FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1939

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON THE

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1939

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
121551 WASHINGTON : 1939

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

EDWARD T. TAYLOR, Colorado, *Chairman*

CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
CLIFTON A. WOODRUM, Virginia
LOUIS LUDLOW, Indiana
THOMAS S. McMILLAN, South Carolina
MALCOLM C. TARVER, Georgia
JED JOHNSON, Oklahoma
J. BUELL SNYDER, Pennsylvania
JAMES McANDREWS, Illinois
EMMET O'NEAL, Kentucky
GEORGE W. JOHNSON, West Virginia
JAMES G. SCRUGHAM, Nevada
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK, New York
LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan
JOACHIM O. FERNANDEZ, Louisiana
MILLARD F. CALDWELL, Florida
DAVID D. TERRY, Arkansas
JOHN M. HOUSTON, Kansas
J. BURRWOOD DALY, Pennsylvania
JOE STARNES, Alabama
ROSS A. COLLINS, Mississippi
CHARLES H. LEAVY, Washington
JOSEPH E. CASEY, Massachusetts
JOHN H. KERR, North Carolina
GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas

JOHN TABER, New York
RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts
WILLIAM P. LAMBERTSON, Kansas
D. LANE POWERS, New Jersey
J. WILLIAM DITTER, Pennsylvania
ALBERT E. CARTER, California
ROBERT F. RICH, Pennsylvania.
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY, Vermont
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, Illinois
ALBERT J. ENGEL, Michigan
KARL STEFAN, Nebraska
FRANCIS H. CASE, South Dakota
DUDLEY A. WHITE, Ohio
CLARENCE J. McLEOD, Michigan
CHESTER C. BOLTON, Ohio

MARCELLUS C. SHEILD, *Clerk*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFICIENCIES

EDWARD T. TAYLOR, Colorado, *Chairman*

CLIFTON A. WOODRUM, Virginia
CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
LOUIS LUDLOW, Indiana
THOMAS S. McMILLAN, South Carolina
J. BUELL SNYDER, Pennsylvania
EMMET O'NEAL, Kentucky
GEORGE W. JOHNSON, West Virginia

JOHN TABER, New York
RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts
WILLIAM P. LAMBERTSON, Kansas
J. WILLIAM DITTER, Pennsylvania.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL 1939

HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE, MESSRS. EDWARD T. TAYLOR (CHAIRMAN), CLIFTON A. WOODRUM, CLARENCE CANNON, LOUIS LUDLOW, THOMAS S. McMILLAN J. BUELL SNYDER, EMMET O'NEAL, GEORGE W. JOHNSON, JOHN TABER, RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, WILLIAM P. LAMBERTSON, AND J. WILLIAM DITTER, OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, ON THE DAYS FOLLOWING, NAMELY:

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PROCUREMENT DIVISION—PUBLIC BUILDINGS BRANCH

STATEMENTS OF REAR ADMIRAL CHRISTIAN JOY PEOPLES, DIRECTOR, PROCUREMENT DIVISION; W. E. REYNOLDS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, BRANCH OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS; E. R. WITMAN, EXECUTIVE OFFICER, BRANCH OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS; ARTHUR J. HIRSCH, CHIEF CLERK, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS; AND CLAY J. GUTHRIDGE, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

BUREAU OF CENSUS BUILDING

Mr. WOODRUM. Admiral Peoples, we have an item from the Bureau of the Budget for $3,500,000 for a Bureau of the Census Building. What is to be the total limit of cost of that building?

Admiral PEOPLES. The estimate of $3,500,000 contemplates the acquisition of the necessary land and the construction of a building, including all administrative expenses, to house the activities of the Department of Commerce in connection with the Sixteenth Decennial Census.

The Secretary of the Interior, in a letter dated December 23, 1938, designated square 581, bounded by Second, Third, and D Streets and Virginia Avenue SW., as the location for the contemplated buildings.

ACTIVITIES TO BE HOUSED IN PROPOSED BUILDING

The proposed building is intended to house the activities of the Census Bureau for a period of approximately 3½ years, at the expiration of which time it is to be used as a files and records building, or house such other activities as may be designated by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior.

DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION

The estimate contemplates a basement and six-story building of fireproof construction. The facing material will be of light gray brick with a minimum of limestone for base and trim. Factory type construction will be used and floors will be designed to accommodate heavy filing and tabulating machine equipment. A building so constructed will render it structurally safe for future use as a files and records building.

GROSS FLOOR AREA OF BUILDING

The gross floor area of the building as proposed is approximately 540,000 square feet and the net usable area, exclusive of utility and mechanical equipment space, corridors, and so forth approximately 417,000 square feet. It is believed that this space will adequately provide for the operations of the Bureau of the Census.

I have here the details of the building, which I will insert in the record.

(The statement above referred to is as follows:)

CENSUS BUILDING, BUILDING NO. 5

Project: Site and building, $3,500,000.

Building: Ground and six floors and penthouse, reinforced flat slab. Exterior: Standard face brick with stone trim. Windows: Projected steel sash. Floors: Cement. Ceilings: Exposed concrete. Partitions: Tile plastered two sides. Exterior walls not furred or plastered. Exposed concrete ceiling.

Cubical content: Approximately 7,190,000 cubic feet.

	Gross floor area	Net available space
	Square feet	*Square feet*
Basement	101,584	[1] 70,000
First floor	101,584	84,000
Second floor	67,416	52,600
Third floor	67,416	52,600
Fourth floor	67,416	52,600
Fifth floor	67,416	52,600
Sixth floor	67,416	52,600
Total	540,248	417,000

[1] Includes cafeteria and kitchen space.

HEIGHT OF BUILDING AND NATURE OF CONSTRUCTION

Mr. LUDLOW. How many stories high will the building be?

Admiral PEOPLES. It will be six stories high. The exterior will be of standard face brick with stone trim. The windows will have projected steel sash, and the floors will be concrete covered with linoleum. The ceilings will be of exposed concrete. The partitions generally will be of tile, plastered on two sides, and the exterior walls will not be furred or plastered.

It will be of the ordinary type of warehouse construction. There will be a total net available space of 417,000 square feet, at a total cost of somewhat less than $9 per square foot.

COMPARABLE COST WITH OTHER BUILDINGS

Mr. WOODRUM. Can you not give us some comparable costs of other buildings?

Admiral PEOPLES. The latest, which is of monumental design, is the Social Security Building, which will cost about $14 per square foot.

SQUARE FOOT COST OF BUILDING

Mr. WOODRUM. How much do you figure this building will cost?

Admiral PEOPLES. $9 per square foot. This is going to be the same general type of building as the Procurement Division's new building.

Mr. WOODRUM. How much did that cost?

Admiral PEOPLES. That was put up about 5 years ago, when construction costs were cheaper. The cost was approximately $8 per square foot, as I recall; a little bit cheaper than this proposed new building.

REASON FOR CHEAPER COST OF PROCUREMENT DIVISION BUILDING

Mr. REYNOLDS. One reason for less cost of the Procurement Division Building is this: Several floors are solid throughout. The proposed building is of wing type so as to obtain better light and ventilation.

Mr. LUDLOW. You have movable partitions in the Procurement Division Building, have you not?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Some.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will that same type of construction be in the new building?

Admiral PEOPLES. Steel partitions are more costly. There will be considerable wide open working space in this building for the better handling of a temporary force, which will rapidly increase.

They will commence on the 1st of next July to increase the force temporarily, and at the peak load they will require about 7,000 people.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ON REGULAR STAFF OF CENSUS BUREAU

Mr. WOODRUM. What is the regular staff of the Census Bureau?

Mr. HIRSCH. We have a force at present of about 750 people permanently, besides about 500 temporary W. P. A. people.

Mr. WOODRUM. What are the W. P. A. people doing?

STATUS OF CENSUS BUREAU W. P. A. EMPLOYEES

Mr. HIRSCH. They are working, about 150 of them, on the age record searches.

Mr. WOODRUM. That is for Social Security?

Mr. HIRSCH. That is right. Then we have some on the manufactures inventories, and a lot on the geographers' work.

Mr. WOODRUM. Are those people from the District relief rolls?

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOODRUM. The people from the relief rolls are working at security wages?

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir. We do not pay them. We use them to help us on our work.

OPERATIONS OF NEW CENSUS BEGIN JULY 1

Mr. WOODRUM. When do you begin the operations on the new census?

Mr. HIRSCH. On July 1.

Mr. WOODRUM. Has the appropriation for that already been made?

Mr. HIRSCH. The Bureau of the Budget has approved the item, but the actual appropriation has not been made.

Mr. WOODRUM. How much is the Budget estimate for that purpose?

Mr. HIRSCH. It is $45,200,000 for the 3½-year period, including $22,000,000 allotted for the first year.

COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR CENSUS WORK

Mr. WOODRUM. How does that compare with what we have paid for other censuses?

Mr. HIRSCH. The amount for the Fifteenth Census was 39½ million dollars.

Mr. WOODRUM. Does the increase in population account for the increase in the appropriation?

Mr. HIRSCH. Practically.

Mr. WOODRUM. How fast will you have to recruit your departmental force in Washington?

RECRUITING OF DEPARTMENTAL FORCE FOR CENSUS WORK

Mr. HIRSCH. During the first 6 months it will not be so high. After the 1st of January 1940 we will have to recruit them rapidly, because it is anticipated that we will commence the manufactures and distribution censuses the 1st of January.

Mr. WOODRUM. But you begin the 1st of July to add to your staff?

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir.

NUMBER OF CENSUS BUREAU EMPLOYEES ON JANUARY 1, 1940

Mr. WOODRUM. How many will you have by the first of January, would you say?

Mr. HIRSCH. I would say we will have about 2,000.

Mr. WOODRUM. That is against your average staff of about 750?

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. Do you mean that is an increase of your permanent force from 750 to 2,000?

Mr. HIRSCH. The additional clerks will all be temporary.

Mr. TABER. But the increase is really 1,250?

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir. For the last census, at the peak, we had 6,720 employees in Washington.

Mr. WOODRUM. What date was that?

Mr. HIRSCH. It might differ. That is, when it reaches its highest peak. The total peak was 6,720 at the Fifteenth Decennial Census.

Mr. TABER. Does that include the field employees?

Mr. HIRSCH. No; the field force runs up to about 140,000 at the top.

Mr. LUDLOW. In what year was that peak?

Mr. HIRSCH. That was in October 1930.

Mr. WOODRUM. And you had how many in the office?

Mr. HIRSCH. We had 6,720.

Mr. WOODRUM. What do you figure the peak will be for this coming census, and when will it be?

Mr. HIRSCH. It will be at about the same time, but the number will reach, perhaps, 7,500.

Mr. WOODRUM. Will you put in the record an itemized statement of your employment?

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir.

(The statement above referred to is as follows:)

Statement showing the months and years during the fifteenth decennial census work in which the peak of employment was reached in the various divisions

Decennial census divisions

Director's office, December 1929	6
Assistant Director's office, March 1930	37
Chief Clerk's office, July 1930	228
Personnel office, May 1930	70
Field section, June 1930	220
Publications section, March 1931	60
Mechanical laboratory, October 1930	44
Population, July 1930	1,534
Agriculture, March 1931	1,230
Distribution, April 1931	626
Geographer's, August 1929	281
Machine Tabulation, May 1931	845
Card Punching, November 1930	2,059
Field—Fifteenth Census, February 1930	399

Other divisions

Manufactures, November 1930	382
Vital Statistics, May 1931	109
Statistics of Cities, August 1930	95
Current Business, December 1929	32
Cotton and Oils, July 1929	25
Revision and Results, February 1931	6
Office, October 1930	6,720

Mr. WOODRUM. When do you figure you will reach the peak?

Mr. HIRSCH. It will be at about the same time—in October.

Mr. WOODRUM. In October of next year?

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOODRUM. Of 1940.

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir.

SPACE OCCUPIED FOR FIFTEENTH CENSUS

Mr. WOODRUM. What space did you utilize when you took the Fifteenth Census, for the additional personnel?

Mr. HIRSCH. We had Building D, which has since been torn down.

Mr. WOODRUM. That was a temporary wartime structure?

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir; that was a large building, and we had also about half of Building C.

Mr. WOODRUM. Both of those buildings were temporary wartime buildings?

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir; they were nicely adapted to our purposes.

RESULT OF LACK OF BUILDING SPACE UPON CENSUS TAKING

Mr. WOODRUM. Suppose you did not have this building; what would you do?

Mr. HIRSCH. The date of taking the census would have to be postponed, if we did not have some place to do the work. We have tried to secure office space.

Mr. WOODRUM. What would happen if you did that?

Mr. HIRSCH. We would have to know before we started preparations, because it would mean a change of the plans.

Mr. WOODRUM. Have the different censuses always been taken promptly at the time they were supposed to be taken?

Mr. HIRSCH. There have been different dates. Some have been taken as late as June. I know there were one or two census taken in June. But that was not a satisfactory time, because many people were away from their homes, and we could not get the reports.

DATE OF TAKING CENSUS

Mr. WOODRUM. You plan to take this census in January?

Mr. HIRSCH. That is the distribution census. The population census will be taken as of April 1.

Mr. WOODRUM. 1940?

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOODRUM. That is a decennial census?

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOODRUM. Taken every 10 years?

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOODRUM. Have you always taken 1 every 10 years?

Mr. HIRSCH. The Constitution requires that a census be taken every 10 years.

Mr. WOODRUM. It is mandatory; they have no discretion?

Mr. HIRSCH. No, sir.

Mr. WOODRUM. Can you not adopt the one we took before and make a few W. P. A. estimates on it?

Mr. HIRSCH. No, sir.

HOUSING OF W. P. A. ADMINISTRATIVE FORCE

Mr. TABER. Admiral Peoples, where is this W. P. A. administrative force of 26,000 in the District housed now?

Admiral PEOPLES. Most of them are housed in the old Auditorium Building and in the old building on the south side of New York Avenue near Eighteenth Street.

Mr. TABER. What is the matter with that building for office space?

Admiral PEOPLES. It is fully occupied.

Mr. TABER. But the reduction of the number of people on W. P. A. between now and July 1 down to 2,000,000 from 3,000,000 is going to reduce the administrative force proportionately, and it seems to me there ought to be space enough there to take care of this census increase.

Admiral PEOPLES. The National Park Service have gone into this question fully. There is no space that will be available in the District of Columbia which can accommodate the census force necessary to take this next census.

You will recall, if we had started on the War Department project 3 years ago, we could have put them into the old Munitions Building,

but because of the delay we ran into, there is no place to accommodate them. The only thing we can do is to build this type of building. The building will be finished by the first of next January; we guarantee to finish it at that time.

Mr. TABER. Have you made any survey of the W. P. A. situation?

Admiral PEOPLES. Mr Reynolds, what was the result of your consultation with the National Park Service on that particular point?

Mr. TABER. I want to see that matter pretty well developed before we begin to build more buildings.

ANALYSIS OF SPACE SITUATION FOR BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Mr. REYNOLDS. There was a committee appointed by the Budget, with representative each from the Budget, the National Park Service, the Department of Commerce, and the Procurement Division to analyze the space problem in the District, with the viewpoint of determining what space would be available for the Census. At the present time—and I am speaking purely from memory—the United States Government rents in excess of 3,000,000 feet in the District.

The National Park Service advertised for space which could be provided by some private agency for rental purposes for the Bureau of the Census.

There was one proposal received to furnish space at 93 cents per square foot. The building was to be located at the intersection of Bladensburg Road and New York Avenue, well out on the east side of the city of Washington.

Woodward & Lothrop are just completing the construction of a warehouse, and it was possible to secure that building, except that it would cost about $600,000 to make it available for personnel offices.

Both of those proposals were analyzed, and it was found that the Government would save considerable money by building its own building of the type we are proposing here.

We did not go into the space requirements of the W. P. A., or the space requirements of any one else; we just took the space now occupied in the District and what is being rented. We could not forecast what any agency was going to do.

