

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the House amendments.

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order on Calendar Wednesday, tomorrow, be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

NAZI PROPAGANDA

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 198, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

**House Resolution 198**

*Resolved*, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a special committee to be composed of seven members for the purpose of conducting an investigation of (1) the extent, character, and objects of Nazi propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

That said special committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, by subpoena or otherwise and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas shall be issued under the signature of the chairman and shall be served by any person designated by him. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses. Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by authority of said committee or any subcommittee thereof, willfully makes default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the investigation heretofore authorized, shall be held to the penalties provided by section 102 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half hour to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RANSLEY], to be yielded as he sees fit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for one-half hour.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, this resolution authorizes the setting up of a committee of seven, to be appointed by the Speaker, to investigate subversive foreign propaganda in this country. The Chairman of the Committee on Immigration, Mr. DICKSTEIN, is the author of the resolution. His committee or a subcommittee of his committee has given a great deal of time to the gathering of information bearing upon the subject. The Rules Committee proceeded cautiously in the consideration of the resolution. Prior to any consideration whatever upon the part of the Rules Committee this matter was submitted to the Democratic steering committee of the House. That committee held hearings and finally voted favorably on the adoption of the resolution. I mention that simply by way of calling attention to the fact that the Rules Committee was not hasty in voting out the resolution. There were two or more sessions of the Rules Committee at which witnesses testifying upon this question were heard. After the hearing was completed the Rules Committee was unanimous in the granting of a rule for the consideration of this measure.

There is nothing in the resolution that is intended as an unfriendly attitude toward any foreign country. The committee, hearing gentlemen urging the adoption of the resolution, were impressed with the importance of the proposal; and so that you may understand something of the wide interest of the country in the subject matter, I call attention to the fact that the American Federation of Labor has endorsed the resolution and is urging Congress to adopt it. I

read now an excerpt from a letter of March 14 addressed to Mr. DICKSTEIN, the Chairman of the Committee on Immigration, by the chairman of the legislative committee of the Federation of Labor, in which he says:

I can assure you that the resolution is heartily favored. President Green has repeatedly criticized the methods urged by the Nazi government to destroy trade unions and persecute persons on account of race.

I ask unanimous consent that I may insert the entire letter in the RECORD as a part of my remarks and couple with it a brief speech made by Mr. Green, president of the Federation of Labor, on February 15, unless it already appears in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I shall not object, but reserve the right to object, merely to ask some questions, so that it will not be taken out of the gentleman's time. I want to ask these questions under my reservation of objection. It is admitted that this resolution will cost at least \$25,000. The whole hour has been divided between those who are heartily in favor of this bill. While I heartily sympathize with the sentiment that has caused the resolution to be reported, I do think that the money will be wasted and accomplish nothing. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] has promised to give me a little time.

Mr. COX. I will take but a few more minutes, and then I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman ought to yield us generous time to discuss the question of futility and waste, especially when both sides in control of time are heartily in favor of all features of the bill. I have one very serious objection to one paragraph of this bill, although I expect to vote for the bill.

Mr. COX. I shall yield to the gentleman as liberally as I am able to.

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, were these letters pertinent to the bill?

Mr. COX. Yes, sir; they are pertinent to the bill.

Mr. TRUAX. Reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I should like to be given assurance that I may have a few minutes' time, by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

Mr. COX. Let me say to the gentleman I have only two requests, aside from the request by the gentleman from Texas, and I will undertake to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TRUAX. Then I may be assured of having some time?

Mr. COX. I assure the gentleman within the limits of my ability to yield.

Mr. TRUAX. The reason I am asking the gentleman from Georgia for time is because there are two resolutions before the Committee on Rules which vitally affect every real estate owner in this country of ours, and I, for one, fail to see the imperativeness of considering this resolution before we consider the one that will relieve the landowners of this country who are being sold out day by day.

Mr. COX. The gentleman from Ohio has liberty to object to the introduction of the letter from the American Federation of Labor if he sees fit.

Mr. TRUAX. I am not going to object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox]?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to is as follows:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,  
Washington, D.C., March 14, 1934.

HON. SAMUEL DICKSTEIN,

House of Representatives, House Office Building,

Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: You ask the attitude of the American Federation of Labor on House Resolution 198, which provides for an investigation of the extent, character, and object of Nazi propaganda in the United States.

I can assure you that the resolution is heartily favored. President Green has repeatedly criticized the methods urged by the Nazi government to destroy trade unions and persecute persons on account of race.

The charges of the tactics in the United States of the Nazi government demands investigation. I am enclosing an address delivered by President Green before the Aldine Club, New York City, February 14, which will give you definite reasons why an investigation should be made.

Very truly yours,

W. C. ROBERTS,  
Chairman Legislative Committee  
American Federation of Labor.

Enclosure.

(Address delivered by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, at 8 p.m., at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, under the auspices of the Nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League to Champion Human Rights)

People of every age have been compelled to sacrifice, struggle, and fight for the preservation of human rights and the exercise of freedom. They lose sometimes when through political manipulation despotic appeals are made to passion, feeling, and racial sentiment. It is when these uncertain and dangerous characteristics of mankind are mobilized that tyrants win and, as a result, exercise autocratic control through the power of government.

In these modern days the hope of oppressed people, in a state where a tyrant rules, lies in the development of an aroused, keen, sensitive international conscience. When the public opinion of mankind becomes aroused in opposition to intolerance and injustice, the victims of misrule become encouraged to fight for the enjoyment of their individual rights and for the recognition of the broad principle of human brotherhood.

The masses of the people have ever cherished the principles of democracy, freedom, and justice as a priceless heritage. They do not wish nor do they ever expect to enjoy special privileges. Their economic, industrial, and social salvation lies in the enjoyment of free and unrestricted opportunity to organize for self-helpfulness, to participate in the civic and political affairs of the Nation, and to use freely their political and economic power so that they may establish a social and political order which makes for human betterment.

It is because of the devotion of working people to the doctrine of human rights and human freedom that they were shocked when they learned of the atrocious treatment which, under the Hitler regime, has been accorded working people and the Jewish residents of Germany. The aroused feeling which was created in the minds of working people throughout the world was reflected in the action taken by the British Trade-Union Congress, the trade-union organizations of Holland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Spain, France, the International Federation of Trade Unions, and the American Federation of Labor, representing the working people of the United States and Canada. These trade-union organizations are the accredited instrumentalities through which the voice of labor, in the countries named, is given expression. Their feelings were aroused, their sensibilities shocked, when they learned that through a seizure of political power in Germany the Hitler regime had launched a campaign of brutal persecution against the Jewish people and had destroyed the democratic trade unions of Germany, imprisoned the officers of these trade unions, confiscated their property, and raided their offices and headquarters.

It was because of this inhuman and indefensible action practiced by the Hitler administration that these trade-union organizations, most all of them, declared in favor of an economic boycott upon German goods and German service. Every man and woman who loves liberty and who places human rights above and beyond material rights will approve and applaud the action which these economic, democratic organizations, representing the working people of so many nations throughout the world, have taken.

The indictment against the Hitler regime in Germany is direct and amazing. The facts justify the charge that defenseless, law-abiding, upright Jewish citizens of Germany were subjected to most cruel persecution because they were Jews—and for no other reason. The working people of Germany who had built up their trade unions and had acquired trade-union property were forced to witness the destruction of their trade-union institutions while their leaders were thrown into prison, not because they had committed any crime but merely because they had been identified with the bona fide trade-union movement of Germany.

Under this policy of ruthless extermination directed against trade unions, 86 buildings serving as headquarters of the national trade unions, 233 local peoples' houses, directly or indirectly connected with the German trade-union movement, 16 health centers with more than 2,000 beds, and 4 trade-union schools were confiscated by the Government. These 329 buildings represented a monetary value of 260,000,000 marks or \$100,000,000.

The German Labor Bank, with 240 branches, representing a total value of 80,000,000 marks, was forcibly taken over by Nazi storm troopers. The confiscatory policy of the Government did not stop there. The German Consumers Society, which had established 46 cooperative factories, composed of 4,000,000 members, and which had acquired property and a treasury amounting to 240,000,000 marks, or nearly \$100,000,000, was seized by the Government. One hundred and twenty-six newspaper dailies and 84 printing establishments, belonging to the Social-Democratic Party, representing a value of 80,000,000 marks, were taken by the Government. Added to this was the labor, sport, and culture movement with its numerous institutions, homes, and theaters, which had been built up and established as a paralleling activity of the trade-union movement.

The accumulated property of the German labor movement, which amounted to 700,000,000 marks or \$270,000,000, was forcibly seized under the pretense of coordination. Reliable information shows that a great part of this property has been totally destroyed. The "peoples' houses" in Leipzig, Breslau, and Nuremberg, furnishings, libraries, and other valuables were thrown into the streets and publicly burned. Safes, belonging to the trade unions, were opened and robbed of their contents.

Recently a so-called "new German labor code" entitled "The Law for the Organization of National Labor" was promulgated. The Hitler administration, through the operation of this law, undertakes to create a relationship between employer and employee based upon the complete domination and control of industrial ownership and industrial management.

This so-called "labor code" is revolutionary and reactionary. It completely annihilates labor unions, prohibits strikes, and terminates collective bargaining, as well as the right to organize.

The new set-up created by this labor code provides for a system of shop councils which it is intended will function under the supervision of governmental labor trustees. Subject to certain exceptions, the employer is clothed with authority to fix wages and working conditions upon his own initiative although the workers are accorded the nominal but meaningless right to appeal to the State.

The structure of trade unionism erected in Germany upon the initiative of the workers and which always was regarded as the bulwark of the liberties of the German workers has been completely destroyed. A new industrial and economic order which, in operation, subjects the worker to industrial-management control reduces the worker to an industrial status approximating slavery. Not only have the German workers suffered the loss of millions in money but they have been robbed of their economic power and influence, the only weapon which free labor can use in establishing decent wages and humane conditions of employment.

While giving consideration to these facts we must bear in mind that in Germany, as in the United States, Great Britain, and other countries, large numbers of Jewish people are members of trade unions, and for that reason it is reasonable to conclude that they suffered double persecution—the persecution which was directed against them because they were Jews and that which was directed against them because they were members of trade unions. Because of the cultural and social inclination of the Jewish race the Jewish workers found an opportunity, as members of trade unions, to give expression to their idealism and pursue their quest for education. They appreciated fully the value of association with the cooperative societies, the trade-union schools, and the health centers. Through the complete annihilation of these educational and cultural instrumentalities set up by the trade-union movement of Germany many Jewish working people have been denied the only opportunities which were available for self-advancement and for the promotion of the common good.

