

erring tires will reduce service income. A ceiling on price which would make it impossible to realize a legitimate profit on used cars would be very hard on us. Will be very difficult to stay in business with present outlook. More restrictions may force us to close, throwing our 27 employees out of work.

McMILLIAN MOTOR CO.

WICHITA, KANS., January 5, 1942.

Senator ARTHUR CAPPER:

Necessity of freezing new cars and trucks appreciated. Rationing of cars will prolong sales, increasing expenses. Scarcity of rubber will reduce service-department income. These facts justify new-car ceilings, if any, at present, or recent retail prices and very liberal used-car ceilings, if any. Also important and fair that any units purchased or requisitioned by Government be bought at ceiling prices, with no discounts, and all distribution through dealers. We urge your support.

LEE J. HOBBS CHEVROLET CO.

WICHITA, KANS., January 5, 1942.

Senator ARTHUR CAPPER:

Washington, D. C.:

As retail automobile dealer, wish to help national-defense program every way possible, and know that freezing order on new cars a defense necessity. However, feel that price ceilings on used and new cars should be very liberal, especially used cars. Also feel that under terrific sacrifices that retail dealers' organizations are making that anything we have left to sell, new or used, should be sold at full retail price, even if bought back from us by Government. No single retail business is as hard hit as ours. Your efforts in our behalf will be greatly appreciated.

J. ARCH BUTTS,
Oldsmobile, Cadillac,
JOHN H. BUTTS,
Buick.

RESOLUTION OF TORRINGTON (CONN.) BRASS WORKERS UNION—SUPPORT IN THE WAR

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I offer for the attention of the Senate and appropriate reference a letter signed by John Cartenucci, president, and William P. Lanko, secretary, the Torrington Brass Workers Union, Torrington, Conn., together with a resolution adopted by the members of that organization pledging their wholehearted and unconditional cooperation for the successful termination of the present conflict.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the letter and resolution will be received and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RESOLUTION OF TOWN COUNCIL OF EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—SUPPORT IN THE WAR

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I also offer for the attention of the Senate and appropriate reference a letter from Hon. Paul E. Britt, council president, East Hartford, Conn., containing a resolution adopted by the Town Council of East Hartford, Conn., in which the officials of that community pledge the town's full support to the President and the Government of the United States in the great war effort.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the letter embodying a resolution will be received and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. DOWNEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. 2152. A bill to provide for the planting of 45,000 acres of guayule in order to make available a domestic source of crude rubber for emergency and defense uses; with amendments (Rept. No. 935).

By Mr. MCCARTAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

H. R. 5591. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1939, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 936).

By Mr. WHEELER:

From the Committee on Indian Affairs:

S. 1869. A bill for the relief of certain claimants against the United States who suffered property losses as a result of the failure of the Big Porcupine Dam on the Fort Peck project, Montana; with an amendment (Rept. No. 937).

From the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

H. R. 6263. A bill to amend section 636 of the Communications Act of 1934 for the purpose of granting to the President, in time of war or threatened war, certain powers with respect to communications by wire; without amendment (Rept. No. 945).

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs; without amendment:

S. 2039. A bill to authorize the transfer of the custody of a portion of the Croatan National Forest, N. C., from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Navy (Rept. No. 938).

S. 2095. A bill to further amend the act approved June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944), as amended (Rept. No. 939).

S. 2097. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant to the local trustees, school district No. 20, Charleston County, S. C., a parcel of land situated in the city of Charleston, S. C. (Rept. No. 940).

S. 2139. A bill to provide for performance of the duties of chiefs of bureau and the Judge Advocate General in the Navy Department, and the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 941).

S. 2153. A bill authorizing appropriations for the United States Navy, additional shipbuilding and ship repair facilities, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 942).

S. 2169. A bill to create the Limited Service Marine Corps Reserve, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 943); and

H. R. 5135. A bill to appoint Capt. Porter M. Hoidale, United States Marine Corps, a lieutenant, senior grade, in the United States Navy Medical Corps (Rept. No. 944).

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. J. Res. 96. Joint resolution to enable the United States to become an adhering member of the Inter-American Statistical Institute, with an amendment (Rept. No. 946).

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. J. Res. 124. Joint resolution to maintain the secrecy of military information, without amendment (Rept. No. 947).

INVESTIGATION OF RAILROADS, HOLDING COMPANIES, AND AFFILIATED COM- PANIES

Mr. WHEELER (for himself and Mr. TRUMAN), from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, submitted additional reports, pursuant to Senate Resolution 71, Seventy-fourth Congress, authorizing an investigation of interstate railroads and affiliates with respect to financing, reorganizations, mergers, and certain other matters, embracing a study in holding-

company financing and the Van Swearingen corporate system, which were ordered to be printed as parts 2 and 4 of Report No. 715.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BROWN:

S. 2175. A bill for the relief of E. Brian L. Meer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DAVIS:

S. 2176. A bill for the relief of the heirs of John J. Shields; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOLMAN:

S. 2177. A bill to consolidate the function of furnishing legal advice to Government agencies in the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROSE:

S. 2178. A bill relating to the compensation of Clarence W. Thompson for services as a rural mail carrier; and

S. 2179. A bill to amend the act of June 25, 1934, with respect to the salary of certain rural mail carriers who have left the service and subsequently been reinstated; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 2180. A bill to provide for the continuation of Government life insurance of aviation cadets subsequent to their being commissioned and for the continuation of such insurance of enlisted pilots; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 2181. A bill authorizing the President to appoint and retire Pierre Nava Charbonnet as a captain; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DECENTRALIZATION OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES—OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I ask consent to introduce at this time the joint resolution to which I referred the first day of the session, which calls for moving the Indian Office to the State of Oklahoma, where reside almost one-third of the Indian population of the United States. I ask that the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the joint resolution will be received and referred as requested by the Senator from Oklahoma.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 124) to provide that the Office of Indian Affairs shall be moved to the State of Oklahoma, in the event it is moved from Washington, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT—AMEND- MENTS

Mr. GEORGE submitted several amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3457, to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended), which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO PRICE-CONTROL BILL

Mr. LA FOLLETTE and Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma each submitted an amendment and Mr. OVERTON submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by them, respectively, to the bill (H. R. 5900) to further the national defense and security by checking speculative and excessive price rises, price dislocations, and

inflationary tendencies, and for other purposes, which were severally ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

COMMITTEE SERVICE

On motion of Mr. McNARY, and by unanimous consent, it was

Ordered, That the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] be assigned to service on the Committees on Indian Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation, Manufactures, and Post Offices and Post Roads.