Mr. TABER. You are going to forecast new additions now, but you cannot forecast any reduction in force. It seems to me we ought to take into consideration the reductions in force that are in prospect in organizations that now exist in making our plans for buildings.

Mr. LUDLOW. When will the War Department move out of the Munitions Building?

Admiral PEOPLES. It may be 5 years from now.

PEAK SPACE REQUIREMENTS FOR BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Mr. LUDLOW. This estimate covers the peak requirements for the Census Bureau. What are the peak requirements as to footage?

Mr. REYNOLDS. The peak requirements are for about 7,000 people but it will be very difficult to get them all into this building. They may have to rent some space. There is a warehouse very close to this site that we gave consideration to for temporary occupancy, which may have to be occupied.

Mr. LUDLOW. For 6 or 7 years out of the decennial period the number of employees in the Census Bureau is at a very low ebb.

Would it be good business to rent temporary quarters to supplement the space in the regular building to carry them over their peak period?

Mr. REYNOLDS. There are no temporary quarters available in the District. You would have to go to Chicago or to some other city.

The building we propose is not large, containing about 400,000 square feet, and it is intended to be used as a files and records building after its present occupancy. That is a matter which has been discussed favorably in Congress heretofore.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will there be a good deal of unoccupied space during the early period?

Mr. REYNOLDS. There will be none. Our present problem is in connection with the Social Security Board and the Railroad Retirement Board whose activities have been so greatly expanded that we are using a shoehorn to get them into the buildings shortly to be constructed for them. As long as the Government is paying a rental rate in the District of Columbia approaching a dollar a square foot, I cannot see where this building would remain vacant after the Census Bureau is through with it.

AMOUNT OF ESTIMATE FOR LAND FOR NEW CENSUS BUILDING

Mr. LUDLOW. Let me ask you one other question. This estimate covers both the ground and the building. How much is for the ground and how much for the building?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I think the amount for the ground is $330,000.

Mr. WOODRUM. How does that compare with other purchases of land in that area?

Mr. REYNOLDS. It is a little lower because it is farther away from the Mall.

LEASED BUILDINGS BY DEPARTMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. WOODRUM. Will you furnish for the record a statement showing each agency of the Government which is now in rented space, the location of the space, the amount of square footage, the number of persons housed in each particular location, and what we pay for it?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Yes, sir.

(The statement above referred to is as follows):

Leased buildings, by departments and independent agencies, in the District of Columbia

Organization and location	Number of people	Net square feet occupied	Annual rental
Agriculture Department:			
Adams, 1333 F St. NW.:			
Bureau of Public Roads	15	4,346	$5,431.20
Arlington Hotel, 1025 Vermont Ave. NW.:			
Farm Security Administration	490	54,696	63,500.04
Atlantic, 928 F St. NW.:			
Forest Service	208	38,337	30,000.00
Barr, 910 17th St. NW.:			
Farm Security Administration	275	29,135	43,296.83
City Club, 1320 G St. NW.:			
Farm Security Administration	545	48,610	43,989.96
Columbian, 416 5th St. NW.:			
Soil Conservation Service	90	13,085	17,872.64

Leased buildings, by departments and independent agencies, in the District of Columbia—Continued

Organization and location	Number of people	Net square feet occupied	Annual rental
Agriculture Department—Continued.			
Courts, 310 and 312 6th St. NW.:			
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	140	5,373	$4,800.00
1345 E St. NW.:			
Bureau of Public Roads	22	7,544	7,674.00
920 F St. NW.:			
Forest Service	1	1,230	600.00
1415 K St. NW.:			
Bureau of Public Roads	38	5,374	8,061.00
1437 F St. NW.:			
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	177	15,000	15,000.00
Kellogg, 1416 F St. NW.:			
Bureau of Public Roads	47	5,555	7,221.50
1737 L St. NW. (Rizik Bldg.):			
Farm Security Administration	69		
Soil Conservation Service			
Weather Bureau	20	15,983	10,800.00
Lenox, 1523 L St. NW.:			
Bureau of Public Roads	129	22,924	22,923.96
2513 M St. NW.:			
Weather Bureau		2,200	1,000.00
McGill, 908 G St. NW.:			
Biological Survey	24	2,523	3,027.60
McKinley, American University:			
Bureau of Chemistry and Soils	59	65,633	12,800.00
1653 Pennsylvania Ave. NW.:			
Soil Conservation Service	5	804	924.60
Printcraft, 930 H St. NW.:			
Soil Conservation Service	150	19,810	20,709.96
Standard Oil, 261 Constitution Ave. NW.:			
Soil Conservation Service	447	37,195	68,810.79
Stewart, 402 6th St. NW.:			
Soil Conservation Service	50	5,642	4,349.16
Victor, 724 9th St. NW.:			
Forest Service	194	24,898	28,632.84
Washington, 15th St. and New York Ave. NW.:			
Office of the Solicitor	9	1,232	3,225.00
Willard, 513 14th St. NW.:			
Bureau of Public Roads	217	26,685	21,348.00
400 and 402 11th St. SW.:			
Agricultural Engineering	90	4,896	6,364.80
509 14th St. NW.:			
Bureau of Public Roads	83	6,540	6,000.00
1214 24th St. NW.:			
Weather Bureau	20	2,694	1,920.00
501 and 513 26th St. NW.:			
Farm Security Administration	12	22,200	6,300.00
517 26th St. NW.:			
Farm Security Administration		5,000	1,800.00
Total, Agriculture Department	3,626	495,143	468,383.88
Commerce Department:			
1840 14th St. NW. (Taylor Motor Co.):			
Bureau of the Census	8	30,500	15,000.00
Interior Department:			
1709 L St. NW.:			
Division of Exhibits et al	13	20,397	9,000.00
McGill, 908 G St. NW.:			
Office of Education	15	1,793	1,793.04
Office of Indian Affairs	35	6,966	6,966.00
Sparks Garage, 1126 21st St. NW.:			
Various storage		82,729	28,899.96
Transportation, 17th and H Sts. NW.:			
National Park Service Branch of Engineering	8	1,097	2,303.64
Walker, 734 15th St. NW.:			
National Bituminous Coal Commission	599	66,000	112,200.00
401 South Capitol St.:			
Various storage		55,080	26,680.80
1220 19th St. NW.:			
Various storage		40,000	15,999.96
1701 Kalorama Rd. NW.:			
National Park Service		18,945	6,399.62
1510 H St. NW.:			
National Bituminous Coal Commission	120	10,485	9,500.00
1702-1704 F St. NW.:			
National Park Service Travel Bureau	60	5,380	2,750.04
Tower, 14th and K Sts. NW.:			
National Bituminous Coal Commission	56	7,714	14,193.72
Total, Interior Department	906	316,586	236,686.78

Leased buildings, by departments and independent agencies, in the District of Columbia—Continued

Organization and location	Number of people	Net square feet occupied	Annual rental
Labor Department:			
Albee, 15th and G Sts. NW.:			
Bureau of Labor Statistics	85	7,326	$11,675.88
Bond, 14th St. and New York Ave. NW.:			
U. S. Employment Service	78	3,120	5,360.16
800 E St. NW.:			
U. S. Employment Service	41	8,771	11,059.92
Fidelity Storage, 4120 U St. NW.:			
U. S. Employment Service		7,244	3,135.84
505 K St. NW.:			
District of Columbia Employment Center			
U. S. Employment Service	58	9,504	8,800.08
National Union, 918 F St. NW.:			
U. S. Employment Service	74	6,579	6,915.00
Securities, 729 15th St. NW.:			
Wage and Hour Division	35	2,713	3,000.00
928 5th St. NW.:			
District of Columbia Employment Center	38	5,500	4,500.00
1512-1520 14th St. NW.:			
Immigration and Naturalization	98	21,000	20,782.44
Total, Labor Department	507	71,757	75,229.32
Navy Department:			
Marine Corps Garage, 520 26th St. NW.:			
Marine Corps	24	15,000	4,050.00
State Department:			
Investment, 15th and K Sts. NW.:			
General Claims Arbitration, United States and Mexico	7	1,805	3,158.74
Barr, 910 17th St. NW.:			
American Commission on Mexican Claims		154	308.04
Total, State Department	7	1,959	3,466.78
Treasury Department:			
Barber & Ross, 11th and G Sts. NW.:			
Accounts and Deposits	341	23,082	24,000.00
Commercial National Bank, 14th and G Sts. NW.:			
Office of the Treasurer	16	1,414	2,474.52
DeMoll, 12th and G Sts. NW.:			
Bureau of Internal Revenue	174	15,243	15,243.00
District National Bank, 1406 G Sts. NW.:			
Division of Research and Statistics		755	1,200.00
Gold Unit, Bureau of the Mint	27	3,600	4,657.50
Accounts and Deposits	20	1,830	22,745.00
920 E St. NW.:			
Division of Insolvent National Banks		1,179	589.50
50 Florida Ave. NE.:			
Alcohol Tax Unit	1	2,500	1,200.00
Munsey, 1329 E St. NW.:			
Bureau of Internal Revenue	7	2,812	7,440.00
1330 New York Ave. NW.:			
Division of Insolvent Banks		2,000	2,000.00
McKinley, American University:			
U. S. Public Health Service	5	4,111	1,200.00
Printcraft, 930 H St. NW.:			
Accounts and deposits	611	62,828	62,533.08
Tower, 14th and K Sts. NW.:			
Bureau of Narcotics	102	14,022	23,838.30
Committee on Enrollment and Disbarment	7	2,412	3,907.44
1331 to 1341 U St. NW.:			
Internal Revenue	553	76,045	103,038.72
Washington, 15th St. and New York Ave. NW.:			
Internal Revenue	14	7,257	18,142.50
Division of Insolvent National Banks	288	43,827	100,376.11
Washington Loan & Trust, 9th and F Sts. NW.:			
Federal Alcohol Administration	169	16,991	21,530.76
2303 14th St. NW.:			
Internal Revenue, Social Security Division	10	66,957	41,907.24
1111 18th St. NW.:			
Accounts and Deposits	2	11,650	5,242.56
Total, Treasury Department	2,347	359,924	443,425.53

Leased buildings, by departments and independent agencies, in the District of Columbia—Continued

Organization and location	Number of people	Net square feet occupied	Annual rental
War Department:			
60 Florida Ave. NW.	42	27,200	$10,000.08
Leary Garage, 24th and M Sts. NW.:			
Quartermaster's Depot	104	40,500	15,000.00
Otis, 810 18th St. NW.:			
Adjutant General	89	14,820	20,748.00
Triangle Motor, 2 New York Ave. NW.:			
River and Harbor Board	88	28,000	15,500.00
Washington, 15th St. and New York Ave. NW.:			
National Defense Power Committee	97	7,990	19,974.96
Total, War Department	420	118,510	81,223.04
Board of Public Welfare of the District:			
615 D St. SW.	131	15,120	3,240.00
Bureau of the Budget:			
District National Bank Bldg., 1406 G St. NW.	15	1,708	2,562.00
Civil Aeronautics Authority:			
Earle Bldg., 13th and E Sts. NW.	32	3,004	6,485.76
Garfinckel, 1400 G St. NW.	131	15,511	21,702.96
1200 I St. NW.	123	18,487	20,251.44
1015 14th St. NW.	163	26,300	40,599.96
Total, Civil Aeronautics Authority	449	63,302	95,100.12
Commodity Credit Corporation:			
Fidelity Storage, 1420 U St. NW.		1,030	494.40
Central Statistical Board:			
International Bldg., 1319 F St. NW	52	6,800	10,084.44
Civil Service Commission:			
Mather, 916 G St. NW	230	40,201	43,096.32
McCrory, 824-826 7th St. NW		10,683	10,683.00
Total, Civil Service Commission	230	50,884	53,779.32
Electric Home and Farm Authority:			
Tower Bldg., 14th and K Sts. NW	63	4,918	8,949.29
Export-Import Bank of Washington:			
Barr Bldg., 910 17th St. NW.	12	2,459	3,673.32
Federal Housing Administration:			
Cattlin Bldg., 1324 New York Ave. NW.		2,604	2,400.00
Daily News Bldg., 1322 New York Ave. NW.	200	18,000	17,376.24
Deurike, 1010 Vermont Ave. NW	5	3,034	5,700.00
1001 Vermont Ave. NW.	830	100,414	155,000.00
57 L St. SE	65	15,300	5,400.00
1019 15th St. NW		534	1,200.00
1021 14th St. NW	450	48,384	74,102.04
Total, Federal Housing Administration	1,550	188,380	261,238.28
Federal Communications Commission:			
Evening Star, 11th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. NW	26	4,895	7,794.16
Federal Power Commission:			
1757 K St. NW.	160	24,000	24,465.00
Hurley-Wright Bldg., 18th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. NW	400	68,000	65,000.04
Total, Federal Power Commission	560	92,000	89,465.04
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation:			
National Press, 14th and F Sts. NW	204	31,807	54,071.90
Government Printing Office:			
613 G St. NW.	6	136,900	38,449.92
General Accounting Office:			
119 D St. NE.	325	65,000	40,187.52
Fidelity Storage, 1420 U St. NW	2	18,532	7,783.44
1701 Kalorama Rd. NW.	25	13,817	4,667.38
1700 Kalorama Rd. NW.		28,000	10,381.80
1724 Kalorama Rd. NW.		21,000	7,680.00
Moses Bldg., 11th and F Sts. NW.	1,600	97,378	89,750.04
Total, General Accounting Office	1,952	243,727	160,450.18
Home Owner's Loan Corporation:			
Continental Hotel Garage, North Capitol and D Sts		6,582	3,291.00
Maritime Labor Board:			
924 New York Ave. NW.	19	3,802	4,200.00

Leased buildings, by departments and independent agencies, in the District of Columbia—Continued

Organization and location	Number of people	Net square feet occupied	Annual rental
National Emergency Council:			
Bond Bldg., 14th St. and New York Ave. NW	11	1,353	$2,029.56
Commercial National Bank, 14th and G Sts. NW	138	16,549	28,818.89
Fidelity Storage, 1420 U St. NW		654	313.92
Total, National Emergency Council	149	18,556	31,162.37
National Labor Relations Board:			
Shoreham Bldg., 15th and H Sts. NW	308	29,790	74,475.12
Transportation, 17th and H Sts. NW	25	2,436	5,066.88
1020 Vermont Ave. NW	14	4,083	7,200.00
Total, National Labor Relations Board	347	36,039	86,742.00
Panama Canal:			
1435 K St. NW	75	15,000	15,000.00
Public Works Administration:			
Radcliffe, 907 16th St. NW	26	5,115	6,420.00
1701 Kalorama Rd. NW	40	24,267	8,199.84
2400 16th St. NW	20	35,712	13,159.80
1216 20th St. NW		9,558	5,256.84
Total, Public Works Administration	86	74,652	33,036.48
Reconstruction Finance Corporation:			
Bond Bldg., 14th St. and New York Ave. NW	23	2,960	4,778.52
Fidelity Storage, 1420 U St. NW		3,299	1,583.52
1825 H St. NW	1,408	156,419	127,474.08
Hill Bldg., 839 17th St. NW	172	17,440	26,896.56
Metropolitan Club Annex, 1712 H St. NW	33	7,068	6,000.00
Total, Reconstruction Finance Corporation	1,637	187,186	166,732.68
Railroad Retirement Board:			
Carry Bldg., 927 15th St. NW	50	5,342	7,478.68
LaSalle, Conn. Ave. and L St. NW	270	49,416	69,182.40
Portland Hotel, 1133 Vermont Ave. NW	60	5,963	8,944.56
1438 U St. NW	278	28,793	25,562.40
1918 10th St. NW	504	48,799	33,500.04
Total, Railroad Retirement Board	1,162	138,313	144,668.08
Rural Electrification Administration:			
Fidelity Storage, 1420 U St. NW		1,714	822.72
Investment Bldg., 15th and K St. NW	331	26,656	46,647.66
1518 K St. NW	94	10,632	16,995.24
2000 Mass. Ave. NW	61	11,956	15,000.00
2005 P St. NW	29	860	1,350.24
821 15th St. NW	104	10,446	11,000.04
1503 21st St. NW	34	5,500	3,090.84
Total, Rural Electrification Administration	653	67,764	94,906.74
Securities and Exchange Commission:			
Benedict Hotel, 1808 I St. NW		[1] 5,242	[1] 2,550.37
1778 Pa. Ave. NW	1,050	145,460	130,700.04
Premier, 718 18th St. NW	125	17,600	20,114.40
1424 K St. NW	175	33,000	28,362.00
Total, Securities and Exchange Commission	1,350	196,060	179,176.44
Social Security Board:			
Bond Bldg., 14th St. and New York Ave. NW	29	7,241	10,861.56
1724 F St. NW	345	39,872	24,592.08
1712 G St. NW	679	72,938	56,321.64
Hill & Tibbitts Garage, 1114 Vermont Ave. NW	36	39,338	17,702.16
1737 K St. NW		540	210.00
Rochambeau and Annex, 1624 I St. NW. and 1815 Conn. Ave. NW	635	84,649	92,500.08
Total, Social Security Board	1,724	244,578	202,187.52
Tennessee Valley Authority:			
Woodward Bldg., 15th and H Sts. NW	20	2,836	6,381.00
U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission:			
Darby Bldg., 905-909 E St. NW	33	5,724	4,200.00
801 E St. NW	233	20,424	19,500.00

[1] Temporary occupancy; figure not included in totals.