It appears, from authentic reports received, that all the fury of racial hate toward the Jewish population of Germany reached a climax when the election of Hitler became an assured fact. Immediately there followed a campaign of persecution against Jewish people residing in Germany which, when the true record is written, will stand as a blot of shame against Hitler and those associated with him in control of the German Government. Hitler, through his campaign addresses, campaign literature, and public manifestoes, is largely responsible for the persecution which has been visited upon the Jewish people in Germany. He came into power singing his song of hate. Its refrain was echoed by those whose feelings and passion had been aroused against a race which has given to the world men of mighty intellect and genius.

The annihilation of trade unions and the persecution of the Jewish people will be regarded by all liberty-loving people as the transcendent sin committed by the Hitler administration.

The working people of our own country recognize and support the right of the citizens of Germany, as well as of all other nations, to establish their own form of government and to formulate their own political and governmental policies. It should be respected by all those who claim it as a right for themselves. In voicing a protest, therefore, against the ill treatment of the trade unions and Jewish people of Germany, labor entertains no thought of interference in the political structure or the political policies of the German Nation. Science, invention, and improved methods of transportation and communication have brought the nations of the world into closer contact and closer relationship. The people of one nation are more nearly the neighbors of another now than ever before. Our concern, therefore, in the indefensible action taken against trade unions and the Jewish race by the Hitler government is that of a neighbor who insists that if neighborly relationship and neighborly intercourse are to be maintained the Hitler government must observe those standards of national ethics due neighbor nations.

It is the apparent purpose of the Hitler regime to drive the Jewish people out of Germany through the application of economic and discriminatory pressure. One may well inquire why such a policy is pursued by those in charge of a government made up of people who have prided themselves upon their culture. Why should the Jewish people, who belong to a race which has made a record in the contribution it has made to science, education, literature, and art, be subjected to cruel, indefensible treatment in the homeland where they had cast their fortunes and where they had served their Government in a distinguished way both in peace and in war? They constituted a small minority of the German population. Their conduct had been above reproach. They were law-abiding citizens, respecting the authority of the

state. They constituted no menace to the existing order. Their helpless condition at this time appeals to the sentiments and sympathies of all people who are influenced by sentiments of humanity.

The answer to it all is this: They are persecuted only because they are Jews, just as working people in Germany are persecuted because they are trade-unionists.

The working people throughout the world responded in accordance with the lofty ideals and fine traditions of trade-unionism and the trade-union movement. These organizations of labor are founded upon the broad principle of brotherhood and fraternity. They will not tolerate or countenance those primitive instincts of racial hate which consign a man or woman to punishment of the most distressing kind merely because he belongs to some other race, speaks a different language, or embraces a different creed. It is fundamental with the trade-unionists throughout the world that there shall be no discrimination against any one because of race or creed. This is a cardinal principle of the American Federation of Labor. The question of race or creed has no place in the policies, principles, or membership of this great economic institution.

Moved by the highest motives of human welfare and international good will, the American Federation of Labor expressed its opposition to the policy of persecution directed against the members of trade unions and the Jewish people of Germany. It could not remain silent and be true to its own traditions, principles, and policies. The men and women of labor who attended this convention realized that merely voicing a protest would not, of itself, be sufficient. The action of the central figure, who shaped and directed the destinies of the German Government, made it clear that any appeal to his heart, conscience, and judgment would have no effect. The opinion of labor must, of necessity, be brought home to him in some more definite and convincing way. For this reason the American Federation of Labor decided by unanimous vote that, "the American Federation of Labor join with other public-spirited organizations in our own country in officially adopting a boycott against German-made goods and German service, this boycott to continue until the German Government recognizes the right of the working people of Germany to organize into bona fide, independent trade unions of their own choosing, and until Germany ceases its oppressive policy of persecution of Jewish people."

In placing this boycott upon German goods and German service labor disavows any disposition or intention of interfering in the internal affairs of the German Government but will call upon working people and their friends, at home and abroad, to apply it until the working people of Germany are made free to organize into their own trade unions, and until the Jewish people residing in Germany are accorded the equal right, with other German citizens, to enjoy all the rights and privileges to which they are morally, legally, and politically entitled.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, the American Legion is supporting this resolution and urging its adoption. I hold in my hand, Mr. Speaker, a communication dated March 19, addressed to Mr. DICKSTEIN, bearing upon the same subject matter, which I ask unanimous consent to have inserted as a part of my remarks.

Mr. BLANTON. It is signed by whom?

Mr. COX. Signed by John Thomas Taylor, vice chairman national legislative committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

There was no objection.

The letter referred to is as follows:

THE AMERICAN LEGION,  
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,  
Washington, D.C., March 19, 1934.

HON. SAMUEL DICKSTEIN,  
Chairman Immigration and Naturalization Committee,  
446 Old House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have noted that House Resolution 198 is on the House Calendar and will shortly be called up for consideration by the House. The purpose of the resolution is directed at the diffusion of subversive propaganda in our country.

I desire to call to your attention the following resolution, adopted at our national convention in Chicago, October 2-5, 1933:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the American Legion in national convention assembled at Chicago, October 2 to 5, 1933, that it vigorously oppose the actions and teachings of all radical pacifist societies, clergymen, college and school professors who advise and urge the youth of our country to refuse to serve our country in time of war.

"Whereas the Constitution of our country protects and preserves the rights of minorities; and

"Whereas one of the basic principles for which the allied nations entered into and fought the World War was to protect minority groups from tyranny and oppression; and

"Whereas there have been attempts made to organize groups holding allegiance to a foreign government with the openly avowed purpose of furthering the principles of the Hitler government of Germany, and with the publicly announced intent to create class dissension and ill-feeling among our people; and

"Whereas such a group has actually been formed in the city of Los Angeles, Calif.: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Legion, in national convention duly assembled, repeats and reiterates its condemnation heretofore expressed of the formation in this country of groups holding their primary allegiance to foreign governments, and whose idea is to introduce into this Nation intolerance and bigotry, and we hereby request all proper governmental authorities to take prompt and efficient steps to prevent such attempts to undermine the principles of our free and democratic form of government."

House Resolution 198 carries out the purposes of the above resolution. I will appreciate it very much if you will call this action taken by the American Legion to the attention of the Members of the House, as we are desirous that House Resolution 198 receive House approval.

Very truly yours,

JOHN THOMAS TAYLOR,  
Vice Chairman National Legislative Committee.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans of Foreign Wars are likewise urging the adoption of the resolution. In a letter of March 20, addressed to Mr. DICKSTEIN, by the commander in chief, the following statement appears:

I cannot too strongly urge the passage of necessary legislation to do away with the insidious and devastating practice of the foreign groups which are attacking our Nation. Their ramifications are so extensive that we must have congressional action to protect the fine American ideals which we all love.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the entire letter may likewise be inserted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The letter referred to is as follows:

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS  
OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Kansas City, Mo., March 20, 1934.

HON. SAMUEL DICKSTEIN,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I have noted with a great deal of interest your activities in behalf of the perpetuation of our American ideals through your fight against the "isms" which threaten the very foundation of this Nation.

Our organization, composed of nearly one half a million men who saw service on foreign soil or in hostile waters in time of actual war, believe that we understand what love of country really means. We have watched our comrades of all creeds and nationalities face a common foe and die for the ideals and traditions of this country.

I cannot too strongly urge the passage of necessary legislation to do away with the insidious and devastating practice of the foreign groups which are attacking our Nation. Their ramifications are so extensive that we must have congressional action to protect the fine American ideals which we all love.

Yours truly,

JAMES E. VAN ZANDT,  
Commander in Chief.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? Mr. COX. I yield.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I notice in this resolution the committee is authorized to sit and conduct hearings anywhere in the United States. There is no limitation on the expense. I have discussed that shortly with the author of the resolution, and he assured me it would not cost over \$25,000. Has the gentleman any objection to putting a limitation in the bill that it shall not exceed \$25,000 expense?

Mr. COX. That is an important proposal. This investigation is important. I would think that a full and complete investigation might be had within the limitations of the expenditure of \$25,000.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Of course, this committee cannot get any money until it comes to the Committee on Accounts, and the Committee on Accounts brings in a resolution authorizing and fixing the amount.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Yes; but if this resolution fixes the amount, it binds the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. COX. Upon reflection, is the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BUCHANAN] not willing to wait—

Mr. BUCHANAN. All I want is to have the House understand that this committee can travel all over the United States and conduct hearings at the expense of the taxpayers, with an unlimited amount to draw upon.

Mr. COX. May I say to the gentleman that the Speaker, who is charged with the responsibility of setting up this committee, will, of course, exercise caution and care in the naming of his committee. Can we not well afford to depend upon the proper exercise of that discretion on the part of the Speaker?

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield.

Mr. SNELL. Regardless of whom the Speaker appoints on the committee, if the committee does what they are directed to do under this resolution, it will cost nearer fifty or a hundred thousand dollars than it will \$25,000. This House might just as well understand it before they adopt this resolution.

Mr. COX. Of course, that is the view of the gentleman. He may be correct. I hope not. I should hope the investigation could be concluded with an expenditure of not more than \$25,000.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield.

Mr. LEHLBACH. This resolution neither authorizes the expenditure of money, nor does it authorize activities which call for the expenditure of any money. Otherwise a point of order would lie against the resolution.

If, as suggested by the gentleman from Texas, a limitation on expenditure is put in this resolution in so many words, by implication, it would authorize some expenditure and render the resolution subject to a point of order. This matter can be handled by the House; it is absolutely within the control of the House when such activities are authorized and when the matter comes before the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I possibly have as little direct interest in the matter with which we are dealing as any Member of the House. Personally, I would have no objection to the limitation, but I trust the gentleman from Texas will not press it at this time, leaving it for determination at a later time.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. Yes; briefly.

Mr. O'MALLEY. I understand from the argument so far that this investigation is going to cost between \$25,000 and \$50,000. I should appreciate the gentleman's explaining for my benefit what it is expected will be accomplished through this investigation.

Mr. COX. I trust the gentleman will relieve me of answering his question, because my answer would be substantially in the language of the resolution itself. I shall try to accommodate him later.

Mr. O'MALLEY. The Rules Committee must have had some reason for reporting it out, and some idea as to what it was going to accomplish.

Mr. COX. We hope it will bring an end to the character of propaganda that is complained of in the resolution. Probably there has been no investigation by any committee of this House more fruitful than that investigation conducted a couple of years ago by the committee headed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

Mr. O'MALLEY. That was an absolute waste of the taxpayers' money to support a pet hobby of his.

Mr. COX. The gentleman is in error, because it virtually brought to an end the character of propaganda that was then being carried on in the country.

Mr. O'MALLEY. We recognized Russia as a result of that investigation.