ADDRESS BY GENERAL HERSHEY ON SELECTIVE SERVICE IN TOTAL WAR

[Mr. LEE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address on the subject Selective Service in Total War delivered by Brig. Gen. Lewis E. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System, on January 5, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY FORMER SENATOR NEELY ON BALLOTS AND BAYONETS

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered in the House of Representatives on September 23, 1918, by former Senator M. M. Neely on the subject Ballots and Bayonets, which appears in the Appendix.]

PRICE CONTROL

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5990) to further the national defense and security by checking speculative and excessive price rises, price dislocations, and inflationary tendencies, and for other purposes.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I shall undertake to outline, first, the underlying conditions requiring the enactment of a price-control bill. Secondly, I shall tell in a general way what the bill now pending will do to correct or alleviate the conditions, and then I shall give a statement of the contents of the various sections in the bill.

I shall be happy to yield at any time, but I think we could make greater progress if I made my general statement about underlying conditions, which should not take more than 15 minutes, and stated the general purposes of the bill, without interruption. Then, when we come to the section-by-section analysis of the bill, I shall be very glad to yield. However, if any Senator feels that he wants to ask a question during my preliminary statement, I shall be glad to endeavor to answer.

Price control is necessary, in the condition we face today, because the law of supply and demand does not operate to maintain a fair equilibrium of prices. The law of supply and demand breaks down because of the enormous demand for war materials and the enormous sums we must spend to get them. Of course, the term "war materials" covers almost every commodity of which we can think. It covers oil, iron, and steel; in fact, all the various metals and a multitude of other commodities. It also includes practically all food products.

Because of the present enormous demand for commodities of all kinds, we have a situation in which the supply is insufficient to satisfy the ordinary civilian demand. We try to curtail civilian demand by various methods. One of the methods we hear so much about today is the purchase of so-called baby bonds. By taking the savings of the

people for that purpose, we immobilize purchasing power until after the war period. These bonds run for 10 years. This method is effective, therefore, because it reduces the purchasing power of wage earners, of salaried people, and of all others who purchase the bonds.

Moreover, it postpones that purchasing power to the post-war period, when it will be necessary to stimulate the demand for goods. For at that time we may be confronted with a great deal of unemployment because of the returning soldiers and sailors, and because of the cessation of war expenditures. That conclusion is based not only upon the experience of the last war, but of all great contests of that kind.

We must, of course, reduce the production of automobiles, refrigerators, and all the other manufactured goods which would otherwise consume the raw materials which go into the production of tanks, airplanes, and other implements of war. We are doing that. That also helps in the price situation, because it reduces the demand for the raw materials which go to make up the necessary supplies for war.

Thus when the demand exceeds the available supply, we enter into a period of rising prices, if prices are uncontrolled. I may say that every expert witness who appeared before us pointed out that the fundamental economic law of demand and supply will, of course, continue greatly to affect the situation. There is nothing in the bill that will tell a farmer that he has to raise certain commodities, so that unless the price is so established as to make it attractive to the farmer, or to the producer of any other kind of goods, to produce those goods, we will not get them.

One of the fundamental things in the bill, one of the premises upon which it is based, is that it should aid in increasing the productive capacity of industry and agriculture in the United States. That must be done.

I think I could not better express it—in fact, I cannot express it as well as did ex-President Hoover, who was in charge of food prices during the first World War. In his testimony before our committee he said this:

I wish to state at once that I agree wholly with the general objectives of this bill. Price controls are absolutely imperative to win the war; to lessen suffering of our people during the war; to take profits out of the war; they serve to protect the social and economic system as much as possible from destructive aftermaths of the war. But the problem now becomes much wider than price alone.

So far as price control is concerned, obviously when we abstract commodities from civil consumption for military use, and at the same time increase civilian buying power by war expenditures, we are going to create shortages, and when we finance, as we must, some part of the war by inflationary methods, we are creating double pressures toward price increase. Mr. Henderson has pointed out that it is impossible to stay all price rise, and there will be increased cost of living, no matter what brakes are put on, and that wages will move with the increased costs of living.

From my experience in listening to a great number of witnesses and from my general knowledge of the subject, I fully

agree with what ex-President Hoover, the 26th Administrator under the World War period, said in that statement.

These are the basic reasons why price control is necessary. In general, therefore, it is necessary because the ordinary limitations which are placed upon supply and prices—the increase in supply and the reduction of demand—are largely inoperative. In time of war demand is not reduced by high prices; we must have weapons. Except in the rural portions of the United States, where, perhaps, rates, and matters of that kind, we can generally rely in ordinary times upon that law of supply and demand reasonably to control price conditions. That is not true in time of war.

Briefly to summarize this part of my statement, let me say that when we have this extraordinary demand, accentuated and increased by the failure of productive power in England, in Russia, in other parts of Europe, and in other parts of the world affected directly by military operations, we can see that in the United States the demand will be—is already—so tremendous that without price controls we are bound to have a scarcity that would cause a tremendous rise in prices.

From September 1, 1939, when Germany assaulted Poland, the time of the outbreak of the present war, the D. T. S. index of basic commodities has advanced 57 percent. The frightening thing is that the greater part of that price increase has taken place in the last 9 months, since approximately April of 1941.

The greatest effect of that 57 percent rise is upon the greatest consumer in the world today, the Government of the United States. It is estimated by Mr. Baruch that of a total expenditure of \$31,000,000,000 in the World War, 1917-19, inflationary price rises cost us more than \$13,000,000,000. In other words, if we had been able to maintain price stability throughout World War No. 1, instead of the war costing us \$31,000,000,000, it would have cost us \$18,000,000,000.

Price rises in the present program have already cost us more than \$2,000,000,000 on the basis of expenditures of only about \$11,000,000,000. Mr. Henderson told us that even if no further increases occur, the program of \$67,000,000,000—as it was estimated on December 7—will cost us about \$31,000,000,000. In other words, existing price increases have cost the Government \$13,500,000,000 on the basis of our original pre-war program. That was what inflation cost us in 3 time. And if prices continue to increase at the rate they had increased up to December 7, Mr. Henderson estimated that it would cost us an extra \$31,500,000,000. That was the entire cost of World War No. 1.

When one realizes that the subsidy the debt limit will go to \$100,000,000,000 or beyond, and when one considers the expenditures which will be caused by the great increase which the President called for in his memorable message of yesterday, one can see that the figures I have given will be not only modest but totally inadequate. We shall have a much greater and accelerating price rise, and we shall have a much greater basis of

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, our Father, we thank Thee for that temper of hope which Thou hast established in the human breast; it assures us that Thou hast not forgotten, and it prompts us to penitence and faith. Indifferent and neglectful though we may be, do Thou disturb our fancied contentment, and may we see how worthy, how firm, and how sovereign the manhood that looks and breathes through the Man of Galilee. Rising out of our threatened selfishness, diligently following His precepts, ever enable us to be severely true with ourselves.

