions of war, tanks, aircraft, artillery, including anti-aircraft guns, warships, camps, cantonments, buildings, or structures of any kind, or furnishings for the same, which provide in substance or are to the effect, that only members of a union are to be employed on such work?

Answer. No.

Question 2. Under any contract let by the Navy Department for any of the foregoing purposes, has any contractor or subcontractor entered into any contract which in substance provides for the employment of only those men who belong to a designated organization?

Answer. The Navy Department has information that an agreement was entered into July 16, 1940, between the general contractors, contract NOY-4100, with the International Union of Operating Engineers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, under which the contractor agreed to employ during the life of the agreement only such workmen who are members in good standing of the International Union of Operating Engineers, and furthermore agreed to employ only members of the American Federation of Labor. It is understood that other general contractors have agreements or understandings with union labor, but the Navy Department does not have the details of such agreements or understandings. Definite information with reference thereto could only be established by communicating with each activity where contracts under the cognizance of the Navy Department are in effect. This would require some time for accomplishment. Other than the above and except as set forth in the answer to question 3 following, the Navy Department knows of no case.

Question 3. On any of the work above designated, has the contractor or subcontractor refused employment to any man otherwise qualified for the reason that he did, or did not, belong to a union?

Answer. The Navy Department is informed that the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation has a contract with a union under which it will not retain an employee after a specified period unless he joins the union. Otherwise the Navy Department knows of no contractor or subcontractor to the Navy Department who has refused employment to any man otherwise qualified for the reason that he did or did not belong to a union.

Question 4. If, in answering the foregoing questions, it appears that men who are not members of a union have been denied employment because they were not members of a union when they applied for work on any defense project or in any manufacturing industry which was engaged in making materials for the national defense, give three instances where men, for the reasons stated, were denied employment.

Answer. The Navy Department, because of lack of information, is unable to answer this question.

Question 5. If in any instance a demand has been made that only union men be employed on the work hereinbefore referred to, by whom was such demand made, and if the information is available was the demand the result of a vote of the membership of the union or of some official or officials of the union?

Answer. The Navy Department, because of lack of information, is unable to answer this question. No such demand has been made by the Navy Department.

There has been insufficient time to submit this report to the Bureau of the Budget.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES FORRESTAL, Acting.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy gives the information called for in the resolution, I move that the resolution be laid on the table; and on that I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.
The motion was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and to insert in the Appendix a complete statement of the contracts entered into by the Navy Department with reference to the ship-building program, and other information about which the House may be deeply concerned.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the other special orders for today I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD for January 10, 1941, page 123, be corrected in the following particulars: The statement "In fact, practically all of them are in Massachusetts" should be changed to "are in New England and New York."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the correction will be made as indicated.
There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Speaker, with unanimous consent, I desire to have extended in the Appendix of the RECORD a recent editorial from the Saturday Evening Post.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and to include therein a statement by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. FULMER addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter from Mr. O. F. Bledsoe.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to insert therein an address by the commissioner of agriculture of my State.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matters referred to appear in the Appendix.]

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—THE FOREIGN SERVICE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the enclosed report from the Secretary of State and the accompanying draft of proposed legislation designed to extend the authority of the Secretary of State as contained in section 22 of the act of February 23, 1931 (46 Stat. 1210), to permit him to order American employees of the Foreign Service on statutory leave of absence at Government expense in the same manner and under the same conditions therein authorized for certain officers of the Foreign Service of the United States.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 16, 1941.

[ENCLOSURES: 1. Report of the Secretary of State. 2. Draft of proposed bill.]

ADJOURNMENT OVER—INAUGURAL CEREMONIES—ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 62

Resolved, That when the House adjourns on Thursday, January 16, 1941, it stand adjourned until 11:30 a. m. Monday, January 20, 1941; that upon convening at that hour the House proceed to the east front of the Capitol for the purpose of attending the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States; and that upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the House stand adjourned until Tuesday noon, January 21, 1941.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts what the program for Monday and the rest of next week will be, if he can tell us.

Mr. McCORMACK. The only program for Monday will be that in connection with the inauguration, after which, if this resolution is adopted, the House will adjourn until Tuesday.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. There will be no business on Monday except the inauguration?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is correct. On Tuesday it is expected that two bills

which have been reported out by the Naval Affairs Committee will be called up.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I notice that one of those bills deals with additional cadets for Annapolis. The other deals with naval expansion, does it not?

Mr. McCORMACK. I know the naval expansion bill is one of them. I understand about \$1,000,000,000 is involved in that bill. Whether the second bill is the one to which the gentleman refers I could not say.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Both of them, however, are Navy bills.