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

Mr. COX. I yield.

Mr. BOILEAU. This resolution not only authorizes an investigation of Nazi propaganda but also takes in the same subject matter covered by the Fish investigation.

Mr. COX. Of course, it must be realized that the committee will use discretion and not duplicate what has already been done.

Mr. BOILEAU. I hope the gentleman will advance some argument or present some information to justify the expenditure of this money for, so far as I am concerned, I do not know of any.

Mr. COX. The gentleman, of course, is aware there can be no fruitful investigation without the expenditure of some money.

Mr. BOILEAU. I think the House should be given some information relative to the necessity for this investigation.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I have a letter from the Disabled American Veterans of the World War which likewise supports this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to incorporate this letter in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The letter referred to follows:

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR,  
Washington, March 17, 1934.

HON. SAMUEL DICKSTEIN,

Chairman Immigration Committee,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: One of the items on the nine-point legislative program adopted by the D.A.V. in national convention at Cincinnati last June, calls for our cooperation with other patriotic groups in opposing subversive movements in America.

As you are aware, there is now before the Congress a proposal for investigation of Nazi activities in the United States, and we are further informed that the Immigration Committee unanimously favors this resolution.

From various parts of the country this office has received communications from our units and members protesting against the Nazi movement here and urging that we aggressively support the resolution to which I have referred. Therefore, it is desired to place the organized disabled squarely behind this resolution and earnestly urge that the matter be brought to a vote in both branches of the Congress as soon as practicable.

Cordially yours,

THOMAS KIRBY,  
National Legislative Chairman.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, it is my view that the resolution should be adopted.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. RANSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. TAYLOR].

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, as the ranking minority member of the committee that reported House Resolution No. 198, I desire to give same my earnest and enthusiastic endorsement.

Under the able leadership of our distinguished chairman, Judge DICKSTEIN, of New York, sufficient evidence has already been adduced to show the imperative importance of a thorough investigation into the activities of the Nazi movement in the United States.

Up to the accession of the present regime in Germany, the adherents of Herr Hitler in the United States called themselves Nazis. During that period these activities were confined to German aliens in America of the Hitler persuasion. But with the ascension of Hitler to power, to sugarcoat and camouflage the movement in the United States, as directed from Berlin, they changed their name from Nazis to the Friends of the New Germany. And according to the evidence already compiled by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, they expanded their field of operation to include not only alien Germans but native-born and naturalized Americans as well. Evidence has already been compiled by our committee showing that these activities, in direct contravention and subversion of our system of government, have already penetrated every section of our country where there is any considerable element of German population. Every conceivable artifice has been employed to introduce and dispense Nazi propaganda in the United States with a view to ultimately convert the United States to the Nazi doctrine and overthrow our form of government. In addition to the numerous Friends of New Germany organization throughout the United States actively spreading Nazi propaganda, there are a number of publications in our country, some of which have been given second-class mailing privileges, openly preaching the gospel of Nazi-ism.

Mr. Speaker, Nazi-ism is just as antagonistic and deleterious to the spirit of our American institutions as socialism, communism, or anarchy. In fact, in my opinion it is worse, because Nazi-ism contains all of the evils of communism, plus

bigotry and superstition. Intolerance and superstition have been the arch enemies of civilization in every period of the world's history, and they attained their sublimest quintessence and ultimate Thule in Hitlerism.

I am not arguing Nazi-ism particularly from the standpoint of its treatment of the Hebrews, yet my friends, the ruthless butchery of the Jews by the Hitler government of itself alone ought to be sufficient to awaken every red-blooded American to the dangers of Nazi-ism. Thousands of Jews, men, women, and little children, have been tortured and murdered in cold blood to appease this brutal spirit of intolerance and bigotry, and thousands of others have been bereft of their property and driven into exile.

Herr Hitler and his satellites may say it is none of the world's business what treatment Germany accords to its Hebrew inhabitants. If they are indifferent to the world's opinion that is their misfortune, and I predict that they will reap the reward of their folly, as has every other nation that has pursued a similar course of persecution. Maybe it is no business of ours, but it ought to be sufficient warning to us to cause us to treat this Nazi menace as it deserves by immediately proceeding to destroy every vestige of this hydra-headed monster.

I hold no particular brief for the Jews; no more than I do for the Irish, the Germans, the Italians, or any other component part of our nationality. There are bad Jews just as there are bad Irish, bad Germans, bad Italians, or even bad Americans. There are black sheep in every flock. But my observation has been that the Jews on the whole make just as good Americans as any other nationals. They have contributed materially to the development of this great Nation of ours. Some of our greatest statesmen, scientists, artists, and what not have been of the tribe of Moses and Abraham. They are members of the great human family and to persecute them on account of their race or religion is an act of barbarism that no Christian nation or individual can condone.

I do not know just how many Jews we have in this country, but I do know that more than 300,000 Jews in the United States rallied to the colors in 1917 and 1918, and on every battle front exhibited the same quality of fortitude and heroism as their American comrades. The relatives of many of these brave boys are being subjected to terrible torture, death, and indignity in Germany today, notwithstanding the Versailles Treaty guaranteed to them and other minorities equal protection as other nations.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot assume an indifferent attitude to this hideous menace. In the name of liberty, civilization, and Christianity we must strike now, and the adoption of this resolution will be notice to Hitlerism that its cruel and inhuman practices will not be given favor or sanctuary on American soil.

As heretofore stated, this measure has been endorsed by the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Federation of Labor, and by many patriotic societies. It should be adopted by unanimous vote. [Applause.]

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

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. BOILEAU. Is it the purpose of this resolution to investigate the treatment of Jews in Germany by the German Government?

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. I think not. The purpose of the German Government, of course, is to extend that sort of treatment and opposition to the Hebrew race in the United States.

Mr. BOILEAU. If this were a resolution to investigate the persecution of the Jews, that would be one thing. I should like to know whether that is the purpose of this resolution or whether the purpose of the resolution is to investigate anybody who might have some different idea of government.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Its purpose is to investigate the activities of the Nazis in the United States.

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

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. What is my colleague's attitude with reference to kidnapings and lynchings in this country?

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. I am just as much opposed to them as I am to Hitlerism.

Mr. KNUTSON. What has the gentleman done to curb them?

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. We have passed laws to curb them.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Early in the gentleman's remarks he stated he had a lot of information. Would the gentleman give it to the House if he has sufficient time remaining?

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. I have already given some information.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. So far the gentleman has talked in generalities only.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. I may remind the gentleman that the hearings are on file and may be consulted by the gentleman from Oklahoma if he is interested.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RANSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McFADDEN].

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I am heartily in favor of that part of this resolution which applies to an investigation of the foreign propaganda activities in the United States. I am heartily in favor of knowing what is going on here in the United States in this respect.

I have been calling the attention of the House for some time past to our constitutional form of government and the need of its continuance in the United States. If there is any movement initiated from abroad or within the United States which has for its purpose the destruction of our present form of government it should be investigated and dealt with summarily. I am opposed to the setting up in the United States of any form of government other than constitutional form of government.

I am interested in the purpose of this investigation, that it is to proceed, not only with propaganda which emanates from abroad, but also with that which is already within our own borders and much of which is now in the various departments of the Government. Those teachings of subversive ideas which are having for their purpose the destruction of our form of government should be investigated and stopped. This committee should be authorized to look into that as well as into foreign activities.

I want to ask the chairman of the committee, fearing the possibility of the diversion of this investigation to the investigation of the German Government or the so-called "persecution" of the Jews in Germany, or those that may be coming from Germany, or of the boycott of German goods, and so forth, whether or not these activities are connected with your proposal of investigation, carried in this resolution.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This committee has nothing to do with the affairs being conducted in Germany. We are interested, as an American proposition, in matters that are going on in the United States which are subversive to our Government. We are not interested in what happens over in Germany.

Mr. McFADDEN. The only reason I suggested that and asked the question is due to the criticism which was leveled at the gentleman when he was conducting an investigation last fall in reference to those activities of the boycott of German goods which activities have for their purpose the destruction of the present German Government.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I have taken no part in that and neither has the committee. We are investigating these things as Americans, as Members of Congress, and we feel that these subversive activities of foreign governments, sending spies and agents to this country, are absolutely against our form of government.

Mr. McFADDEN. I agree with the gentleman in such a purpose.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is all I am interested in.

Mr. McFADDEN. I wanted to make sure that the question of boycotting and bringing in the so-called "persecution" of the Jews in Germany is not involved in this study.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Absolutely not.

Mr. McFADDEN. I have asked these questions of the chairman of the committee, Mr. DICKSTEIN, because of the operation of an organization in the United States at the present time under the name of "Nonsectarian and Anti-Nazi League to Champion Human Rights", whose headquarters are 729 Seventh Avenue, New York City, the president of which is Samuel Untermeyer. This is the office also of the American League for Defense of Jewish Rights. Mr. Untermeyer is also chairman of an international group having for its purpose a boycott, not only in the United States but throughout the world, on German goods. Sometime ago this group announced that they were raising a fund of \$500,000 for the purpose of carrying on this boycott of German goods. One of the leaders of this organization has made it clear to the American public that the purpose of this boycott was the destruction of the present German Government. This Anti-Nazi League has just begun the publication of an "economic bulletin" which seems to be the official organ of this group and of the boycott movement. Such a movement is un-American, and any movement of its character having for its purpose the overthrow of the government of any foreign nation should absolutely be prohibited in the United States.

This movement is closely tied in with that other Jewish movement, authorized through a committee of the League of Nations, of which James G. McDonald, formerly head of the Foreign Policy Association of New York, is the international head.

As I have already stated, the reason for my questions to the chairman of this committee is to make sure that the committee authorized under this resolution are not going to be involved in these particular movements that I am outlining, and I am glad to have the assurance of the chairman of this committee to this effect.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CARPENTER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time of debate on this resolution be extended 30 minutes, and that at the end of that time the previous question will be considered as ordered.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Reserving the right to object, is that time to be equally divided between the two sides?

Mr. COX. Divided equally, of course.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I have never had any patience with either racial or religious intolerance. No country has any right to persecute any race of people. The Hitler government has no right to persecute the Jews. It has no right to persecute Masons. It has no right to persecute anybody. Yet we have no right to interfere with its internal affairs. We cannot dictate its governmental policies. We can denounce its acts with which we do not agree. But we cannot tell it what it can do and what it cannot do, as that is its own business.

Throughout my life I have been friendly with the Jewish race. We played together as boys. We fraternized together as college men. Some of my closest friends in life have been Jews. In every place in Texas where I have lived there has been no discrimination whatever against Jews.