O Thou on whom in affliction we call, we pray for all lonely ones under the stars; for those in failure, in discouragement and weakness; bless them with Thy tender communion and let Thy love flow through their passing hours. From Thy abundant gifts may we learn that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Oh, keep before us the vision of our Saviour, who saw the hungry and fed them, the thirsty and gave them drink, and wrapped the stranger in the folds of His comfort, and bestowed health upon the sick.

"Who gives himself with alms, feeds three—

Himself, his hungering neighbor, and Me."

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6263. An act to amend section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934 for the purpose of granting to the President, in time of war or threatened war, certain powers with respect to communications by wire.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3487. An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1936) entitled "An act to provide protection of persons and property from bombing attacks in the United States, and for other purposes."

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the calling of the committees on Wednesday next be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR

Mr. MILLS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I noticed in yesterday's press where the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wickard, in answer to a question propounded by Mrs. Roosevelt, stated or predicted a shortage of sugar, oil, and fats. I believe the increasing of the continental cane acreage will help solve the sugar question.

TRANSFER OF EMPLOYEES FROM CIVILIAN TO DEFENSE WORK

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, we all listened with a great deal of interest to the President's message with reference to giving aid to those who are losing their positions because of the transfer of industries from civilian to defense work. There arises in that connection some questions concerning the Social Security Board. I want to point out to the Members that there have been efforts made by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Social Security Board to wipe out State lines in the administration of the Social Security Act, and I am asking all Members from the various States to be very watchful of this situation; otherwise State lines in the administration of the act will be completely obliterated. If we are to appropriate moneys for the relief of workers thus dislocated, as pointed out by the President, we must see to it that legislation thereupon is temporary and not permanent. Furthermore, the Secretary of the Treasury is siphoning out of the Treasury for ordinary expenditures of the Government social-security

funds. There is over \$5,000,000,000 of surplus in the unemployment fund and the old-age fund, and it is not being properly earmarked by the Secretary of the Treasury. Instead of paying off, say, Federal indebtedness heretofore incurred, new bonds are issued. I do not quarrel with that practice, but I do quarrel with any attempt to increase the social-security tax, in the light of the existing social-security surplus and in the light of using these security funds for ordinary expenses of Government. It means that those paying these taxes, and who thus pay a great deal of Government expenses, bear undue burdens not shared by those who do not pay social-security taxes, like farmers, farm hands, domestics, self-employed, doctors, lawyers, and other professionals, and so forth.

In any event, I urge you to watch and scrutinize carefully all activities of the Social Security Board and watch the process of wiping out State lines.

[Here the gavel fell.]

WILLIAM GORDON

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, it is with regret that I report the death of a former outstanding Ohio Congressman, William Gordon, who passed away suddenly at his home in Cleveland. Mr. Gordon served with honor and distinction in the House of Representatives for 3 consecutive terms from 1913 to 1919, representing the Twentieth Ohio District. He was born December 15, 1862, in Oak Harbor, Ohio. He was a prominent and well-beloved citizen of my State. He served two terms as prosecuting attorney of his county. He was a lawyer of ability and energy. He founded the Gordon Lumber Co. and served as its president for 25 years. William Gordon was not only a colorful citizen of the State of Ohio; he was a man distinguished by strong character and intellectual honesty. He was impressive in appearance and had a deep, booming voice. He was outspoken in expressing his opinions and he was unyielding and uncompromising in his beliefs. In politics former Congressman William Gordon was a Jeffersonian Democrat. He served as a member of the Democratic State central committee and as a delegate to various Democratic conventions. As a Member of the House of Representatives in 1917, he was outspoken in his opposition to our involvement in the war. In Ohio, back in the days when Tom Johnson was leading a crusade for good government in Cleveland and in our State, William Gordon was one of his most active and influential supporters. He is

annum basis, the additional hours are worked at a rate of 104 percent less per hour of service actually rendered than the Government is already paying for the same services.

5. The plan has had the careful consideration and approval of the Bureau of the Budget. The authority will expire June 30, 1943, unless otherwise provided by the Congress.

J. F. Victory, *Secretary.*

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from North Carolina to proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2112.

The motion was agreed to; and the bill (S. 2112) authorizing overtime pay for certain employees of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That compensation for employment in excess of 40 hours in any administrative workweek computed at a rate of one and one-half times the regular rate is hereby authorized to be paid, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, to those employees in the field service of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics whose overtime services are essential to the national defense program and whose duties are determined by the President to be comparable to the duties of those employees of the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Coast Guard, for whom overtime compensation is authorized under existing law and regulations: *Provided,* That in determining the overtime compensation per annum employees the base pay for 1 day shall be considered to be one three-hundred-and-thirtieth of the respective per annum salaries.

SEC. 2. The provisions of this act shall be effective during the national emergency declared by the President on September 8, 1939, to exist, and shall terminate June 30, 1943, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

William J. Patrick, of New York, N. Y., to be collector of internal revenue for the second district of New York, to fill an existing vacancy; and

Several assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons in the United States Public Health Service.

By Mr. RYAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Sundry officers for appointment to temporary rank in the Air Corps, Regular Army, under the provisions of law.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

THE JUDICIARY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Edward C. Eicher, of Iowa, to be Chief Justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of J. Waties Waring to be United States district judge for the eastern district of South Carolina.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of George Bell Timmerman to be United States district judge for the eastern and western districts of South Carolina.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Herbert W. Christenberry to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Victor E. Anderson to be United States attorney for the district of Minnesota.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask that the postmaster nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nomination of Herbert W. Christenberry to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the President will be notified forthwith.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the President be advised of all confirmations of today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of all confirmations of nominations today.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, January 22, 1942, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 20, 1942:

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Edward C. Eicher to be chief justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

J. Waties Waring to be United States district judge for the eastern district of South Carolina.

George Bell Timmerman to be United States district judge for the eastern and western districts of South Carolina.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Herbert W. Christenberry to be United States district attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana.

Victor E. Anderson to be United States district attorney for the district of Minnesota.

POSTMASTERS

ALASKA

Harold T. Jostland, Bethel.

ARKANSAS

Hazel B. Carlock, Joiner.

FLORIDA

Charles S. Ashbrook, Brooksville.

