

TO Dr. Currie

FROM Chairman Eccles

REMARKS:

This is the matter about which
I talked to you on the phone.

M.S.E.

Mr. Murdock called Mr. Clayton's office this morning and wanted your attention brought to the attached, marked in red pencil. Mr. Murdock thinks that this is a very shocking statement and that a reply should be made to it and inasmuch as Congress will adjourn any day now, that the reply should be made immediately. He suggests that you either write a letter to him as coming from you which he could insert in the Record, or that you prepare a letter which he could use as his own and insert in the Record. He would like to have the letter by tomorrow.

The Chickasaw Nation will always remember with gratitude the friendship you have ever manifested for our people, and we are honored to call you brother. May the Great Spirit of our forefathers surround you with His presence always.

The Chickasaws have spoken.

JESSIE B. MOORE,
Secretary-Treasurer, Chickasaw Tribal Protective Association,
Official Organ of the Chickasaw Nation.

Invisible Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. THORKELSON

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1939

Mr. THORKELSON. Mr. Speaker, the United States Congress will have much to answer for in its failure to recognize that business must be operated differently in a republican form of government than in an imperialistic form of government.

Congress will have much to answer for in its failure to adhere strictly to the fundamental principles upon which the Government must rely in order to be preserved as a republic; in failure to realize that we are gradually drifting away from sound regulated management, into an uncontrolled mass management, which will be directed by theoretical planning; in failure to understand that the present directing power is socialistic and that the guiding influence is communistic; in failure to understand that this movement is directed by a race that is not interested in our people but is instead set to secure a safe place for storage of its gold; in failure to understand that the movement of gold to the United States is deliberate and under the same management, and may be moved out faster than it came in; in failure to understand that the gold now in the United States is here because the invisible government does not control Germany, Italy, and Japan, and is therefore fearful that this gold may fall into the hands of those powers that have divorced themselves from the international money changers in the invisible government; in failure to realize that the present agitation for war is directed by the money changers to force these rebellious powers in line so that they and their own tribe may control the world by the power of gold.

In failure to realize that the President may be the instrument of the invisible government, as Kerensky was in Russia, only to be superseded by another Lenin when the invisible government's organized army, composed of the Communists and anarchists, attempts to take control of the Nation; in failure to recognize that the now popular appeal to the masses, in which the communistic proponents advocate Government ownership, unreasonable interracial relations, license and immorality, dissension and strikes, are for no other purpose than to fool the American people, to keep them unorganized and weak so that they may be overpowered by the organized Communists led by privately employed stooges of the internationalists; in failure to recognize that the attack upon our Government will come from within, and that it is already well organized, subtly, to be sure, but for that very reason a greater menace.

In failure to understand that the so-called liberals among the teaching staffs of the colleges and in the employ of the Federal Government are deluded victims or real employees placed in those positions by the invisible government by stealth to promote their diabolical schemes of destruction and conversion of the United States into a proletarian state; in failure to understand that this movement is general, and conducted through the subterfuge of radical labor organizations whose memberships may not be actually aware of the real situation, and for that reason fail to recognize that the leadership in their own groups is in the hands of those who are intimately associated with communism and anarch-

ism, that the attack will come from within the United States like an evil cloud which at first appears threatening and then develops into a devastating storm, and that the base from which this evil force is operating and upon which it may rely for reserves is in Mexico, a country which is now in the nearly complete control of the Communists.

In order to clarify the issue, I shall publish a list of organizations which are led by radicals and which will be employed in attempted conversion of the Government as now contemplated by the Communists and so published in their own papers. This is not a secret, for no one is bolder than the Communist, and no one is blinder to this danger than the present Executive.

The organizations, their chairman and leaders, are:

American League for Peace and Democracy, 268 Fourth Avenue; Dr. Harry F. Ward (chairman), R. M. Lovett, Earl Browder, Clarence Hathaway.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers (C. I. O.), 15 Union Square, New York City; Sidney Hillman (president), Jacob S. Potofsky.

American Association for Social Security, 41 Union Square, New York City; Abraham Epstein (secretary), Bishop F. J. McConnell.

American Civil Liberties Union, 31 Union Square, New York City; Dr. H. F. Ward, Roger N. Baldwin, Arthur Garfield Hays, Robert W. Dunn.

American Federation of Teachers, Local No. 5, 114 East Sixteenth Street, New York City; C. J. Hendley (president), Rev. Jerome Davis (national president), Dr. Bernhard Stern.

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Rev. Herman F. Reissig (chairman), Charles Recht, Carol Weiss King.

American Friends of the Chinese People, 168 West Twenty-third Street, New York City; M. S. Stewart (chairman), M. Forsyth, Prof. R. M. Lovett, George S. Counts.

