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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

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hesitate and pause, at least for a moment, before they accept the resolution in the form in which it is now presented. In other words, we may have the same situation again in connection with the investigators which arose in the case of the Senator from North Dakota. I want merely to place the Senate on notice as to the type of resolution that has come from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in order that the committee which may be appointed by the Vice President of the United States under the resolution will not have to suffer the same amount of condemnation which the Committee on Privileges and Elections suffered as a result of the investigators appointed by it in the Langer case.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am much attracted by the remarks of the able Senator from Illinois. I, too, desire to have time to study the provision upon which he has made comment. The resolution has not reached the calendar, as I understand?

Mr. LUCAS. The resolution has not reached the calendar. It has, however, been reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and I have just now reported it from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. I desired to ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution, but its importance is such that I wanted to call the attention of the Senate to the points I have suggested before making the request.

Mr. McNARY. I always like to accommodate the able Senator, and I hope he understands, but I should have to object to the immediate consideration of the resolution today, if he has that in mind.

Mr. LUCAS. I appreciate the reason for the objection of the Senator from Oregon, and, if it is proper, I should like to have the resolution go to the calendar for further study and consideration.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I merely wanted to observe that the resolution itself, by its language, goes further than previous resolutions have gone. It does not go any further than committees have gone that have been appointed to carry out this function of investigation. I do not know how long, but I know for a number of years it has been customary for the committee appointed by the Vice President to send investigators into the States to make what they call "an investigation," and report back to the full committee for such action as the committee may desire to take. Whether they had any authority to do that, may be open to question, and it may be questionable whether some individual person may wisely or properly be sent into a State to carry on an ex parte investigation where nobody on either side of the controversy or the contest for a Senatorship has any knowledge of or any opportunity to examine anybody or even the examiner himself. So it is a matter that ought to have the careful consideration of the Senate, and I think the resolution ought to go over so as to give an opportunity to the Senate to study the broad authority given in the resolution itself.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the able Senator from Kentucky for his contribution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the report will be received and the resolution placed on the calendar.

ADDITIONAL REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM (PT. 6 OF REPT. NO. 480)

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, on behalf of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, I wish to file an additional report, made up by two subcommittees after a trip of investigation and inspection of shipbuilding, the light metals, and the aircraft industry in the West. The report goes into all these phases, both from testimony and from personal observation in the plants.

I believe this report is opportune at this time, as it is in part an answer to many statements which are being made on the streets and in the press with reference to slow-downs—in other words, with reference to deliberate slowdowns in defense industry, sometimes charged to management, sometimes charged to labor.

We first investigated the light-metals industry on the Pacific coast, taking testimony in Spokane and also at Las Vegas, Nev. It developed that there really are three processes on the west coast, none of which the subcommittee felt had been fully proven processes, but which the subcommittee also felt should be gone into more fully than they have been up to the present time, in at least two phases, notably the Doerner process and the Hangira process. The Hangira process has a plant practically completed capable of large production, and it is the opinion of the committee that our light-metals division should go into that and into the present high charges for magnesium, and allow them to demonstrate, by buying their product at cost, as they have offered, without cost to the Government, the desirability of the erection of a plant.

The Doerner process, we believe, is similar, and it is our opinion that there should be a plant built to test that process instead of spending so much money on the I. G. Farben process.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. BUNKER] last week submitted a part of this report, with reference to the I. G. Farben process, at Las Vegas, Nev., and the subcommittee joined with the Senator from Nevada in his comment on the fact that "know how" is costing the Government entirely too much there. In fact, we felt that, as used there, those were about the most expensive two words we had not met any place.

There developed one thing the Senator from Nevada did not bring out, namely, that the English company operating in Las Vegas, which, in conjunction with an American company, is building a \$70,000,000 plant, does not even have a license to manufacture magnesium in the United States. It has a license in England, but the process there used is patented in the United States by an American company owned by I. G. Farben, and it has not even a license as yet. I think the whole

matter should be thoroughly investigated before any greater sums of money are committed, particularly before any \$1-a-ton lease is signed for getting magnesite out of ground which was but recently public domain.

Another item the report covers is the question of slowdown in the aircraft industry. When we went to the Pacific coast we were met with the charge that management was deliberately slowing down aircraft production. A thorough investigation in the plants on the coast convinced us, and would convince any other Member of the Senate, that there is no deliberate slowdown of any kind. Those plants are up to production schedule, and I think the people of the United States can feel confident as to production of airplanes.