Carrie Bowers, Lake Placid.

Clara D. Wheeler, Seffner.

GEORGIA

Norma Kate Rogers, Cusseta.

Odessa M. Shepherd, McIntyre.

INDIANA

Grant A. Kelley, Waterloo.

Eugene G. Turner, West Terre Haute.

MARYLAND

Melvin L. Ridgely, Gaithersburg.

MICHIGAN

James R. Burnett, Dimondale.

Ewart L. Gardiner, Midland.

MISSISSIPPI

Virginia C. Welborn, Electric Mills.

MISSOURI

Charles O. Pool, Bowling Green.

Margaret H. Stewart, Mexico.

NEBRASKA

Ethel L. Talcott, Crofton.

Gust F. Carlson, Loomis.

Emanuel J. Fikar, Swanton.

NEW YORK

Edward J. Mulvaney, Conesus.

Naomi C. S. Garritt, Cagsmicor.

Joseph C. English, Depew.

Earl L. Benjamin, Derby.

Darius P. Mariette, Fultonville.

Catherine V. Freeman, Jericho.

Valentine W. Morrow, Masticcrest.

Gerald G. McQuaid, Newwood.

Henry W. Sprague, West Webster.

NORTH CAROLINA

Carl E. Curtis, Oriental.

Daniel F. Mesteller, Yale.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Marie H. Minshew, Johns Island.

VIRGINIA

Ross P. Wible, Cape Henry.

Mable M. Sessoms, West Norfolk.

WASHINGTON

William F. Gorman, Burlington.

Oscar A. Carlson, Burton.

men, not one of whom had ever been employed by that agency, and pay those men out of the appropriation for that agency, which the administrator had absolutely no right to do. I stopped them from doing that. I served notice I was going to call on the Comptroller General and he would stop it.

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

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman from Missouri states that if I wanted to play fair I would ask unanimous consent for the reconsideration of the vote by which this resolution was agreed to. May I say that when I finally obtained unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution I made no speech on it, and before I knew it the Speaker had put the question and the resolution was agreed to. I had no opportunity to offer an amendment, even if I had not understood from the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. NICHOLS] that the matter had been thoroughly explained to the gentleman from Missouri. I did not wish to offend the gentleman. I always try to play fair. This is the first time that anyone has stated or felt that I have not played fair.

Mr. COCHRAN. I am not doing this on my own account; I am doing it at the request of the Speaker of the House. He is the one that asked me to discontinue placing in those resolutions the section providing for the ceiling of clerical help from the Government agencies.

Mr. SABATH. Does the gentleman now request that I ask unanimous consent for the reconsideration of this resolution? It applies to only one person, as the gentleman admits.

Mr. COCHRAN. When we go back into the House, I ask the gentleman from Illinois to comply with the agreement made with the gentleman from Oklahoma that certain words be stricken out of that resolution, and ask unanimous consent for the reconsideration of the resolution. I believe the gentleman should keep faith with me. I went over to the Committee on Appropriations to get this paper, after the gentleman from New York objected, and while I was over there the resolution was again called up and was agreed to. I withdrew my objection because the gentleman from Oklahoma agreed to strike out these words.

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

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COZE. I know the gentleman from Illinois does not wish to take any advantage of the gentleman from Missouri. I am certain that after we do go back into the House the gentleman will ask unanimous consent to do that which the gentleman from Missouri believes should be done.

Mr. COCHRAN. I believe the gentleman from Illinois should recognize the agreement that was made with the gentleman from Oklahoma.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appro-

riated, \$250,000,000 for the establishment or development of naval shore activities by the construction of such temporary or permanent public works as the Secretary of the Navy may consider necessary, including buildings, facilities, accessories, and services, with which shall be included the authority to acquire the necessary land: *Provided*, That contracts for construction may be entered into without regard to the provisions of section 3703, Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Navy shall transmit to the Congress on or before January 10, 1943, a statement by projects of the obligations incurred pursuant to the authorization provided in this act.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that the Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6393) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 407, he reported the same back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ACQUISITION OF LAND BETWEEN NAVAL AIR STATION, LAKEHURST, AND THE NEW BOUNDARY OF FORT DIX, N. J.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4151) to authorize the acquisition by the United States of lands lying between the present boundary of the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., and the new boundary of Fort Dix, in the county of Ocean and State of New Jersey, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, for use in connection with the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., certain pieces and parcels of land approximately 5.673 acres, more or less, situated in the county of Ocean, State of New Jersey, and lying between the westerly boundary of the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., and the new northeasterly boundary of Fort Dix.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, after line 3, insert a new section as follows:

"SEC. 2. The act of June 6, 1940 (54 Stat. 234), is hereby repealed."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third

time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INVESTIGATION OF AIR CRASHES

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings by which the resolution (H. Res. 463) was passed be vacated, so that I may offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment striking out the language on page 2, following the word "action" in line 4.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SABATH: On page 2, beginning in line 4, after the period, strike out the remainder of the bill.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record by including therein a radio address delivered by Mr. Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange, in relation to the price-control bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3193. An act validating certain conveyances heretofore made by Central Pacific Railway Co., a corporation, and its lessee, Southern Pacific Co., a corporation, involving certain portions of right-of-way in the city of Tracy, in the county of San Joaquin, State of California, and in the town of Elk Grove, in the county of Sacramento, State of California, acquired by Central Pacific Railway Company under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862 (12 Stat. L. 489), as amended by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864 (13 Stat. L. 356); and

H. R. 6263. An act to amend section 696 of the Communications Act of 1934 for the purpose of granting to the President, in time of war or threatened war, certain powers with respect to communications by wire.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 5095. An act to set aside certain lands in Oklahoma for the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Indians; and to carry out certain obligations to certain enrolled Indians under tribal agreement;

H. R. 6123. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing

in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended; and

H. R. 6325. An act to amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the production of alcohol.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 21, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Wednesday, January 21, 1942)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Wednesday, January 21, 1942, to resume hearings on the proposed amendments to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday, January 21, 1942)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization at 10 a. m., Wednesday, January 21, 1942, to consider H. R. 1344 and private bills.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1313. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the Office of Indian Affairs showing the status of credit operations as of June 30, 1941; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

1319. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Works Agency, transmitting draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Federal Works Administrator to acquire title, on behalf of the United States, to not exceeding 35 acres of land subject to certain reservations in the grants; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

1320. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the report on forest roads and trails for the fiscal year 1942; to the Committee on Roads.