Mr. McCORMACK. Both of them are bills reported out by the Committee on Naval Affairs.

I am unable at the present time to state what the program will be for the balance of the week.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS TO OFFICIAL PLATFORM AT INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make a statement.

The Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies was appointed during the last session of Congress. The Chair has had many inquiries by Members with reference to the proceedings on Monday. The Chair has been requested to announce to the House that all Members who expect to go out on the official platform will assemble here in the Chamber of the House at 11:30 o'clock Monday morning. I have been requested to state that in order to get by the police, including the marines, it will be absolutely necessary for each Member to display the official ticket in order to get his seat on the platform. Those tickets are in the possession of the Sergeant at Arms now and will be distributed tomorrow. The committee feels that this is an entirely reasonable regulation.

If a Member does not have his ticket it may be difficult for him to get his seat, for there will be no opportunity to join the procession after it leaves the House. There are no tickets available to ex-Members for this platform, inasmuch as the seating capacity is limited.

The Chair is further requested to announce that no children will be allowed upon the platform, and there will be no seats except for Members actually holding tickets for their own seats.

That, the Chair thinks, covers the announcement that he was requested to make:

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have been attacked in my representative capacity in a libelous article appearing in an issue of a magazine styling itself *The Nation* under date of January 11, 1941. I will be glad to read the portion of the article to which I refer, or I shall send it to the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would prefer that the gentleman read the portion of the article to which he objects.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the article has reference to the recent

are resisting aggression. At the same time, the people are virtually unanimous in their desire to build for the United States the strongest defense system in the world.

It is the history of democracy that, under such dire circumstances, extraordinary powers must be granted to the elected Executive. Democracy cannot hope to defend itself from aggression in any other way. It is for this reason only that I favor grant of power at this time to the present administration.

However, there are certain considerations that ought to be taken into account.

THOROUGH DEBATE URGED

1. Congress must not be hurried into passage of this bill. Some of these days by that process we will be rushed right out of our democracy. The bill should be subjected to thorough debate, and such amendments should be made as Congress, representing the people, may deem necessary to retain in its own hands the fundamental power to declare war.

2. In a democracy every grant of extraordinary power should contain a clause automatically giving that power back to the people. In the case of this bill the power should be granted for a fixed term, not too far in the future, at which time Congress will automatically have a chance to review the bill and either continue the powers or revoke them. Likewise, the bill should specifically provide that the powers granted are of a temporary and not a permanent nature.

3. It is hoped the discussion of this bill does not take the form of opposition to granting power to this administration just because it is this administration. We could all wish that this administration loved power less and that it more readily relinquished it when the purpose for which it was granted had ceased to exist. I think I can say without boast that no man in this country has done more to stress the record of this administration in this regard or to paint the dangers of it. I was, moreover, perfectly serious in my charge that the reelection of this administration would jeopardize the continuation of the democratic process in the United States. And I believe many of its acts since reelection sustain my position.

ADVOCATES GIVING POWER

Yet the people chose this administration and we must abide by that choice. We must not fall into the fallacy of depriving it of powers necessary to defend us in order to preserve the mere forms of democratic procedure. We must give it the power to act in this emergency while at the same time assuring ourselves by competent amendments of a reversion of that power to us after the emergency is over.

4. It is to be hoped that the national debate concerning the bill will not assume a partisan aspect. This should be true even though the administration pointedly excluded Republicans from the formulation and drafting of the bill and daily continues its partisan attacks. The Republicans will gain much in public esteem if they ignore this confusion of partisanship with patriotism.

5. While the debate over this bill is going on the administration can well devote itself without loss of time in the accomplishment of our national objective to concentrating on organizing the defense program. This program is obviously lagging. The administration has failed to make simple organizational moves that would bring about more rapid production. There is still too much politics, public showmanship, and cheap propaganda in the defense program and the plans are still obscure. Big industrial names do not build a defense. Organization, planning, and hard work will. We must place more confidence in industry—whether labor or management—and set ourselves higher goals.

6. I hope the debate concerning this bill is confined to the merits of the bill. Appeasers, isolationists, or lip-service friends of Britain

will seek to sabotage the program for aid to Britain and her allies behind the screen of opposition to the bill. It makes a vital difference to the United States which side prevails in the present conflict. I refute the statement that our national security is not involved in a British defeat.