There is only one problem; that, in making the over-all planning, the final planners of the defense failed to take into account the airplane factory is an industry. They endeavor to plane production program huge contracts to an. They made no provision up the thousands of small will make the parts. Those not on a cost-plus basis. It with them as to whether the increased orders will make worth while the expansion of their plants or their production.

The only slowdown we find is not a slowdown in the production schedule, and it is our belief, and we so report, that the production could be increased by synchronizing the thousands of small-parts plants which are furnishing parts for the production.

We also investigated the shipyards on the Pacific coast, against which the same charge—that is, of slowdown—has been lodged. We found 10,000-ton steel freighters being built in 105 days, complete, which was 45 days less than the original schedule. Observation showed no slowdown, either deliberate or unintentional. The shipyards do fear possible shortage of steel, which is practically the only thing they feel may cause a slowdown in ship production on the coast. That is another part of the program which is functioning satisfactorily on the west coast. We must, however, keep up with them in boilers, engines, and steel.

While we were on the coast we also investigated the question of capital and labor disputes. Apparently everything was working satisfactorily between capital and labor. Only one question was taken up. One plant manager said that if he could bring about an agreement eliminating jurisdictional disputes and enabling him to hire men from various unions in proportion to the normal need in the shipyards, with permission to work them on anything which was most advantageous, he thought he could speed up production. That was the only substantial suggestion made.

The 40-hour week was working satisfactorily on the coast, where there was 7-day production, 24 hours a day.

Mr. President, these were the high points in the report to which I desired to call the attention of the Senate.

I also think that a careful perusal of the results would in large part tend to allay the fears and the feeling which appears to be prevalent concerning slow-downs, which arise to a large extent, we found, from statements of irresponsible people.

As to the question of the defense of the Pacific coast, the committee took occasion to investigate that matter. There has been much discussion of unity of command. There is not unity of command on the Pacific coast, but there is unity of information, and the committee found that there is cooperation between the Army and the Navy. I think the Pacific coast is well defended and comes as close to unity of command as it can come with the present statutory set-up of our defense departments.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President—  
VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. Has the Senator from Virginia concluded?

Mr. LUCAS. I have finished.  
I should like to ask the Senator from West Virginia one question,

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.  
Mr. LUCAS. As I understand, the Senator from West Virginia is a member of the War Production committee, and was one of the subcommittee which recently went to the Pacific coast to investigate the airplane industry.

Mr. KILGORE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LUCAS. My attention was attracted to a speech made over the radio by Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board. In the speech he took direct issue with the Truman committee upon certain facts and as to certain findings made by the subcommittee visiting the coast. His statement was contrary to what the Senator's committee found. It is rather difficult to square the two reports and reach an intelligent decision as to who is right.

Mr. KILGORE. I have not read the speech in question, but I had a conference with Mr. Nelson's assistant on aviation, a gentleman by the name of Locke, I think. The only point on which he took issue was the recommendation made by the committee that there was needed an over-all production man on aviation. Mr. Nelson's assistant stated to me that they had been trying to get such a man, but had been unable to procure one. The only recommendation we made respecting higher production was that they put in an over-all production expert, drafted from aviation, to look after the building up of the parts production, to enable them to complete their planes.

He states that they are up to their production schedule. They are up to us that they could increase production schedules approximately 40 percent and produce more with existing plants if they could get the parts. At one plant we saw 117 planes on the line, just lacking one or two parts.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I have a tremendous amount of respect for the distinguished chairman of the Truman committee; in fact, that can be said for

all the members of the committee. I know they have done constructive work in their long investigations. But when I read in the Times-Herald this morning an article by Frank C. Waldrop entitled "Are We Getting Planes?" which is so in conflict with what the committee report is as to what is being done in the airplane factories on the Pacific coast, it does seem to me that the matter should be cleared up in some way. May I respectfully suggest that some of these men be called before the committee, if that has not been done. An explanation of the article in this morning's newspaper is undoubtedly in order. Perhaps the Senator has not seen the article.

Mr. KILGORE. I have not seen it this morning.

Mr. LUCAS. It is a very disappointing article.