Leased buildings, by departments and independent agencies, in the District of Columbia—Continued

Organization and location	Number of people	Net square feet occupied	Annual rental
U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission:			
Mather Bldg., 916 G St. NW		2,626	$1,313.04
McGill, 908 G St. NW	26	3,903	4,293.36
426 7th St. NW		7,000	7,200.00
Total, U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission	292	39,677	36,506.40
U. S. Housing Authority:			
1111 18th St. NW	20	11,736	7,041.60
1242 24th St. NW	3	13,620	7,082.40
Total, U. S. Housing Authority	23	25,356	14,124.00
U. S. Maritime Commission:			
National Theater, 1325 E St. NW	103	16,000	24,000.00
Evans Bldg., 1420 New York Ave. NW	16	2,574	3,861.00
1200 15th St. NW	74	11,236	27,977.64
Total, U. S. Maritime Commission	193	29,810	55,838.64
Veterans' Administration:			
1620 M St. NW	30	45,000	20,000.04
McReynolds Garage, Kansas Ave. and Upshur St	18	43,723	12,825.00
Total, Veterans' Administration	48	88,723	32,825.04
Works Progress Administration:			
Earle Bldg., 13th and E Sts. NW	9	1,786	4,018.56
1333 G St. NW. (rear)	11	15,000	5,499.96
Lemon Bldg., 1729 New York Ave. NW	181	21,835	13,500.00
Lincoln Bldg., 514 10th St. NW	17	7,788	8,566.80
2214-2216 M St. NW	14	9,317	6,960.00
National Press Bldg., 14th and F Sts. NW		600	1,440.00
Ouray, 801 G St. NW	223	21,068	26,861.64
Walker-Johnson, 1734 New York Ave. NW	811	84,047	45,000.00
Washington Bldg., 15th St. and New York Ave. NW	80	21,160	47,610.00
Washington Auditorium, New York Ave. and 19th St. NW	492	70,000	51,151.32
1210 18th St. NW. (Garber Galleries)	57	7,192	8,000.04
Total, Works Progress Administration	1,895	259,793	218,608.32
Grand total	22,711	3,664,716	3,432,711.41

Space Control Division, National Park Service, Jan. 1, 1939.

TIME REQUIRED FOR TAKING THE CENSUS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How long will it take to take the census?

Mr. HIRSCH. Starting the first of July of this year it takes about three and a half years.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The census population is not available for three and a half years?

Mr. HIRSCH. Before the end of 1940 we are supposed to have the amount of the total population, so we can give it to the President at that time.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Why does it take so long, and why do we need this year a substantially larger personnel than 10 years ago?

REASON FOR INCREASED CENSUS PERSONNEL

Mr. HIRSCH. There has been a big growth in the country in the past 10 years.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Are you planning to obtain additional information, in addition to what you have had before?

Mr. HIRSCH. Not particularly. It is more complex. It will not be any more on the whole.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There will be no different type of information under this census than under the previous ones?

Mr. HIRSCH. No; there is no new legislation as far as that is concerned.

METHOD OF SECURING ADDITIONAL CENSUS PERSONNEL

Mr. WOODRUM. How will this additional departmental personnel in Washington be secured?

Mr. HIRSCH. Under the Fifteenth Census bill it is secured through the Civil Service. At the Fifteenth Census a special census examination was held, and those who passed were eligible for appointment for the census work. But the people who worked in the field were not under Civil Service. The field force will number from 140,000 to 150,000.

Mr. WOODRUM. How are they recruited?

Mr. HIRSCH. They are appointed.

Mr. WOODRUM. By the Director of the Census.

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir.

TIME REQUIRED FOR TAKING LAST CENSUS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How long did the last census take?

Mr. HIRSCH. The same period.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Three and a half years.

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, and the amount of the appropriation that was unexpended was made available for the last half of the fiscal year 1943.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. What do you mean when you say beginning this July? That is preliminary; is it not?

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. The number of employees will dwindle down pretty well long before the end of the three and a half year period?

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes.

Mr. TABER. You will not have 1,250 additional employees there at the end of the period?

Mr. HIRSCH. At the end of the period?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. HIRSCH. No.

Mr. TABER. Or anywhere near that number?

Mr. HIRSCH. No, not at the end.

Mr. TABER. And at the end of 2 years you will not have that full number, will you?

Mr. HIRSCH. In the last 2 years we will have quite a few.

Mr. TABER. From the 1st of January 1941 on you will not have nearly so heavy a load?

Mr. HIRSCH. The steady decrease in personnel will begin at that point.

Mr. TABER. So there will be about 4,500 you will have there just during the year 1940. There will be about 4,500 of the 7,000 that will only be on your roll during the year 1940?

Mr. HIRSCH. I would not say exactly that.

Mr. TABER. Well, it figures out that way, does it not?

Mr. HIRSCH. If we had 7,500 at the peak in October, they would run 4 or 5 months with the same number, and they would run into 1941.

Mr. TABER. How long?

Mr. HIRSCH. Perhaps half a year.

Mr. TABER. With all that number?

Mr. HIRSCH. Practically.

TIME REQUIRED TO COLLECT CENSUS FIELD INFORMATION

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How long does it take to actually collect the information in the field?

Mr. HIRSCH. The law provides that the population census shall be completed in 2 weeks in the cities and in 30 days in the rural districts; that is, the canvassing work. Usually it takes longer.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. In some countries they do the work in the field in a day or two, do they not?

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes; and overnight sometimes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Can we not cut down the time required for field work?

Mr. HIRSCH. We cannot control the people like they can in some other countries.

TIME REQUIRED TO COMPLETE CENSUS WORK

Mr. LUDLOW. When is the work of a decennial census finished, after the census itself is taken?

Mr. HIRSCH. Three and a half years are allowed for completion of the work.

Mr. LUDLOW. How long does it take you to finish the work of the decennial census, as to finishing the work in connection with the population, and so forth?

Mr. HIRSCH. The supposition is that we finish it on December 31, 1942. There may be some of it uncompleted at that date.

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN TAKING FIFTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS

Mr. O'NEAL. Can you put a statement in the record showing the personnel employed from 1929 to 1933 in the Census Bureau?

Mr. HIRSCH. That is in the record.

Mr. O'NEAL. I mean the total personnel of your bureau from the year 1929 through 1933?

Mr. TABER. That is, split up as to the different years.

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. I would like to see how many were employed in 1929 or 1930, for instance, as compared with 1940, both in the field and in the home office.

Mr. HIRSCH. The number in the field will be larger.

Mr. O'NEAL. I would like to know how many they used in the field and in the Washington office in those years.

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir; we can give you that.

121551—39——2

(The statement above referred to is as follows:)

Actual total employees, fifteenth decennial census, by months

[These figures exclude all employees separated on the last day of the month]

1929	
July	947
August	989
September	1,026
October	1,071
November	1,155
December	1,261
1930	
January	1,534
February	1,807
March	1,892
April	2,489
May	3,545
June	5,032
July	5,675
August	6,098
September	6,450
October	[1] 6,720
November	6,652
December	6,588
1931	
January	6,495
February	6,423
March	6,340
April	6,214
May	6,127
June	5,811
July	5,610
August	4,818
September	4,364
October	3,751
November	3,585
December	2,828
1932	
January	2,747
February	2,442
March	2,186
April	2,167
May	2,142
June	2,036
July	1,430
August	1,407
September	1,375
October	1,355
November	816
December	722

[1] Maximum.

NOTE.—The field force for the Fifteenth Census was 110,528.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CENSUS EMPLOYEES FOR 16TH DECENNIAL CENSUS BY MONTHS

Mr. TABER. You said you expected that on the 1st of January 1940 you would have about 2,000 on your roll. That is an increase of 1,250 over the present number. How many do you figure you will have on the 1st of April 1940?

Mr. HIRSCH. You are asking me a question I have not figured on. I am just guessing.

Mr. TABER. I want to know that, so we can be prepared to answer the question that has been put up to us.

Mr. HIRSCH. I would have to furnish that information for you.

Mr. TABER. Give me a guess now and put the correct figure in the record.

Mr. HIRSCH. There will be up to 7,500 in October, we will say.

Mr. TABER. That is what you told us.

Mr. HIRSCH. You understand we cannot accommodate 7,500 in that building, and we will have to work on a double shift.

Mr. TABER. We are trying to get at the break-down of this item. What would you say the number would be for April 1940?

Mr. HIRSCH. I would say about 5,000.

Mr. TABER. And for July 1940?

Mr. HIRSCH. That perhaps would run up to 7,000. They are getting busy at that time.

Mr. TABER. Then it would get up to 7,500 in October?

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir; or maybe earlier.

Mr. TABER. And in January 1941?

Mr. HIRSCH. That would be the same thing.

Mr. TABER. You would still have 7,500?

Mr. HIRSCH. We carry the peak for about 7 months.

Mr. TABER. And in April 1941 it would be about what?

Mr. HIRSCH. About 6,500.

Mr. TABER. And when you get to July 1941, how much would it be?

Mr. HIRSCH. In July 1941 it ought to be down to about 5,000.

Mr. TABER. And in October 1941, what would you expect?

Mr. HIRSCH. It might decrease to 3,500 by that time.

Mr. TABER. When you get to the first of January, 1942, it would be down considerably would it not, at that time?

Mr. HIRSCH. January 1942?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir; it would probably be down to 2,500 by that time.

Mr. TABER. There would not be over 2,500 left?

Mr. HIRSCH. No, sir. After we complete the coding and the card punching we can let some clerks go and then finish the work with the remainder.

Mr. TABER. When would you expect to reduce it to 4,000? What would be the first date you would reduce to 4,000? I will ask you to make a study of that first, and put a statement of it in the record.

Mr. HIRSCH. I will do so.

Mr. WOODRUM. Give the schedules by months, or take up the work projected by months.

Mr. HIRSCH. We have that already estimated, but I do not have those figures with me. I came up on 20 minutes' notice.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

Estimated force for sixteenth decennial census, by months

1939	July	1,400	1941	April	6,500
	August	1,800		May	6,000
	September	1,800		June	5,500
	October	2,000		July	5,000
	November	2,300		August	4,500
	December	2,500		September	4,000
1940	January	3,000		October	3,500
	February	3,500		November	3,000
	March	4,500		December	2,500
	April	5,500	1942	January	2,500
	May	6,000		February	2,000
	June	6,500		March	1,500
	July	7,000		April	1,500
	August	7,500		May	1,500
	September	7,500		June	1,500
	October	7,500		July	1,500
	November	7,500		August	1,500
	December	7,500		September	1,500
1941	January	7,500		October	1,500
	February	7,500		November	1,500
	March	7,000		December	1,500

It may be possible to increase the force faster in order to get the work completed sooner.

It is estimated that the field force necessary to take the sixteenth census will be 143,945.

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION FOR CENSUS BUILDING

Mr. LUDLOW. Is this type of construction the lowest in cost for the construction of public buildings?

Admiral PEOPLES. It is the very lowest and the most economical.

Mr. LUDLOW. You expect to reinforce the floors so as to carry the weight of heavy machinery.

Admiral PEOPLES. Yes, sir. After the Census has reduced down to a normal force, the space will then be available for files and records, or for whatever other agencies may be assigned there by the National Park Service; bearing in mind that the rental bill of the Government in the District of Columbia at the present time is and has been for 3 years about $3,000,000 a year. In other words, over 3,000,000 square feet of space is rented per annum.

Mr. LUDLOW. Have you figured how much saving there would be in rent?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Those figures are indicated in the tabulation previously given.

TABULATING MACHINERY FOR CENSUS WORK

Mr. LUDLOW. Does the Government now own this heavy machinery? Do you have that machinery now, or does the Government own it?

Mr. HIRSCH. The tabulating and sorting machines to be used in the population census are of our own manufacture. For tabulating the agricultural and manufacturing censuses, we have to rent machines.

Mr. LUDLOW. But the Government does own some of the machines.

Mr. HIRSCH. We own the population census tabulating equipment. There is none manufactured like it.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many machines does that represent?

Mr. HIRSCH. We have 45 tabulators, and about the same number of sorters, and about 1,200 punch machines.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Has there not been some improved machinery developed in the last few years for expediting this sort of work?

Mr. HIRSCH. No. For the population census work, we manufacture our own machines in our mechanical laboratory.

It is practically impossible to tabulate population returns on any other type of equipment.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. How long have you had those machines?

Mr. HIRSCH. We started to build them in 1905, and that work has been developing right along. At the last census, we used a 24-column tabulator. We have converted these tabulators to 45-column machines.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many companies have machines for rent?

Mr. HIRSCH. The International Business Machines Corporation and the Remington Rand Co. are the only two prominent ones that I know of.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you get them on the basis of competition?

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir.

CIVIL SERVICE STATUS OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Are these employees to be under civil service?
Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir.
Mr. LAMBERTSON. Do they take a special civil-service examination?
Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir.

LENGTH OF SOLE OCCUPANCY OF BUILDING BY THE CENSUS BUREAU

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. How long will this building be used solely by the Census Bureau?

Admiral PEOPLES. A force of the Census Bureau will be in it indefinitely.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. I mean the use of the entire building for Census Bureau purposes.

Admiral PEOPLES. It will be for about 3½ years solely for the Census Bureau.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. During that time the building would not be available for storage or any other needs of the Department.

Admiral PEOPLES. No, sir; none whatever. Every square foot of space in it will be occupied by the Census Bureau exclusively.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. It will be used exclusively by them for 3½ years, and will then be available for other services for how long?

Admiral PEOPLES. For about 6½ years.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. And during that period, you propose to rent a building, or space in a building, or you will rent other space for the Government.

Admiral PEOPLES. This will be available after that time.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. Can you tell us how much the Government will save by using this space for that period, or during the time you would not use it for Census Bureau purposes? Can you give us a statement of how much rental the Government will save by using this building for that purpose?

Admiral PEOPLES. It will save approximately the amount of rental spent for equivalent space that would be occupied by the agencies going in there. It will be equivalent to about $417,000 a year.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. For 3½ years?

Admiral PEOPLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. To make that clear, when the next census came around, you would have to take the other agencies out of the building.

Admiral PEOPLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. Is the Government renting the space that is now used by those outside people who would go into this building?

Admiral PEOPLES. The Government is renting approximately 3,000,000 square feet of space per year, and has been renting it for several years.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. That is for outside of Government-owned buildings.

Admiral PEOPLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. You propose to use this building for Government purposes, and to house in this building certain documents and papers now being housed in rented property outside of Government-owned property?

Admiral PEOPLES. Yes, sir; for files and records, and for whatever agencies may be assigned to it.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. Can you give a statement now of what the Government will save by this project?