"LAVISH SPENDING" SCORED

The difference between a British defeat or victory is not only military but economic. For many years now, owing to the restrictive economic legislation of the New Deal and to the unrest and uncertainty of Europe, we have been maintaining our standard of living by lavish deficit spending. In the long run this expedient won't work. It will end in national bankruptcy, inflation, collapse, and the supplanting of the democratic system by a totalitarian system in this country.

If Germany wins the present war, and the trade routes of the world are closed to us, or opened only on a totalitarian base, we shall inevitably suffer either such a collapse or the adoption of totalitarian controls of our economic life. We shall be driven back to a controlled economy as to both foreign and domestic trade.

The hope for democracy is the victory of those powers which believe in our way of life, and in a peace that really assures the principle of free enterprise throughout the world; the reopening of the trade routes, the reestablishment of the open markets, and the rebirth of the confidence of men in one another.

The present bill, I believe, must be considered in the light of the total situation. We must see the world whole, and we must recognize the dangers that face us, not alone from within but also from without. For this very reason I am personally planning in the near future a trip to England. I shall take the trip in order to see what conditions are over there and to obtain a broader perspective on such matters as this current bill and other problems with which the American people will inevitably be faced while democracy is under attack.

Union Acts to Curb Racketeering

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANCIS CASE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 16, 1941

LETTER FROM INTERNATIONAL HOD CARRIERS' BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS' UNION

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, we have heard a great deal in the past few weeks about selfish, unpatriotic racketeering in labor unions. That makes it all the more important, it seems to me, that we should recognize and commend steps taken to prevent and curb such action, if we are to achieve desired production. With that in mind, I bring to your attention the following action of the International Hod Carriers' Building and Common Laborers' Union:

INTERNATIONAL HOD CARRIERS'
BUILDING AND COMMON
LABORERS' UNION OF AMERICA,
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1940.

To All Officers and Members of Our Local Unions.

GREETINGS: The international executive board, realizing the loyalty of the officers and members of this international union to the

Government of the United States, and determined to cooperate in every way with the national-defense program, has unanimously voted to me, as general president, emergency powers to deal with any local situation threatening to hamper or retard defense projects.

One of the outstanding matters on which I will act in accordance with this resolution is the question of initiation fees. Numerous stories have appeared in the press charging that local unions affiliated with this international union have levied exorbitant initiation fees and excessive down payments against workers seeking membership in the union in order to qualify for jobs on defense projects.

I believe these reports have been greatly exaggerated, but in any case, we regard such action by local unions as an unwarranted abuse. We will not tolerate it.

Under the powers now vested in me by the executive board, I will issue orders that no prohibitive initiation fees will be permitted and that no excessive down payments can be exacted.

Because of varied local conditions and differences in pay rates, it is impossible and impractical to set a fixed initiation fee on a Nation-wide basis. The ceiling will be based on local wage rates and conditions. In all instances, it is my intention to issue orders that no man desiring to join the union where jobs are available should be required to pay an initiation fee higher than \$25, and then only when his earnings are at a rate of more than 80 cents an hour. The fee will scale down to as low as \$2 in some instances where pay rates are lower. In this connection, I wish to point out that the minimum initiation fee hitherto provided for in the laws of the international union was \$5 and the maximum \$50.

Furthermore, I will provide that a man joining the union will be permitted to pay his initiation fee out of earnings, so that no hardship will be imposed on workers taken off relief rolls who may not be in a position to produce the money in advance.

I have emphasized the matter of initiation fees because most of the criticism directed against the union in the press has harped on this theme. I wish to point out, however, that I am empowered to act in "all instances of unreasonableness, abuse, or restraint on the part of any member of affiliated local union" in the defense program, and I hereby serve notice that I intend to exercise these powers to the fullest so that we can give the Government every help and cooperation in the defense program.

Your local union, its officers, and members are therefore hereby officially advised, in all their actions, to conform, comply, and be guided by the above statements in order that the individual, national, and mutual welfare of all may be best preserved, protected, and promoted.

Fraternally yours,
JOSEPH V. MORESCHI,
General President.

Walter Reuther

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. E. COX

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 16, 1941

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, much prominence was given recently to Reuther because of the plan he proposed to produce

500 airplanes a day through the utilization of idle and obsolete automobile-manufacturing equipment. This plan was rejected by the Defense Advisory Commission, now Office of Production Management. Reuther appeared in Washington as a guest speaker before the National Press Club.

It is rumored that he is to be named as a special assistant to Sidney Hillman, a member of the four-man Office of Production Management Board.

If Reuther is to be appointed as a special assistant to Hillman, his past life, his past activities, his political and philosophical views, and his close relatives and associates assume a great degree of importance in judging his fitness to occupy such a high place in the supreme council charged with creating the national defense.