1321. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to suspend during a national emergency declared by Congress or by the President, the provisions of section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 6392. A bill to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1613). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 403. Resolution amending section 2 of House Resolution 125, Seventy-

seventh Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 1614). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 351. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President of Honduras to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1615). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 352. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial hospitality extended by the President of the Republic of Costa Rica and the Congress of that nation to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1616). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 353. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the Government of the Republic of Panama to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1617). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 354. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President of Mexico and by the Chamber of Deputies of that nation to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1618). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 355. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President of Uruguay to a delegation of members of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1619). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 356. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President of Cuba and the Congress of that nation to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1620). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 357. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President of Haiti to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1621). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 358. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President of Venezuela and the Congress of that nation to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1622). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 359. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President of Ecuador and the hospitality of the Congress of Ecuador on the occasion of a visit to Ecuador by a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1623). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 360. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President of Peru and the generous hospitality of the Chamber of Deputies of Peru on the occasion of a visit to Peru by a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1624). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 361. Resolution expressing

thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President and by the Congress of the Republic of Colombia to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1625). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 362. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial hospitality extended by the Government of the Republic of Chile and the Chamber of Deputies of that nation to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1626). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 363. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President, by the Acting President, and by the Congress of Argentina to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1627). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 364. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President of El Salvador to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1628). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 365. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial hospitality extended by the President of Nicaragua to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1629). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 366. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President of Guatemala and for the courtesies shown by other officials and by the people of Guatemala to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1630). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 367. Resolution expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the President of the United States of Brazil, by other high officials, and by the people of Brazil to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1631). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 4743. A bill providing for the naturalization of certain wives and children of citizens of the United States who lost citizenship through service in the Allied forces during the World War; with amendment (Rept. No. 1632). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Special Committee on Naval Affairs to Investigate Naval Defense Program. House Resolution 162 (77th Cong., 1st sess.). Resolution authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Naval Affairs to study the progress of the national defense program; without amendment (Rept. No. 1634). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 1674. A bill to

sary solely because of the failure to include wages in the bill. Mr. Henderson wants the right to hold farm prices to a static base, as provided in the measure reported out by the Senate committee. This is thoroughly unsound.

Let me give you the picture of what farmers are up against in trying to do their part. Because an unsound marketing system resulted in piling up huge surpluses of certain crops during a protracted period of depression, and because the American farmer did not stop to bicker over plant expansion, hours of labor, or working conditions, but pitched right in to do a 100-percent job, most people have assumed that we need have no fears about adequate farm production.

DIFFICULTIES CONFRONTING AGRICULTURE

The farmer's willingness to do all he can has not been overestimated, but war conditions have completely changed the picture, and he cannot be expected to do the impossible.

In addition to a great increase in the demand at home, we are called on to furnish a large part of the food for our Allies, whose

population is many times our own. Shipping conditions have changed, his food is produced in the most un-ideal form, and shortages have occurred in poultry, and meat products, which have expanded overnight. These conditions in agriculture not only require the farmer to use that labor must be the most efficient and skilled. The higher wages in other parts of industry, combined with the fact that we have served to strip our farms of its best and most experienced young men at a time when we are asked for great increases in production. We have had to fight against this. I particularly object to the fact that every increase in the cost of a wage cost increases his cost.

If he cannot get prices sufficient to cover these increased costs, he cannot survive, and without the help he cannot do what is expected of him. Farm prices are absolutely inadequate production.

QUESTIONS OF MR. HENDERSON

When we are asked, is not agriculture to be put on a fair basis? The answer is that we have three very good reasons for saying "no."

The real purpose of the price-control bill is to avoid inflation, and it becomes necessary to abandon economic means and resort to arbitrary price fixing, all should be done to protect any single group from the impact of rising costs that mean that the burden will fall on the other groups. Mr. Henderson has advocated just such an unwise policy in insisting that labor be protected while agriculture cannot maintain profitable prices with rising labor costs.

They must plan and finance its production, and, in the case of live-stock, farmers can neither plan nor finance their production under such conditions.

Second, Mr. Henderson demands absolute power for himself. As I have said, farmers want a board comprised of men familiar with the problems of our essential industries. Such a board would be in a position to establish well-coordinated policies designed to prevent the confusion resulting from decisions based on insufficient information. They could then employ an administrator having the ability and the zeal of Mr. Henderson to administer the policies thus established. Although practically every successful large business in America operates under this sound principle, Mr. Henderson demands the powers of a dictator, and farmers do not believe any man is wise enough to be granted the vast dictatorial powers delegated in the

price-control bill. They question the wisdom of abandoning the policies which have promoted economy and success in business. Very bluntly, they fear costly mistakes, and they fear the powers given to the administrator might be used to conduct some far-reaching social experiments.

Third, Mr. Henderson has already clearly demonstrated that he does not understand the problems involved in farm production and that he does not consider it necessary to take adequate steps to find out. Witness the recent order on fats and oils. The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the responsibility of securing large increases in fats and oils as an essential war supply. Without approval of the Secretary, Mr. Henderson recently promulgated an order setting a ceiling on lard so low that it would result in sharply curtailed production rather than increased production. Farmers cannot help wondering if the fact that he was seeking the enactment of the bill granting to himself such broad dictatorial powers was not largely responsible for the change in the regulation which was finally made.

The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the responsibility of administering a program of adequate farm production. Since no board is provided to assure that agriculture's problems have adequate consideration, the Secretary should have the right to veto any proposals which would interfere with such a program of production.

DANGERS OF DICTATORIAL POWER

Farmers do not believe in this type of dictatorial legislation. They consider it dangerous. If, however, it is to be enacted, they believe that reasonable safeguards should be included so that ill-advised action will not cause irreparable damage to the farm production program.

The dangers of placing such absolute power in the hands of any one man are almost beyond belief. In the case of Mr. Henderson, he has already demonstrated his willingness to plunge into ill-advised action, which, if not checked, might wreck our whole production program. The farmers understand this clearly and are 100 percent behind Secretary Wickard in his courageous stand for the right to prevent the wrecking of the food program for which he is responsible. Secretary Wickard is one of the strongest opponents of inflation in the Government. Is it reasonable to assume that he would curb Mr. Henderson's efforts unless they threatened his production program? Such an assumption is ridiculous. Requiring the Secretary's approval on farm price ceiling is merely a safeguard to which those who depend on our increased production are entitled. Summarizing, farmers want five safeguards:

1. The Board; 2. The court of appeals; 3. The right of Congress to revoke the powers granted by joint resolution; 4. The right of the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent ceilings which will curtail needed production; 5. The inclusion of all groups, including labor, but if labor is not included, they want farm prices kept in balance by a direct relation to wages.
1. The Board has been defeated.
 2. The court of appeals has been provided.
 3. The right to revoke the authority thus granted is included in the Senate amendments.
 4. The right of the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent destructive price ceilings is included in the Bankhead Senate amendment.
 5. Wages are left out, but the O'Mahoney Senate amendment gives a fair measure of protection by relating farm prices to wages.
- The bill is dangerous enough at best because of its dictatorial powers. Surely the public is entitled to this much protection.
- In conclusion, farmers are not fighting for special privileges. They have demonstrated their good faith by increasing their produc-

It is true, as has been pointed out by the Senator from Montana (Mr. WHEELER), that the authority proposed to be given in the pending bill is limited in time. It is an authority limited also to certain specific acts which may be performed.