Admiral PEOPLES. Yes, sir; the rental statement supplied will give that.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. What will you do with the building when the next 10-year period comes around?

Admiral PEOPLES. It will be available for the Census people.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. Would you have to move the other Government agencies out?

Admiral PEOPLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. By that time the Munitions Building will be available.

Admiral PEOPLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. You say the Munitions Building will be available.

Admiral PEOPLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. By that time we should be shooing out some of these temporary set-ups.

Admiral PEOPLES. They will come out of the 3,000,000 square feet now rented. The amount of rental now is equivalent to 3,664,716 square feet, at an annual rental of $3,432,711 per year. That is the rental the Government is paying now.

Mr. WOODRUM. How much would it be if we took the $6.90-per-square-foot proposition that they would build the building for?

Admiral PEOPLES. We will have to evaluate that. That will be in a table that we will insert in the record. It will be approximately $400,000 per year.

Mr. REYNOLDS. We analyzed that carefully. In view of the location of the space, in view of the large rental being now being paid, and in view of the fact, which is extremely important, that there are in Government-owned buildings today about 1,000,000 square feet of space devoted to semiactive files, semiactive files being those which may be in another building with personnel attached to them, we felt that it was very economical to build this building. We have consistently held the view that a space expenditure of $20 per square foot should not be used for semiactive files, but that they should be put in a building of less cost.

COST OF WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING

Mr. LUDLOW. How much per square foot will we have to pay for the new War Department Building?

Admiral PEOPLES. Including the land, about $25 per square foot.

STORAGE SPACE FOR OLD PAPERS

Mr. O'NEAL. You have warehouse storage for old papers in connection with the Interior Department, have you not?

Admiral PEOPLES. There may be a very small one.

Mr. O'NEAL. There was considerable space for the storage of papers there last year. They discussed it with us last year.

Admiral PEOPLES. I do not recall that.

INTEREST CHARGE FOR CENSUS BUILDING FUNDS

Mr. LUDLOW. This building will have to be built with borrowed money: What interest will the Government have to pay on the money that it will invest in the construction of this building?

Admiral PEOPLES. It will be about 3 percent.

Mr. LUDLOW. That will be another $3,500 a year.

Admiral PEOPLES. Yes, sir.

LIMIT OF COST OF CENSUS BUILDING

Mr. WOODRUM. Your limit of cost is $3,500,000.

Admiral PEOPLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOODRUM. It will be ready the first of the year.

Admiral PEOPLES. Yes, sir; it would be operating by the first of January.

PURCHASE OF LAND FOR CENSUS BUILDING

Mr. WOODRUM. What about the purchase of land? Is the land under option?

Admiral PEOPLES. Not yet.

Mr. WOODRUM. Suppose you have to condemn the land?

Admiral PEOPLES. We would take it by declaration. We would move right in.

Mr. WOODRUM. Under the law, you can move right in.

Admiral PEOPLES. Yes, sir. The estimate for the land is about $330,000.

Mr. TABER. How much deficiency do you figure you would have?

Admiral PEOPLES. Not a cent.

Mr. TABER. Do you really mean that?

Admiral PEOPLES. We guarantee that.

Mr. WOODRUM. How does that price for the purchase of the land compare with its assessed value?

Admiral PEOPLES. We find in connection with the Social Security site that this would be 50 percent over the assessment, and about 8 percent over the appraisal.

Mr. LUDLOW. As of what date was that estimate made?

Admiral PEOPLES. It was made within the last 2 weeks.

COST OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you find that the cost of construction materials for Government buildings has increased or decreased, or remained stable?

Admiral PEOPLES. There is a slight upturn. It was going down for awhile, but recently there has been a slight upturn.

Mr. LUDLOW. I believe you stated, in answer to Mr. Taber, that you are sure you are not going to have a deficiency.

Admiral PEOPLES. Yes, sir.

TYPES OF MATERIALS AND OPPORTUNITY TO BID

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the policy of the Procurement Division along the line of giving dealers in the different types of material an opportunity to bid on the work?

Admiral PEOPLES. In this particular job, the intention is to obtain the cheapest material possible for the construction of the building.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many different types of building material does that include?

Admiral PEOPLES. This will be a brick building. It will be an ordinary building with the cheapest form of material that can be used in the exterior of the building. There will be some limestone trim that may go into it.

COST OF AIR-CONDITIONING CENSUS BUILDING

Mr. WOODRUM. Will it be air-conditioned?

Admiral PEOPLES. No, sir; it will be a fire-proof building, but will not be air-conditioned.

Mr. LUDLOW. What would be the average cost of providing air-conditioning for that character of building?

Admiral PEOPLES. You would probably have to figure on 15 percent additional for the cost of air-conditioning.

Mr. LUDLOW. The War Department Building will be provided with air-conditioning.

Admiral PEOPLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. It costs a great deal more if no provision is made for it.

Admiral PEOPLES. Yes, sir. In the case of the old Treasury Building, about 3 years ago we put in air-conditioning, and it was a comparatively expensive proposition. It was an old building, and all the ducts had to be run across the walls and ceilings.

Mr. LUDLOW. You will include that in this construction.

Admiral PEOPLES. Yes, sir; in this building we will make provision for the ducts.

Mr. LUDLOW. What proportion of the new Federal buildings, would you say, are air-conditioned?

Admiral PEOPLES. In Washington?

Mr. LUDLOW. I mean throughout the country.

Admiral PEOPLES. The proportion is very small.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON NECESSITY OF PROVIDING BUILDING FOR CENSUS BUREAU

Mr. WOODRUM. On the question of whether, or not, it will be necessary to provide this building for the Census Bureau, a special committee was appointed to canvass the situation. They canvassed the situation very thoroughly, and you came to the conclusion that there was no alternative but to put up this building or postpone this work.

Mr. REYNOLDS. It was not exactly that. A committee was appointed, as previously mentioned, to canvass the situation in Washington as to space requirements. They knew of no space in the District available for this Bureau.

Mr. WOODRUM. And you make that statement after thoroughly canvassing the situation?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Yes, sir; we canvassed the situation thoroughly. I do not say that space could not be rented in Philadelphia or some other city.

We have here Mr. Guthridge, in charge of space in the District.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Guthridge, what can you tell us as to the necessity of providing this building, or as to the possibility of finding space somewhere else?

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. There is no space that can be made available for them, if the figures of the Census Bureau can be followed, requiring a minimum of 400,000 square feet. We cannot find the space that we hope to create here in the District. Would you care to have me make a statement about the processes we went through?

Mr. WOODRUM. Briefly; yes.

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. I know that we have canvassed the whole situation, and we asked for bids from private owners to erect a building and rent it to the Government. We received bids, and the low bid was in the amount of 93 cents per square foot for 450,000 square feet. That means that the rent of the building would be $420,000 a year for the 4 or 5 years during which it would be necessary to carry on the census work. That would make an excessive rent bill. So on that basis we started to investigate other ways and means.

Our committee asked a number of questions. This is the committee Mr. Reynolds spoke of, and we met with officials of the Census Bureau. We found what was the minimum time it was necessary to have this building. We found that they would not have seven or eight thousand people right away, but that it would be a built-up process. They would have that number probably about April 1940. The Procurement Division estimated that they could erect a low-cost building that would meet the needs of the Census Bureau by the time they needed it, which would be in April 1940. Also, by canvassing the situation, we found that we would be able to rent converted warehouse space, which would satisfy the needs of the Census Bureau—probably not desirable space, but satisfactory space—which would accommodate from two to three thousand people up until the time the Government building could be built. We now have an agreement—no commitment whatever, but a working agreement—with the owners of some buildings, and we will rent them at a nominal figure for a year, and put them in shape so as to be serviceable for the personnel that will use it. We believe that will serve the purposes until the new building is erected.

Mr. LUDLOW. There has never been a Government-owned building for the Census Bureau, has there?

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. Not except the space they occupied in the Commerce Building.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much is that space?

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. Mr. Hirsch can give you that.

Mr. HIRSCH. It is about 170,000 square feet, but it is not adapted to this character of work.

Mr. LUDLOW. In view of the fact that at this time we want to practice economy, would it not be possible to go over this temporary period of expansion without constructing a new building?

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. The space that is available to us will give us about 200,000 square feet, and that will accommodate about 3,000 people. In this decennial census, they will require six or seven thousand people at the peak period, which will start about April 1940 and carry on for 2 or 3 years.

Mr. LUDLOW. There is no available space, or the amount that you believe will be required for this purpose?

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. No, sir. For your information, I will say that there is now rented about 3,500,000 square feet of space in the District of Columbia, in 120 buildings.

Mr. WOODRUM. That is space the Government rents?

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. I would like to have just a little more definitely an expression of opinion on your part as to whether it would be possible, at this time when there is great need for economy, to rent space to tide over the temporary expansion, and not construct this building?

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. My answer would be no, unless somebody would create it first by building a building and renting it to us. That could be done at excessive cost.

Mr. LUDLOW. I misunderstood you. I thought you said space was available for rental for this purpose.

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. There is for less than half the number of people necessary to get out the census.

Mr. LUDLOW. But not enough to meet the entire requirements.

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. No, sir; there would be about 200,000 square feet.

ADVISABILITY OF COMPILING WORK OF CENSUSES IN DIFFERENT CITIES

Mr. O'NEAL. Why could they not operate from some other city, or some nearby city, where space might be available?

Mr. HIRSCH. You could not economically compile the population and agricultural censuses in different cities as they are closely allied. It is necessary to check the farm schedules with the population schedules. Those inquiries are a large part of the census.

Mr. O'NEAL. The same people tabulating the population census will tabulate other work.

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. And the same people who will collect the population information will collect the other data.

Mr. HIRSCH. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Would they not be able to operate between Baltimore and Washington?

Mr. HIRSCH. No, sir; it is bad enough here, with the work in different buildings.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think all of us know that the Social Security Board rents space very cheaply in Baltimore.

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. It is cheaper over there.

Mr. WOODRUM. They tell us that it is very expensive over there, or a very expensive operation. They say it is a terrible condition.

POSSIBLE USE OF MUNITIONS BUILDING BY CENSUS BUREAU

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. Which would be better for this purpose, the proposed new building or the Munitions Building, or the other building you were talking about awhile ago?

Admiral PEOPLES. What they want is square footage.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. I am speaking of the future. The Munitions Building will be emptied in about 5 years, will it not?

Admiral PEOPLES. That will depend upon the rate of appropriation of money which may be available for the completion of the War Department Building.

Mr. LUDLOW. If you could manage to get over this 1940 hump, and then take over the whole building, would that be satisfactory?

Admiral PEOPLES. I doubt if anyone can answer that question; I cannot. There are three and a half million square feet of rented space in the District and have been for a couple of years. If we could say that by 1941 or 1942 there would be no rented space necessary in the District of Columbia, and the Munitions Building would be free, my answer then, Mr. Ludlow, would be yes.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Of course the completed War Department Building has not been authorized or appropriated for.

Mr. LUDLOW. I understand.

Mr. WOODRUM. When will this building be ready for occupancy?

Mr. REYNOLDS. The Social Security will be ready about August 1940.

The drawings will be completed by March of this year, and advertising, award of contracts, and construction will take about 17 months.

Mr. WOODRUM. Will not that release a great deal of space when they move into that building?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I do not know to what extent it will release space.

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. They employ now 2 or 3 thousand people in the District, of which about 1,800 are in rented space and 2 or 3 thousand people in Baltimore. The space in the District is scattered in five or six different buildings. They have only one unit of space in a Government building, and that is in the Potomac Park Apartment building, located where the War Department is going.

Mr. TABER. Is there any chance of getting space in the two top floors of the new Agricultural Building?

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. No, sir. There is no empty space.

Mr. TABER. When you collaborate with Admiral Peoples in giving us the table that Mr. Woodrum asked for, as to the number of employees in different units, I wish you would give us the number that are in the General Accounting Office doing work connected with the W. P. A., the number in the Procurement Division that are connected with it, and also the number in the Treasury Department, in the Division of Disbursement, and tell us where those particular divisions are housed, and if those activities are curtailed 25 percent by July 1, and 40 percent by January 1 next, if that will not supply the required space.

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. I would like to answer that right now.

Mr. TABER. The whole set-up for the W. P. A. allotment and the Treasury Department.

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. That might be answered right now, Mr. Taber. I think Mr. Reynolds could answer probably for the Procurement Division.

Mr. TABER. He might for that, but he could not for the others; so you might as well get it all and put it in the record, so that we will have it all in front of us.

(The statement requested is as follows:

The Procurement Division has approximately 500 employees working on projects through emergency funds. These employees are distributed throughout the space in the Procurement Building, and if those activities were curtailed 25 and 40 percent there would be released approximately 10,000 square feet of space which it is anticipated would be taken up immediately in the relief of existing congestion.

It is understood that the General Accounting Office has no large unit handling Works Progress Administration audits exclusively, as this function is distributed among its various activities. It is estimated that the auditing staff of the General Accounting Office might possibly be reduced 25 percent, within not less than a year after any final relief appropriation is made, and if Works Progress Administration appropriations are curtailed 25 percent there will be no material reduction of the General Accounting Office force that would be translated into space release.

The main activities of the Treasury Department in connection with the Works Progress Administration work is the central auditing office of the Division of Accounts and Deposits located in the Barber and Ross Building and the Printcraft Building, shown on pages 4 and 5 of the tabulation of leased buildings. The amount of space of that activity has been practically the same for the last 2 years and I am advised that the amount of Works Progress Administration money spent in the 6 months ending December 30, 1938, was $1,180,000,000 as compared with $649,000,000 spent in the corresponding 6 months ending December 30, 1937, being an increase of practically 100 percent with no material increase of space. I am further advised that the amount of expenditure after reduction of 25 to 40 percent would still require approximately the same amount of space and personnel or a small reduction to handle that activity.

Works Progress Administration work throughout other administrative offices in the District is handled mostly by permanent divisions with the addition of necessary Works Progress Administration employees and the elimination of those employees would not provide space that could be used for other large activities.

COST PER SQUARE FOOT SPACE IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. LUDLOW. What is the average cost per square foot for space in the District of Columbia?

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. It figures out about 95 cents. Half of that space we maintain ourselves.

Mr. LUDLOW. For janitorial service?

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. Janitorial service.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. How much of that space is rented for storage?

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. About six or seven hundred thousand feet of that space is used for storage for files, furniture, and so on.

Mr. LUDLOW. What would be your average cost for space used for office purposes?

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. In offices that we are renting, an average of a little less than a million feet, where the owner furnishes all the service, the average is about $1.50 to $1.60.

INFORMATION TO BE COMPILED FOR 16TH DECENNIAL CENSUS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Hirsch, in revising your remarks will you itemize for the record the information which you expect to compile from the census which requires 3½ years' preparation?

Mr. HIRSCH. You mean the different inquiries that we propose to make?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Break it down so as to give us some idea as to why it is necessary to devote 3½ years to it.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

THREE AND A HALF YEARS REQUIRED FOR COMPILING CENSUS RETURNS

The law under which the sixteenth decennial census will be taken provides 3½ years, commencing July 1, 1939, in which to collect, compile, and publish the data. Experience has taught that this amount of time is none too long for the stupendous task involved. The inquiries to be covered by the sixteenth decennial census relate to: Population; agriculture; florists and nurseries; irrigation; drainage; distribution; mines; all subjects for the outlying possessions; wealth, debt, and taxation; electrical industries; manufactures; current industrial data; red-cedar shingles; institutional population; marriage and divorce; vital statistics; cotton and animal and vegetable fats and oils; financial statistics of States and cities; and the preparation of the Statistical Abstract.

When it is realized that about 140,000 enumerators will be appointed to collect census data directly from individuals throughout the country, and in the outlying Territories and possessions, it is apparent that much time must elapse before all of the information collected can be returned to Washington. A hand-count of population totals is made in the office of each census supervisor and the results published by civil divisions before population schedules are sent to Washington. After that, schedules must be edited, coded, and tabulated before the facts can be assembled for publication.