Even though the rumors of Reuther's appointment as special assistant to Hillman should prove to be erroneous, and even if he should not be named to such a position, it is still important for his radical philosophy and communistic connections to be known, because he has been in the past and is now a very influential officer in the C. I. O. Automobile Workers Union which is now very largely engaged in the production of airplanes for the national defense. Consequently, this man Reuther is in a position to exercise a vast influence for or against strikes, slowdowns, sabotage, presence of Communists in the unions, and so forth.

Research of the hearings of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities—Dies committee—has been made and the following digest of the testimony referring to Walter Reuther, his brothers Victor and Roy, and close associates, has been prepared from the evidence, documentary and oral, given to the Dies committee.

Walter Reuther, of Detroit, Mich., is one of the leaders of the Automobile Workers Union, C. I. O. President Martin preferred charges against him. He has been to Russia several times and made reports as a result. One of his close associates is J. Lovestone, New York City and Detroit, who is said to be influential in the Automobile Workers Union. Lovestone was at one time national secretary of the Communist Party (John P. Frey, American Federation of Labor, vol. 1, p. 116, hearings before Committee on Un-American Activities).

Walter Reuther visited Soviet Russia and sent back a letter to this country which included the following paragraph: Carry on the fight for a Soviet America.

Documentary evidence submitted by John P. Frey, A. F. of L. (vol. 1, p. 125).

Moscow praised the Reds for aiding in the automobile strike, according to the New York Herald Tribune of March 22, 1937. The Communists were in a leading role in the sit-down strike. They collected money, carried out demonstrations. The Communist Party, through its central organ, the New York Daily Worker, advised on how to conduct the struggle.

Before the United Automobile Workers Union convention opened in Milwaukee, the Communist Party members held a

fraction meeting or caucus at the Eagles Hall in that city. Present in this caucus were Wyndham Mortimer, Ed Hall, Walter Reuther, 90 delegates to the convention who were actual Communist Party members; William Weinstone, Michigan secretary of the Communist Party; Jack Stachel, of New York, a member of the central committee of the Communist Party; Morris Childs, of Chicago, secretary of the Communist Party; Ned Sparks, district organizer in Milwaukee of the Communist Party; Jack Johnstone, of Chicago; Roy Hudson, of New York; members of the Communist central committee; B. K. Gebert and Louis Budenz, the latter a member of the editorial staff of the Communist Daily Worker.

There was a factional fight between the Stalinist and the Trotskyist groups. Walter Reuther was aligned with the Stalinist group. Development of sit-down strikes was advocated at this meeting. Mortimer, Hall, and Reuther conspired to oust Martin, president of the Automobile Workers Union. The Mortimer-Hall-Reuther combination was Communist-controlled, but disguised this fact by styling themselves the "unity group." After the Communist Party caucus in the Eagles Hall, before referred to, another caucus was decided upon to support the Mortimer-Hall-Reuther "unity" faction.

Mortimer, Hall, and Reuther worked closely with Ora Gassaway, personal representative of John L. Lewis and David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Another caucus was held on August 25 to which only the top Communist leaders were invited. A load of Communist leaders from Chicago arrived and they all went into caucus together. Present at this caucus were Jack Stachel, Roy Hudson, William Weinstone, Ned Sparks, Wyndham Mortimer, Ed Hall, Walter Reuther, and B. K. Gebert. Wyndham Mortimer has recently been leading the strikes against defense work in the airplane production plants. (John P. Frey, factual reports of meetings, vol. 1, pp. 248, 249, and 250.)

Walter Reuther's name appears in a list of Communists or Communist sympathizers in the official family of the Auto Workers Union. (John P. Frey, vol. 1, p. 251.)

William Weinstone, author of the pamphlet entitled "The Great Sit-down Strike," was the district organizer of the Communist Party in district No. 7, headquarters in Detroit. He was in direct charge of Communist Party activities within the Auto Workers' Union from the beginning of the sit-down strike. Among those reporting to him were Maurice Sugar, counsel for one group of the auto workers, who has been a candidate for public office in Detroit on the Communist ticket. Actively operating with Weinstone and Sugar were Roy Reuther—brother of Walter—Walter Reuther, William Raymond, and Wyndham Mortimer (John P. Frey, vol. 1, p. 255).

