

And listen to this passage from an editorial in the United States News:

In the period just ahead * * *

Many factories, without defense orders, will close for lack of steel or aluminum or rubber or copper or zinc or other defense materials.

Many workers with jobs in these factories will be out of jobs.

Many merchants selling goods that are made of materials useful for defense will find it more and more difficult to restock as shelves are emptied.

Many consumers, with dollars to spend, will find it harder to obtain the goods they want; will be limited in what they can buy.

It's just that the defense honeymoon is coming to an end.

This factor certainly must be considered.

WORK DONE AND VALUE OF PROGRAM

About 500,000 W. P. A. workers are employed right now on direct national-defense projects. One Army officer has stated to a committee of Congress that if we are going to cut down on the W. P. A. we will have to increase the Army appropriation if we are to get the work done.

If airports are important for national defense then we should remember that most of them have been and are being built by W. P. A. Without W. P. A. workers we should have only a fraction of the airports we do have or they would have cost a great deal more money to build.

Nor is this by any means the only type of direct national-defense work done by W. P. A. At one Army camp 4,000 acres of ground has been cleared for maneuvers, 42 miles of supply roads have been built, a complete sewer system has been installed, a water system has been put in, and all of it by W. P. A. This record has been repeated all over the Nation.

The question is, Is it better to have these men employed in this manner or to have them on relief rolls?

TRAINING PROGRAM

But there are other features to the W. P. A. program which may in the long run be even more important. Very few people seem to know it, but all over the nation W. P. A. is training people to take jobs in various types of defense factories where there is a need for more labor of certain types. This clearly is not only rehabilitation for the individual but of paramount importance to the Nation.

And then there are the jobs for those groups of people—older men, mothers who, without much previous work experience, must support their families—who cannot possibly get jobs elsewhere. Here is where the sewing projects for women come in, and though there will be a strong urge to cut them down and increase other parts of the program, I hope earnestly that this will not be done, because I know what this work has meant to thousands of American women who had no other place to turn except to local relief.

No group has been hit so hard by unemployment and no group will be helped less by the defense program than white-collar and professional people. Broadly speaking, the type of work they have

been doing on the W. P. A. has been what is called "community service." It has included serving school lunches to about 2,000,000 children a day, the distribution of surplus commodities, adult education, and housekeeping aid to poor mothers, especially at the time when their babies are coming.

Many a community finds itself in dire need of more recreational facilities and more trained recreation workers due to the influx of new families. W. P. A. can and has supplied such workers.

Nearly 70,000 people are now employed by W. P. A. preparing and serving school lunches to undernourished children.

Teachers working for W. P. A. wages have made possible many adult education classes that would otherwise have been impossible. In all these cases it is obvious how harmful it is if a person doing work of this kind must be removed from his playground work or from his teaching because he has been employed at it for 18 months.

The 18-month rule should be abolished in this bill. Whatever useful purpose it may have served in the past it can now only punish people who need this work because, indeed, they can get no other work or else destroy the effectiveness of one of the community-service programs I have just described.

Finally, at a time like this, one of the things most necessary is that we do not let the culture of our country suffer while we build its defenses. In many respects, I believe the art and music projects of W. P. A. have been one of the finest things any government ever undertook. They have developed and preserved the talents and the art of the common folk of this great Nation. They have said to all the world that here was one nation that valued these things and believed that not only those who were able to afford expensive training but also the common people had within them talents that were worth more to their fellow citizens than money could measure. I think the arts projects should be kept going for these reasons.

The W. P. A. is not perfect. It never has been. But it still has a place in our Nation today, for if there ever was a time when it was important for all groups, especially those who are most helpless, to be fairly treated, to be encouraged, to feel that they are doing useful and necessary tasks, that time is now.

W. P. A. has two great purposes: First, to make a most important direct contribution to national defense by its direct national-defense projects; second, to put to work at useful and important jobs in the communities of the Nation those groups of our people who otherwise will have no jobs at all.

This is not the time to be adding to the number of the unemployed. Rather it is a time to say there shall be no unemployment at all.

I am in favor of an amendment to the W. P. A. bill which will provide at least enough money to employ as many people as have been employed in this fiscal year. If we can ever do that, it will mean that such gains as do take place in employ-

ment will be real gains and not imaginary ones.