When the census information is finally distributed, data are made available not only for the United States as a whole, and for its several States and the outlying possessions, but also for the smaller divisions of the States, including counties, cities, and minor civil divisions. It is the policy of the Bureau to publish census results in preliminary form as soon as they are tabulated for specified localities or subjects, in order that census information may be presented to the public at the earliest possible date.

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN WHICH SPACE IS RENTED

Mr. LAMBERTSON. You say that there are 120 buildings in Washington that you rent for Government service?

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. Yes, sir.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Those were not vacant when you rented them, were they?

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. Not all of them. You understand that does not mean the complete building. It includes the Tower Building, the Investment Building, and some buildings that are occupied only in part.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. How can you say that because you have rented space in 120 buildings, you have got to stop now, because there is no more space to rent?

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. The private owners have not erected the buildings. Right now we are making commitments with owners for buildings that have not been occupied for 15 or 20 years, and if they can put them in shape so that they can be used, we will rent them. They are actually creating space. Some apartments have been rented to the Government.

Mr. WOODRUM. It is keeping the rent up a lot in Washington, too, is it not?

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. I would say yes, although the real-estate people tell me that there are more apartments now available.

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes, but they do not cut the rent down any on them.

Mr. GUTHRIDGE. The only apartments that we have taken are some of the older ones.

Mr. WOODRUM. All right; thank you, gentlemen.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

STATEMENT OF LEE A. STRONG, CHIEF

CONTROL OF INCIPIENT AND EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECT PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES

Mr. WOODRUM. We have before us an item of $3,300,000 for the control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases.

Will you tell us something about that?

Dr. STRONG. Probably the most important situation that is involved in the appropriation for the control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases is that involving the grasshopper.

EXTENT OF GRASSHOPPER OUTBREAK

We had last year an outbreak in 24 States, and our survey this past fall conducted in cooperation with State agencies indicates that there will be at least 22 States involved in this current calendar year. There will be a total of about 31 million acres of cropland infested, about 17 million acres of infested range land, and about 2,300,000 acres of abandoned farm land infested, making a total of about 51 million acres where infestation will be severe.

During this past year we put out about 140,000 tons of bait for the protection of cropland.

There was a problem involved which we were not able to take care of, and that is the species of migratory grasshoppers occurring in New Mexico, Colorado, Texas, and Oklahoma, and those present in the Great Plains States.

After the farmers had spread the bait and done the best they could in protecting their croplands, then the migratory grasshoppers moved in on them and more or less nullified their efforts to protect the crops. Even with this we are advised by the State people who have given us the details that for each dollar expended last year on grasshopper control there was $79 saved.

We have worked out a program for the coming year which involves considerably more work on the part of the department than was involved last year.

If we are not going to take care of the grasshoppers on idle lands and lands taken out of cultivation, at least in proximity to croplands, then our control work is not as effective as it should be. That will take the largest part of the requested appropriation for the control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases.

We also have the Mormon cricket situation to take care of in 11 States. That is a species of long-horn grasshopper, which moves in tremendous droves, and probably got the name of Mormon cricket because in the early days of the Mormons in Utah the cricket did destroy the crops and they claimed that then they were saved by the

visitation of sea gulls, due to the prayers of the Mormons. That is where the name came from.

Mr. WOODRUM. What about the jitterbugs?

Dr. STRONG. That is out of my line.

Mr. TABER. How do you manage to have grasshoppers in such extreme volume every year, and that seem to be increasing in volume all the time?

Years ago they had an occasional visitation of the pest, once in 15 years or 17 years, and now it comes every year. How do you manage it?

Dr. STRONG. It does not require any management. The climatic conditions have been such as to encourage and build up the population.

All we have done in grasshopper control has not made an impression on the population of grasshoppers in the United States. The best we have done is to protect crops from maximum damage.

When these grasshoppers have come in cycles they have been knocked down every time by climatic conditions and disease.

We have had some help in some of the States—last year through weather—and we also had some little help in isolated localities in diseases killing grasshoppers, but there was almost none of that.

Where you have climatic conditions that are ideal, where you have the ground taken out of cultivation and have species of grasshoppers, and they lay their eggs in stubble land and on weedy range land it does not require any management to have a growth in population every year.

This year, unless nature does intervene and unless we have cold rainy weather when the grasshoppers are hatching, or unless we have this fungus disease under ideal conditions, we are going to have an outbreak of grasshoppers next summer about as bad as any in the last 7 years, and farmers will lose their crops. There is not any question about the seriousness of it when they come in in an outbreak of that kind. They just take the crops.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. The Government has encouraged farmers not to grow certain crops, and leaving the land idle just makes for a great growth of grasshoppers.

Dr. STRONG. There is something in the theory that leaving land idle will help the grasshoppers.

AMOUNT SPENT FOR GRASSHOPPER CONTROL

Mr. LUDLOW. Can you tell us how much has been appropriated for this purpose, by years, and the total amount?

Dr. STRONG. We expended $558,484 in 1937 for grasshopper control.

Mr. LUDLOW. Was that the first appropriation?

Dr. STRONG. That was the first appropriation under this authorization for the control of emergency outbreaks.

However, we did have, for the crop season 1934, something over 2 million dollars appropriated. Then we had 2½ million dollars for the crop season of 1935 for chinch bug outbreak, but the situation did not develop, and all of that amount but $40,000 was turned back.

In 1937 an authorization was passed for the control of incipient and emergency out-breaks of insect pests and plant diseases, and four appropriations have been made under this authorization, making a

total of $4,700,000 appropriated for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks since 1937.

These appropriations and the allotments made from them are given in this table:

Allotments for control of emergency and incipient outbreaks of insect pests

Project	Public Resolutions—			Second Deficiency Act (June 25, 1938)	Total
	No. 26 (1937-38)	No. 55 (1938)	No. 81 (1938-39)		
Grasshopper control	$1,000,000	$615,000	$1,495,000	$500,000	$3,610,000
Mormon-cricket control		169,560	314,100		483,660
White-fringed-beetle control		215,440	154,946		370,386
Army-worm control	(1)		(2)		
Unallotted			35,954	200,000	235,954
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	700,000	4,700,000

[1] Not to exceed $100,000 was made available for this purpose from the allotment for grasshopper control approximately $4,400 expended.
[2] Not to exceed $50,000 is available for this purpose from the allotment for grasshopper control; approximately $11,100 expended.

The obligations by crop years are shown in this table:

Control of emergency and incipient outbreaks of insect pests—Obligations by crop seasons

	1937	1938	Total
Grasshopper control	$1,103,542	$2,120,645	$3,224,187
Mormon-cricket control	6,571	392,103	398,674
White-fringed-beetle control	56,099	299,514	355,613
Army-worm control	4,400	11,137	15,537
Total	1,170,612	2,823,399	3,994,011

It will be noted that some was used for Army-worm control and also some for control of the white-fringed beetle.

The white-fringed beetle was introduced from South America, and it is doing extremely heavy damage in southern Alabama, in northern Florida, in small areas in Mississippi, and it has been found in New Orleans as well as in these farming areas. That is one of the bug species in the country for which we have never found a male. This particular insect lays fertile eggs without a male, and one insect can establish a bad infestation.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. You did not find any males at all?

Dr. STRONG. No, sir. That is not unusual in the insect kingdom. There are many cases where the female lay fertile eggs without contact with the male.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you think this $3,300,000 will be all that will be asked?

Dr. STRONG. It is not all that was asked.

AMOUNT REQUESTED OF THE BUDGET BUREAU FOR GRASSHOPPER CONTROL, 1939

Mr. WOODRUM. How much was asked for?

Dr. STRONG. We asked altogether for $6,117,000 for the control of incipient and emergency outbreaks. We asked for $4,688,700 to

cooperate with States to control grasshoppers; we asked for $600,400 to cooperate with States to control Mormon crickets, and we asked for $477,900 to cooperate with States in operations to suppress the white-fringed beetle. Then we set up a balance of about $350,000 for cooperation with the States in the control of pests that might develop, such as chinch bugs, army worms, and so forth. We do not have any definite information that there is going to be any heavy outbreak of these pests this year. Chinch bugs are reported as bad in some sections but there is nothing to indicate there will be a widespread outbreak.

We have $550,000 from one appropriation and $145,000 from the other, making the total available until June 30 of $700,000, and we took that from the $6,117,000, and asked for $5,417,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. How would the latest estimate be divided as between grasshoppers and other insects?

Dr. STRONG. I do not know but I have here details of the proposed programs for grasshoppers and Mormon crickets.

Mr. WOODRUM. They may be inserted in the record.

(This approval was given by chairman in response to a request by Mr. Cannon after hearing.)

ANALYSIS OF ESTIMATE FOR GRASSHOPPER CONTROL, 1939

General information:	
Total number of States involved	22
Total acres of infested crop land	30, 884, 595
Total acres of infested range land (migratorial species)	17, 357, 035
Total acres of abandoned infested farm land (migratorial species)	2, 771, 671
Total, acres infested	51, 013, 301
Tons of bait needed to protect crops in farm areas, 140,569 less 40,000 on hand	100, 569
Tons of bait needed to control migratorial species on abandoned farm and range lands, 65,673 less 15,000 on hand	50, 673
Total, tons of bait needed	151, 242
Cost of control on farm lands: Purchase and transportation to distribution centers of 100,569 tons of bait material at $20 per ton (includes administrative and supervisory costs)	$2, 011, 380
This material is unloaded, stored, and mixed by local agencies and distributed on farm lands by farmers.	
Cost of control of migratorial species on abandoned farm land and range land in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma:	
Purchase and transportation to distribution centers of 50,673 tons of bait material at $20 per ton (includes administrative and supervisory costs)	1, 013, 460
Cost of mixing bait, in addition to local labor and facilities	221, 092
Cost of hauling bait from mixing stations to field crews, including rental of trucks	361, 296
Cost of pulling spreaders 1,954,860 miles in spreading bait	179, 872
Cost of labor required for mixing and distributing bait	901, 600
Total cost	4, 688, 700
This involves the use of 2,254 bait-spreading machines working 195,486 hours in spreading bait and the employment of 4,508 men.	

ANALYSIS OF ESTIMATE FOR MORMON CRICKET CONTROL, 1939

General information:	
Total acres infested in 11 States (Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming)	18,919,337
Heavily infested acres needing control to protect crops	417,324
Cost of control on 417,324 acres:	
Labor for control operations on public and private lands and supplementing farm labor and labor furnished by local agencies	$351,000
Materials, equipment, and supplies supplementing that furnished by local agencies	132,605
Technical, supervisory, and administrative expense	116,795
Total, Federal cost	600,400

Control will involve the use of approximately 300 miles of metal barrier, over 200 power dusters, and 1,000 hand dusters, work to be conducted by approximately 1,500 laborers.

Cost of control to Federal Government will be approximately $1.45 per acre. The total cost will be approximately $2.15 per acre; one-third of the total cost is expected to be borne by States and other cooperating agencies as was the case last year.

EXTENT OF AREA TO BE COVERED

Mr. O'NEAL. How much of an area would you cover?

Dr. STRONG. Grasshoppers would cover 24 States; Mormon crickets 11 States.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. What States are they? Can you put the names of the States in the record?

Dr. STRONG. Yes, sir. The grasshopper situation is shown on this map.

(The statement referred to follows.)

The States where grasshoppers will occur in outbreak numbers in 1939 are: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The States where Mormon crickets will occur in outbreak numbers in 1939 are: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

AMOUNT APPROPRIATED LAST YEAR

Mr. TABER. How much did we appropriate last year?

Dr. STRONG. For grasshoppers?

Mr. WOODRUM. For all of the things covered in this estimate.

Dr. STRONG. It was $2,700,000.

Mr. WOODRUM. For the same purposes?

Dr. STRONG. Yes.

Mr. TABER. You had $700,000 left, and you are planning to spend the total amount this year?

Dr. STRONG. Yes; because we did not get the job done last year.

METHOD OF OPERATION

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. How do you do the job?

Dr. STRONG. We buy bait material and ship it to the points in the States designated by the State grasshopper control committee. In each State there is a committee that passes on the requests of the

counties and the farmers for this bait. These requests are sent to our office in Minneapolis where the material is purchased and sent to the indicated point where it is mixed at local cost. Then the farmers have to come and get the mixed bait and spread it on their land.

There is a large area of this idle land and range land where the population is so sparse that the job will not be done unless it is done with public funds. So, if we are going to do it right, it will require that amount of money.

AMOUNT OF COOPERATION BY STATES

Mr. LUDLOW. To what extent are the States helping?

Dr. STRONG. They have set up mixing stations, and they furnish some of the ingredients. The estimated value of the State and local contributions for grasshopper control, exclusive to transportation and distribution of bait by farmers, amounted to $1,320,853 in these infested States the past season.

Mr. O'NEAL. For what period is that?

Dr. Strong. In 1 year.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How does that compare with the Federal contribution?

Dr. STRONG. The amount of Federal money has been more.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How much more?

Dr. STRONG. The Federal expenditure for grasshopper control last season was $2,120,645.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What is the local contribution?

Dr. STRONG. That is $1,320,853, plus farmers' labor of hauling and distributing the bait.

Mr. TABER. The Budget says you spent less than a million dollars.

Dr. STRONG. I do not think that applies to grasshoppers. The farmers have done their share pretty largely in the grasshopper-control program, and if we are going to spend Federal money to buy bait so this bait is properly used, then on land taken out of cultivation and land under Federal control the grasshoppers should be taken care of, and they will only be taken care of with Federal funds.

I am telling you what it will take to actually do the job and do it right. I do not know how we would start with $3,300,000 to do the job the way it ought to be done.

There may be climatic conditions that will make it unnecessary to spend it. As I understand it the general authorization was to provide the necessary funds each year to take care of emergency situations. We have had some work in the past year on the Japanese beetle that our regular appropriation is not sufficient to take care of.

Mr. LUDLOW. I had always understood that the Federal money was used to buy bait and that the labor was furnished locally.

Dr. STRONG. That is true, but that does not involve any work on the idle lands or lands under control of the Federal Government, so while the farmer has been using bait to poison the grasshoppers on his land and has done a good job, they have been moving off of this other land and destroying the crops.

We had information of damage done last year amounting to $6,000,000 in eastern Montana by grasshoppers which migrated into the area after the farmers had done a good job of controlling the grasshoppers that were there.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. Do you not think that the farmers adjacent to land taken out of cultivation should be willing to spread it over land not in cultivation?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I do not know what you mean by idle land. They only thrive where there is cultivation.

Dr. STRONG. One of the largest grasshopper populations built up in the stubble land taken out of cultivation.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. That is where crops have been?

Dr. STRONG. That is true.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. It is not idle land.

Dr. STRONG. It is not being planted this next year.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. It is not buffalo sod.

Dr. STRONG. No.

Mr. LUDLOW. In view of the fact that you do not make a dent on the total grasshopper population, is this an effective Federal outlay?

Dr. STRONG. It saves crops. We have had estimates from people who are in a position to know that for each dollar spent last year $79 was saved. We know that if the work is not done the crops are destroyed. We do know that if this bait is properly used it is effective.

METHOD OF DETERMINING NEED IN ADVANCE

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How do you determine the need in advance?

Dr. STRONG. We send men out and have them take a square foot of soil and count the grasshopper eggs in that soil, and our surveys for the past 5 years have been remarkably accurate as to the amount of grasshopper population that will develop.

Mr. LUDLOW. Would the burning over of the stubble land kill the eggs?

Dr. STRONG. No. There is a lot of this land where, if plowing is done at the right time a lot of the eggs can be destroyed. But that runs counter to the soil conservation practices in many sections. Poisoning is the most effective way to take care of grasshoppers, unless weather conditions do it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Do your people make the count, or do you rely on local agencies for that?

Dr. STRONG. We supervise the survey, but the work is done with the help of the State entomologist and the county agents. We do not have farmers do it.

Mr. TABER. You had $2,700,000 last year and spent $2,000,000, having $700,000 left. You tell us you did not have money enough last year. How did it happen that you did not spend the $700,000? I want to know why it was, if you were short of money last year, you did not spend the $700,000.