The Communist movement among the Negroes of the United States is under the direction of the Communist Party of the United States and the National Negro Congress. The international organiza-

tion is the Provisional International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers, which is a section of the Red International of Labor Unions of Moscow. Among those sending greetings to the Second National Negro Congress, held in Philadelphia, October 15-17, 1937, were Walter Reuther, "Communist president of Local 174" of the United Auto Workers Association. (Document submitted to Dies committee containing a report on the Second National Negro Congress, vol. 1, p. 626.)

The Communists in Detroit perpetrated frauds on the city by swearing that they were unable to pay for medical examinations and treatments and getting such examinations and treatments at the expense of the city when in fact they were able to pay for such examinations and treatments. Among those who so defrauded the city of Detroit were Walter Reuther and his wife, and his brother Victor Reuther and his wife. At the time the city of Detroit was so defrauded both Walter and Victor Reuther had good incomes from their C. I. O. union activities. (Testimony of John D. McGillis, secretary, Detroit Council, 305, Knights of Columbus, vol. 2, p. 1248.)

Walter Reuther was president of the West Side Local 174, Automobile Workers, in Detroit at the time he signed a statement that he could not afford to pay for medical examination and treatment for himself and wife and got such examination and treatment at the expense of the city of Detroit. At that time the West Side Local, of which Reuther was president, claimed a membership of 30,000. (Sgt. Harry Mikuliak, Detroit Police Department, vol. 2, p. 1286.)

Both Walter Reuther and his wife got these treatments, and in one case one voucher, or charge, amounted to \$122 paid by the city of Detroit to Dr. E. M. Shafarman. (Sergeant Mikuliak, Detroit police force; vol. 2, p. 1287.)

Victor Reuther, a brother of Walter Reuther, and Mrs. Victor Reuther also received medical examinations and treatment by Drs. Shafarman and Adler. Victor Reuther's wife's name is Sophia. (Sergeant Mikuliak, Detroit police force; vol. 2, p. 1289.)

It apparently was a common practice for the Communists of Detroit and any visiting Communists, no matter what their financial circumstances, to impose upon the city of Detroit by signing these false affidavits that they were unable to pay for medical examinations and treatment and to get treatment at the expense of the city. (Testimony, Sergeant Mikuliak, Detroit police force; vol. 2, p. 1290.)

Communists plotted and led the sit-down strikes, and the three Reuther boys, Walter, Victor, and Roy, had important and leading parts in these strikes. Victor Reuther played a very important part in the Flint, Mich., strikes by driving sound trucks through the area of the strikes and inciting the workers in various ways. He was a leader of the sit-down strikes in Michigan. He has been in Soviet Russia and received training in agitational methods there. He is a member of the Friends of the Soviet Union and a paid official of local 174 of

the U. A. W. (Testimony of Clyde Morrow, Detroit, Mich.; vol. 2, pp. 1495 and 1496.)

Victor Reuther, in his sound car, told the strikers when to hold their fire against the police and when to let loose. (Report of March 10, 1937, made by William Weinstone to the Communist Party; vol. 2, p. 1496.)

Walter Reuther led the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel strike. He is a radical, hare-brained; also his two brothers, Victor and Roy Reuther, both of whom are revolutionary radicals. (Testimony of Ralph Knox, Detroit, Mich.; vol. 2, p. 1532.)

Walter Reuther, president of local 174 of the U. A. W. in Detroit, assisted Anna Louise Strong, editor of the Moscow Daily News, to raise money for the Spanish Communists through lectures in Detroit. (Testimony of Sgt. Harry Mikuliak, Detroit police force; vol. 2, p. 1560.)

Walter Reuther's close associates were Communists. Reuther and a man named Bishop were leaders in the sit-down strike. (Testimony of Sergeant Harry Mikuliak, Detroit police force; vol. 2, p. 1596.)

Victor Reuther, Walter Reuther's brother, an intimate associate of Communists, drove a loudspeaker truck to and fro at the plants, exhorting the men to strike and intimidating those who did not desire to do so. (Testimony of Fred W. Frahm, superintendent of police, Detroit, Mich.; vol. 2, p. 1607.)

Man named Bishop and Walter Reuther arrested for injuring police, inciting riots against the police, and destruction of property at the Federal Screw Works in Detroit. (Testimony of Fred W. Frahm, superintendent of police, Detroit, Mich.; vol. 2, pp. 1625-1626.)

In the strikes of 1936-37, two of the Reuther brothers, Roy and Victor, first put in an appearance in the transportation strike. Later, during the automobile strike in January 1937, Victor Reuther headed a group of 200 people who assembled before the jail to break through the police lines and rescue from jail a number of Communists who had been arrested for rioting. (Testimony of Capt. E. H. Hughes, police department, Flint, Mich.; vol. 2, pp. 1642-1643.)