Cecil Rhodes, Not Streit, Was Author of Union Now

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL W. SHAFER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 6, 1941

ARTICLE FROM SCRIBNER'S COMMENTATOR

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks, I include an informative article by Mr. Albert Hall in the June issue of Scribner's Commentator, proving beyond a doubt that Cecil Rhodes, not Clarence Streit, was the father of Union Now. I am placing this article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD because I believe every true American should have the facts contained.

The article follows:

[From Scribner's Commentator of June 1941]

CECIL RHODES, FATHER OF UNION NOW

(By Albert Hall)

"Union Now With Britain" is the startling title of a new book by Clarence K. Streit, who proposes that a federal union between the United States and England and the British Dominions be set up at once. Mr. Streit has a large and growing organization—Federal Union, Inc.—and many influential supporters. Echoes are heard across the Atlantic. Last August Leslie Hore-Belisha talked in the British House of Commons about the possibility of an eventual common citizenship of Britain and the United States.

As Cecil Rhodes, multimillionaire British imperialist, wrote 50 years ago, "We could hold the federal parliament 5 years at Washington and 5 years at London."

Hopes for a reunion of the United States with the mother country have lived here and in England since the days of Benedict Arnold, but the roots of the present agitation stem back to the plans and actions of Cecil Rhodes, who made federal union of the English-speaking peoples his life purpose. One of the means he adopted to bring the United States into closer association with the Empire was the establishment at Oxford University of the Rhodes scholarships for selected students from the British Empire and the United States. One of those students has been Clarence K. Streit.

It would be well for Americans to know some facts about Cecil Rhodes, who set on foot such vast enterprises for our benefit.

In 1877, at Kimberley, South Africa, in the "grand old days of the diamond fields," Rhodes, then only 24 years old, but already a man of effective action as well as a dreamer, drew up for the guidance of his life a draft of his ideas. As definite objectives, he proposed to himself: "The furtherance of the British Empire, for the bringing of the whole uncivilized world under British rule, for the recovery of the United States, for the making the Anglo-Saxon race but one empire." What

a dream. But yet it is probable. It is possible.

When Rhodes was making these amazing plans, he and a partner already held big concessions in the diamond fields. Rhodes' financial genius caused people to speak of his golden touch. But wealth, to him, was primarily a means for actualizing what he called his thoughts—political thoughts, racial thoughts, imperial thoughts.

William T. Stead, for many years Rhodes' close friend, tells that in that very year Rhodes drew up the first of his famous wills, bequeathing his property to the British Secretary of State for the Colonies and one Mr. Shippard, "giving them full authority to use the same for the purpose of extending British rule * * * the consolidation of the Empire, the restoration of the Anglo-Saxon unity destroyed by the schism of the eighteenth century."

Rhodes threw himself into the commercial and political life of South Africa, but kept his Anglo-Saxon ideas to himself and a small circle of friends. In the diamond industry, he was at the forefront of the development of London-dominated combinations and monopolies. In 1888 he merged forces with Barney Barnato, the diamond king, his erstwhile rival, to form the De Beers Consolidated Mines. This was the end of the grand old days of the independent diamond producers.

In the meantime wars and politics were raging throughout South Africa. The whites fought the native blacks and more or less gently persuaded them of the dignity of labor. Among the whites, too, there was strife—between the English and the Dutch. Cape Colony, where Rhodes flourished, had been taken by the English from their ally, Holland, in 1814 in order to "prevent its seizure by the common enemy, France." The English had come as allies and stayed as rulers.

Not all the African Dutch were reconciled to this new order and many of them trekked out of Cape Colony, fighting wars with the natives and with the English, finally winning recognition for the Transvaal and the Orange Free State as independent Boer republics. In Cape Colony itself the dominant English were opposed by a Dutch party known as the Afrikaner Bond.

North of the Transvaal and approachable from the cape via Bechuanaland lay a vast territory nominally ruled by the Matabele chief Lo Bengula and known as Mashonaland and Matabeleland. This territory, rich in minerals and very suitable for white habitation, was naturally coveted by the English of the cape and by the Boers of the Transvaal.