Dr. STRONG. If the States had put out the bait they should have put out we probably could have spent the $700,000. Weather conditions helped in some sections. At the time we asked for the appropriation we were basing our judgment on conditions in the field.

Mr. LUDLOW. Then there is no lack of State cooperation?

Dr. STRONG. There may be in some instances where they do not have the bait. It has not been a perfect program.

FOREST SERVICE

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

STATEMENTS OF F. A. SILCOX, CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE; R. M. EVANS, REGIONAL FORESTER; EARL W. LOVERIDGE, ASSISTANT CHIEF, ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DIVISIONS; EARL W. TINKER, ASSISTANT CHIEF, STATE AND PRIVATE DIVISIONS (IN CHARGE OF TIMBER SALVAGE ADMINISTRATION IN NEW ENGLAND)

PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST, N. H. AND MAINE

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Silcox, in Document No. 89 we have an item relating to the White Mountain National Forest, N. H. and Maine, $700,000, for forest protection and management. Will you make a brief statement on that to the committee?

Mr. SILCOX. Yes; I can tell you about it in general, and I would like to have Mr. Evans give you some specific detail on it. This map will show the committee where this White Mountain National Forest is [indicating]. Most of it is in New Hampshire. It is about 700,000 acres.

Mr. TABER. That belongs to the Government?

Mr. SILCOX. That belongs to the Government. It is direct national forest.

Mr. WOODRUM. What happened to make this necessary, and what is it that you want to do with it?

Mr. SILCOX. Well, the hurricane happened and blew down about 200,000,000 feet of timber, which caused, as the first problem, a fire hazard, with brush piled up all over the ground; and the second is the salvage of that material which is usable, and this item covers that.

I would like to have Mr. Evans give you estimates as to just how we base that $700,000.

Mr. EVANS. I would like to submit these photographs to the committee. [Exhibiting photographs.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Is there a good deal of this fallen timber at the present time?

Mr. SILCOX. Yes, sir. I have just completed a trip through New Hampshire and Maine. The wind even blew some of the tops of the trees off, and blew down much of the commercial timber in New Hampshire.

Mr. LUDLOW. Was any revenue derived from the salvage of this timber?

Mr. SILCOX. Yes, sir.

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATE

Mr. LUDLOW. Have you an estimate of the amount?

Mr. SILCOX. Yes, sir.

Mr. EVANS. The break-down, Judge Woodrum, of the $700,000 that we are asking for the White Mountain National Forest is shown on this typewritten sheet that I have handed you.

Mr. WOODRUM. Let that break-down go in the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST

An itemized statement of the type of work required for adequate risk and hazard reduction and costs follows:

Prevention patrol—700 man-months, at $100	$70,000
Pumpset construction—500, at $20	10,000
Snap fire crews—five 10-man crews for an estimated 30 severe fire-days, at $40	6,000
Construction of fire lanes mainly along roads, trails, and railroads—reduction of hazard on 4,140 acres by cutting, scattering, and burning windfall in strategic locations at $100 per acre	414,000
Total	500,000

Summarized by fiscal years, then, the Government logging operations on the White Mountain National Forest require:

Government salvage operations

Item	Fiscal year 1939	Fiscal year 1940
Trailside operations in connection with fire-hazard reduction, labor and team hire:		
4,000,000 feet, at $6 per M	$24,000	
2,000,000 feet, at $6 per M		$12,000
Log and transport at delivery points, prior to July 1, 1940, approximately 8,000,000 feet of No. 1 and No. 2 grade logs at an average cost of $16 per M from selected logging chances not sold to private purchasers:		
Purchase of equipment	12,000	
Logging expense		115,190
Total	36,000	127,190
Costs of handling expanded sales of salvage timber to private operators	8,870	27,940
Grand total	44,870	155,130

NOTE.—Estimated return to Government in form of cash receipts resulting from $200,000 expenditure is $330,000.

HAZARD REDUCTION, FIRE PREVENTION, AND FIRE IMPROVEMENT WORK

Mr. EVANS. $500,000 is for hazard reduction and fire prevention and fire improvements, and $200,000 is for the salvage of wind thrown timbers. About 200,000 acres of the 708,000 acres of national forest were most seriously affected by the storm. On that 200,000 acres, from 20 to 100 percent of the timber standing on the ground was blown down, and of course that left a terrible mess. The resulting fire hazard has not been equaled by anything that has existed in that part of the country since the acting logging days, back in about 1900, and before that.

The White Mountain National Forest is used for recreation by people of the east, and has been for the last century and a half, and upward of 3½ million people use the forest in some manner each year, mostly in the summer. These people constitute a risk, because in traveling through the forest some of them carelessly throw down cigarettes and matches which are apt to start fires.

An estimated $18,000,000 in tourist revenue is derived from these people each year on the White Mountain area alone and serves as a major source of revenue for residents of this section of the State of New Hampshire. It is important, therefore, that roads and trails be made safe for recreational use as rapidly as possible. The great

tangle of material that is on the ground is indicated in the pictures that have been passed around. In places you can walk for 15 or 20 feet underneath the trees that are stacked up, one on top of the other. Most of our 1,000 miles of trail has been blocked. We have opened most of our trails for administrative use with existing facilities, but in order to open them for use by the public, for recreation and the usual pursuits, will require getting rid of the very inflammable material along the sides of the trails. That is true of the roads, too. All the telephone lines were down, lookout towers isolated; in fact, our fire-improvement system needs to be rebuilt and extended as a result of the storm.

That is what we want to use this $500,000 item for.

PREVENTION PATROL WORK

The item is further broken down into a $70,000 item for about 700 man-months of prevention patrol. It will be physically impossible to clean up the fire hazard that exists there prior to the next summer's open season, when people use the forest, so that considerable areas will have to be closed to all use. We will have to have men in there who will keep the public out, warn them of the danger, and so forth.

CONSTRUCTION OF PUMP SETS

Then, in the high country, water is one of our chief means of combating fires. We have fire pumps and a good many thousand feet of hose to use in case a fire occurs, and we need to build what we call pump sets. These are small pools in streams in the high country, where water can be obtained for the power pumps. We think we need 500 of those pump sets, at $20 apiece, a total of $10,000.

SNAP FIRE CREWS

Also, to meet bad fire situations when they arise, and to get men there quickly—you understand that a lot of this country is really back country, high country, where the means of transportation are not good; in many places we have to walk long distances to get in—in order to meet that situation, when a fire starts, we think it necessary to keep what we call "snap" fire crews, located at strategic points, so that they can be called on very quickly. We figure that five of these "snap" fire crews, of 10 men each, will probably meet the worst of our situation, and they would be on duty perhaps for 30 fire-days during the fire season, at a cost of $6,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. Are you counting on using any W. P. A. labor on this work?

Mr. EVANS. Not any more; no. The W. P. A. has just about passed out of the picture there now. Furthermore, due to the restrictions as to the hours of work, transportation, and so forth, it is practically impossible to use W. P. A. for this sort of thing in the back country. It takes them too long to get there; they would have to leave too early, and they are needed every day in the week.

Mr. LUDLOW. This would be a legitimate C. C. C. undertaking, then?

Mr. EVANS. The same objections apply to the use of the C. C. C. We have five C. C. C. camps on the national forest, and I would like

to make it plain that this estimate is over and above what these C. C. C. camps can accomplish.

Mr. WOODRUM. Have there been any fires there since the hurricane?

Mr. EVANS. Very few. We have been very fortunate. Three days of rain preceded the hurricane and the foliage on the wind thrown was still green. But we cannot count on such favorable conditions next spring.

Mr. WOODRUM. Will you need all this money in this fiscal year?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, sir. You see, Judge Woodrum, we have to attack this in accordance with a pretty detailed plan, and if we cannot see our way through to the end, it is going to be pretty difficult to get the men, and to accomplish the most with the funds made available.

SOURCE OF EMPLOYEES FOR PREVENTION PATROL WORK

Mr. WOODRUM. Where will you get these 700 people?

Mr. EVANS. That does not mean necessarily 700 men. That is 700 man-months, and I doubt whether there would be more than 500 at any one time. We hope to get them in that vicinity.

Mr. WOODRUM. Will they be from unemployment lists?

Mr. EVANS. No; not necessarily. They will be from unemployment lists where we can get them that way, but I doubt if we can get them. There does not seem to be much unemployment in that section right now.

Mr. LUDLOW. Just for information, what does land comparable to this sell for in that section?

Mr. EVANS. For the 708,000 acres that we have purchased so far, the average cost is $7.67 per acre.

Mr. LUDLOW. The reason that I ask that is that I note that you estimate $100 an acre for clearing it up.

Mr. EVANS. That is true. That is just the acres that we will clear. You see, we are only going to clear enough of these acres to reduce the fire hazard to the degree where we think we can handle the situation. That means clearing 50 feet on each side of the roads, and perhaps 25 feet on each side of the trails, and in some cases splitting a large blowdown into smaller areas by means of cleared lanes.

AMOUNT REQUESTED OF BUDGET BUREAU

Mr. WOODRUM. How much did you ask the Bureau of the Budget for this item?

Mr. EVANS. $1,100,000.

Mr. WOODRUM. And they reduced it to $700,000?

Mr. EVANS. That is right.

EXPENSE OF SALVAGE OPERATIONS

Mr. TABER. Referring to this break-down, what are you going to do with this other $200,000? Is that at the bottom of the page?

Mr. EVANS. That is at the bottom of the page. That is the sum of the two items at the very bottom, making the grand total.

Mr. TABER. And that you expect to use largely on logging expense during the next fiscal year?

Mr. EVANS. That is correct, with the exception of about $45,000 which we will need in this fiscal year. You see, about 200,000,000

feet of timber was blown down on the forest, and of that amount, perhaps 152,000,000 is of such character and so located that it might be salvaged. We hope to save most of it by expanding our sales to lumber men, sawmill men, and pulp operators. But there is part of it that we think cannot be salvaged in that manner. For example, part of it is spruce and fir pulpwood, and part of it is hardwood of various kinds. The hardwood has to be handled very promptly, within the next 18 months, or it will be lost through decay, stain, and insects. The spruce pulpwood will probably be good for 3 or 4 years. We hope to get rid of all the really good softwood through sales to private operators. We are afraid that the market will not absorb all of the hardwood, so that we have asked for a little money here to help out.

Mr. LUDLOW. Where is your estimate of the revenues from salvage? How much is it?

Mr. EVANS. We are now selling the pulpwood directly to pulp companies for $1.50 to $2.50 a cord, on the stump.

Mr. TABER. How much of it would you have, and how much would you realize out of it?

Mr. EVANS. We hope to dispose of more than 100,000,000 feet of timber in that way.

Mr. TABER. And that will produce about how much?

Mr. EVANS. That would produce around $300,000.

Mr. TABER. How much a thousand feet do you get for it when you sell it for pulp?

Mr. EVANS. We get from $3 to $4 a thousand feet.

Mr. TABER. That would be $300,000?

Mr. EVANS. $300,000; that is correct.

Mr JOHNSON of West Virginia. Is the Government put to any expense?

Mr. EVANS. In administration it is; yes, sir. The timber on these salvage sales must be estimated, appraised, and sale contracts prepared. When purchased, and cutting commences, operations must be supervised and inspected to insure contract compliance and scaling of timber must be handled.

Mr. LUDLOW. Those revenues will be covered into the Treasury?

Mr. EVANS. That is correct, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. What other revenues, if any, do you anticipate?

Mr. EVANS. The material which we want to log ourselves we estimate will cost about $16 a thousand to log to the mill. We hope to be able to dispose of that at $17.50 or $18 a thousand, which will net the Government from $1.50 to $2.

Mr. LUDLOW. Have you any figures on the total revenues from that source?

Mr. EVANS. The amount of money that we have included in this estimate would handle about eight or ten million feet, and that multiplied by $1.50 or $2 a thousand, would be $12,000 to $20,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. Would that be for any purpose in the forest?

Mr. EVANS. No; that would be for commercial sale. Some of it we hope to salvage for our own purposes.

Mr. O'NEAL. For building, for instance?

Mr. EVANS. We have no great amount of building to do on this national forest; perhaps a million feet, at the outside.

Mr. TABER. Could you not do this by contract and get more out of it, and get a better job done?

Mr. EVANS. We expect to sell all we can without logging it ourselves, and there is this small amount that we are afraid we cannot sell, and that we are asking for money to handle.

Mr. TABER. You get enough out of the operation of that material to cover the cost?

Mr. EVANS. We expect to. Otherwise I do not think we would do it.

Mr. SILCOX. Answering your question about having the work done by contract, I have just come back from a trip up there, and I found that because of the tangled mess on the ground, and because it is very hard to get contractors to do some of this work, it has been almost all force account. Ordinarily when you get into standing timber, you can select your trees, and existing roads are usable; but this is a tangled mess, and the contractors do not know what it will cost, and it is very difficult to get them to go in. I was at Sharon, Mass, and I met Harry Kendall, of the Kendall Co., who owns a lot of cotton mills, and owns a lot of his own timber. He tried to get contractors to handle it, and finally he had to send up to Maine to get people who knew how to handle timber, and pay them on a weekly basis.

Mr. TABER. You have here $155,000 to be spent in the fiscal year 1940. Why do you need that money now?

Mr. EVANS. It is just part of the whole program, sir.

Mr. TABER. You mean it is a job, and you want the whole job set up now?

Mr. EVANS. That is correct, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. Before we leave the White Mountains, these sales estimates that you have given me relate only to the White Mountains?

Mr. SILCOX. Only to the White Mountains.

Mr. TABER. Only on Government property?

Mr. SILCOX. Only on Government property.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will this $700,000 take care of the entire job?

Mr. EVANS. It will take care of the most urgent part of the job. It will not do the whole job.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will it take care of it for 1940?

Mr. EVANS. It will take care of the most urgent jobs.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much personnel do you have there normally?

Mr. EVANS. We have about 30 people.

Mr. LUDLOW. They could take care of some of it?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, indeed. What we are asking for is over and above what our present resources can handle.

Mr. O'NEAL. You think this will largely cover it, then?

Mr. EVANS. It will do the urgent part of it; yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. The major part of it?

Mr. EVANS. Well, if we have good luck, and get all the money, so that we can plan comprehensively, I think we can get along pretty well.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE FROM SALVAGE OPERATIONS

Mr. WOODRUM. How much is the total amount that you are going to get out of the salvage operations?

Mr. EVANS. You mean the return to the Government?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. We hope it will be between $300,000 and $400,000 altogether.

Mr. TABER. The timber will not produce much, then in dollars?

Mr. EVANS. If we are able to sell 110 million feet, as I think perhaps we can, at an average of $3 a thousand, that would produce $330,000.

Mr. TABER. $330,000?

Mr. EVANS. $330,000 or more.

Mr. TABER. And that includes the timber, too?

Mr. EVANS. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. What have been your recent experiences in that respect?

Mr. EVANS. Of course, this is down timber——

Mr. CANNON (interposing). Cite us some recent sales that you have made.

Mr. EVANS. I was going to remark, sir, that this is down timber, and the cost of getting it out is more than the cost would have been if the timber had remained standing, so that the return to the Government from the same area is less, due to the windfall, than it would have been otherwise. But we are getting an average, in our sales of standing timber, of around $4 a thousand.

Mr. TABER. What do you get out of pulp, standing?

Mr. EVANS. This same material would have brought us at least a dollar more a cord than it will in its present condition. We have been getting from $1.75 to $2.50.

NEW ENGLAND HURRICANE DAMAGE

Mr. WOODRUM. Let us take up the next item, in the amount of $5,000,000, for rehabilitation and reestablishment of forest-protection improvements, and so forth.

Mr. Silcox, will you make a statement on this item?

Mr. SILCOX. Here is a preliminary summary on this item.