American Friends of the Soviet Union, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City; Corliss Lamont, A. A. Heller (treasurer).

American Student Union, 112 East Nineteenth Street; Joseph P. Lash (secretary), Celeste Strack (units in 300 colleges).

American Youth Congress, 55 West Forty-second Street, New York City (set up by Y. C. L., 634 Sixth Avenue, New York City); W. Hinckley (chairman), Joseph P. Lash.

Young Communist League, 464 Sixth Avenue, New York City; Carl Ross, Celeste Strack, Angelo Herndon.

Communist Workers School, 31 East Twelfth Street, New York City; A. Markoff (director), J. R. Brodsky, Dr. H. Selsan, L. Boudin, H. Sacker, Irving Schwab.

Co-Operative League of the United States of America, 167 West Twelfth Street, New York City (Moscow affiliate); Dr. J. P. Warbusse, president.

Communist Party, United States of America, 35 East Twelfth Street, New York City; W. Z. Foster (chairman), Earl Browder (general secretary), H. Benjamin, W. Weiner, J. W. Ford, A. W. Berry, A. Markoff.

Congress of Industrial Organizations, New York State Council, 1133 Broadway, New York City; John L. Lewis, national president; New York State, A. S. Haywood, president.

China Aid Council, 268 Fourth Avenue, New York City; M. Forsyth, J. Waterman Wise, Rabbi S. S. Wise, M. Stewart, J. P. Lash, J. P. Davis.

Communist Workers Bookshop, 50 East Thirteenth Street, New York City.

Daily Worker, 50 East Thirteenth Street, New York City; Clarence Hathaway, editor; 120,000 Sunday circulation.

Federated Press, 30 Irving Place, New York City; Frank L. Palmer, president. Serves 104 newspapers.

Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians (C. I. O.); M. E. Scherer, vice president; L. A. Berne, president.

Descendants of the American Revolution (born). 126 East Nineteenth Street, New York City; M. Hatfield, national chairman; Arthur Garfield Hays, attorney. Headquarters, 112 Park Avenue.

Garland Fund (American Fund for Public Service), 2 West Thirteenth Street, New York City; R. Baldwin, Morris L. Ernst.

International Labor Defense, 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York City (Moscow affiliate); V. Marcantonio (president), J. Brodsky.

International Ladies Garment Workers Union, 3 West Sixteenth Street, New York City; D. Dubinsky, president.

International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City, A. Trachtenberg.

Jewish Daily Freiheit, 50 East Thirteenth Street; M. J. Olgin, editor.

Jewish People's Committee versus Fascism and Anti-Semitism, 1133 Broadway, New York City; W. Weiner, president.

Labor Research Association, 80 East Eleventh Street, New York City; R. W. Dunn, director, Garland Fund aided.

International Workers Order, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City; W. Weiner (president), J. Brodsky (attorney).

League for Mutual Aid, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City; J. Davis, A. Schulkind (executive secretary), J. Baker.

League of American Writers, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City; D. C. Stewart (president), M. Gold, G. Hicks, F. Fulson (executive secretary).

League of Women Shoppers, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York City; E. Preston (Mrs. R. N. Baldwin), M. Forsyth.

Methodist Federation for Social Service, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Bishop F. J. McConnell.

National Committee for People's Rights, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City; R. Kent (chairman), M. Gold.

National Lawyers Guild, 31 Union Square, New York City; national headquarters, Washington, D. C.

National Maritime Union (C. I. O.), 126 Eleventh Avenue; J. Curran, president.

National Mooney-Billings Committee, 112 East Nineteenth Street; Rabbi S. S. Wise.

National Negro Congress, 35 East Twelfth Street; A. P. Randolph, president, J. W. Ford, A. Herndon, J. P. Davis.

National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York City; Rev. L. Hollingsworth Wood, W. C. Poletti.

National Women's Trade Union League, 247 Lexington Avenue, New York City; R. Schneiderman, A. Nestor, M. Schwartz.

Negro Youth Congress, 35 East Twelfth Street, New York City; W. F. Richardson, chairman, E. E. Strong, secretary.

New School for Social Research, 66 West Twelfth Street, New York City; A. Johnson, president; B. Bass, attorney, Heywood Brown.

North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City; Bishop F. J. McConnell.

Peoples Press, 1133 Broadway, New York City; Corliss Lamont (owners), J. Waterman Wise, R. S. Childs.

Progressive Women's Council, 80 East Eleventh Street, New York City; C. Shavelson, president; Rose Nelson, secretary, R. Chaikin.

Rand School of Social Science (socialist), 7 East Fifteenth Street, New York City; D. Alexander, Norman Thomas.

Social Economic Foundation, Inc.; C. Lamont, A. A. Heller, C. Recht, M. Van Kleek, directors.

