

Mr. HINSHAW. Does the gentleman intend to request that the language in the appropriation bill repealing the section of the act of June 28 be carried out?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. The parliamentary situation is this: The Senate struck out the amendment that we put in. The Russell amendment is an amendment to that. Therefore, if the House conferees struck out the amendment that we put in, which will repeal section 8 (b), then the Russell amendment would be hanging in the air without anything to amend. The law to which the Russell amendment was applicable would have been repealed.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. My second question with respect to the proposed amendment is, Why disregard the language in the act of 1916 as amended by the act of 1920, which is being followed by the Military Affairs Committee and which has been before the courts, for new language which is untried?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I think this language is an improvement on the language written 20 years ago, because this is clothed around the National Council of Defense, and it has the same objective and the purpose is along the same line, but I think this amendment is in better language than the act of 1916.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Will the gentleman give us some constructive criticism of the act of 1920 before he asks us to adopt new language?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. If my amendment does not appeal to the gentleman he has the right to vote against it.

Mr. HARTER of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. HARTER of Ohio. Does the gentleman's proposed amendment contain any penalties for its violation?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Not at all, except the Government takes it over and operates it. One of the weaknesses of the amendment of 1917 is that it does not deal with the slowing down and the failure to produce the material necessary, and this even writes into the law protection against "fifth columnists" and any sabotage that might occur.

Mr. HARTER of Ohio. Does the gentleman realize that the House committee amendment provides serious penalties for its violation?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Oh, yes. That is in the act of 1916.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. I want to ask my colleague if his amendment would take care of a situation such as arose in the case of the Ford Motor Co.? Your amendment, as I understand relates only to contracts for the purchase of supplies or equipment that the manufacturer is equipped to manufacture.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. That is right.

Mr. TARVER. Suppose it is necessary for a manufacturer to install other equipment in order to take care of such an order as was offered to the Ford Co.? Is there anything in your amendment that would authorize the Government to take it over and install the equipment itself?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. One thing about my amendment, orders will not be placed by the National Council of Defense that concerns are not able to produce. If the Ford Co. was not able to produce the article, then the National Council of Defense would not have certified that they could get that material from him. Why should a manufacturing plant that does not produce these articles be given a contract and then have the War Department or the Navy Department say, "I have given you this contract, yet you did not produce it, and we will invoke this principle upon you." The first thing to be determined is whether that plant is qualified to produce that for which you are about to contract.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. Suppose there is no plant in this country qualified or equipped to do the work which the Government wants done, as, for instance, the situation when the Ford Motor Co. was requested to manufacture the Rolls-Royce engines. Could it, under the terms of the gentleman's amendment, be forced by the Government to manufacture them or to equip its plant to manufacture them?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Not at all; not at all. The Government could step out and build a manufacturing plant itself.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. CELLER. Does the gentleman's amendment afford a more or less definite standard by which it can be determined whether a manufacturer is cooperating with the Government?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. It does; and that is one of the things we did not have in the act of 1917; and sabotage could occur or "fifth column" activity could occur to reduce production; but a standard is set up under the terms of this amendment.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. If the gentleman will take the time to examine the report made by Mr. Benedict Crowell, Assistant to the Secretary of War in 1919, he will find that the charge that business did not cooperate with the Government during the late war is not supported by the facts.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I want to say right now that as I put in the Record the other day I propose to put in on Wednesday and every week all these contracts. Every manufacturing plant in the United States is doing everything possible to cooperate in the national-defense program.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. THORKEKELSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. THORKEKELSON. Mr. Chairman. I have just about reached the unhappy conclusion that only an act of God can protect us and save this Republic from complete disintegration. This statement sounds fantastic, does it not? Yet I am serious, so do not treat this statement lightly. I mean every word I say to you.

We are in the clutches of a well-organized group of self-admitted destroyers; destroyers of patriotism, of nationalism; destroyers of morals and Christian ideals; destroyers of character; and advocates of race degeneration. We are in the hands of the real destroyers of Christian civilization.

Who are they? They are those who sit in the inner council of the organization that controls gold and international gold credits. This is a small group, but a coterie with many ramifications, and all powerful as long as we allow them control of gold—our national wealth.