Acreage to be worked by States as of Apr. 1, 1939

	Acres	Total cost	Cost per acre
Maine	1,400	$64,400	$46
New Hampshire	63,664	3,246,864	51
Vermont	17,967	862,416	48
Massachusetts	47,179	2,123,055	45
Rhode Island	4,646	218,362	47
Connecticut	15,513	853,215	55
Total	150,369	7,968,312	

Gross area to be protected by States

	Acres	Cost per acre to protect
Maine	1,000,000	$0.064
New Hampshire	5,779,840	.561
Vermont	1,946,453	.443
Massachusetts	3,086,856	.687
Rhode Island	682,880	.320
Connecticut	1,542,400	.553
Total	14,038,429	

Miles of road to be opened by States as of Apr. 1, 1939

	Miles	Cost
Maine	311	$18,525
New Hampshire	583	130,825
Vermont	159	23,335
Massachusetts	1	200
Rhode Island	0	0
Connecticut	152	23,972
Total	1,206	196,917

Miles of telephone-line work by States as of Apr. 1, 1939

	Miles	Cost
Maine	208	$41,600
New Hampshire	583	116,600
Vermont	161	32,200
Massachusetts	1	200
Rhode Island	0	0
Connecticut	0	0
Total	953	190,600

Number of new or reconstructed towers needed by States

	Number	Cost
Maine	0	
New Hampshire	3	$3,000
Vermont	2	600
Massachusetts	0	
Rhode Island	0	
Connecticut	0	
Total	5	3,600

Summary of all work—All States

	Quantity	Cost
Gross area to be protected, acres	14,038,429	
Acreage to be worked as of Apr. 1, 1939	150,369	$7,968,312
Miles of road to be opened	1,206	196,917
Miles of telephone work	953	190,600
Number of towers needed	5	3,600
Total cost		8,359,429

New York State only

	Acres	Miles	Number	Cost
Gross area to be protected	500,000			
Acreage to be worked	4,146			$182,390.00
Miles of road to be opened		26		10,172.00
Miles of telephone work		2		400.00
Number of towers needed			0	
Total cost				192,962.00
Cost per acre to protect				.50

I do not know in how much detail the committee wants me to discuss this. For exterior mapping, we had two autogiros up there from the Bureau of Entomology, in order to determine the exterior boundaries of hurricane damage to the forests.

EXTENT OF HURRICANE DAMAGE

You see, this covered an area of pretty nearly 14 million acres of land. There was a storm that struck in Maine, the effect of which was quite different from that in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, or Massachusetts. It was very freakish. Stands of timber were knocked down and blown down, and then it would jump an area and then knock down another block. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire it blew down whole areas. The extent of the damage is hardly comprehensible. It is unbelievable unless you see the area personally.

I have just finished a week's trip all through that area, and it is just a shambles. The Harvard Forest in Massachusetts is just blown down. There is nothing left of it.

The Keene Forest in New Hampshire is completely blown down. Our surveys show that pretty nearly all of the commercial white pine of southern New Hampshire is flat on the ground.

It had rained for days when this storm hit, and the records indicate that at 10-minute intervals the storm reached a velocity of 187 miles an hour, and continued to bllow at 125 miles an hour over hour periods. The timber was either blown right over, or in certain places, as you can see from pictures, the wind took the tops off the trees.

There is a tangled mass on the ground of inflammable debris. We estimate roughly that there is 4,000,000,000 board feet of sawlog timber on the ground. To give you some idea of what a billion feet of timber is, it will load 120 miles of freight cars with sawed lumber; it will build 55,000 six-room houses; and the biggest saw mill in the world cuts 350,000,000 feet of timber a year.

To give you another comparison, New England has been cutting about half a billion feet, as its normal cut, each year. The down timber represents a normal 8 years cut or 4,000,000,000 feet. Of that only a portion of can be salvaged. Our estimates show that about 1,600,000,000 is perhaps the maximum that we can hope to salvage. With good fortune it may run up to 2,000,000,000 feet. But that, I think, is an optimistic estimate.

NEED OF FIRE PROTECTION WORK

There were two jobs that we are faced with, because of the hurricane. The first is one of fire protection. To illustrate, I saw a tuberculosis hospital 20 miles south and west of Boston so completely surrounded by acres of down timber that, if that debris is not cleaned up, I would not give a nickel for it when the fire season opens. I have been through fires in white pine and I know something about them. If fire and a high wind gets in there, in some of those portions of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, there is going to be a disaster as bad as or worse than the hurricane.

Mr. CANNON. In that particular instance, those in charge of this sanitarium, are they taking any steps to protect themselves?

Mr. SILCOX. Yes. They are clearing up immediately around the houses, but the job is just overwhelming.

Mr. CANNON. It should not be so overwhelming just to protect this one area.

Mr. SILCOX. We had allocated to us some W. P. A. people, and moved in some extra C. C. C. camps. But I have been up there, and it is just hard to make an impression.

Mr. CANNON. Well, they have had fair warning and they have a season ahead of them, with snow on the ground.

Mr. SILCOX. Yes; they have until next spring.

Mr. CANNON. They have the season ahead of them. There is snow on the ground and it will remain on the ground until the spring. They have had fair warning and have had ample warning to protect themselves, in such special instances as you have indicated.

Mr. SILCOX. They have had fair warning, yes. But there is the physical problem of moving some of this brush. There are schools and hospitals, and the physical task through local groups would be a tremendous one. This has been an overwhelming disaster. You have to go up there and see what has happened to appreciate the extent of it—to see this damage on the ground.

There is a park outside Keene, N. H. I can give you illustration after illustration to show you what this damage has amounted to. I would not have believed it myself unless I had seen it. At Keene there was this lovely park area. Now it is just a shambles. Big timber was blown down like toothpicks, like jack straws, all thrown around together. To protect the town of Keene we must go in there and physically cut up the brush, lop off the tops, and so forth.

Mr. CANNON. Is not the town taking any steps to protect itself?

Mr. SILCOX. Yes. They are helping in every way possible. But, as I say, it is a task that is overwhelming.

SALVAGING OF TIMBER THROUGH RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION LOANS

Mr. JOHNSON. Will you be able to salvage enough out of this to pay your way?

Mr. SILCOX. Not wholly. There is the matter of fire protection, you see. This, too, may be of interest to the committee. I believe it is already mentioned in here. The immediate problem came up of trying to salvage some of this timber. Unless you get this raw material into water, into ponds and lakes, before next summer the insects will begin on it. And unless this raw material is salvaged to run industries in New England, there will be a shortgage of raw material and pay rolls are going to be affected.

To get these logs into water and later to process them, into lumber, and so forth, involves from $16 to $20 per thousand feet.

Mr. CANNON. All of this belongs to private corporations?

Mr. SILCOX. All of it is in private ownership.

Mr. CANNON. The Government does not own any of it?

Mr. SILCOX. That is correct; the Government does not own any of it.

Mr. CANNON. What salvage would there be to the Government, if this belongs to private industry or private ownership?

Mr. SILCOX. We have set up this plan on salvage. The R. F. C., through the Disaster Loan Corporation of the R. F. C., which was obviously designed to meet Ohio River Valley floods and hurricanes, and what not, made a loan to the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation under a loan agreement which advanced 80 percent of certain stipulated values, for certain stipulated grades of logs. We take No. 3 logs at $12; we take No. 2 logs at $14; and we take No. 1 logs at $18.

Mr. CANNON. Those are already in effect?

Mr. SILCOX. Yes. They advance under this loan agreement 80 percent of this amount. We are operating now under that loan with a contingent certificate, which virtually amounts to a participating certificate, that if, as, when, and how we sell these logs, we will pay back the R. F. C. loan with 3 percent interest, and cover the cost of administration out of that. Then the difference goes back to the landowner.

Mr. CANNON. But the money has been loaned to the landowner, is that correct?

Mr. SILCOX. No. The money has been loaned directly to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in the Department of Agriculture. I have been appointed a vice president of the Corporation and we are operating on an R. F. C. loan to salvage this timber.

Mr. CANNON. This money is being spent, then, for private individuals and corporations; but they have no responsibility at all. They will get their money out of it and then the Government holds the bag.

Mr. SILCOX. I would not say that. In this particular case the loan of the R. F. C. is strictly within the pattern of a banker's loan. This timber up there has been bringing $5 to $7 a thousand on stump. You see, it goes into industry.

Mr. CANNON. Why did they not lend this money to the local people themselves? In that way the money would have been secured. The Government would have been able to get back not only the salvage which is available to the R. F. C. under this agreement, but they would have had the resources of these companies who own these vast tracts of timber, as additional security.

Mr. SILCOX. By and large, corporations and companies do not own this timber. There are 20,000 to 30,000 small owners in this area.

Mr. CANNON. The value of the timber holdings of the small owner is just as great proportionately as that of the large owner, is it not?

Mr. SILCOX. Yes; but what I mean is that through this part of New England you do not tie into the larger corporations or groups. There are about 25,000 to 30,000 small wood-lot owners in this portion of New England. There are a good many farms, a combination between farms, part farm, and part wood lots.

Mr. CANNON. There are no large corporations in there?

Mr. SILCOX. Through this area, practically none. There are a few landowners that are a little above average size, but none of them are big landowners.

Mr. CANNON. And you do not contemplate in the expenditure of the $5,000,000 doing work for any of the corporations who own more than 1,000 acres of timber?

Mr. SILCOX. Well, what we have had to look out for, and what we had in mind as a justification for this loan, is the possibility of a public disaster. A fire does not recognize whether it is a large holding or a small holding. The purpose of this item of $5,000,000 is to

clear up roadways and trails, restore fire towers and telephone lines that have been blown down. You see, there is little of the former fire-protection system left there and there will be none unless we rebuild it.

Mr. CANNON. Who owned the telephone lines?

Mr. SILCOX. They are both State and national; it is under a cooperative agreement.

Mr. CANNON. This sum of $5,000,000 here is to be expended on private property. Has the Federal Government ever made an appropriation of that character heretofore, for clearing up timber on private land?

Mr. SILCOX. The only appropriation that is made by Congress is under the Clark-McNary Act, in which the private owner is supposed to put up for part of it, the State puts up part of it, and the Federal Government a part of it.

Mr. CANNON. But you have no precedent for an appropriation of such an amount for this specific purpose?

Mr. SILCOX. No. There has been no situation of this kind that I know of that ever existed. However, I understand that the Federal Government has come to the aid of States following disastrous floods.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD SALVAGING OPERATIONS

Mr. LUDLOW. Are there any local contributions at all toward this salvaging operation?

Mr. SILCOX. I anticipated that question. I tried to find out from the various States. The State of Massachusetts appropriated $19,000,000 for disaster relief. There was some to-do about it, and I think part of it has been tied up under a decision of the attorney general.

I saw the Governor of New Hampshire who assured me that some money would be appropriated in order to help patrol and help to do some of this work. How much they have appropriated it is difficult to say. The legislatures have just come into session.

Mr. LUDLOW. This timber that has been blown down is all private holdings?

Mr. SILCOX. All of it that we are talking about now.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUES FROM SALVAGE OF TIMBER

Mr. LUDLOW. Let me ask you this question. If the Government, under this appropriation, takes that over and salvages that timber, would the revenue from the salvaging become the property of the private holder or would that go into the Federal Treasury?

Mr. SILCOX. The salvaging is being done under the loan agreement with the R. F. C. The returns on the loan go back to the R. F. C. We get loans only on the basis of timber inventories. We have so many thousand feet of No. 1 logs, so many thousand feet of No. 2 logs, and so forth. We have to furnish those inventories. A note is signed under the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. As soon as that money comes in from the sale of the logs, it has to pay off first the R. F. C. loan. We anticipate with any kind of reasonable control of the market the loan can be liquidated.

Another reason for going in there was to try to save the Federal land bank which had underwritten a lot of loans; part of the collateral

behind the loans was the timber values. We try to stabilize prices and hence the value of the collateral under these loans and get the raw material into ponds so that the insects will not get it; then feed it back into industry as industry can use it. If we get this timber into ponds, we can keep it 4 or 5 years.

WORK BEING DONE AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

Mr. LUDLOW. Repeating somewhat Mr. Cannon's question, there have been a good many hurricanes, but this is the first time that the Federal Government is undertaking all of this expense, is it not?

Mr. SILCOX. Yes. I think it can only be justified on the basis of the possibility of another public disaster up there. I do not think we want to fool ourselves, and I want to have my responsibility perfectly clear, so far as the committee is concerned. It does not make any difference to me personally whether the committee appropriates any of this money or not. We do not want to go up there with this. It is simply another headache to us. But I am stating to this committee that the situation up there is one that invites public disaster. Fires may easily start, and this is a heavily populated country. It will affect towns and hospitals and camping grounds, and so forth. And if a fire gets in there under a high wind, it will be as bad as was the hurricane itself, and as bad as some of our western fires, as in Minnesota, for instance.

Mr. LUDLOW. Are the States and the cities doing all that they ought to do?

Mr. SILCOX. It is a question of how far you can get the States and the cities to go.

Mr. WOODRUM. Are they doing anything?

Mr. SILCOX. Yes; they are clearing up around the towns.

USE OF WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION WORKERS

Mr. O'NEAL. What else has the Federal Government done besides what you have mentioned?

Mr. SILCOX. I do not know how much they have done in New England. From our standpoint, we have had an average of about 15,000 W. P. A. workers. We have had about 40 C. C. C. camps.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is, cleaning it up?

Mr. SILCOX. Cleaning up, clearing out roadways, and so forth.

Mr. O'NEAL. What has become of the lumber that you have cleaned up?

Mr. SILCOX. We are not taking the lumber out. We are stripping the trees, breaking up the debris, and leaving it that way.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you use W. P. A. workers with this $5,000,000?

Mr. SILCOX. No. This is outside of the W. P. A. We requested 40,000 men from W. P. A. and the maximum that we ever got was about 17,000.

Mr. JOHNSON. The Government is paying for all of this?

Mr. SILCOX. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON. Does the Government get anything out of this $5,000,000 expenditure? What are you going to do with the timber that you salvage with this $5,000,000?

Mr. SILCOX. We are not salvaging that timber with this $5,000,000. What we are hoping to do with it is to reduce the fire hazard, open fire protection roads and trails, reconstruct fire-protection telephone lines, and lookouts, provide patrol, and so forth. As a separate activity we hope to salvage timber, to go in there and buy these logs. If we do that we have by the salvage operation alone, reduced the fire hazard 10 percent. But we still have the brush on the ground.

Mr. O'NEAL. You say you cannot use any W. P. A. workers with this $5,000,000?

Mr. SILCOX. Here is the difficulty with W. P. A. labor. We have worked quite a bit of it over different parts of the country. In the first place, the framework on which you have to go with W. P. A. is the usual wage scale plus $7 per man-month overhead plus 5 percent administration—with that you simply cannot move people long distances from unemployment centers.

Mr. O'NEAL. A lot of this is in isolated territory?

Mr. SILCOX. Yes; this is scattered.

Mr. O'NEAL. This is not in the heavily populated districts?

Mr. SILCOX. No. You get supplies of W. P. A. labor out of Boston; you get supplies of W. P. A. labor out of Providence; you get them out of Bridgeport; out of the industrial centers. Then you can move them just so far within that limitation of cost. But that does not cover the other parts of the country.

Mr. WOODRUM. You have got 40 C. C. C. camps operating in there and you are going to keep those as long as you need them?

Mr. SILCOX. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUM. And you have about 7,000 W. P. A. workers?

Mr. SILCOX. No, between 15,000 and 17,000.

Mr. WOODRUM. And you are going to keep those as long as you need their services?

Mr. SILCOX. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. You pledged these logs to the R. F. C. for your loan; is that correct?

Mr. SILCOX. I am trying to state the distinction between the fire-hazard work and the salvaging work. We go into a certain area. In salvage work we offer so much for the logs at certain delivery points. We are doing no logging. We do not want to do any logging. The general tendency would be, if we started to do logging, to let Uncle Sam do it. Our feeling is that we offer a price which we believe to be a reasonable price, based upon the last 5-year average, at special delivery spots. Those delivery spots are to be lakes and ponds, except where we have to use some dry storage. This salvage work is being financed by the R. F. C. loan, and is separate from the fire-hazard proposition which is under discussion here.