Social Work Today (magazine), 112 East Nineteenth Street; B. Goldman, S. M. Isaacs, L. Merrill, M. Van Kleek.

Scottsboro Defense Committee, 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York City; Rev. A. K. Chalmers, chairman.

Socialist Party, United States of America, 11 West Seventeenth Street, New York City; Norman Thomas, J. Altman.

Southern Tenant Farmers Union (C. I. O.), 112 East Nineteenth Street or 50 East Twelfth Street, New York City; H. Kester.

Transport Workers Union (C. I. O.), 80 East Eleventh Street, New York City; M. Quill, president, A. Hogan, T. Santo.

United Christian Council for Democracy, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City; W. F. Cochran, president, R. Niebuhr.

United Office and Professional Workers of America (C. I. O.), 30 East Twentieth Street, New York City; L. Merrill, president.

Workers Library Publishers, Inc., 39 East Twelfth Street, New York City (specializes in party propaganda).

Workers Defense League, 112 East Nineteenth Street; J. Davis, R. Morris Lovett, M. Shapiro, N. Thomas.

Workers Alliance, New York State Section, 781 Broadway, New York City; S. Weisman, president, D. Lesser.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Young Pioneers, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City (Communist subsidiary).

Bookniga Corporation, 245 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

I have here named a number of pink, red, and scarlet organizations which are directly or indirectly engaged in destructive activities against the Government of the United States. It is the President's duty to see that the law is faithfully obeyed, and I here and now call his attention to the fact that there is a definite plan on foot by the Communists to undermine and destroy our Government.

In such event, armed forces may be used to bring these who are guilty to the bar of justice:

(3) Whenever insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any State so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection, named in the Constitution and secured by laws for the protection of such rights, privileges, or immunities, and the constituted authorities of such State are unable to protect, or from any cause, fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy, opposes or obstructs the laws of the United States, or the due execution thereof, or impedes or obstructs the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty, to take such measures by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary, for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combinations, R. S. 5299, U. S. C. 50: 203; secs. 504, 1298, M. L., 1929.

Congress failed in its duty to the people in designating the present power to the President of the United States. There is no provision for the delegation of such power in the Constitution, and responsibility cannot in any sense be expected to rest upon those the President appoints, but must instead be assumed by Congress itself, to which the people entrust their safety. Congress failed to recognize the danger of Federal ownership of private industry, when it delegated power by special acts of Congress for the corporations now operated by the Federal Government in direct competition with business. Congress failed to recognize the power and rights which the people reserved to themselves in the tenth amendment of the Constitution when they allowed invasion of the States, not only in federally owned enterprises, but also in destructive taxing power. Congress failed to recognize that it has no power to delegate reorganization and shifting of personnel within the Federal Government except under supervision of Congress, that in the end is responsible for all departments.

We are now at the end of the session, and I sincerely hope when the next session comes around that Congress will in united effort repeal all this unconstitutional power and resume its rightful relation to the people, as provided for in the Constitution of the United States. When the Federal Government is allowed to observe one business and industry after the other, when the last one is transferred under Federal control, we are no longer a republic, ruled by the people and represented by Congress, but we are instead either a monarchy or a dictatorial government, ruled by a despot. We can be right only if we rely upon the fundamental basic principles of our Government. In departing from these, we cannot escape chaos and destruction.

This danger is not far off, for it is recognized by Members within the Government itself. I quote.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIF., July 18.—Inflation and repudiation of the public debt are ahead of the United States, W. L. Crum,

essor of economics and consulting expert of the United States astury, told the Stanford business conference today. Inflation is already here; rise in the public debt is inflation," un said. "But it has not yet taken hold enough to send com- ity prices soaring.

Some set of circumstances will set it off—don't ask me when." rum addressed the research section of the conference, which cluded the second day of its week-long discussion, with an off- -record after-dinner talk by former President Herbert Hoover. he factor tending to conceal inflation is surplus of commodities, ping prices down. Should a sudden flare-up of public anxiety ch off inflation fire, resulting increase of production might sup- enough goods to stop or turn the rise of prices, Crum said. le said bondholders would be nicked, and stockholders might et part of effects of price rise by higher dividends, but cor- ate profits probably would be taxed away. I know no protection against inflation any of us can use to a advantage of it in a big way. The best we can do is buy a ll homestead," he said.

ebt will probably keep rising, he forecast. It may reach ty billion and the service cost rise from one billion to three. n the public outcry against paying so much to bondholders i bring repudiation, he declared.

This is the outlook of the Treasury Department, which aresay every Member of Congress recognizes to be the al outcome of the maddening spending and waste that ; been in vogue for the past 10 years. Disaster may be orted, providing measures are taken now or in the next ngress. Failure to take steps to restore economy and ndness in the Government can only end in uncontrolled lation.