Congress can deprive them of this power and establish world peace by one master stroke; and that is deprive them of the monopoly of gold. This may be done in the following manner:

First. Repudiate all outstanding gold certificates and gold-secured investments which are held by the international bankers, the Federal Reserve bankers, and other interests outside of the Treasury.

Second. Set all gold aside for security of the American people, the rightful owners of it.

Third. Place the international bankers and the privately owned Federal Reserve bankers in the same relation to the Treasury of the United States as we, the people, are compelled to observe in relation to our local bankers.

In other words, Congress should require that the Federal Reserve bankers and international bankers place full security with our Government for money they receive from the United States Treasury.

Fourth. All money should be issued by the Government. No money should be issued in the name of any private banker or banking institution.

Fifth. Foreign government loans should be approved and made by Congress upon sound security alone. Had we insisted on such security from Great Britain and France during the World War, we would today be in the possession of the British and French Caribbean Islands.

Sixth. Private loans, foreign or domestic, may be granted by the banks only to the value of the securities that such bankers have placed in the Treasury of the United States.

Seventh. Place embargo on all gold and international gold credit until all nations return to the gold standard. This, if done today, would bring about peace within 1 month.

Eighth. Congress should then, in order to protect the people in this Nation, establish three types of banks:

(a) Banks or depositories for checking accounts; these banks to pay no interest on deposit, but always in position to pay all depositors in full within 3 months, and always prepared to meet checking accounts.

(b) Banks to be allowed to pay interest on deposits, but not required to meet the total obligations within 1 year.

(c) Banks that may pay higher rates on deposits, and therefore permitted at least 2 years to settle all deposit accounts.

This will allow depositors to share in gambling, if they feel so disposed, by placing their money in the bank with the highest interest rate. They will also share in the responsibility by placing the money in such bank; and must, if disaster overtakes such institution, wait for 2 years before they can expect settlement of their accounts.

All depositors who use group A banks are always fully protected and should be able to withdraw their total accounts any time within 1 month. Such arrangements will leave our people fully protected and the power of gold and gold credit under control of Congress and under control of the people of this Nation as provided in the Constitution. This is a brief outline of what we should do under the Constitution itself, and what must be done, instead of giving more and more power to the President, which Congress, under the Constitution, has no business to do.

Let it be understood that I have no interest in the leadership of foreign nations, or even in the nations themselves; and that includes all of them. My interest is only in the United States and in sound constitutional government, as it is the only solution of the problems that confront us today. I have no confidence in the present administration leadership, for it is hopelessly tied up in international intrigue and under the influence of foreign agents. There should, therefore, be no question as to my position, for I am definitely opposed to all foreign governments, and to Clarence Streit's world-union movement, because it is part of the British-Israel World Federation, and, therefore, destructive to the United States.

The British-Israel World Federation is no doubt financed by the same people who control gold and international gold credits. It is this small group of men who are involved in illegal exchange of securities, narcotic traffic, and international white slavery. It is up to the American people to recognize this danger before it is too late, and before we are enslaved by these international destroyers who occupy the sanctum sanctorum in their temple of gold and ill-gotten wealth.

I now wish to call my colleagues' attention to the fact that the British-Israel is mentioned in the secret report to Lloyd George which I requested to have inserted in the RECORD, so that the public could be informed. This request was denied me, but let it be understood that the substance matter of that report is absolutely true and can be proven paragraph by paragraph.

The American people are indeed tolerant when they allow the press and all other means of communication to be controlled and monopolized by a few people who have no interest in the welfare of the people or in the security of the United States. Make no mistake as to the power behind the various pro-English and pro-Israel groups, for they are the same people who control all publications, the cinema, radio, and all other publicity channels. The American people may, so far as truthful information is concerned, be back in the days when news was printed on the hand press and we

had no telephone, telegraph, or other modern means of communication.

The British-Israel World Federation has already undermined our Protestant Churches and is now well on the road to split the Catholic Church, which is the first step in its destruction. We can find the British-Israel in nearly every church magazine, often disguised but always there in some form or another. It is also well to bear in mind that this movement is not exclusively, as they have stated, northern Israel, for Father Divine also uses their symbol in his magazine, and his congregation can in no sense be considered northern or any other "Israel." Those of you who are not familiar with the British-Israel symbol may take a dollar bill and you will find this symbol on the reverse of the great seal of the United States. It is an unfinished pyramid, with the eye of the illuminati superimposed and with the inscription at the base of the pyramid, "Novus ordo seclorum," which means the new order of the ages. This symbol was placed on the dollar bill December 18, 1935.