Mr. KILGORE. I think the article is overdisappointing. We took up the question of the schedule of production furnished these plants by the War Production Board, and found they were up to schedule. If the War Production Board is not giving them a fast enough schedule, we could not check that.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point, so that it may appear along with the discussion which has just taken place, a speech made by Mr. Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, and broadcast over the radio, at a banquet of the Military Order of the World War, held in New York Saturday night.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I am happy to be here tonight to take my part in this observance of Army Day.

We Americans these days realize as never before how much we owe to our Army. All that we have now and all that we hope to have in the future depends, in the last analysis, upon the courage and devotion of the individual soldier and upon the skill and efficiency of the Army as a whole. The magnificent record of what our soldiers are doing in the Far East is making one of the finest chapters in the long history of the American Army. It is something for all of us at home to be proud of; more important, it is something for all of us to live up to.

That last point is important. Any army, and ours most of all, is a cross section of the Nation. In our fighting forces today men of all races and all nations are serving as comrades in the common cause. In the Philippines, for example, Chinese soldiers are fighting in our ranks, and the splendid record of the Jose Rizal regiment of Filipino soldiers in General Wainwright's army has earned the highest praise.

In the long run the Army is what the country is; it reflects the country's virtues, and it is hampered by the country's faults. We know its morale is influenced by our own. We are part of the equation. Our fate is up to the Army—but we ourselves set the limits within which the Army can operate.

So we cannot appraise our situation on Army Day of 1942 without at the same time appraising the job which we at home have been doing. We have no doubts whatever about the way our men in the field are de-

livering: we know perfectly well that what they do will be beyond praise. It is probable that some dark months lie just ahead of us. We can face those months with complete confidence if we can satisfy ourselves that the job at home is going to be done as well as it needs to be done.

I should like to talk about this job at home with some detail. It is the biggest job, bar none, that this or any other country ever tackled at any time in history. It is so huge that we can break every record we ever made and still fall short of the need. What we have done so far would be an amazing achievement if it did not have to be measured against an absolute emergency.

Consider the situation as it existed in the early summer of 1940, when the President called the National Defense Advisory Commission into being.

All in all, we had no munitions industry worthy of the name—and we were just beginning to understand that what we had to do was create the greatest munitions industry on earth and get it into full swing in the shortest possible space of time.

Nor is that all. The job kept on growing. The size of the thing we had to do kept increasing faster than our own program for handling it. In that far-away June of 1940, we were getting in shape to spend \$4,000,000,000 in 2 years; the program has mushroomed so rapidly that this year we are spending fifty billions, with seventy more to be spent next year. And as the size of the job kept increasing, the nature of the job kept changing due to changes in the world strategic picture. Nothing can stay fixed anywhere in war.

When you look back, I am sure you will agree that we set out to do the impossible. We have not yet done the impossible—but we are doing it. The achievements this Nation has recorded during the last twenty-odd months are as remarkable as anything in our history. We cannot be satisfied, because the sky is the limit; but do not let the fact that we are not satisfied delude you into the feeling that nothing much has been accomplished.

Let's look at a few of these achievements for a moment:

The Army Ordnance Department is today doing four times as much business as it did at the peak of the first World War. By "four times as much business" I, of course, mean that it is handling four times the volume of orders for military goods. The fruits of this increase can be seen in action. I would like to remark that the Garand rifle was just getting into production in the summer of 1940, when the Springfield arsenal was turning out 250 a day. Within a year that production had been put up to more than 1,000 a day; it has continued to increase, until today there is a Garand for everyone of our combat soldiers who is supposed to have one. And the point is that the Garand is the best military rifle on earth. A platoon of infantrymen armed with Garand rifles has three times the fire power of a platoon armed with Springfields.

Furthermore, this new weapon has proved that it will stand up under the hardest of usage. General MacArthur's reports have shown that on Bataan Peninsula this gun has met every test, in some cases being used constantly for a week without cleaning or lubrication.

I don't propose to indulge in a recital of dry statistics here. Yet it is worth while to point out that when we entered this war we had 10 modern factories turning out machine guns. Four new plants to manufacture high explosives were in operation at the time of Pearl Harbor, as were two huge smokeless-powder plants. Frankford Arsenal, virtually our sole source of supply for small-arms ammunition when the first World War began, is today turning out more cartridges each month than it made in all of 1918—and two