Intensive organization of the sit-down strike carried on by means of sound trucks manned by Roy and Victor Reuther, brothers of Walter Reuther. Rioting was directed by the Reuther brothers with their sound trucks during the different strikes. (Testimony of Capt. E. H. Hughes, police department, Flint, Mich.; vol. 2, pp. 1644-1645.)

Walter and Victor Reuther while in Russia in 1934 wrote letters back advocating communism in the United States. (Capt. E. H. Hughes, police department, Flint, Mich.; vol. 2, p. 1648.)

When Communists and revolutionary "reds" lost their jobs in the Detroit automobile plants for agitating and rioting, they were immediately taken into certain C. I. O. unions as organizers for the automobile union. The union headed by Walter Reuther was called an old soldiers' home for discharged Communist Party leaders. (Testimony of Clyde Morrow; vol. 2, p. 1653.)

Walter Reuther lectured in Flint, Mich., in March 1933, after he had spent 33

months in Europe. He told his audience that he had bicycled through Germany, Italy, and other European countries. He praised Russia and the communistic Government of Russia and the "wonderful things" accomplished there. He was speaking under the auspices of the Young People's Socialist League, which was the forerunner of the League for Protection of Civil Rights. At this meeting Walter Reuther was asked this question:

Do you believe in religion and God or in science as a religion?

His answer was:

We do not believe in God, but that man is God.

(Testimony of Herman Luhrs, chairman of the joint committee of the American Legion, Flint, Mich.; vol. 2, p. 1654.)

Copy of letter written by Walter and Victor Reuther from Russia identified. (Testimony of Herman Luhrs, chairman of the joint committee of the American Legion, Flint, Mich.; vol. 2, p. 1655.)

At a meeting demanding the impeachment of Judge Black and Police Chief James V. Wills in Flint, the speakers were Prof. Robert Lovett, Morris Sugar, William Weinstone, all Communist leaders; Victor and Roy Reuther, brothers of Walter Reuther. (Testimony of Herman Luhrs, chairman of the joint committee of the American Legion, Flint, Mich.; vol. 2, p. 1656.)

At a huge rally in Detroit, Mich., about \$2,000 worth of subversive and communistic literature was sold. Victor Reuther—brother of Walter—was a speaker at this meeting. He said, among other things:

Dig down in your pockets, and if you owe the landlord money, let him wait. This movement must go on.

The Lovestone group of Communists held a meeting at Detroit on December 12, 1937. J. Lovestone was the speaker. At another meeting of the same group, Earl Browder was the speaker. Weinstone and Browder held several meetings in Flint. At one of these meetings, on January 13, 1938, Victor Reuther—brother of Walter—was a speaker.

On May 11, 1938, at organizational meetings of the Communist Party held in Flint, Walter Reuther was billed as the main speaker. He failed to show up, and his brother, Roy, spoke instead. Among other things, Roy Reuther declared in his speech that a man was crazy to put on a soldier's uniform, and that he would much prefer his own suit to any uniform that could be placed on him. The song, The Russian Internationale, was sung twice at this meeting. Roy Reuther stood at the Communist salute and joined in the singing of The Russian Internationale at this meeting. (Testimony of Herman Luhrs, chairman of the joint committee of the American Legion, vol. 2, pp. 1658-1659.)

Copy of a letter written by Victor and Walter Reuther from Russia to Melvin Bishop and his wife was identified and put in the record. (Testimony of Herman Luhrs, chairman of the joint committee of the American Legion, vol. 2, pp. 1659-1661.)

The letter is as follows:

ABMOZAZOFF, TOPKINI,
January 20, 1934.

DEAR MEL AND GLAD: Your letter of December 5 arrived here last week from Germany and was read with more than usual interest by Wal and I. It seemed ages since we had heard from you, so you might well imagine with what joy we welcomed news from Detroit. It is precisely because you are equally anxious, I know, to receive word from the "workers' fatherland" that I am taking this first opportunity to answer you.

What you have written concerning the strikes and the general labor unrest in Detroit plus what we have learned from other sources of the rising discontent* of the American workers, makes us long for the moment to be back with you in the front lines of the struggle; however, the daily inspiration that is ours as we work side by side with our Russian comrades in our factory, the thought that we are actually helping to build a society that will forever end the exploitation of man by man, the thought that what we are building will be for the benefit and enjoyment of the working class, not only of Russia, but the entire world, is the compensation we receive for our temporary absence from the struggle in the United States. And let no one tell you that we are not on the road to socialism in the Soviet Union. Let no one say that the workers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are not on the road to security, enlightenment, and happiness.