There is no persecution of Jews in the United States that is influenced by Germany. They are shown every consideration in the world. They hold some of the highest key positions in this administration. They have membership on our Supreme Court. They hold advantageous high positions in this House of Representatives. They are our friends and neighbors. Here we find no caste between the Jew and

gentile. We sit here and fraternize together; so why bring forth a resolution like this?

Mr. BLOOM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BLOOM. I know the gentleman is friendly to all, including the Jews, but may I state that the resolution has no reference to the Jews or anyone else?

Mr. BLANTON. Does the gentleman say that Hitlerism in Germany is not in any way connected with this resolution? If it is not, why does the resolution carry the word "Nazi"?

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield in connection with that statement?

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman will yield me some more time. All the time has been taken up by the proponents of this resolution.

Mr. COX. Probably I can accommodate the gentleman's wishes.

Mr. BLANTON. I am sorry. I must use the 5 minutes allotted me.

Mr. COX. I yield the gentleman a half minute to answer a question.

Mr. BLANTON. I yield to the gentleman for half a minute, but not over that.

Mr. COX. If the word "Nazi" is stricken out of the resolution and the word "foreign" substituted, will that satisfy the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. BLANTON. My objection is the futility of the resolution and the enormous sum of money that will be wasted with nothing accomplished. Would the gentleman put in a sane maximum limitation as to expense, so that not over a certain specified sum could be expended?

Mr. COX. I may say that at the end of the debate I propose to offer an amendment asking that the word "Nazi" in the fifth line of the resolution be stricken.

Mr. BLANTON. The important thing to be done is for the gentleman to limit the expense.

They say this is as bad as communism. Everyone knows that I have fought communism ever since I have been in this Congress. But spending money on investigations has not stopped communism. When our colleague from New York [Mr. FISH] had his special committee created and asked for money to investigate, I told him then that he would develop only what every posted person on the subject already knew, and that the money would be wasted and nothing accomplished. His committee spent over \$19,000 of the people's tax money in investigating, and large volumes of hearings were printed and few people have ever read them, and nothing has been done to stop communism.

We saw a bunch of them right here in this Capitol last Saturday, when 20 or 25 colored students from Howard University marched on this Capitol in a body, insisting on violating the rules and regulations, attacked our good friend Harry, who, though a colored man, has the respect, high esteem, and warm friendship of every man who has been in Congress for the past 20 years, and exemplified the teachings of Mordecai Johnson, the president of Howard University, who has preached communism on several occasions. The New York Age, in its issue of Saturday, May 27, 1933, under the large headlines, "Dr. Mordecai Johnson Defends Communism", quoted him as saying that communism is a religion. And this New York Age, which is a national Negro weekly, and whose slogan is "Accurate and dependable news", stated that a western daily newspaper once referred to Mordecai Johnson as "more dangerous than Marcus Garvey and more radical than W. E. B. DuBois." This New York Age said that Mordecai Johnson seemed to be in hearty accord with the practice of the Soviet Union of putting all women to work, declaring that women are still the slaves of men, and that the franchise does not make them free. This paper further quoted this Howard University President as saying that he did not mind being called a Communist, as he said the day would soon come when being called a Communist will be the highest honor that can be paid an individual.

The Chicago Defender, in its issue of Saturday, June 10, 1933, stated that in his baccalaureate sermon Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, "endorses communism, urges seniors to adopt new plans", and quoted him as saying that the people are becoming cynical about the beliefs in God and about the power of God to intervene in modern city affairs; that there is a confusion and chaos among the churches; and that he said that the new religion is called "communism"; and that after describing the workings of communism in Russia and Hitlerism in Germany, Dr. Johnson stated to the seniors of Howard University that it is manifest in the United States that "we shall not be able to resist the powerful impact of these new religions."

I am glad to know that our colleague from Illinois once took this floor and denounced Mordecai Johnson for his communistic tendencies, and I am glad that he in the press publicly denounced the communistic acts of these students last Saturday. They ought to be kicked out of Howard University. Dr. Mordecai Johnson ought to be kicked out with them. And unless we can weed communism out of that institution we ought to close it up and not give it further sanction and support by this Government.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] and his committee are already familiar with the machinations and activities of Nazi propagandists in the United States. Why did we not pass legislation that will put them out of business? Why spend a tremendous sum of money to investigate and develop facts which we already know? We know that there are Nazi propagandists here. We know all about it. The evidence has been placed before the Rules Committee. It would be easy to frame and pass legislation that would put them out of business. Why delay it? Why look up more facts? Do we not know enough already?

I am reminded that on March 9, 1933, I introduced the bill H.R. 109, providing that for a period of 10 years the immigration of all aliens into the United States is prohibited. This bill was on that date referred to the committee, of which the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] is chairman. I am also reminded that on March 23, 1933, my colleague from Texas [Mr. DRES] introduced his joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 119, to restrict immigration into the United States, and on that date it went to the committee of our friend from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN].

We have been clamoring for a hearing, both in the last session and also in this session. We finally got a hearing about 10 days ago. We showed the urgent necessity to stop immigration. We showed that undesirables were constantly coming into this country from all foreign countries. We showed that smuggling takes place constantly, with foreigners coming across both the Canadian and Mexican borders. Yet when his committee tried to favorably report the Dies bill, and there was a tie vote, the gentleman from New York voted against reporting the bill, and by his vote kept the bill from being reported. So he is responsible for aliens coming here. He is responsible for foreigners coming here to take the jobs of Americans. He is responsible for these propagandists getting in here to preach their Nazi poison. He could stop it by reporting one of these bills before his committee. But he voted against reporting same.

I want to give notice to our colleagues that I have this day signed a motion to discharge his committee from further consideration of H.R. 109 to suspend all immigration, and this motion is now on the Clerk's desk here in this House, and if 144 of you Members will sign it, we will take that bill up and pass it, and stop foreigners from coming here. We will stop these Nazi propagandists. We will preserve American jobs for Americans. I hope that you will sign it promptly.

In the letter from Mr. W. C. Roberts, of the American Federation of Labor, read here, he stated: "President Green has repeatedly criticized the methods urged by the Nazi government to destroy trade unions and persecute persons on account of race", showing that he and the American Federation of Labor expects Congress to take some action that would stop the Nazi government from doing those things.

We can pass a law here today, if you are willing, to stop Nazi propagandists from operating in this country, but we cannot interfere with internal affairs in Germany.

When our friend from Missouri asked to be allowed to investigate government in business and asked to spend money, I told him then that we already knew all the facts he would develop, and asked him to pass legislation to stop it and save the money he would spend investigating; but he got the money and he spent it, and we already knew all he developed, and nothing has been done and the money was wasted, just as the \$19,000 was wasted on the Fish investigation.

And there will be at least \$25,000 wasted on this investigation; and, as said before, we know now just about all that will be developed on the investigation; and nothing will be accomplished; and there could be \$50,000 or \$75,000 or even \$100,000 spent on this investigation unless we limit it. It ought to be limited.

You will remember that \$600,000 was spent on the coal investigation and absolutely nothing was accomplished. Let us put some sane limitation in this bill as to the maximum that can be spent.

We are not going to stop Nazi propagandists by spending \$25,000 investigating. It takes legislation with teeth in it. It is going to be a waste of public money, just like you wasted \$19,000 on the Fish committee. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. BLOOM. Will the gentleman yield another minute and a half to the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. COX. I yield the gentleman from Texas 1½ additional minutes.

Mr. BLOOM. May I inform the gentleman of one particular thing? I see the gentleman is wearing a Masonic button.

Mr. BLANTON. And so is the gentleman. We are brothers.

Mr. BLOOM. Yes. Let me say to the gentleman that the Nazi government in Germany is just as much opposed to the Masonic order and the Masons of Germany as they are to the Jews. I should like to have the gentleman remember that one point.

Mr. BLANTON. But that does not interfere with the relations between the gentleman and myself in the United States. That concerns affairs in Germany. We deplore and denounce such persecutions.

Mr. BLOOM. This bill does not mention anything of that kind. It does not say anything about Masonry, Jews, or anything else.

Mr. BLANTON. It does not say it, but that is what it means. We cannot stop them from doing anything over in Germany without going over there with our Army and Navy. Surely no one here is in favor of that.

Mr. RANSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am heartily in favor of this resolution of the gentleman from New York, Judge DICKSTEIN. Every citizen of the United States must approve of it. I am sure that every loyal German disapproves very strongly of anything being done in this country to undermine the Government of the United States. From evidence that is being presented to me, and I know an enormous amount of similar evidence has been presented to the author of this resolution and to the Rules Committee, it is indicated that there is an effort by the Nazi to undermine our Government institutions.

I cannot see how anyone can possibly object to this resolution. This serves as a warning to every country not to bring insidious propaganda to the United States. We all want to keep America for Americans. We want to stop anything that is an attack, no matter how covert, upon our country, no matter by what country. I spoke last year of my very great distress at the treatment of the Jewish people in Germany by Hitler. I understand that condition still exists. What is going on in this country goes very much further than that, because they are trying, according to testimony, to undermine the principles of Government of

the United States. I will give me great pleasure to vote for this resolution. [Applause.]

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. KRAMER].

Mr. KRAMER. Mr. Speaker, there have been a great many remarks made here with respect to the Jew. I am of German descent. I come from a German family, my father was a Civil War veteran. I grew up amongst Jewish people and I have never found anything about the Jew in this country that was hostile to the German or to the American or to the Irish or any other race or nationality. They have always been our friends and we have been their friends, but here is a situation that has grown up in Germany and extended to this country. Today, in Los Angeles, and in southern California, which by the way, in my opinion, is a hotbed for putting out propaganda of this kind, there is being broadcast on the streets throughout southern California a newspaper called the Silver Ranger. This newspaper is condemning our present President. It is condemning every official in the Federal administration. It is condemning Congress and will condemn everything that goes to preserve the rights of our American people and this Government.

I understand this investigation is sought more on the part of the German American people than it is by the Jewish American. This investigation will not be extended beyond the borders of the United States. We have no interest as to how the foreign nations conduct their own government or what their inner troubles might be, but we are deeply and earnestly concerned about the safety and welfare of our own Government and the American people; we must insist that they be protected against the invasion of any foreign propagandists. To that end I am in favor of this investigation.

As a member of the Immigration Committee where this investigation originated, I desire to say that the entire committee voted in favor of this resolution. Subsequently it was voted unanimously out of the Steering Committee and the Committee on Rules.

The investigations that have been carried on thus far in Los Angeles and in the eastern cities, have overwhelmingly convinced every member of these various committees that the investigation is well warranted and that no time should be lost in carrying on a most thorough "fine-tooth-comb" investigation of all this propaganda, and it should be started immediately. We cannot afford to let a serious and important matter of this kind get a start in this country. We have a fine Nation, a loyal administration, and a marvelous President, and we must keep them so.