Two or three Senators have disclaimed having had any contact with officials of the telephone company while the proposed legislation has been pending. As a matter of fact, Mr. President, I have talked with one of the most prominent officials of the telephone company, and I think I know the attitude of the telephone company toward the proposed legislation. I think the attitude of the telephone company is precisely my attitude—regret that there may be a necessity for doing what the proposed legislation authorizes to be done, but recognition that the necessity may come upon us in the twinkling of an eye, and that there must exist in the President power to do this thing. I think the telephone authorities, recognizing the possibility that it must come, are entirely satisfied with the proposed legislation in its letter, and are entirely satisfied with the assurances which have been given in the testimony of those urging the legislation and in the report of the committee with respect to it.

Mr. President, it is just as utterly inconceivable to me as it is to the Senator from Alabama (Mr. HULL) that, with the United States at war, it shall not be within the power of the President of the United States to take over these communication facilities and bend them to military necessities as such necessities may from time to time arise.

The Senator from Ohio (Mr. TAFT) in his amendment places a limitation of \$10,000,000 upon the value of the property which may be taken. Mr. President, that seems to me to be wholly illogical. It seems to me there is no justification in communication facts for any such limitation. I think we must all recognize that the time may come when the entire communication facilities of the great communication center of this country, New York—facilities up and down the eastern seaboard—may have to be taken by the Government and utilized in behalf of the Government and of the people of the United States. The same thing is true with respect to the Pacific coast. I venture the assertion that the taking, perhaps, of a few thousand dollars or hundreds of thousands of dollars of value of some of the instruments in these communication centers would be more devastating to the communication company involved than would be the taking over of other property of a value of \$100,000,000. I can see no reason for fixing that sum of \$10,000,000.

Mr. REED. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LEE in the chair). Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. REED. The Senator from Maine, I am sure, would add—"or any other sum of money, or requiring delay until an appropriation has been made by the Congress."

Mr. WHITE. I completely agree with the Senator.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Is it not true that after an authorization is made with respect to the building of battleships the Navy cannot proceed with their building until Congress shall appropriate the necessary money? Is it not the universal practice that all expenditures must be preceded by appropriations made by the Congress?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, when the United States has a battleship it is not necessary for the authorities to go to Congress to obtain an appropriation before the battleship can be used. That is the analogy here.

Mr. WHITE. I think the analogy is sound. While I regret the necessity for the pending legislation, I think I recognize that the necessity confronts us, and I hope the bill will be passed by the Senate in the form in which it came from the committee, and that it will speedily become law.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. TAFT).

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read three times, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I should like to have it recorded that I am opposed to the passage of the bill in its present form. I suppose there will be no record vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H. R. 6263) was passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bill and joint resolutions of the Senate:

S. 2204. An act authorizing vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore on the Great Lakes during 1942.

S. J. Res. 96. Joint resolution to enable the United States to become an adhering member of the Inter-American Statistical Institute; and

S. J. Res. 124. Joint resolution to maintain the secrecy of military information.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3193) validating certain conveyances heretofore made by Central Pacific Railway Co., a corporation, and its lessee, Southern Pacific Co., a corporation, involving certain portions of right-of-way, in the city of Tracy, in the county of San Joaquin, State of California, and in the town of Elk Grove, in the county of Sacramento, State of California, acquired by Central Pacific Railway Co. under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862 (12 Stat. L. 439), as amended by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864 (13 Stat. L. 356).

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R.



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No. 230

House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Tuesday, December 23, 1941, at 12 o'clock noon.

Senate

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1941

The Very Reverend Z^cBarney T. Phillips, D. D., Chaplain of the Senate, offered the following prayer:

Almighty Father, who understandest all Thy children, and through whose gift of faith we bring our perplexities to the light of Thy wisdom, thereby receiving the blessed encouragement of Thy sympathy and a clearer knowledge of Thy will: Open Thou our eyes, that we may behold Thy gracious hand in all Thy works, and evermore give Thee thanks that Thy blessed Son hath exalted lowliness and given a new radiance to common existence by casting about it a halo of glory that never can grow dim.

Help us to make it the purpose of our life to redeem all untoward circumstances, to exalt all that is cast down, that we may become supreme by fulfilling the myriad claims of our destiny. And, as we approach the Christmas-tide with its insistence upon purity, the rights of motherhood, the innate holiness of that which is begotten, let a new age dawn upon us, that we may cast away the works of darkness and put upon us the armor of light. We ask it in the name of Him who by His birth hath cleansed our race at its fountainhead, Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Friday, December 19, 1941, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also announced that the

President had approved and signed the following acts:

On December 19, 1941:

S. 334. An act for the relief of James C. Dyson;

S. 1429. An act for the relief of William Corder; and

S. 1650. An act for the relief of Joseph V. Broderick.

On December 20, 1941:

S. 1244. An act for the relief of the Kennelly Furniture Co.;

S. 1428. An act for the relief of Walter M. Anderson;

S. 1479. An act for the relief of Mary S. Gay; and

S. 1550. An act for the relief of Carl Chalker.

SHIPBUILDING RECORD AT FORE RIVER, MASS.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, on Saturday night last, in the city of Boston, an event took place which I believe is of national interest and national significance. On that evening a celebration was had because of the fact that at the Fore River Shipyard in Quincy, Mass., the world's record for building ships was broken. At that yard a 10,000-ton cargo carrier was completed in 63 working days. The time of 90 days had been allotted, and that was considered remarkable, but, due entirely to the enthusiasm and the industry of the individual workers themselves, this ship was completed in 63 days.

That was before the war broke out; and if individual enthusiasm can achieve results of that kind before the war began, I think there is every reason to believe, now that we are in support of our men in the Philippines and in the Pacific generally, that this kind of industrial record can still further be surpassed. I believe that the workers at the Fore River Shipyard have set an example which is a

stimulating one for the country as a whole. So, for that reason, I wanted to make mention of it here on the floor of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the 19th instant,

The following message from the House of Representatives was received on December 20, 1941:

That Hon. WILLIAM F. COLE, JR., a Representative from the State of Maryland, was elected Speaker pro tempore of the House of Representatives during the absence of the Speaker.

