

down. Naturally he is well pleased with himself but he doesn't make it apparent to others.

Many people have asked me if Pinky is saving his money. He certainly is. His Christmas present to himself was a \$16,000 annuity paid up in advance and this is just one of several. He doesn't blow his money, but even if he did he could blow pretty hard and still save a little out of a salary

of \$1,000 a week besides his other sources of income.

I should like to clear up a lot of the misunderstandings about Pinky which seem to be more prevalent in Oklahoma than anywhere else. Just remember that they took Pinky out of Oklahoma but they didn't get Oklahoma out of Pinky and he is still the same easy going unaffected person that he was when he was in school.

Freshman Congressional Leader

UNIVERSITY students of two years ago call him "Our Josh Lee," head of the public speaking department, but, in the Congress of the United States, he's "The Hon. Josh Lee," and one of the leading figures in the current wrangle over neutrality legislation.

"Our Josh" is a "big shot" in Washington.

In less than one year since he laid down the gavel of the public speaking department at the University to go to the floor in the House of Representatives, the former University faculty member has skyrocketed to a place of eminence in Congress in a fight to secure strong anti-war legislation.

Washington newspapers and national radio chains made "top stories" of Josh Lee's fighting speeches on "Take the Profits Out of War," delivered during the last four months in almost every county of the state and every state in the Middle West.

Today, Lee is in the thick of the Congressional battle to put teeth in the neutrality legislation now up for vote.

Lee's platform for peace is a four-point program, which, he contends to the Congress, finally will find its place during this session in a permanent neutrality law for the United States.

1. Prevent the lending of money to warring nations.
2. Control the manufacture and sale of munitions by licensing manufacturers.
3. Adopt a policy of non-intervention into the affairs of any foreign nations. (For instance, President Roosevelt's handling of the nation's attitude in the recent strife in Cuba.)
4. Take the profits out of war by conscripting industry, management,

transportation facilities, communications, money and materials, as well as the drafting of man power.

Lee believes that the present neutrality law, which was passed by the last session of Congress, is a step in the right direction, but that, being temporary, its chief value has been only to declare to the world America's intention to remain at peace.

Speaking from the practical experience of an ex-private who spent ten months overseas in the last great war, Lee frowns on disarmament, so long as the other nations of the world continue their seeming endless race to outbuild armies and navies. For he says:

"To be unprepared is to invite attack. China was defenseless. . . Japan marched in. Ethiopia is weak, and now Mussolini is marching in."

Lee advocates, instead, a twofold program for the defense of the nation. A sufficiently strong army and navy to protect the nation, in case of an invasion, until a fighting army can be whipped into shape; and the passage of laws to eliminate a worse invader . . . the profit motive.

In a campaign which swept him into

office without a run-off election, Josh Lee promised to be the "noisiest freshman in Congress until we get a bill passed to take the profits out of war." In fulfilling that promise, Lee contributed notably to the anti-war measures passed by the last session.

When the 74th session—Josh's first—began last January, Lee learned that Rep. John J. McSwain, chairman of the Military Affairs committee, already had prepared a bill to curb profit-taking in time of war. Rather than "choke the hopper" with another bill, Lee, instead, introduced amendments to the McSwain bill which would alter it to conform with his own ideas of equalizing the burdens of war.

He helped guide the McSwain bill through a stormy passage of the House of Representatives, and, when it emerged, he was the author of one of its most important provisions, empowering the federal government to close the stock and commodity exchanges, thus preventing skyrocketing of prices, unrestrained speculation, and war profiteering.

Three of Lee's other amendments—which would have authorized the federal government to commandeer all financial as well as material resources in time of war; raised the pay of soldiers from \$1 per day to that of unskilled labor; and drafted the managers of industry, commerce and transportation during war periods—almost succeeded in becoming part of the finished measure, but were eliminated by a narrow margin of votes in the final passage of the bill.

The young Congressman's satisfaction was short-lived, however, for the United States Senate shelved the bill, and refuses to take action on it, despite pressure by House members.

Lee's speeches on "Keeping America Out of War" are being quoted throughout the nation. He is recognized in Washington as being probably the most able freshman member of the House of Representatives.



Looking west down the main reading room of the University library. Standing at the head of the south oval, the Library building occupies a position similar to that of the Administration building. Work will be started this month on the Biology building, the first to be constructed on the south oval.