

as could be imagined without a change in the American tripartite form of government. From the White House in 1933, when the economic structure of the nation was tottering, went Bill after Bill, far-reaching measures that passed through Congress in the space of hours, often without debate or study by Committee.

The White House, not Congress, was writing the laws of the land. One Congress leader summed up the position when he said, "The house is burning down, and the President of the United States says this is the only way to put out the fire . . . he is the man responsible and we must at this time follow his lead." Bank holiday. Economy Act. Relief Act. National Recovery Administration. Gold standard abandoned. Soviet Union recognized. Volstead Act (repealing prohibition). Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Wagner-Peyser Act (concerned with employment). Reciprocal Trade Act. Silver Purchase Act. "Soak the rich" tax law. Works Progress Administration. Neutrality Act. Social security. Over the years the White House programme of reform and change continued at a hard, fast pace. Congress and the nation approved.

To-day the position has changed; Congress is not so docile. Mr. Roosevelt, President, has had some hard fighting against hard opposition. But for his treatment of the grave burdens and gargantuan tasks, his unique leadership, his far-reaching measures, the United States and the freedom-loving world has

nothing but unstinted admiration, a full and unqualified praise, and deep relief for the President's handling of the war. He has led the nation to work night and day at a pace which has caused his colleagues to drop in their tracks but left him fresh and ready for more. Whatever party or platform, the peoples of America know that the man they have at their head is certain to go down as one of history's giants, his name with the first of the men whose effort hammered defeat into victory and oppression into freedom.

Billion-dollar Watchdog

Harry Shippe Truman, aged sixty, was sworn in as Senator representing Missouri in 1934; since then he has been elected to a further term that will not be up until 1946. He is the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency. In his youth Senator Truman studied law, and from 1922 to 1924 he was judge of the Jackson County Court; from 1926 to 1934 he was a presiding Judge (an administrative position). The Senate Committee investigating national defence was Mr. Truman's own idea. It has been of the greatest value to a nation at war; it has also been of the greatest political value to Mr. Truman, its chairman, bringing him to the forefront of the American political scene.

Formally accepting nomination for Vice-President, Senator Truman said: "We cannot throw into the junk heap 20,000 million dollars worth of new plant and equipment. Only by using them can we hope to provide jobs for the services and war workers. We shall combine full employment with an even higher standard of living and ensure the United States' position as the leader of world progress by using the new methods and products discovered during the war and also by encouraging research and invention."

With only twelve investigators, eighteen clerks and stenographers, and a fund of only \$200,000 (some of which is still unspent), the Truman Committee is reported to have saved the United States several billions of dollars. Their work is to make sure the nation is given honest performance from its contractors.



Harry S. Truman, Chairman of a famous Senate Committee, is Democratic candidate for Vice-Presidency.