That the House had passed the following bills of the Senate, each without amendment:

S. 1994. An act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries; and

S. 2082. An act extending the provisions of Public Law 47, Seventy-seventh Congress, to State directors of selective service and members of alien enemy hearing boards.

That the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 793) to provide for a national cemetery in the vicinity of Portland, Oreg.

That the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5538) increasing motor-vehicle-fuel taxes in the District of Columbia for the period January 1, 1942, to June 30, 1949.

That the House had passed the following bills of the Senate, each with an

amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 2086. An act to authorize the employment of nationals of the United States on any public work of the United States in the Territory of Hawaii; and

S. 2119. An act to prohibit the possession of dangerous weapons and explosives on board certain vessels.

That the House had severally agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills and joint resolution of the House of Representatives:

H. R. 5785. An act to fix the responsibilities of disbursing and certifying officers, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5983. An act to amend the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 41. Joint resolution making the last Thursday in November a legal holiday.

That the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6123) to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. LANHAM, Mr. BELL, and Mr. HOLMES were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 6196. An act to amend the Canal Zone Code in relation to the control of marijuana;

H. R. 6263. An act to amend section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934 for the purpose of granting to the President, in time of war or threatened war, certain powers with respect to communications by wire; and

H. R. 6260. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to require the registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propaganda in the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 8, 1938, as amended.

That the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 57) providing for the printing of additional copies of hearings before the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives on the bill (H. R. 5479) to further the national defense and security by checking speculative and excessive price rises, price dislocations, and inflationary tendencies, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the 19th instant,

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred on December 20, 1941, as indicated:

H. R. 6196. An act to amend the Canal Zone Code in relation to the control of marijuana; to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

H. R. 6263. An act to amend section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934 for the purpose of granting to the President, in time of war or threatened war, certain powers with respect to communications by wire; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the 19th instant,

The VICE PRESIDENT announced that, on December 20, 1941, he signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, which had been signed previously by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

S. 588. An act to extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers, and for other purposes;

S. 2087. An act to extend the time for examination of monthly accounts covering expenditures by disbursing officers of the United States Marine Corps;

S. 2090. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5558. An act increasing motor-vehicle-fuel taxes in the District of Columbia for the period January 1, 1942, to June 30, 1951;

H. R. 5785. An act to fix the responsibilities of disbursing and certifying officers, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5938. An act to amend the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6215. An act to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 by providing for the extension of liability for military service and for the registration of the manpower of the Nation, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6251. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of June 25, 1938, as amended, by providing for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of insulin, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 41. Joint resolution making the fourth Thursday in November a legal holiday;

H. J. Res. 253. Joint resolution to provide additional appropriations incident to the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 259. Joint resolution to authorize the commission appointed by the President to conduct an investigation in connection with the attack on Hawaii, to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents.

NUMBER OF MEN IN ACTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE IN THE LAND FORCES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War, reporting, pursuant to law, relative to the number of men on the last day of November 1941 in active training and service in the land forces under section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

EMPLOYMENT OF UNITED STATES NATIONALS ON PUBLIC WORKS IN HAWAII

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2086) to authorize the employment of nationals of the United States on any public work of the United States in the Territory of Hawaii, which was, in line 9, after the word "otherwise", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That such employment shall be as common laborers only and only upon public work carried on for the national defense: *Provided further*, That any national of the United States admitted into the Territory of Hawaii pursuant to section 8 (a) (1) of the act approved March 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 462), for employment as herein authorized shall, upon the termination of such employment, be returned to the Philippine Islands."

Mr. WALSH. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House. The motion was agreed to.

EXPEDITION OF THE PROVISION OF HOUSING IN CONNECTION WITH NATIONAL DEFENSE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6123) to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. ELLENDER. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, and Mr. TAFT conferees on the part of the Senate.

RESOLUTION OF LOCAL UNION, NO. 72, U. A. W., WISCONSIN—COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS

Mr. WILEY presented a resolution of Local Union No. 72, U. A. W. (C. I. O.), in the State of Wisconsin, relative to proposed legislation affecting communications workers, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Whereas the jobs, working conditions, and wages of thousands of working men and women in the communications industry have been placed in jeopardy by the schemes of the owners of the industry for the creation of monopolies through mergers of the major wire, radio, and cable telegraph companies; and

Whereas these monopoly-merger plans are being engineered with complete disregard for the interests of the public, labor, and national defense; and

Whereas the Federal Communications Commission and other Government agencies have given sanction to these monopoly plans without having established that such plans would not be inimical to the interests of the public, labor, and national defense; and

Whereas the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, in a report issued on October 28, joined with the Federal Communications Commission and the companies by making recommendations which would open the door to mass lay-offs; and

Whereas there is grave danger that an attempt will be made to push permissive merger legislation through Congress without benefit of public hearings; and

Whereas the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in convention assembled, fully supported the fight of the American Communications Association for absolute protection of all present employees of the communications companies in any legislation which would permit mergers in the industry: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local No. 72, United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, joins with the American Communications Association in demanding that the appropriate congressional committees afford labor an opportunity to present its viewpoint on any legislation which may be introduced affecting communications workers by calling public hearings on such proposed legislation; be it further

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

Mr. LEA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6263) to amend section 635 of the Communications Act of 1934, for the purpose of granting to the President, in time of war or threatened war, certain powers with respect to communications by wire.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Will the gentleman from California please explain the legislation?

Mr. LEA. Mr. Speaker, I shall be glad to do that. The essential parts of this bill very closely follow the act passed for the same purposes during the World War in July 1918. The bill as reported, however, makes some changes in the provisions of the old act. The three powers given to the President are here taken from the act of 1918. The effect of the act would be that the President, when there is a state of war or threatened war, involving the United States, if he deems it necessary in the interest of national security and defense, may, during a period not later than 6 months after the termination of such state or threat of war, and not later than such earlier date as Congress by concurrent resolution may designate; first, suspend or amend the rules and regulations applicable to any and all facilities or stations for wire communication within the jurisdiction of the United States, as prescribed by the Commission; and, second, cause the closing of any facility or station for wire communication and the removal therefrom of its apparatus and equipment, and, third, authorize the use or control of any such facility or station and its apparatus and equipment by any department of the Government under such regulations as he may prescribe, provision being made for just compensation to be paid the owner. The provisions requiring just compensation are taken from the present law, which applies to radio. It is provided that the Government can make its offer, and if the owner refuses to accept it, the Government can pay the owner 75 percent of the amount offered, and the owner then has the right to go into court to recover whatever value he may be able to establish.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Has the bill the unanimous report of the committee?