Such was the state of affairs when Cecil Rhodes entered politics by taking his seat in the Cape Assembly in 1881. He had just been graduated from Oriol College, Oxford, having attended irregularly since 1873, alternating South African ventures with cloistered studies in his native England.

Rhodes was not above trickery and deceit if the purpose were grandiose enough. Thus he flattered the cape Dutchmen in every possible way. He cultivated the friendship of Mr. Hofmeyr, leader of the Afrikaner Bond. He built a palatial residence, furnishing it in the Dutch style, and entertained the backveldt farmers en masse on every possible occasion. The Boers regarded him with affection and called him the Englishman with the Afrikaner heart. He became Prime Minister of Cape Colony in 1890.

Shortly before this, he had begun preparations for taking Lo Bengula's territory. His agents got a mining concession from Lo Bengula. Quickly forming a chartered company by grace of London, Rhodes sent his friend, Dr. Jameson, with company soldiers into Mashonaland to keep out the trekking Transvaalers.

Rhodes was now approaching the summit of his career. As chairman of De Beers Consolidated (with a vast income), as managing

director of the chartered company, and as prime minister of Cape Colony, all at the same time, he was virtually dictator of British South Africa. His agents were ubiquitous.

Now, at last, he was able to begin the extension of British rule in Africa. Rhodes' agents fomented a war with Lo Bengula, seized his territory and renamed it Rhodesia.

All this while Rhodes aided in public enterprises, building railroads, schools, telegraph lines, courthouses, and so on. As time went on, he was particularly anxious to populate Rhodesia, and news of marriages or births often caused him to remark, "Good, it will help populate the country" or "So-and-so is a good citizen."

But his mind was not completely occupied with South Africa. He made one will after another, leaving his property now to this friend and now to that, with secret instructions to use the money in building up the British Empire and winning back the United States. He also desired to found a secret society of millionaires to accomplish his purpose. He wrote to William T. Stead in 1891, recalling some discussions:

"Please remember the key of my idea discussed with you is a society, copied from the Jesuits as to organization, the practical solution a differential rate (tariff war), and a copy of the United States Constitution, for that is home rule or federation, and an organization to work this out, working in the House of Commons, for decentralization."

As a step toward union, he advocated a tariff war against the United States. His letter says, "The world, with America in the forefront, is devising tariffs to boycott your manufactures, and that is the supreme question, for I believe that England, with fair play, should manufacture for the world * * * a commercial war * * * that is my program. You might finish the war by union with America."

In the same letter Rhodes reveals his vanity: "They are calling the country Rhodesia. * * * I find I am human and should like to be living after my death; still, perhaps, if that name is coupled with the object of England everywhere, and united, the name may convey the discovery of an idea which ultimately led to the cessation of all wars and to one language throughout the world."

His big objective was America. The letter goes on: "What an awful thought it is that if we had not lost America, or if even now we could arrange with the present Members of the United States Assembly and our House of Commons * * * we could hold the federal parliament 5 years at Washington and 5 years at London. The only thing feasible to carry this idea out is a secret one (society). * * * Fancy the charm to young America, just coming on and dissatisfied * * * to share in a scheme to take the government of the whole world."

Cecil Rhodes, whether dealing with the African Cape Dutchmen and affecting an "Afrikaner heart," or planning his secret society for bringing the world under British rule, or setting up his scholarships, always felt himself to be a man destined to do good to humankind, in the English manner.

William T. Stead quotes Rhodes' religious conclusions as follows:

"If there be a God, I think that what He would like me to do is to paint as much of the map of Africa British red as possible, and to do what I can to promote the unity and extend the influence of the English-speaking race."

While laying plans for the government of the world, Rhodes was scheming secretly to seize the territory of the independent Boer republics. He plotted revolution in the Transvaal and posted Dr. Jameson on the frontier with a force of Chartered Co. soldiers. Jameson was to march on Johannesburg while the revolutionists rose and seized

the Pretoria arsenal, after which the country would be brought under the British flag.

Rhodes and the revolutionary committee got tangled in arguments, for many of the revolutionists wished to remain independent and retain the Transvaal flag. Jameson became impatient, started his famous raid into the Transvaal and was outmaneuvered and captured by the Boer General Cronje (January 1, 1896). There was no uprising. The affair was a fiasco.