Our colleges and schools are also undermined with British-Israel propaganda and our old established history and fundamental teachings are being gradually removed or substituted in all educational institutions. It takes considerable money to finance this scheme, so we may assume that it is not a poor man's movement.

The President and his associates are now engaged in the last and final attack on the ramparts of our Republic, and Congress will, if the conscription bill is passed, aid the British-Israel to consummate their plan to establish a world state. Should this plan succeed, we may look for a new King of Israel, and who is better qualified for the position than the present Duke of Windsor? He was not sent to the Bahamas on a lark, but was sent there for a definite purpose—make no mistake about that. This reads like a tale from the Arabian Nights, but do not laugh—it is liable to happen here before long, as you no doubt will find out.

COMMON SENSE

Is the United States threatened by any foreign power, or are we in danger of invasion by any foreign country, except England and Mexico? The answer is "No." As a matter of fact, it is hardly likely that Germany will invade England, although it is only 22 miles across the channel. It follows, therefore, that Germany cannot invade the United States, 3,000 miles remote, when she cannot conquer 22 miles.

Does England need our Army to defend the British Isles? No; because she has a larger army there now than she can feed and care for. As a matter of fact, if we are to believe the papers and the reports forthcoming from England, she is just about on the verge of winning the war, and should, therefore, not require any help from us. England admits of having lost only one battleship, two or three cruisers, and six or seven destroyers. If this is all she has lost, why are the British continually begging the United States for more destroyers? Can it be possible that it is to weaken our own first line of defense, so that we may become an easier victim for English aggression? This is something that our statesmen should consider as they bend over backward to help a foreign power that might become an enemy of the United States.

So what is it all about? Why should we break our back to help any power so well prepared and capable of taking care of herself? Can we invade Germany, France, or any other country now under German control? No. No more successfully than England invaded Norway or Germany England. The question then arises, Why have we called out the National Guard and why are we conscripting an army of millions of men? Is it to fight in Europe? Hardly—for we would be no more able to invade those countries without sustaining a greater loss than the countries now at war with each other. Our men and ships will become victims of the same attack and disaster which made it impossible for England to land in Norway, and which makes it impossible for Germany to land in England.

Then why are we conscripting an army? We are conscripting an army in order to aid Great Britain to fulfill the

British-Israel prophecy to establish a world capital in the Holy Land. Our Army and Navy will most likely be employed in Asia and Africa, for it is there the final battle is to take place. Anyone who cares to read the British-Israel publications may determine the correctness of this statement for himself; and in order to pave the road for such knowledge, I shall insert two articles by the British-Israel World Federation, so that the doubting Thomases may be better informed.

Congress has taken many steps toward world union, and as we reach the precipice, conscription and war is the last step. After that, all steps will be taken by the leaders in the administration; and do not forget that they are all pro-British and tied up in the British-Israel movement. It is in the knowledge of this that I have warned the people and Members of Congress to get back to constitutional government and set this Republic squarely on the Constitution of the United States as it was given to us in 1787.

Let us not forget that we have a well-organized "red" communistic army to the south of us in Mexico. We have a potential enemy army to the north of us in Canada; and in addition to that, a large group of Anglophiles in the United States who are more interested in returning the United States as a colony in the British Empire than they are in preserving this Republic. This group of pro-English snobs are concerned with preserving the privilege of genuflection before the British throne and association with the "damped" nobility of England.

In addition to these we have the Overseas Club, with an estimated membership of 100,000; the Pilgrims; and other Anglo-American groups. All of these "half-baked" Americans have no particular interest in the United States or in the preservation of the Republic. Their interest is entirely in the British Empire.

We also have the various endowment associations, such as the Carnegie, Twentieth Century, and the Rockefeller. All of these are pro-British and pro-British-Israel; and make no mistake about that. The most conspicuous pro-British leaders may be found in these organizations, and their influence is not directed to the welfare of the United States.