Mr. LEA. It has. I call attention to the provisions for terminating the powers conferred upon the President by this bill. The powers given the President will terminate in 6 months after the treaty of peace, or at such earlier period as the Congress may by concurrent resolution provide.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. In other words, peace might not be declared for 5 years after the end of the war.

Mr. LEA. That is correct.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. By concurrent resolution Congress may fix the date of termination.

Mr. LEA. Yes; even if the President should refuse to act. The war will probably actually end with an armistice; legally it does not terminate until a treaty of peace is made which might be 1 or 2 years later.

I have an amendment I feel I should offer. I am not authorized to offer this amendment as chairman of the committee. I do so in order to clarify two provisions of the bill. One relates to the period in which the orders or regulations of the President may be operative. The bill clearly indicates the period in which the President may make the order, but I think it is subject to doubt as to when those orders shall terminate. In order to remove any doubt, I propose an amendment that will confine the operation of these orders or regulations to the period in which the President has power to exercise such authority. One effect of this amendment would be to prohibit any exercise of censorship over domestic communications by wire, so far as the provisions of this bill are concerned. The amendment I propose reads as follows:

(g) Nothing in subsection (c) or (d) shall be construed to authorize the President to make any amendment to the rules and regulations of the Commission which the Commission would not be authorized by law to make; and nothing in subsection (d) shall be construed to authorize the President to take any action the force and effect of which shall continue beyond the date after which taking of such action would not have been authorized.

I desired to confer with the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON], the ranking minority member, before taking this up, but I did not have an opportunity to do so before the House met today. However, I did confer with some members of the committee.

There is no authority of censorship over these wires in the present law and this amendment prohibits censorship in any regulation made by the President under authority of this bill because his power to suspend or amend regulations is limited to such as the Commission is authorized by law to make.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. This prohibits censorship of domestic messages?

Mr. LEA. Yes.

The second portion confines the operation of the order to the period in which the President has the right to make the order.

The present law is susceptible of that doubt. However, that is corrected by this amendment.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, where is the provision that terminates this by concurrent resolution? That all seems to have been stricken out in the committee amendment.

Mr. LEA. It is at the bottom of page 2, lines 22 to 25:

May during a period ending not later than 6 months after the termination of such state or threat of war and not later than such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution may designate.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I may say at the outset that I am not going to object to the consideration of this legislation and to its passage at this time. This is just another one of those measures that is presented by the administration and the Army and the Navy asking for an additional grant of authority in order that military emergencies that may arise in the future may be met. It authorizes the President to take over telephone and telegraph lines. That is a tremendous grant of power. But it is said it is needed, and I am therefore supporting it.

However, I would like particularly to call the attention of the House to the report, which on page 3 specifically indicates the position of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce against general, over-all ownership or operation of communication systems. I think it could also be said that that language indicates the attitude of the committee in respect to general governmental operation or taking over of transportation facilities. Those words were written into the report in order that there be no misapprehension at all as to the intentment of the committee.

The committee, in reporting this legislation, had in mind only the possible necessity for exercising, as a matter of military expediency, the broad grant of power vested in this bill. Chairman Fly specifically asked for the bill on that ground. It was emphatically stated by him that there is no present intention to take over these facilities.

There is one further thing that has come to my mind. I recall that when we had the ill-fated, so-called May bill from the Military Affairs Committee, that bill undertook to vest in the President the power to seize certain plants in defense industries in the event of stoppages of production arising out of labor disputes. There was included a specific provision that after the plants should be taken over, the employees would nonetheless remain employees of the company and would not become employees of the Government, thereby reserving to them their rights as employees in such operation. While there is no such specific provision in this bill, I trust that if any of these facilities are taken by the Government under this bill, the rights of employees will be protected.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and, of course, I do not intend to object, I wish to emphasize the importance of enacting legislation of this character under the war conditions that now exist.

It is needless to say that the committee in reporting this legislation to the House does not intend that its section shall be taken as any indication of a willingness to support governmental ownership of our communications system. Our report definitely and clearly sets forth our opposition to any such policy. The lan-

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OVERTIME COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN
RADIO INSPECTORS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 533, to amend section 4 (f) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to provide for extra compensation for overtime of inspectors in charge and radio inspectors of the Field Division of the Engineering Department of the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if the gentleman from Virginia can state what the effect of this bill would be on appropriations already made in the independent offices bill for the fiscal year 1942?

Mr. BLAND. It does not affect appropriations at all. It simply grants permission, such as has been done in other cases, whereby the owners of ships can ask that the inspectors make the necessary inspection to comply with the Communications Act, the shipowners paying the inspectors for the overtime incurred.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLAND. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. We understand, of course, that this inspection will be made at the request of the shipowners.

Mr. BLAND. It is purely voluntary on the part of the shipowners. It is cheaper for the shipowner to pay the extra amount incurred in overtime by the inspector than it is to pay demurrage.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. And it is not the intention to apply the provisions of this legislation to ships unless and until the request is made by the shipowner.

Mr. BLAND. Request must be made by the shipowners.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4 (f) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (49 Stat. 1098), is hereby further amended by inserting after the letter "(f)" the figure "(1)" and by adding after section 4 (f) as so amended the following additional paragraph:

"(2) The Commission shall fix a reasonable rate of extra compensation for overtime services of inspectors in charge and radio inspectors of the Field Division of the Engineering Department of the Federal Communications Commission, who may be required to remain on duty between the hours of 5 o'clock p. m. and 8 o'clock a. m. or on Sundays or holidays to perform services in connection with the inspection of ship radio equipment and apparatus for the purposes of part II of title III of this act, on the basis of one-half day's additional pay for each 2 hours or fraction thereof of at least 1 hour that the overtime extends beyond 5 o'clock p. m. (but not to exceed 2½ days' pay for the full period from 5 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock a. m.) and 2 additional days' pay for Sunday or holiday duty. The said extra compensation for overtime services shall be paid by the master, owner, or agent of such vessel to the local United States collector of customs or his representative, who shall deposit such collection into the Treasury of the United States to an appropriately designated receipt account: *Provided,* That the amounts of such collections received by the said collector of customs or his representatives shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts; and the payments of such extra compensation to the several employees entitled thereto shall be made from the annual appropriations for salaries and ex-