Instantly the whole world knew that Cecil John Rhodes, Prime Minister of Cape Colony, chairman of De Beers Consolidated, and managing director of the British South Africa Co. had connived at and financed attempted revolution within a neighboring independent state and had backed an absolutely unprovoked, illegal attack on the same.

Thus was British imperialism exposed to the world so starkly naked that the London government had to disown Rhodes. He was forced to resign as head of the chartered company and as Prime Minister of Cape Colony.

His position was disgraceful, and he was extremely embarrassed. His Dutch friends were heartbroken. He was no longer "the Englishman with the Afrikaner heart."

Dr. Jameson went to jail for 15 months, but some years later became Sir Leander Starr Jameson. Bart Rhodes himself expected to be jailed, but was spared that final humiliation.

In extenuation of his conduct, Rhodes discussed the argument over the Transvaal flag, trotting out the idea of federal union. Rhodes said: "My whole idea was federal union, and I thought it was quite possible the Republic would remain a republic, so far as local matters were concerned, but that the federal union, dealing with railways, tariff systems, and defense, and those questions that are called federal, would be in an assembly that must be under the British flag."

In London, Vindex, one of his apologists, put the matter thus: "The question of the flag he did not look on as immediate, and he did not expect the republics to surrender their flags at once."

The aftermath of the Jameson raid was the South African War (1899-1902), ending in the extinguishment of the Boer republics and their annexation to the British Empire.

In 1899 Rhodes drafted his final will, the famous will setting up the Rhodes scholarships. His ideas had ripened. The great plan of winning the United States was to be based on educational ties. The residue of his vast fortune, after specific bequests and setting up the scholarships, he left to a chosen committee for undisclosed purposes.

Here, in the public words of his noted will, are some of his reasons for setting up the scholarships at Oxford for students from the Empire and the United States:

"I consider that the education of young colonists at one of the universities in the United Kingdom is of great advantage * * * for instilling into their minds the advantage to the Colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire. * * * I also desire to encourage and foster an appreciation of the advantages which I implicitly believe will result from the union of the English-speaking peoples throughout the world and to encourage in the students from the United States * * * an attachment to the country from which they have sprung."

Rhodes has been dead 39 years, but his ideas are still with us. We cannot yet tell if any Rhodesian secret society has been operating, but the Rhodes scholarships seem already to be producing results.

It is intriguing to note the following Rhodes scholars officially connected with Federal Union, Inc., the organization back of "Union Now": Clarence K. Streit, Frank Aydelotte, Stringfellow Barr, O. C. Carmichael, George H. Curtis, Clyde Eagleton,

S. E. Elliot, Edwin P. Hubble, W. P. Maddox, Felix Morley, L. A. Post.

On the outskirts of the Union-Now movement, we find Oxford-educated Anglophiles, like Henry R. Luce, editor of *Life*, who, in a recent editorial, speaks of "that inspiring proposal called Union Now" and derides as "an ignorant and foolish conception" any idea that collaboration with Britain means playing Britain's game.

Is it possible that the "vision of Clarence Streit" came to him by apostolic succession from Cecil Rhodes, whose estate paid the bill for Streit's sojourn within the storied walls of dreamy Oxford?

Truly it seems that Rhodes' "thoughts" are far reaching. Rhodes, as well as Streit, thought the United States Constitution would be a good basis for federal union; Rhodes, too, hoped that in time this federal union would encompass the whole earth, for the good of mankind, of course, but also for the fame of Cecil Rhodes.

"Rhodesia," he had mused, "still . . . the name may convey the discovery of an idea."

Why rob the man of credit due? What could be more fitting for the new sovereignty emerging from the "vision of Clarence Streit" than the name "Rhodesia"?

Our Republic is not expected to surrender its flag at once.

The Cloakroom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM P. LAMBERTSON

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1941

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, the retirement of Charles Evans Hughes "leaves a lonesome place against the sky."

Lou Gehrig made the world more wholesome—Kaiser Wilhelm left it more Hitler hateful.

The end of all foreign wars—an eye for an eye—a *Bismarck* for a *Hood*—a wicked waste.

A new plan is to extend our war zone 180° to the east and 180° to the west and then patrol it.

We are kicking ourselves for worrying about the national credit when the legal limit was \$45,000,000,000.