Mel, you know Wal and I were always strong for the Soviet Union. You know we were always ready to defend it against the lies of reactionaries. But let me tell you, now that we are here seeing all the great construction, watching a backward peasantry being transformed into an enlightened, democratic, cultured peoples now that we have already experienced the thrill, the satisfaction of participating in genuine proletarian democracy, we are more than just sympathetic toward our country, we are ready to fight for it and its ideals. And why not? Here the workers, through their militant leadership, the proletarian dictatorship, have not sold out to the owning class like the S. P. in Germany and like the Labor Party in England. Here they have against all odds, against famine, against internal strife and civil war, against sabotage, against capitalist invasion and isolation, our comrades here have maintained power, they have won over the masses, they have transformed the "dark masses" of Russia into energetic enlightened workers. They have transformed the Soviet Union into one of the greatest industrial nations in the world. They have laid the economic foundation for socialism, for a classless society. Mel, if you could be with us for just one day in our shop you would realize the significance of the Soviet Union. To be with us in our factory "red" corner at a shop meeting and watch the workers as they offer suggestions and constructive criticism of production in the shop. Here are no bosses to drive fear into the workers. No one to drive them in mad speed-ups. Here the workers are in control. Even the shop superintendent has no more right in these meetings than any other worker. I have witnessed many times already when the superintendent spoke too long, the workers in the hall decided he had already consumed enough time and the floor was then given to a lathe hand who told of his problems and offered suggestions. Imagine this at Fords or Briggs. This is what the outside world calls the "ruthless dictatorship in Russia." I tell you, Mel, in all the countries we have thus far been in, we have never found such genuine proletarian democracy. It is unpolished and crude, rough and rude, but proletarian workers' democracy in every respect. The workers in England have more culture and polish when they

speak at their meetings but they have no power. I prefer the latter.

In our factory, which is the largest and most modern in Europe, and we have seen them all, there are no pictures of Fords and Rockefellers, or Roosevelts and Mellon. No such parasites, but rather huge pictures of Lenin, * * * etc., greet the workers' eyes on every side. Red banners with slogans "Workers of the World Unite," are draped across the craneways. Little red flags fly from the tops of presses, drill presses, lathes kells, etc. Such a sight you have never seen before. Women and men work side by side—the women with their red cloth about their heads, 5 days per week (our week here is 6 days long). At noon we all eat in a large factory restaurant where wholesome plain food is served. A workers' band furnishes music to us from an adjoining room while we have dinner. For the remainder of our 1-hour lunch period we adjourn to the "red" corner recreation, where workers play games, read papers and magazines or technical books, or merely sit, smoke, and chat. Such a fine spirit of comradeship you have never before witnessed in your life. Superintendent leaders and ordinary workers are all alike. If you saw our superintendent as he walks through the shop greeting workers with "Hello comrade," you could not distinguish him from any other worker.

The interesting thing, Mel, is that 3 years ago this place here was a vast prairie, a waste land, and the thousands of workers here who are building complicated dies and other tools were at that time peasants who had never before even seen an industry let alone worked in one. And by mere brute determination, by the determination to build a workers' country second to none in the world, urged on by the spirit of the revolution, they have constructed this huge marvelous auto factory which today is turning out modern cars for the Soviet Union. Through the bitter Russian winters of 45° below they have toiled with bare hands, digging foundations, erecting structures; they have with their own brute strength pulled the huge presses into place and set them up for operation. What they have here they have sacrificed and suffered for; that is why they are not so ready to turn it all over again to the capitalists. That is why today they still have comrades from the "red army" on guard at the factory at all times to prevent counter-revolutionists from carrying on their sabotage.

About a 20-minute walk from the factory an entirely new Socialist city has grown up in these 3 years. Here over 50,000 of the factory workers live in fine, new, modern apartment buildings. Large hospitals, schools, libraries, theaters, and clubs have sprung up here, and all for the use of those who work, for without a worker's card one cannot make use of all these modern facilities. Three nights ago we were invited to the clubhouse in Sosgor (Socialist city) to attend an evening of enjoyment given by the workers of the die shop. Imagine, all the workers with whom we daily work came together that evening for a fine banquet, a stage performance, a concert, speeches, and a big dance. A division of the "red" army was also present as guests. In all my life, Mel, I have never seen anything so inspiring. Mel, once a fellow has seen what is possible where workers are in power, he no longer fights just for an ideal, he fights for something which is real, something tangible. Imagine, Mel, Henry Ford throwing a big party for his slaves. Here the party was no gift of charity from someone above for we own the factory, we held the meeting, and decided to have the party, and it was paid for from the surplus earnings of our department. What our department does is typical of the social activities which are being fostered throughout the entire factory and the entire Soviet Union.