We all know it is most vital that we protect our Nation against propagandists of this kind. Have any of you gentlemen read copies of the paper entitled "The Silver Ranger"? If so, you know that these propagandists are doing everything possible to corrupt our President and this administration. One article after another shows decided mockery directed toward our form of government and our administration. The entire silver Nazi-Hitler organizations aim directly at our Constitution and our form of government; to the extent that, through their commander in chief, they are attempting to reorganize our entire democratic form of government.

I wish at this time to commend the American press, and especially the Hearst newspapers, for the splendid cooperation they have given in unearthing much of the valuable information we have secured. They have cooperated 100 percent, which has been very helpful to the committee and others carrying on this investigation.

As my friend from Texas said a few moments ago, he does not want to go over to Germany and fight the hell out of them, but we must stop this before it goes too far or they will be over here fighting the hell out of us. Now is the time to strike at this effort.

I have received from the Disabled American Veterans of the World War a telegram in which they advise me of a proceeding that has been tried in Los Angeles in our su-

perior court involving two factions that are trying to ascertain which of the two is entitled to a sum of approximately \$100,000 which was sent over here from Germany to promote this propaganda. The decision of the court has not yet been rendered, but the telegram which I shall read into the RECORD indicates the form of undermining propaganda that has been brought out in this trial antagonistic to our Government.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. KRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein the telegram from the Disabled Veterans which I have referred to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The telegram referred to follows:

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., February 28, 1934.

HON. CHARLES KRAMER,

Member of Congress, House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

Evidence in recent case in Los Angeles Superior Court proves strenuous efforts by foreign propagandists and others to corrupt the morale of Disabled American Veterans. Subversive groups apparently, well provided with funds, are preaching anti-American doctrines to veterans, who they say have been abused and who they believe are sufficiently disgruntled to be easily incited to direct rebellious action. This, of course, is a gross insult to the great mass of veterans who are unswerving in their loyalty to American institutions. Your attention also directed to page 37 of summary of proceedings Fifteenth National Convention of American Legion containing resolution reciting work of subversive groups in Los Angeles and requesting "all proper governmental authorities to take prompt and efficient steps to prevent such attempts to undermine the principles of our free and democratic form of government." Since above resolution adopted last October these subversive activities are spreading all over the west coast and becoming more bold. Resolution for investigation of these pernicious attacks on Americanism is now pending in Congress. Please give it your support and urge support of Congressmen from other sections.

AMERICANISM COMMITTEE OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
COUNCIL, DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR.

Mr. RANSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH].

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, both on the floor here and as evidenced by questions there has been expressed the idea that this resolution just aims at general propaganda trying to develop sentiment or using arts of persuasion. If this were the case, I would have hesitated very much to vote out this resolution.

I voted for this resolution because there was shown to the Committee on Rules evidence of two concrete activities which I believe are inimical to the welfare of this country. The first is that an organization, growing by leaps and bounds and now numbering hundreds of thousands of people, has as its basic principle the subversion of constitutional government in the United States. We had before us evidence that this organization, in part, at least, is furnished with German Government money. We also had evidence that agents of this organization, carrying credentials from Nazi agents in the United States, went to Berlin in order to refinance this movement. This is a proposition that is not general, but quite concrete, and deserves investigation.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I yield.

Mr. O'MALLEY. In regard to the gentleman's statement that these organizations are subverting constitutional government, I recall one of the Members on the gentleman's side charged that to the Democrats just a few days ago. Does the gentleman think we ought to investigate the Democrats?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Why does the gentleman tell me that? I probably heard it myself. [Laughter.]

Mr. O'MALLEY. I wanted to remind the gentleman of that fact.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Would the gentleman mind naming the organization he has referred to?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Certainly I do not mind naming the organization—the "Silver Shirts."



Evidence of another proposition was laid before our committee to the effect that efforts were being made to persuade citizens of German birth or German extraction in the United States to agree to the proposition that the allegiance of blood which they owed to the fatherland was higher than the allegiance of the oath of citizenship to the United States, which they took when they became naturalized American citizens.

If they fell for that, they were sworn in as members of the German League. Both of these propositions are financed abroad. Agencies for that kind of activity are known to those who have investigated it. I do not mind giving their names. They are the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Steamship Co. Those are the facts that impelled the committee to report out this resolution. As to the proposition to substitute "foreign" for "Nazi" in the resolution, I want to say to my colleagues that I am not going to cast aspersions on every foreign government. If you mean "Nazi", why not say "Nazi"? [Applause.]

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Young].

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I am in agreement with the last statement made by the gentleman who just preceded me. Persecution of the Jews and propaganda against the Jews in this country by the Hitler-Nazi regime is an affront to liberty-loving people everywhere. Persecution of the Jewish people and propaganda against them tramples underfoot racial, religious, and economic liberties for which our forefathers fought.

Our Government, founded by people in search for religious liberty, should still fight on for a principle so dear to all lovers of liberty.

But there is a second proposition. In this resolution that goes further than an investigation of Nazi propaganda; that calling for investigation of propaganda from foreign countries.

My friends, we should never take action which will infringe upon the inherent and fundamental right of freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

We should bear in mind that the patriots who builded this country instigated subversive propaganda against the Crown and laid the foundations of our free institutions.

The word "radical" is derived from the Greek word meaning root. A real radical goes to the root of a thing. The most dangerous citizens in this country were not the Communists, who polled only 102,000 in 1932 throughout the entire country—that is but negligible.

The most dangerous citizens of this country were the selfish financiers, the big city bankers, who objected strenuously to direct relief for the unemployed, but kept their own hands in the Public Treasury and took out money for their own selfish uses and purposes.

The radicals have always been the beacon lights of history. They came from the high, they came from the low. Look at the Declaration of Independence, and you will see an illustrious roll of radicals on that immortal scroll.

The greatest Radical of all was born in a manger and crucified between two thieves. So while we are voting to investigate Nazi propaganda in this country, I do object to the second part, I do object to spending American money in America in a way or a manner that might tend to suppress freedom of speech and the freedom of the press in this country. A man has a right to entertain any political belief he wants to so long as he does not advocate the destruction and overturn of our Government by force. [Applause.]

I apprehend that if there is anything at all in the Darwinian theory of the origin of species, then the first monkey who slid down the trunk of a tree was the first radical; and why? Because he upset the established and ordained order of things. The conservative monkeys looked at him and shrieked at him from the tree tops. The tail hold that was good enough for their fathers was good enough for them, and the conservative monkeys called him a radical,

a communist, an anarchist, and a fool, but the radical monkey lifted up his face in hope to heaven, stood erect and walked, and in the lapse of ages the radical became a man and the conservative has remained a monkey. [Applause.]

Mr. RANSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MILLARD].

Mr. MILLARD. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization I strongly favor the passage of this resolution. I rise today particularly to speak in behalf of a colleague who represents the Twenty-sixth District of New York State, I being his neighbor on the south, representing the Twenty-fifth District. Mr. FISH would be here today to speak for himself in favor of this resolution were he not making a speech at a luncheon of the National Republican Club in New York City. Mr. FISH has been charged by Communists with being in favor of the Nazi movement. Some such person testified before the Dickstein Committee. Mr. FISH denied that, and I shall now read, with the permission of the House, into the RECORD a letter which he gave me this morning before he left for New York which will briefly state his views. The letter is addressed to the chairman of the committee, Mr. DICKSTEIN, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 19, 1934.

HON. SAMUEL DICKSTEIN,  
Chairman Committee on Immigration and Naturalization,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I regret exceedingly that I will be unable to be present on Tuesday when the Nazi investigation resolution will be considered under a special rule, as I am constrained to keep a long-standing engagement to speak at the National Republican Club in New York City on the same day.

I favor the adoption of your resolution and a thorough investigation of Nazi propaganda and activities in the United States. There is no more room for Hitlerism in our American Republic than there is for communism. Both of these foreign forms of dictatorship, one representing the right and the other the left, constitute a complete repudiation of our free institutions and our republican form of government guaranteed to each State by the Federal Constitution.

Furthermore, the American people are opposed to the injection of racial and religious issues, which are contrary to the spirit of our institutions and violate the guaranties of civil liberties contained in the Constitution. What we need in the United States is more tolerance, not less, more civil liberties, not less, and more insistence on freedom of speech, which tends to dissipate both racial and religious bigotry.

I hope your committee will nip in the bud any indication of Nazi propaganda and activities from alien and foreign sources in the United States. It is, however, of utmost importance in any investigation such as is proposed that no interference be permitted with the rights of American citizens to express their own views in writing or in public speech, favorable or unfavorable to any form of government, unless carried to the extreme of urging the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence.

There was never a time in the history of our country when it was more necessary to stand firmly behind our Federal Constitution, which is the rock upon which our constitutional liberties are founded and our republican form of government maintained.

Let me conclude by using that old, hackneyed phrase, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Let us reaffirm our belief in the immortal enunciation of Abraham Lincoln, that a government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from this earth.

Wishing you every success in your efforts to stamp out the seeds of foreign propaganda in our country, I am,

Sincerely yours,

HAMILTON FISH, Jr.

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

Mr. MILLARD. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. Why would it not be better to have the Department of Justice conduct this investigation? Congress is not the proper body to do that. Bring in a resolution here directing the Department of Justice to make the investigation. This resolution merely provides for a grand junketing tour all over the United States.

Mr. MILLARD. That is not so, and this committee is the proper committee.

Mr. COX rose.

Mr. MILLARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. Of course, Congress has its own responsibility to meet, and it feels that in this particular it is meeting it in a fair and candid and honest fashion.

Mr. KNUTSON. Why is not the matter turned over to the Department of Justice?

Mr. COX. I have no information about what the Department of Justice is doing.

Mr. KNUTSON. If there are any organizations seeking to undermine this Government, the Department of Justice should be directed to make an examination and an investigation.

Mr. MILLARD. Your committee has already started the investigation.

Mr. COX. The committee is making the investigation.

Mr. KNUTSON. This is just a proposition to take a lot of Congressmen around the country at the taxpayers' expense.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. RANSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BOILEAU].

Mr. BOILEAU. Mr. Speaker, it seems clear to me from the remarks of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] as well as from those of the two gentlemen from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN and Mr. BLOOM] that this resolution is in no way connected with the alleged persecution of the Jews in Germany. I believe we must come to that conclusion, from the remarks of these gentlemen. Therefore, I feel that I can vote on this subject without having any fear that my vote against this resolution might be misinterpreted as a vote against the Jews.

Mr. COX. The gentleman is accurate in that statement.