If Hiram and Hughes had talked to each other one certain time, two Democratic war Presidents would have talked less.

As dictators go, we have a natural—he declared an unlimited emergency by himself, with Congress in session.

England admits that she lost Crete because of opposition air superiority—the thing Lindy warned Mr. Baldwin against.

Blessings on thee, little man, barefoot boy with cheeks of tan; you are the one and only bet to absorb the national debt.

Guess it will be a long war—the Boss asks for the St. Lawrence waterway for defense and says it will take 4 years to finish it.

Under the Lroad, general powers of the Economy Act the soldiers' throats were

cut and under the powers of "lend-lease" their heads may be cut off.

While Congress is being shut out in the cold rain by Franklin, the action of the Chief Justice reminds us that the Supreme Court was bodily attacked once by this same coordinate third branch.

Construction of Interstate Petroleum Pipe Lines Related to National Defense

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JARED Y. SANDERS, JR.

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 6, 1941

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, this measure—H. R. 4816—is presented as a national-defense measure. This country today is faced with the possibility of a very severe shortage of petroleum products along the Atlantic seaboard. This shortage is not due to any shortage of production, but is due to difficulties in transportation.

Approximately 95 percent of the petroleum products consumed by the States along the Atlantic coast is delivered there by tankers, either in the form of crude or refined products. About 82 percent of the total moved to the Atlantic seaboard moves from the Gulf coast. This 82 percent moving from the Gulf coast to the Atlantic seaboard amounts to about 1,250,000 barrels per day. To keep this movement going, a fleet of 260 domestic oil tankers are required.

Continuing pressing necessity of diverting oil tankers from our coastwise domestic trade to the use of our fleet and to help Great Britain under the lend-lease bill is causing a shortage of tankers. It is certain that more and more tankers will be used for national-defense purposes. In addition, we cannot overlook the possibility that, in the event of hostilities and naval warfare in the Atlantic, this method of supply will be open to enemy attack.

For this reason the United States Government is very much interested in the immediate construction of pipe lines that would enable petroleum to be transported from the sources of production and refining to the Atlantic seacoast. Evidence before the committee shows, as I have stated, that about 95 percent of all petroleum and its products now move by tanker. Only a very small percentage of the volume necessary is ever moved by rail. It is evident that the construction of such pipe lines would not be in competition with the railway transportation agencies, for the reason that they do not have the facilities for handling the great volume of petroleum products made necessary by the demands of national defense.

It is contemplated that these pipe lines will be constructed by private capital, and will be operated in accordance with requirements laid down by the President of

the United States. The bill contemplates that upon expiration of the national emergency that any pipe line so constructed should become a common carrier, subject to the rules and regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and all other requirements of law.

I wish to emphasize the fact that this situation along the Atlantic seaboard is a shortage of transportation facilities, and not a shortage of petroleum. It is a problem of transportation, not lack of production. Figures presented to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce show the overwhelming advantageous position that this country has in regard to petroleum products. For instance, it was stated that the entire military activities of Germany and Italy, plus the industrial and other activities of those countries and of the occupied areas of western Europe, are being carried on with an amount of petroleum plus synthetic products, which is only about 5 percent of our present domestic production. The United States has 63 percent of the world production of crude petroleum. Germany, Italy, Poland, Albania, northern France, and Hungary altogether have about 1 percent of the total world production. Of course in addition to this 1 percent, Germany now has access to synthetic gasoline manufactured regardless of cost, and to a certain amount of Russian oil as well as the Rumanian oil fields. Incidentally, it might be of interest to the Members of the House to know that the production of refined oil produced in my home city of Baton Rouge alone exceeds the entire production from the Rumanian oil fields.

When we study these figures and realize their importance, we must recognize the importance of solving speedily this problem of transportation. We have an overwhelming preponderance in petroleum products. We must make that strength immediately available where it will count the most for our national defense.

This bill is in line with the principle advocated by the President of the United States, and the measure itself has the enthusiastic endorsement of the Secretary of War, of the Secretary of the Navy, of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Office of Production Management. This measure is as important in our program of national defense as any measure that will be presented to this body.

The Rules Committee—Its Operation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MARTIN L. SWEENEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 6, 1941

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE JOHN O'CONNOR, FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE RULES COMMITTEE

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I include an