Mel, we are witnessing and experiencing great things in the U. S. S. R. We are seeing the most backward nation in the world being rapidly transformed into the most modern and scientific with new concepts and new social ideals coming into force. We are watching daily socialism being taken down from the books on the shelves and put into actual application. Who would not be inspired by such events?

And now my letter is getting long and still I have said little, for there is so much to say and so little time in which to do it. We have written Merlin and Coach rather lengthy letters and have requested they forward them to you to save duplicity of material.

I believe there is little in this letter which they have not already received so there will be no need of your forwarding this to them.

A word about your letter. You mentioned that * * *

Keep your eye on the S. P. It being affiliated to the Second International, I am not so certain it is "drifting" in the right direction, certainly not in the light of recent events.

Let us know definitely what is happening to the Y. P. S. L. and also the "Social Problems" Club at C. C. C. * * *

* * * * *
Carry on the fight for a Soviet America.
Vic. and Wal.

The Reuther brothers were in the forefront of all of the strike troubles during the sit-down strikes in Michigan. (Testimony of John M. Barringer, city manager and director of public safety, Flint, Mich., 1932-37; vol. 2, pp. 1683-1689.)

The Reuther brothers incited violence and riots against the police and the other peace officers by means of loudspeaker trucks and in other ways. (Testimony of John M. Barringer, city manager and director of public safety, Flint, Mich., 1932-37; vol. 2, p. 1686.)

The Reuthers have communistic ideas and associate with Communists. (Testimony of J. B. Matthews, investigator for the Dies committee; vol. 3, p. 2188.)

This Is War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROBERT W. KEAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 16, 1941

EDITORIAL FROM THE NEWARK SUNDAY CALL

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Newark Sunday Call:

THIS IS WAR

The bill to place American war equipment at the disposal of foreign democracies is a declaration of war against all belligerent nations whose defeat, in the opinion of the President, is vital to the defense of the United States.

By its passage Congress would surrender its constitutional power to declare war and give it to the President. Even in Britain, on the verge of destruction, Parliament has not been asked to yield so much of its power. Its

control over Mr. Churchill is absolute because it can remove him from office in an hour.

This war is a fight to preserve democracy, but the people of the United States are being asked to give the President the powers of the dictator of a totalitarian state. They are being asked to give up even the slight control over their foreign policy which the Constitution gives them.

This bill gives the President, and the President alone, virtual power to declare war. It dismisses the matter of compensation for American war supplies in a vague paragraph and provides for the repair of foreign warships in United States shipyards. The United States will no longer be a mere source of supplies, selling war materials, as neutrals may do under international law. The United States will become an active belligerent.

All pretense of aid to Britain "short of war" is cast off. Perhaps this is what the people of the United States want and perhaps this is what the situation requires.

But let us make sure that all the American people understand precisely what the President is asking Congress to do.

This is war.

Word to the Wise

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CHARLES H. LEAVY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 16, 1941

EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON POST

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial recently published in the Washington Post:

WORD TO THE WISE

Berlin reactions to the President's program for all-out moral and material aid for Britain follows a ritual the hollowness of which is already written in the experience of seven countries. The ritual begins with an exclamation of pain that anybody should dream of thinking that Hitler entertains aggressive designs. And it winds up with a tu quoque. Since Hitler is so pure, the accuser himself must be a sinister fellow, and, ergo, he is the man to watch for aggression. Mr. Roosevelt thus finds his accusation thrown back in his face, and he is called warmonger No. 1.

It is not necessary to argue with the ritual while the record remains handy. But the record deserves repetition for the benefit of those whose memories are short or whose trust is blind. Here are the protestations of Adolf Hitler since 1933:

"The German people have no thought of invading any country."—Berlin, May 17, 1933.

"We have no territorial demands to make in Europe."—Berlin, March 7, 1936.

"Germany has neither the wish nor the intention to mix in internal Austrian affairs or annex or unite with Austria."—Reichstag, May 21, 1935.

"We want to live our own life, and we want other people to do the same * * * We have assured all our immediate neighbors of the integrity of their territory as far as Germany is concerned. That is no hollow phrase; it is our sacred will."—Berlin, September 26, 1938.

"We succeeded in arriving at an agreement [with Poland] which, for the duration of 10