Mr. BOILEAU. I appreciate that, and for that reason I feel free to vote against this resolution. I am not in the least prejudiced against the Jew. Many Jews are among my most intimate friends. I would gladly give my life, if need be, to protect the Jews or any other class of people from persecution. This is not a question of Jewish persecution. On the other hand, I do not believe that we in the House of Representatives of the United States should adopt such a resolution as this, which will give to a committee the right to investigate and make reports and recommend legislation upon a subject matter so general as that defined in the resolution. This committee will have the responsibility of determining what is subversive propaganda against our constitutional form of government. I am not ready, and I hope the Members of the House are not ready, to delegate to any committee the power to determine what is subversive propaganda.

According to the terms of this resolution, if the committee should be so included, it could investigate communism in all its phases and in all places. They could draw a red herring across the entire United States and get the people further aroused on that subject. They might go a step further and say they believe that those people who advocate any change in our Constitution are recommending legislation that is subversive to our best interests. They could go ahead and investigate the so-called "brain trust"; and if we are to heed the advice of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. EAGLE] given on the floor the other day, or the advice of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH], and if those two gentlemen should be placed on this committee, that is probably the first place that they would start the investigation. I do not share their fears. I am inclined to believe that the freer discussion we have with reference to government the better government we will have. Because some gentlemen express fear of communism is no reason that we are actually in danger of changing our form of government.

I believe that our constitutional form of government is so dear to a vast majority of the people of this country that there is not the remotest possibility of that form of government being overthrown.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOILEAU. I cannot yield. I have one other matter I want to present.

Remarks have been made about propaganda being disseminated among the German people of this country. I am not, myself, of German extraction. I live in a community, however, that has a preponderance of German people. I

say to you that those who are of German extraction have as great love for this country as any man or woman in this House. As a class they are loyal American citizens and need no defense from me. I, for one, want to say that there is no cause for alarm with reference to any propaganda that may be disseminated among that group of people. Their minds are not open to any suggestions with reference to the overthrow of this Government. They love this country. They fought for this country. They are willing to die, if need be, to preserve this constitutional form of government. I believe in freedom of speech and of the press, and I must oppose this resolution, as I believe it is directed against those in this country who exercise their constitutional right to express minority views and will result in persecuting minority groups that happen to express views that may not be in accord with the views of a few superpatriots who are unwilling to listen to anyone who advocates a change in the established order.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BOILEAU] has expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CARPENTER].

Mr. CARPENTER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I think I can radiate some of the sentiment of truly German people, because I come from a State that has 750,000 Germans. So far, the proponents of this bill have been confined principally to so-called "Jewish" people, probably like Mr. DICKSTEIN and Mr. SABATH, who are trying to represent the views of the German people. The German people in my State are of the opinion that Hitler has done a great amount of good for the people of Germany, and when the time comes to change their form of Nazi government they can do it without the help of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARPENTER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What have we to do with Hitler in this country? I am not interested in Germany at all.

Mr. CARPENTER of Nebraska. That is what I say. I say that when the time comes, if 51 percent of the American people want a Hitler form of government, that is what we ought to have.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In this country?

Mr. CARPENTER of Nebraska. In this country.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I hope the time does not come.

Mr. CARPENTER of Nebraska. So do I, but if 51 percent of our people say they want it, who are you and I to say that they should not have it?

I think this investigation is an affront upon the dignity of the German people of my State and should not be passed. I represent the German people, and they are in entire sympathy and accord with the form of government that now prevails in Germany, and as I understand it, it is a great improvement over what they did have. If this condition is so bad as some of the men from New York say it is, I think it is purely a matter for the Department of Justice to handle and, if they cannot do it, the gentleman from New York certainly cannot. This is not being proposed from the standpoint of doing justice as much as it is to make some sort of a political issue for the Jewish gentleman from New York.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARPENTER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. COX. Does the gentleman think that the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Federation of Labor are interested in making politics of this question?

Mr. CARPENTER of Nebraska. I do not know that those organizations are interested in this matter, and do not think they are. The German people of the State of Nebraska feel that this resolution directly impeaches the honesty and integrity of the German race and is unfair and unjust to them and will accomplish no good to anyone but will promote racial differences that we of this country can at this time do nothing about. Let the present German Government alone—we in this country have all we can handle our-

selves without trying to take on any more. No one can question the patriotic and sincere feeling that the people of German extraction have toward the flag of this country. Let us leave well enough alone.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SWEENEY].

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I am going to take issue with the gentleman from Nebraska who just addressed you, because I believe the German people of this country, if they were to issue a mandate to you today, would say, "Pass this resolution." We have nothing to hide. If there is Hitler propaganda here, dig it up, throw it out into the open. I know there are grounds for this resolution. I have seen the early reports filed by the Dickstein committee. I am happy now to know the committee has stricken out the word "Nazi", and are now going to investigate all foreign propaganda. Investigate the enemies of this man here, this colored gentleman over here. Investigate the Silver Shirts to determine if the rumor be true or false that they are alined with a so-called "Hitler propaganda."

We have read about different mass meetings all through the country. Thousands of our people have gathered in public halls and protested against the atrocities of the Hitlerism movement. There must have been some ground for it. In New York City they had riots because of the spread of propaganda which incited people to the pitch where they went out and struck each other down. Old men and women were persecuted and injured. What harm can there be to investigating anybody? I voted to investigate Herbert Hoover. I was one of the few Members of this House who did it, and for that vote I make no apology. I think we should pass this resolution, and again I say, my friends, the German people invite this sort of an investigation. There are Germans in my district, and I have spoken to many of them. They say let us investigate. They fraternize with their Jewish brethren because they are all liberty-loving Americans.

Mr. CARPENTER of Nebraska. The only Germans I spoke for were the 750,000 in the State of Nebraska; not for your Germans.

Mr. SWEENEY. I am talking of the German people in general. Mr. DICKSTEIN's committee has labored hard on this matter. Leaders of German-American societies have appeared and written in behalf of this resolution.

There should be no room for intolerance in this great Republic. I come from a race of people who have felt the lash of religious and political persecution in Europe and in the early days of this country. I should be the last man in this House to encourage intolerance. On the contrary, let me make this statement: In the city of Cleveland we have a cosmopolitan population, people of every race and origin on this earth reside in the metropolis of Ohio. There never has been, and I pray there never will be, any religious or racial warfare in my native city.

In my community I was one of a group of Cleveland citizens who helped to organize the American Equality League, which is composed of representatives of 32 nationality groups, and has for its objective the promotion of racial, religious, and political freedom.

The philosophy of Hitlerism has been discussed at length on this floor today. Frankly, it is no concern of ours what sort of government the people of Germany desire, but it is the concern of every citizen when human beings are subjected to physical torture and punishment, simply because they happen to be of a different race or religious belief than those who predominate in the country in which they reside.

If there is foreign propaganda in the United States which if unchecked would excite the passions of our people to the point where they would engage in physical combat with one another, then I think it is the prerogative and the duty of the Congress of the United States to run down such propaganda. If no such propaganda exists, then no harm can come from the investigation which this resolution contemplates.

Prior to our entering into the World War many of us remember the vicious propaganda spread throughout the Nation by the subsidized press at the expense of the late Lord Northcliffe, who spent his money freely to excite our patriotic fervor and insure a hatred against the Central Powers. Our German-American citizens were the victims of this cruel propaganda, and in many places throughout the country riots and bloodshed ensued as a result. During those troublesome days leaders of the Jewish element in America condemned this propaganda and the treatment of their fellow German Americans.

Together with other racial groups, the hardy German American, who pioneered in this country and subsequently were followed by great numbers of Jewish immigrants, made splendid contributions to the upbuilding and welfare of our country. We are equally proud of General Von Steuben and Carl Surz as we are of the liberal Judges of the Supreme Court Brandeis and Cardozo, the Governor of the great Empire State, and others too numerous to mention, all striving toward one common end—the interest and welfare of the United States now in travail in experiencing a radical change in our social and economic life. Intolerance anywhere eventually insures the doctrine that we are "our brother's keeper." While we take keen pride in the literature, art, and culture of our respective racial backgrounds, we should ever keep in mind that the composite America is made up of all the nationality groups who have sworn allegiance to defend the country in which they were born or in which they sought asylum.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HEALEY].

Mr. HEALEY. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to support this resolution. I feel that if these propaganda activities are allowed to go on unchecked, containing, as they do, the gospel of intolerance, it is bound to foment ill feeling and prejudice and cause unrest among our people. I feel that the investigation is urgently necessary in the interest of humanity and for the preservation of our own institutions.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. O'MALLEY].

Mr. O'MALLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am surprised that Members have stood in the well here today and said they represented people of German descent or Jewish or other descendants from some European race. When I look up at that American flag that hangs behind me, I am happy to go back only so far as my forbears have been American. I do not want to go any further back than that, because only what happens in America means anything to me.

I am not in sympathy with investigating what happens in other countries. I have always felt that Americans have erroneously believed they had some divine right to tell other countries how to manage their affairs. Had we been extraordinarily successful in the last four years in managing our own affairs, we might then possibly feel we had a right to tell other peoples how best to manage their internal conditions. As it is, we need to concentrate our efforts and our money on improving conditions of our citizens right here at home.

There are things a great deal more important to be investigated than any foreign propaganda that may come to this country. I refuse to believe that the American citizens of my district are considered to be so unintelligent and weak-minded that the Congress has to spend what may amount to \$50,000 to protect them from propaganda that may come from abroad.

As far as I know, American citizens of all races of descent are loyal Americans and they do not have to be protected against foreign propaganda by any superpatriots who make mountains out of molehills. For a hundred and fifty years we have educated our people to democratic government. They support this form of government; they intensely and lovingly believe in it; and they do not need any self-appointed 100-percent Americans from anywhere to tell them they ought to avoid being influenced by any foreigners who want them to destroy our country.

I think the Department of Justice can investigate anything that is subversive to the welfare of this country and this form of government. If they are not doing it, then Congress ought to remedy the situation by getting a different group in the Department of Justice.

I do not think an investigation such as this is justified, with its possible enormous expense of \$50,000, when so many wrongs that take bread from the hungry, roofs from the poor in this country, still cry to heaven for correction by we elected Representatives.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RANSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. SHOEMAKER].

Mr. SHOEMAKER. Mr. Speaker, the only reason I support this resolution is because I am interested in the problem of persecution. I do not care who is being persecuted, I am against persecution, regardless of race, color, or creed.