The Government and the People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

ION. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 1, 1939

DRESS BY HON. LISTER HILL, OF ALABAMA, AT SILVER NIVERSARY OF NATIONAL POPULAR GOVERNMENT EAGUE

fr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous con- t to have inserted in the Appendix of the Record a very quent and able address delivered by the junior Senator n Alabama [Mr. HILL] at the silver anniversary of the erican Popular Government League at Washington, D. C., April 29, 1939.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be ated in the Record, as follows:

ong ago Madam Roland exclaimed, "Oh, liberty, what crimes committed in thy name!" Tonight we might exclaim, "Oh, tes' rights, what crimes are attempted in thy name!" ermont, under the present control went out of the Union in 1838 under that control she thinks she is still out. She talks about tes' rights and seeks to frighten the people with such bugaboos "Federal invasion," "the growth of bureaucracy in Washington," "the Federal Government seizing State lands and State prop- for its own benefit." She grants private utility companies the er of eminent domain to build dams for private benefit and the exploitation of the people's heritage but she would deny t power to the Federal Government when as a servant of the ple it would build dams to protect them from the ravages, the th and destruction of floods. I would stand to the last for rights of my State. It is my homeland and I love it, but re is a State sovereignty and there is a Federal sovereignty. : State sovereignty cannot control floods for the very good son that a flood does not stop at a State line. It knows nothing uch a line and has no respect for it.

he Federal Government, and the Federal Government alone, control floods, and it necessarily has the power to do the job. alities in which flood-control reservoirs must be constructed not pay the cost of rights-of-way, because most of the benefits n the reservoirs go to other localities. The State itself will not ish the rights-of-way if the protection is for another State. ess the Federal Government can condemn rights-of-way for the struction of reservoirs, there can be no check to the fury of the d. The issue is not State rights—the issue is whether States or floods to reservoirs.

: was all right to build irrigation dams in the West as there no power generated at them. It was all right for the Federal ernment to spend over \$300,000,000 building low dams on the

Ohio River as there was no power generated at them. It was all right for the Federal Government to build low dams on many rivers, but it is all wrong and all unconstitutional for the Federal Govern- ment to build multipurpose high dams because these dams generate hydroelectric power. When we hear the cry of State rights com- ing from those who would deny the people's rights, we are reminded that old Dr. Johnson told us that patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel. Professor Webb, of Texas, in his fascinating story, Divided We Stand, reminds us that the power companies take their toll from those who use heat in winter, ice in summer, or light in darkness.

They fight the cities where the people want to manufacture their own light; they get out injunctions to stop the construction of dams for the conservation of national resources; they fight the Government when it tries to set up a measuring stick to learn what it really costs to generate electricity; they seek to control State legislatures through lobbies and lucrative retainerships; they inspire investigations designed to oust university professors who have the intelligence to understand them and the courage to teach young men and women the truths they have discovered; they throw about them the panoply of patriotism and cry "States rights" when the Government seeks to protect the people, their lives and their property from devastating floods. If they had had their way and their cry had been heeded there could have been and would have been no Boulder Dam, no Bonneville, no Grand Coulee, no Fort Peck, no Tennessee Valley Authority.

Tonight we celebrate the silver anniversary of the National Popular Government League founded to fight for the people's rights and the Nation's resources. All honor to the brave men and splendid women who brought the association into being—all honor to Judson King, who, as its director, has given the best years of his life to the league and held aloft its flag in the teeth of the wild storm; all honor to Senator Robert L. Owen, the league's first president, indomitable warrior who, though denied the light of day, still sees the better day and fights that common men may own the land; all honor to GEORGE W. NORRIS, whose stout heart has never grown faint, whose mighty arm has never been lowered in battle, and whose white plume, like that of Henry of Navarre, is still in the thick of the fight leading us on to immortal and inevitable victory. The people's rights, the Nation's resources must and shall be preserved.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Printing and binding for Congress, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress within the fiscal year (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 145, p. 1939).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on Printing, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

To the Vice President and each Senator, 100 copies; to the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, each, 25 copies; to the Secretary, for official use, not to exceed 35 copies; to the Sergeant at Arms for use on the floor of the Senate, not to exceed 50 copies; to each Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, 68 copies; to the Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, each, 25 copies; to the Clerk, for official use, not to exceed 50 copies; and to the Doorkeeper for use on the floor of the House of Representatives, not to exceed 75 copies; to the Vice President and each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, there shall also be furnished (and shall not be transferable) 3 copies of the daily Record, of which 1 shall be delivered at his residence, 1 at his office, and 1 at the Capitol.