If there is to be a conscription, and if there is to be an army for foreign service, let all of these Anglophiles go first as crusaders for the British Empire. The financial backers of these groups, or the international bankers, may take their position in "no man's land," under the chairmanship of Nicholas Murray Butler. In this position they will probably be among the missing when the battle is over, and that in itself should be a blessing to the United States.

I cannot refrain from calling attention to Otmar Heftler's fully equipped army of 100,000, which, according to newspaper reports, is operating with the consent of the chief and the War Department. This army of 100,000 of communistic revolutionaries should be the first to leave the United States. Many of them, no doubt, have served under the leadership of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin, and should, therefore, be well-versed in communistic warfare and in the performance of murder and other war atrocities. With this army we may also send the remaining Communists in the United States and their leaders, for when we get rid of them we will enjoy peace and reasonable security, as we had before we fell heir to these European cast-offs.

There is much to be done, but the most important thing for the American people is to watch their Representatives in Congress and insist that they adhere to the Constitution of the United States, for it is in that document alone the people may find protection. The people are still the power in this land of ours, and Congress is elected by the people to represent them and to protect their rights, as set forth in the Constitution of the United States. Congress has no more power than that granted to it in article I, section 8; and no right to liberalize or widen the meaning of the powers denied to Congress in article I, section 9. Congress has no right to reinterpret or reconstruct the powers which the States denied to themselves in article I, section 10, but must, instead, leave all power not specifically delegated to Congress to the States and to the people, as reserved by them in the tenth amendment.

Furthermore, Congress has no right to misinterpret or stretch the meaning of the powers specifically delegated to Congress, for these are fully protected by the ninth amendment to the Constitution. Taking all of this into consideration, and the fact that we are not at war, and that our security is not threatened, Congress has no right to conscript an army for active training at this time. Nor has Congress the right to borrow money on the credit of the United States as has been done up until the present time, for remember, a colossal national debt is not for the common defense or the general welfare of the United States; but is instead an instrument that will destroy the very security which Congress is supposed to preserve, protect, and defend. [Applause.]

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 12 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. BURDICK].

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, we should be able to discuss this important measure upon its merits and speak out the truth without fear of having applied to us epithets that imply we are enemies or citizens to be watched with suspicion. So far as this House is concerned, I am sure our discussion will reflect the high aims and purposes of this distinguished body.

The last stronghold of popular government is this House of Representatives, and as the days, the weeks, the months, and the years pass, it will become more obvious that the great mass of the American people depend, as a last resort, upon the good judgment, honesty, and integrity of that arm of the National Government which is nearest to the people. Presidents may fail the people, Senates may come and go, Supreme Courts may make good or bad decisions, and the people will be patient in the hope that their one arm of the Government, this House of Representatives, will right their wrongs. It is the supreme confidence which the people have in this body that makes it the bulwark of American liberties. Should this House also fail the people, the Members would be swept aside through public indignation. The people have no such immediate course to pursue against any other branch of the Government.

It is, therefore, with a complete understanding of the position we occupy in the confidence of the people of these United States, that I rise on this occasion to discuss the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill.

Nothing similar to this legislation was ever presented to the Congress of the United States. We are at peace and have so arranged our laws that we can remain at peace—if we will. While at peace and the ink on our neutrality laws has scarcely dried, we are called upon to draft every man in the United States between the ages of 21 and 45 to force him to take military training and become a member of the armed forces of the United States to be sent, if necessary, anywhere to engage in war.

We do not know whom we are to fight, when we are to fight, or where we are to fight. We are in the dark—if anyone in this Government knows the answer to these questions, he should come forward and answer now.

Those who are doing most to work up a war fever in this country will not be included in the draft, and if some may come within the draft provisions, they will enter a safe branch of the service or hide behind conscientious scruples against war. Agents of every government existing in Europe 2 years ago are here to foment the war fever. England is here now as she was in 1917 with a corps of publicity experts and financial agents of the Bank of England to induce our Government to enter this war on the side of Great Britain. This is a powerful lobby, and hooked up with our banking interest in the United States, it makes our entry into some kind of war almost certain. These interests have the money to put over propaganda; they can mold public opinion in the United States at so many dollars per inch of printed matter. Propaganda constantly before the people and adroitly conceived to arouse our anger can have no other effect than to create a war demand, especially since those who oppose war have no such fund to use.

The propaganda for sometime past has been to aid England in any way we can short of war. Everyone in this