I happened to have had in my own family just a little Nazi experience. This past summer my boy, a college student, was in Germany. Inadvertently, he took a few pictures of a big demonstration over there. He was immediately pounced upon; practically all his clothes were torn off; his camera was smashed and wrecked; and they probably would have placed him under the guillotine if he had not been able to show that he was an American citizen. That is what is transpiring in Germany. It is not the Jews only who are being persecuted, but practically everybody who has an idea opposed to the Nazi. When they hold an election in Germany they place one candidate in the field, Hitler; and if you do not vote for him you are going to be persecuted.

I know several cases now of university professors who came from Germany as exchange professors to teach a number of years. They have been here several years. They wrote letters back to their people in Europe that were somewhat opposed to the Nazi idea of government. This mail was intercepted and their relatives in Germany were hounded and driven out of the government positions they had held for many, many years. This is what is transpiring in Germany.

The German people are the predominating people in the State of Minnesota; my State. The German people of my State, and I am one of them, never thought that that highly cultured country with all its education and scientific knowledge would ever go back to the days of the guillotine and the torture post. Many of the Germans in this country left Germany years ago to escape militarism and dictatorship, and the forced military service of the German Army. My people came to this country for these reasons. I know they are not in sympathy with Hitler regardless of whom he may persecute or prosecute. I know further that right here in this country the Hitler government is using every means possible to get the Germans now in this country back into Germany so they can be persecuted over there. One case of which I know is that of a university professor at Swathmore College, just a little ways from here. They are trying to extradite him and to get him back to Germany where they can persecute him. This man speaks 17 languages and has taught in universities all over the world, including China and Turkey where he taught in the languages of those countries. This is the kind of subversive propaganda that is going on here.

I am not afraid of the radical who talks on the street corner, or the Communist, or the Socialist; but I am afraid of this underhanded, undermining secret process of spending money and using the subversive measures used by this contemptible gang that have robbed Germany of everything that is high and holy.

If you want to do something against Nazi propaganda, vote for this resolution and also tip over the Versailles Treaty, which is the father of this deplorable condition that exists in Europe.

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

Mr. SHOEMAKER. I yield.

Mr. HOEPEL. I would like to ask the gentleman whether he has signed the De Priest resolution to eliminate racial discrimination in America and in this Congress?

Mr. SHOEMAKER. I have.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BRUNNER].

Mr. BRUNNER. Mr. Speaker, I occupy perhaps the same position as my colleague from California [Mr. KRAMER]. My father and mother were born in Germany and emigrated to this country and I am naturally of German descent. My father and mother have always prided themselves on the fact that they came to the United States and became members of that group of emigrants who availed themselves of the privilege to become citizens at the first opportunity. They, like other Germans, have become some of our most respected American citizens.

As I understand this resolution, it proposes to investigate all foreign propaganda in the United States, and the committee will be just as diligent in investigating propaganda arising from all foreign countries as well as those of Germany, and for that reason I am going to vote for this resolution. I do not propose to permit any foreign group to in any way interfere with our Constitution.

I received much comfort from the statement of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] to the effect that he was going to take the word "Nazi" out of this resolution and substitute therefor the word "foreign", because I think the intent of the resolution has been misunderstood by many of the German people. They think their loyalty and citizenship in the United States are being questioned because of the fact that they or their ancestors originated in Germany.

There is much opposition to this resolution from some of the German societies. I have before me copies of letters and telegrams from the national council of the Steuben Society of American to Speaker RAYNE and Congressman DICKSTEIN protesting against it, and I think principally so because they think the resolution proposes to cast aspersions on the German race.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Why should any German society be afraid of an investigation of foreign activities in the United States?

Mr. BRUNNER. I cannot answer for them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Why should any American organization be afraid of an investigation of foreigners who come in and spread propaganda which is subversive to our form of government?

Mr. BRUNNER. As stated previously, that is a question for them to answer.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COX. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BOYLAN].

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, I do not think the Jewish people or their descendants in the United States require any laudation at our hands. They have performed services that have characterized them as being not only liberty-loving citizens of our country, but loyal and devoted in every sphere and field of human activity, that would add to our Nation's glory. Many of the gentlemen whom I have listened to this morning, I fear, have not read the resolution. I listened with great attention to the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] who addressed you. He is a man of superior intelligence, he is keen, he is patriotic, and I do not believe we have a more devoted friend of the Constitution in the entire Chamber than he, but I fear he did not read the resolution, particularly the second part of it. I also differ with gentlemen who come here on this floor and state that they represent many hundred thousands of people of German extraction in the United States. I do not believe they have been designated by any means or method to especially represent these people on this question. The city of New York, on account of its greatness, its vastness, and its liberal line of thought is the haven and refuge for all races from every clime. We are indeed proud of them. No discord arises between them on account of racial lines.

Many of our citizens of German birth or extraction are in disagreement with many of the present policies of the German Government. We want none of these objectionable practices to take root in our land. The way to prevent this is to act now.

Therefore, I take great pleasure in supporting the resolution proposed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN]. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. FORD].

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, to begin with, I am in favor of this resolution. What we are confronted with is the necessity of investigating a philosophy that is slowly and insidiously and with malice aforethought and malicious intent being disseminated in this country by a foreign power.

The Nazi movement in the United States is a very dangerous one. I think it can be very accurately described as subversive propaganda that seeks to arouse in the hearts of one group of our people hatred, contempt, and prejudice against another group of our people. May I say that these propagandists are not all Germans. There are a great many Americans who are subscribing to this philosophy of hate, and the activities of those who are engaged in this work is being so directed that it is gradually poisoning the minds of others against that portion of our population who are of Jewish extraction. Out in my part of the country we have thousands and thousands of both Germans and Jews. I suppose as individuals they are just as friendly as you and I, but when this group, financed from Germany by the Hitler government, engages in vicious propaganda against the law-abiding and liberty-loving Jew, I am ready to have Congress take prompt and vigorous action. Through the spread of this vicious propaganda the people are aroused, and they begin to hate one another. This is a philosophy of hate, a philosophy of narrow, bigoted prejudice; a philosophy that has no place in America and should be stamped out. If such a philosophy is permitted to spread, it would lead to an appalling situation. I hope the resolution carries and that the committee will investigate the matter thoroughly and suggest legislation that will effectively expose and suppress the operations of this propaganda group, whose activities are subversive to and actually endanger the peace and safety of our whole people. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN].

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, may I assure my colleagues here, and also all the fine German-American citizens of this country, that this resolution is not to be interpreted and it is not intended to be an attack upon any society composed of people of German birth or upon any other group of people who are Americans. This whole investigation has been conducted by my committee without appropriation. Witnesses of German birth volunteered and begged to come before the committee and expose the Hitler foreign movement in the United States, which I say is subversive to our form of government. The gentlemen who say we do not need this investigation have not read the record.

Mr. Speaker, there are those who believe that the Department of Justice can handle this situation. Suppose I say that the Hitler Government about 8 months ago sent a man by the name of Heinz Spanknoebel under the guise of a minister of the Gospel to this country. He is one of the greatest German spies. Mr. Spanknoebel, the minister, came into this country, and what was his message? His purpose was to break into these German-American societies in order to carry on the Hitler program in the United States. Suppose I tell you that Mr. Spanknoebel was indicted as a spy under the war act and is now a fugitive from justice? Do you want to be a friend of Spanknoebel? We have dozens of spies coming in on German boats.

Mr. DUNN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DUNN. I have been informed that German organizations have requested this investigation.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Positively. Every honest American German is anti-Hitler and anti-Nazi. [Applause.]

May I tell you further that German ships are smuggling in arms, and I have samples in my room. Suppose I tell you that some of these German spies and spies from other foreign governments have maps of our National Guard armories, arsenals, showing locations of our forts, and know how much ammunition we have in this country. Suppose I tell you that Spanknoebel had sent out a million applications for membership in his organization, known as "the Friends of New Germany", to every man and woman with a German name demanding that they join the Friends of New Germany and demanding payment of \$12 as a fee plus \$2 for a fighting fund. Suppose I tell you that every German ship brings in, on the average, scores of men under the guise of seamen who are nothing but spies and who have spread this propaganda to 22 States of this Union of ours.

Suppose I tell you that millions of German marks were sent into this country for propaganda, to incite the Jew and the gentile to fight each other and advocate that Hitler should reign supreme amongst our people in this country. Suppose I tell you that they are organized in 22 States into local groups or organizations in this country, which are composed, 98 percent, of foreign aliens smuggled in on German boats.

Now, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I desire to make a statement which will clearly convince each of you that this formal and official investigation is absolutely necessary. After I have completed my statement I will leave the question to you to decide. I do not think you will vote against the adoption of this resolution.

This special investigating committee should seek to accomplish three primary objects: First, ascertain the facts about methods of introduction into this country of destructive, subversive propaganda originating from foreign countries; second, ascertain facts about organizations in this country that seem to be cooperating to spread this alien propaganda through their membership in this country; third, study and recommend to the House appropriate legislation which may correct existing facts and tend to prevent the recurrence of a similar condition in the future.

The informal and unofficial investigation conducted by a Subcommittee of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization brought to the surface many features of importance about the spreading of subversive propaganda and about how that propaganda material gets here from abroad.

Without authority or funds to subpoena witnesses, to take testimony from witnesses under oath, or to pay necessary expenses to properly ferret out all of the facts, the subcommittee secured by voluntary testimony from witnesses willing to testify enough material to engage the serious attention of the special committee authorized by House Resolution 198 for some time.

Among the more important of the alleged facts developed by the informal investigation, I invite your attention to the following:

First. That a large fund set aside by the official German Government for use in advocating abroad, in America and elsewhere, the principles of the National Socialist Party of Germany, popularly known as the "Nazi", principles.

Second. That from Germany propaganda material is being brought into the United States with official sanction of the German Government by German ships, being landed, smuggled in here by seamen and others from German and other ships.

Third. That seamen on German ships are expected to leave or desert their ships upon arrival in the United States for the purpose of and under directions regarding the distribution in the United States of German propaganda which is subversive to the United States form of government.

Fourth. That students and professors are being sent from Germany for the purpose of teaching the principles of the Nazi Government through the schools and colleges and

churches of the United States in a subtle campaign very subversive to a friendly nation.

Fifth. That the Nazi chieftains in Germany have in the United States their own system of secret police for the purpose of intimidating persons in the United States who have relatives in Germany through fear of bodily harm to relatives in Germany unless persons in the United States join and cooperate with organizations in the United States established here to promote the Nazi ideas of government.

Sixth. That the whole Nazi German program seeks to use the idea of race, religious, or pure-blood prejudices as the initial step in the United States toward the establishment here of the Nazi principles of government in exactly the same way that these prejudices were used in Germany as the first steps toward the establishment in Germany of their Nazi form of government.

Seventh. That there are several organizations now operating in the United States which seem to be coordinating their own operations to the plan of operations directed from Germany and spreading the idea of race, religious, and pure-blood prejudices among their membership in the United States.

Eighth. That there is a linking of the financial support giving aid and assistance from Germany to both American organizations and alien organizations which seem to be following the identical program of subversive propaganda against the present form of United States government.

Ninth. That German agents and their friends here seek to break up and control old-established organizations of United States citizens who are of German origin for the purpose of using these organizations for spreading and endorsing of the Nazi subversive program in this country.

Tenth. That armed aliens from Germany in Nazi uniform conduct drills on United States soil in military style and that German agents have gotten facts regarding armories and ammunition through unsuspecting members of the National Guard in several of the States of the Union.

Eleventh. That organizations in the United States and German agents have taken advantage of certain weaknesses in our postal laws and have sent through the United States mail the most subversive and destructive propaganda documents, pamphlets, and other material in technical violation of our laws.

Twelfth. That German agents of German steamship lines use their position and their offices in the United States as contact points for distribution of instructions to propaganda agents here and as pay-off places for distribution of German funds from Germany to their agents in this country and to United States organizations cooperating, under directions from abroad, in the spread of this subversive Nazi principle of government.

Thirteenth. That our customs laws, our postal laws, our immigration laws, our naturalization laws, and our hospitality are being violated in their desire to attain their own ends.

Fourteenth. That the ultimate objective of all this subversive propaganda is the overthrow of the form of government guaranteed here under our Constitution and the substitution of a new form of government.

Fifteenth. That different factions operating this subversive propaganda apparently seek different roads toward this end—some appear to be driving toward a dictatorship similar to the Nazi dictatorship of Hitler, and others seem to be driving toward what they choose to call the "Christ Democracy", and others toward some other goal.

Sixteenth. That Nazi agents from Germany seek to dominate and control the editorial policy of our German-American press, both printed in English and in German, and have established several newspapers and magazines. All of which operate under the cloak of our ideas of free press to spread the most malicious, subversive propaganda which passes through our post offices under the second-class mail privileges.

Seventeenth. That there has been and there is now paid agents of other foreign governments in this country who

seek to spread propaganda here in their effort to spread their own form of governmental principles.

Eighteenth. That our own laws are weak in spots when an effort is made to check this nefarious-propaganda practice or to stop its spread in this country.

Nineteenth. That our immigration personnel, our Secret Service personnel, and other investigative personnel in our executive departments may need strengthening and enlarging and improvement to combat this growing tendency to use the United States as an active field for every kind of subversive propaganda originating in foreign countries.

Twentieth. That certain American business and industrial firms and American banking firms have contributed to "Hitler's propaganda fund" and certain American banking firms hold checking accounts from which money is drawn to pay off propaganda agents in the United States who are operating by direction of and with the support of the Hitler government and party.

While the information investigation was being conducted some things happened which are worthy of special notice in conclusion.

A New York grand jury in Federal district court brought in a true bill of indictment against an agent of the German Government charging him with representing a foreign government in the United States without giving notice of his status to the United States Department at Washington, D.C. This man—Heinz Spanknoebel—is now a fugitive from justice, and the best information available is that he has fled from the United States and is now again in Germany.

Clear across the continent, in Los Angeles, Calif., the local control of the Nazi organization, known as the "Friends of New Germany" became a matter of dispute and different factions within the organization before a superior court presided over by Judge Bush. When the factions became too boisterous in court, and after the judge had been threatened unless his decision was in favor of one of the factions, the judge ordered the court adjourned, and again he ordered everyone to remain in court while photographs were taken in order to prove or disprove that witnesses when taking the oath on the witness stand were giving the Nazi salute instead of a bona fide uplifted right hand usually prescribed for oath taking.

Finally, in this California case, some very important evidence was secured under oath. The most startling, perhaps, may be the following, which I quote.

One key witness stated, among other things, the following:

Question (to witness). What did he say about having been a member of the National Guard?

Answer. He said he had enlisted in the California National Guard at San Francisco—the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Infantry.

Question. Did he say anything about what he had heard during his stay with the National Guard?

Answer. He said he had the plans of the armory at San Francisco, the location of the ammunition, and the location of the guns and pistols, rifles, and equipment.

Another key witness testified under oath in part as follows:

Question. Did you ever learn from Captain ——— himself, or any of those other gentlemen referred to, as to the official post occupied by Captain ——— with the Friends of New Germany?

Answer. Yes; Captain ——— himself told me.

Question. What did he tell you?

Answer. He told me that he—that he held the office as leader of the local group and that he was appointed by Heinz Spanknoebel, commander in chief of the Nazis in the United States, who had the sanction for his appointment from Dr. Goebels, chief of propaganda.

Question. Did he tell you who Dr. Goebels was?

Answer. I know that; I know through my contact job that Dr. Goebels was chief of propaganda for the Nazi administration in Germany.

At another time a witness under oath said in part:

Question. Did Captain ——— ever tell you the purpose of his activities concerning the spreading of propaganda in this country in behalf of the German Government?

Answer. He told me that it was for the purpose of driving out the Catholics and Jews out of the Government of the United States—not only to drive them out but to Germanize the United States of America.

At another time a witness stated:

Question. Relate to the court what he told you in that regard.  
Answer. He said that the purpose of his organization and its members was to foment an uprising in this country, and that the sooner the Communists gained control in this country the sooner the people of the United States would wake up. \* \* \* And then it would be time for the veterans to step in and take over the control of the Government by legal means or by putting in people of their own selection; that it should be done by the "Friends of New Germany."

Elsewhere in the testimony of witnesses under oath during that trial in California will be found statements that the impression left on a witness by a certain captain in the organization was that a man could come from Germany to the United States for the purpose of spreading propaganda, may take the oath of allegiance to the United States for the purpose of protection by United States citizenship. Then, after the completion of his propaganda work, go back to Germany, regain his German citizenship, and be rewarded in Germany for his work in the United States.

At another place a witness swore to the effect that he had been told by that same certain captain in the organization that "he had plenty of storm troops and plenty of armed ammunition on that ship to start, any time, anything he wished in the United States of America."

Now, in closing, I wish to thank the members of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and its subcommittee for the splendid cooperation they have given in the conduct of the informal investigation recently completed. I want to thank the members of the Democratic Steering Committee and the Committee on Rules for their action in permitting this present resolution to come up for consideration on the floor of this House this afternoon. I want to thank each Member of this House who is supporting this resolution. This investigation is an American effort to get at the bottom of this destructive propaganda, and all of you will come to realize that you are voting today upon one of the important self-protective measures before this Congress. Every one of you supporting the adoption of this resolution is to be congratulated, and I only hope that those who oppose its passage today will come to see the error of their vote and that they will repent of their error sometime.

I thank you, and I feel sure your constituents back home will thank you for adopting this important measure today.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut makes the point of order there is not a quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and forty-one Members present, not a quorum.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, when the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 111]

Abernethy	Collins, Calif.	Holdale	Reid, Ill.
Adair	Cross, Tex.	Imhoff	Sadowski
Allen	Crowe	James	Shannon
Andrews, N. Y.	Crowther	Kleberg	Simpson
Auf der Heide	Disney	Lehr	Sisson
Ayres, Kans.	Doutrich	Lemke	Stalker
Bacon	Duffey	Lewis, Md.	Stokes
Beck	Duncan, Mo.	Lozler	Sumners, Tex.
Berlin	Eaton	McDuffie	Taylor, S. C.
Boehne	Fish	McKecwn	Treadway
Boland	Fitzgibbons	McSwain	Underwood
Britten	Foulkes	Milligan	Waldron
Brooks	Frear	Montague	Welch
Brumm	Gasque	Moynihan, Ill.	West, Ohio
Buckbee	Gillette	Muldowney	White
Carley, N. Y.	Goldsborough	Norton	Wigglesworth
Cannon, Wis.	Greenway	O'Brien	Williams
Cavichia	Guyer	Perkins	Woodrum
Chapman	Hamilton	Pumley	
Claiborne	Hart	Pou	

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and fifty-two Members have answered to their names, a quorum is present.

On motion of Mr. BYRNS, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, we have but one more speech. Can the gentleman from Pennsylvania accommodate me by yielding me 2 minutes?

Mr. RANSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I gladly yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Cox.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, this gives me 5 minutes, which I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'CONNOR], and with his speech the debate on the resolution will close.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I assure you that the roll was not called at my request or even with my knowledge. I did not intend to speak on this matter, but was requested to say a few words in order to emphasize the position which the Rules Committee took on this subject.

In the city of New York, strange as it may seem, I imagine I have more people of German extraction in my district than any other district, and at the same time I have very few Jews in my district on the east side of New York City, strange as that may seem.

The Rules Committee held hearings for several days on the resolution and then, after the most careful consideration in executive session, unanimously reported this Resolution 198, which had previously been unanimously reported by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. The Rules Committee was particular to consider the advisability of bringing in this resolution solely from the standpoint of the interest of protecting our Government. The Rules Committee was not primarily concerned with anything pertaining to attacks on people of any race or religion, and especially such attacks as were alleged to have been committed in a foreign country. Before the Rules Committee there was presented conclusive evidence that there is extensive propoganda going on in this country that is subversive of our Government. Though I received the impression that well-known organizations in this country, such as the Steuben Society of America, which is composed of American citizens only, favored this resolution, I have been reliably informed that as to the latter such is not the case; that in fact it is opposed to it. Among the reasons given is its conviction that the investigation will in fact be directed against one foreign government only—an invidious distinction.

There were exhibited in the Rules Committee photographs of men under military drill in this country in Nazi-uniforms. These were exhibited to us as examples of firearms shipped into this country. These formidable weapons were shown to the committee. Confidential letters taken from people who had dealings with the subject matter of the letters, here and abroad, were shown to us, evidencing that agents were sent from Germany to this country and from here to Germany with instruction from Nazi agents to buy 1,000,000 arms for shipment into this country, and to do other acts here and abroad subversive of our Government and our peace and security.

This evidence presented to us had nothing to do with attacks on any race or religion. That such attacks have been made are not denied by the government in question.

There was also presented to us propoganda issued in Germany and smuggled on ships into this country insulting our President in a most scurrilous way, insulting Congress and individual Members there, insulting our Government, and containing boasts that Hitler would take over our Government and add it to his present government. Much of this propoganda and many of these insults were disseminated by the comparatively new organization in this country known as "the Silver Shirts."

There was documentary evidence submitted to the Rules Committee that the German Government had sent money to this country to spread this propoganda, and we were faced with the sole proposition of whether there was such propoganda being spread in this country which might do some injury to our Government—not to any individual, not to any race, not to any creed. We were not concerned with what the Germans were doing in Germany. We were only concerned with what they were doing in this country. We