COOPERATION OF LOCAL AREAS

Mr. LUDLOW. I would like to read this paragraph from your estimate that we have before us.

The extent to which the States themselves will contribute financially to this work is not known, and the language of the item as herein submitted does not prescribe any such contribution.

Mr. SILCOX. That is true.

Mr. LUDLOW. That does not contemplate any local or State aid at all, does it?

Mr. TINKER. May I explain that a little bit? As a matter of fact, in New England we are now operating through something over 600 town committees. Each one of those little towns up there has a committee and they are financing their own functioning. They operate both on the hazard elimination work and, in cooperation, on salvage In the salvage operations we think the logs are very good security. At least we have convinced the R. F. C. of that. It is a reasonable loan, a reasonable risk. What we are doing is pegging the price of the logs to protect the 30,000 farmers from a scalping operation. We have had lots of cases up there where people were terrorized and panic-stricken and they would go out and give away their logs in order to clear up their lands.

Mr. Cannon raised a very good question in connection with that tuberculosis sanitarium situation. They have around 300 or 400 acres. They can clean it up. And that will be all right. But that is within an area of inflammable material of about 10 miles wide and 20 miles long. I suppose there are four or five hundred owners in there. But a fire there might jump 2 miles. Those people are just in a terrible predicament. I would not want any of my family living in that area.

Mr. WOODRUM. None of this $5,000,000 will go to the people who own the logs?

Mr. SILCOX. No, sir.

Mr. WOODRUM. A loan is made by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to these people who have logs on the ground. And they get the money from the R. F. C.

Mr. SILCOX. The R. F. C. made the loan to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. We are operating under that Corporation. We pay for delivery of the logs 80 percent of certain stipulated values at points and 20 percent——

Mr. WOODRUM. You say "we." Whom do you mean?

Mr. SILCOX. The Forest Service is functioning for the Corporation.

Mr. WOODRUM. But the loan is being made by the Surplus Commodities Corporation?

Mr. SILCOX. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUM. And none of this $5,000,000 goes for that?

Mr. SILCOX. No.

Mr. CANNON. But the surplus salvage goes to the owner of the land, is that right?

Mr. SILCOX. Yes. We pay 3 percent interest on the loan.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF IN THE HURRICANE SITUATION

Mr. WOODRUM. What has the Government done in that hurricane situation up there in the matter of relief? Has the Federal Government done anything there?

Mr. SILCOX. I think there is an immense amount that has been done, particularly along the coast. Boats were all smashed up there on the seacoast. The water was about 8 feet deep in the Biltmore Hotel in Providence, R. I. They estimated in Providence that there was about a $3,000,000 loss on automobiles alone.

The Federal Government got in there with W. P. A. workers just to clear up the debris.

The A. T. & T. moved in whole trainloads of men, from St. Louis and Chicago, and some of them from farther south, to restore telegraph lines, and so forth.

COOPERATION OF INDIVIDUAL FARMERS IN LAND CLEARING

Mr. LUDLOW. Does this contemplate that the individual farmer is to cooperate in clearing up his own land?

Mr. SILCOX. These people are doing their own logging. The individual farmer uses his team and cuts the timber and hauls it to the concentration point. We pay him 80 percent of the value of the timber on the basis of a past period of prices. That timber has been selling through New England for $5 to $7 a thousand on the stump. When you begin to go into this blown-down timber that is all tangled up, it costs $2 more per thousand to log it. So that is coming out of the stumpage. Instead of getting $5 to $7 a thousand for stumpage, they will probably get $1.50 or $2 per thousand on stumpage. There has been a good deal of controversy about the 80 percent. You see, the R. F. C. considered it a reasonably good loan on the basis of values to give 90 percent, leaving a 10 percent margin for administration.

Mr. CANNON. Is there not any other market except the Government? What is the normal market up there for the regular annual cut?

Mr. SILCOX. The maximum annual cut has been about half a billion feet, of which the greater portion has been white pine. In timber on the ground, as I said, there is roughly 8 years' cut. And there are not mill facilities up there to take care of that much timber in time enough to save it. Some of this timber has taken 50 and 75 and 100 years to grow. It is raw material that is going to have to underwrite the operations of mills and wood-using industries in that country. And the only way that we can save it is to get it into ponds, otherwise the bugs will begin to eat it this coming summer and you will have a lot of raw material ruined.

RESTORATION OF FIRE-CONTROL TOWERS, TELEPHONE LINES, ETC.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is any of this money being spent for the establishment of fire stations of a permanent character that will require upkeep in the future?

Mr. SILCOX. No. This item contemplates merely a restoration of towers that we have previously had, that were blown down.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is on Government land?

Mr. SILCOX. This is on private land.

Mr. O'NEAL. Towers that the Government has put on private lands heretofore?

Mr. SILCOX. Yes. Under the Civilian Conservation Corps bill, Congress made it possible to operate on private lands, provided it had an over-all public interest, the building of a fire lane or a fire tower, in cooperation with the States. These fire towers and telephone lines, and so forth, have been built up and integrated into a fire-protection system.

Mr. O'NEAL. About what portion of this $5,000,000 will be spent for permanent improvements or on repairs?

Mr. SILCOX. On telephone lines, $190,000.

Mr. TINKER. Nine hundred and fifty-three miles are to be restored in cooperation with the States and the States have to maintain it.

Mr. O'NEAL. What else is there?

Mr. SILCOX. The larger items are the matter of land clearing along roads, and so forth.

Mr. O'NEAL. But there are no new places being put up for fire prevention—towers, and so forth—things of that sort, above what you have now?

Mr. SILCOX. No.

Mr. O'NEAL. Which would increase the permanent cost to the Federal Government through the expenditure of this money?

Mr. SILCOX. No. Wherever these have been constructed, the State takes care of the maintenance of them.

AMOUNT REQUESTED OF THE BUDGET

Mr. WOODRUM. How much did you ask the Budget for this item?

Mr. SILCOX. $7,740,000.

PENDING BILLS IN CONGRESS

Mr. WOODRUM. Are you familiar with Joint Resolution 95 introduced by Congressman Treadway?

Mr. SILCOX. I have seen it.

Mr. WOODRUM. Is that for the same purpose?

Mr. SILCOX. What they have done in this bill is to combine two items. They put $5,000,000 in here for liquidating the remaining 10 percent in the salvage operations that is outstanding under the present R. F. C. loans.

Mr. WOODRUM. That is not touched by your item?

Mr. SILCOX. That is correct. They also authorize the expenditure of the administrative direction out of this $5,000,000.

All of our expenses in salvage operations now are being covered out of the 10-percent margin, formerly a 20-percent margin under the R. F. C. loan. They propose a liquidation at full value of the logs $12, $14, or $18; that is, that all of the right, title, and interest in the logs be liquidated and we take it over as full security.

Mr. WOODRUM. In other words, the Government to stand the full loss on it?

Mr. SILCOX. The Government to stand either the full loss on it or to get whatever gain there may be.

The second item is the item we are talking about here.

Mr. WOODRUM. $700,000?

Mr. SILCOX. Yes. You see, this whole matter was discussed in New England with Congressmen and Senators. They came into our office. We are not supposed to jump the Budget, but it is perfectly obvious where all of this is coming from.

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes. Now, this bill, H. R. 2199, introduced by Congressman McCormack, are you familiar with that?

Mr. SILCOX. That is the same thing, only it covers only the first part of this bill. But that is tacked on here, this item.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the roads provided for in this $5,000,000? Are those State-owned roads?

Mr. EVANS. Those are State-owned roads.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is the State doing anything to open up those roads?

Mr. EVANS. Yes; they are.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the last item, in reference to New York State? Nothing has been mentioned about that.

Is that a part of the damage caused by the storm?

Mr. SILCOX. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. It reached into New York?
Mr. SILCOX. Yes, sir.
Mr. O'NEAL. Just on Long Island.
Mr. SILCOX. Yes, sir; not in northern New York.
Mr. O'NEAL. Just on Long Island.
Mr. SILCOX. Yes, sir. We just had crews out in New York.

DIFFICULTY IN USE OF C. C. C.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. There has been more said about the C. C. C. in the forests than anywhere else. Why cannot more camps be moved up there? They move them for some distance in the West.

Mr. SILCOX. One of the practical difficulties that has arisen in connection with the C. C. C. is the cutting down of the cost of operation per camp, and as against that the Director put a restriction on the building of more camps. So the thing has steadied down to the point where these camps remain longer where they are presently located, and to get money to build new camps out of the present appropriation has been rather difficult.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. A great many of them have gone begging for work to do where they are, and it seems to me they could just as well be put in that area and do something useful.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think Mr. Lambertson's question relates more to the transfer of personnel.

Mr. SILCOX. That involves the cost of transportation.

Then there is a limitation in the use of the camps. In widely scattered areas of this sort it is a question of transportation, and the Army insists that we cannot have side camps for them a certain distance away from the main camps.

What we propose to do is to get groups of boys, some of whom may have been in the C. C. C., and have smaller camps with certain age limits, so we will not interfere with the labor requirements in New England.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Fechner insists that the C. C. C. camps are work camps, and he has resisted any effort to make them educational. If they are work camps, why cannot we put them where there is work?

Mr. SILCOX. Of course, that is only a portion of the camps. I think most of our camps do their work very well.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. What sort of service do these boys render?

Mr. SILCOX. I think it has been rather exceptional, on the whole. I have seen C. C. C. camps from California to Maine, all over the country, and my own personal opinion is that they have done a first-rate job, generally speaking, in the building of roads, telephone lines, buildings, and so forth.

Mr. LUDLOW. As Mr. Lambertson says, this work in the forests would be along the line of work that has been done by the C. C. C.

Mr. SILCOX. Yes, I agree with Mr. Lambertson on that, but the difficulty is in connection with the question of moving the C. C. C. camps within the present appropriation, where the cost about takes out the margin allowed except for the operation of the camps. When you add all of these things it puts quite a dent in the amount. These

camps cost about $40,000 to build, and so to move a camp is an expensive proposition.

Mr. LUDLOW. So the item of transportation would be a big addition to the cost.

Mr. SILCOX. Yes; and also the building of new camps.

I would prefer in New England to have smaller camps, say with about 50 boys rather than 200. I would rather cut out the overhead and get boys of about the same age class.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you propose to use some of this money along that line?

Mr. SILCOX. Yes; the major portion of the money. It will require most of the labor to do this salvaging.

Mr. LUDLOW. If some extra funds were provided, you still would not regard it as feasible to move them?

Mr. SILCOX. I have been through the process of trying to move C. C. C. camps.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. It is a pretty hard job.

Mr. SILCOX. It is extremely difficult.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. As bearing on the severity of the storm in New England I think it is interesting to note that of a million and a quarter telephones in the New England States about 400,000 were out of commission in 30 minutes.

Mr. SILCOX. I was amazed when I went through the area. The wind evidently hit portions of that area with terrific velocity, because trees in many places did not even get a chance to blow over. It just took the tops off of them.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. Do you contemplate using boys who have been in the C. C. C. camps but who are now dismissed from those camps?

Mr. SILCOX. We figured that we could recruit out of the industrial centers boys who had been in the C. C. C. camps, boys in that age class, and leave the major labor situation intact.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. It is a kind of side issue of the C. C. C. set-up?

Mr. SILCOX. It is a different sort of set-up. There would be small camps operated at lesser expense than with the Army overhead, and with the use of tentage.

AMOUNT OF WAGES TO BE PAID

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. What did you propose to pay them, the same wage?

Mr. SILCOX. If we feed them we could probably pay them about the same wage.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. Would they have the same conditions attached to their wages as they have now?

Mr. SILCOX. No; we would not be in the framework of the C. C. C. We would simply use an adaptation of those camps with the boys of that age, without any other stipulations, and avoid any conflict in drawing on the labor supply there, because I think we can get boys of this age class who could do that work better than the older men.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

STATEMENTS OF ELMER F. ANDREWS, ADMINISTRATOR; M. K. WOOD, BUDGET OFFICER; JOHN R. DEMOREST, ASSISTANT BUDGET OFFICER, LABOR DEPARTMENT; AND RICHARDSON SAUNDERS, ASSISTANT OT THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

Mr. WOODRUM. We have before us an item of $950,000 for salaries and expenses in the administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Mr. Andrews, if you desire to make a preliminary statement in reference to the work of your division, the committee will be very glad to year you at this time.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I started work on August 16. We had to progress very slowly for a number of reasons. One was the limited appropriation.

The Director of the Budget very kindly, and I think correctly, permitted us to use our money faster than one-twelfth of the appropriation per month, the appropriation being $400,000, of which $50,000 went to the Children's Bureau.

In setting up the organization we had to take the terms of the bill into consideration, and what the intent of Congress was in having us administer it to take care of the various features, such as the work of the industry committees themselves as well as the administration of the basic factors of the act, which provides for a minimum of 25 cents an hour for a 44-hour week.

In September, when we started, our best estimate showed that there were 300,000 people in the United States getting less than 25 cents an hour, and 1,384,000 benefited by the 44-hour limitation; that is, employees not being permitted to work over 44 hours a week without being paid time and a half overtime.

BRANCHES ESTABLISHED IN ORGANIZATION

In our organization we formed five branches. The first branch is the wage-and-hour-standards branch, which is to service the industries committees.

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF INDUSTRIES COMMITTEES

The first industry committee was appointed on September 13 for the textile industry, and Mr. Donald Nelson, vice president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., is the chairman of that committee. The range of that industry includes cotton, rayon, and silk. This textile committee covers 600,000 employees who will be benefited by the action of the committee.

As you know, the function of these committees is to recommend to the Administrator some wage above the 25-cents-an-hour minimum,

but not above 40 cents, and this particular committee will be ready to report at the end of this month.

An allied committee, which is due to report at the same time, is for the wool industry. I say "allied" because there is a great deal of overlapping between other textiles and wool. That industry has 150,000 employees.

Then a third committee, which is the apparel committee, was appointed on December 17, and in that industry there are 500,000 employees.

It may be interesting to note there that the description of the apparel industry, covers a field which, in the N. R. A. days, needed 32 different N. R. A. codes to do what we are trying to do now with one committee.

STAFF NEEDED TO SERVICE COMMITTEES

We, of course, have to have a staff to service these committees. You know that a great many important people came to Washington in the N. R. A. days to meet representatives of Government agencies, particularly the N. R. A. agencies, and because of the great pressure of the work that was necessary to be done they were not serviced as perhaps they should have been.

We need economists to prepare data for the study of the industry itself, and we need industrial experts. They are all included in our estimate, and we hope with a proper personnel to have at least five more of these committees working before the next fiscal year.

May I say that this deficiency estimate we prepared in such a way that we shall work upward from our present staff, which is about 377 on our own pay roll. We have been loaned, on the reimbursable basis, about 111 people from other agencies who are not on our pay roll but whom we need to carry on our work.

This money which we are asking for will permit us to build up this organization gradually, so by the end of this fiscal year we will have about 750 employees. We think that this is the very least we can get along with to give the public the service which I think they expect.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DURING 1940

Mr. WOODRUM. Right on that point, let me ask you this question: What do you expect your pay roll to run during 1940?

Mr. ANDREWS. I think at the end of the next fiscal year we will work up to about 996 employees, if we have our full organization going then.

Our regular budget is prepared on the basis of a certain number of lapses. Of course, we realize that to get the right type of personnel we will have to go slowly in securing our employees, such as the type of specialists we have to have, and I think it is a very good thing to develop slowly. If we wanted to go faster it would be difficult to get the right sort of people, and it will probably take until next year to get our 996 employees.

Mr. WOODRUM. Will that be your peak?

Mr. ANDREWS. No, sir; and we made a very careful reservation before the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. We think if the organization is to be successful it will have probably as many as 1,500 employees.

In other words, we think we need about 600 inspectors, but that has been reduced to about 350. We use first the basis of the industrial population, having 1 inspector to 30,300 covered workers, while in New York State we have more than 12 inspectors for that number, and in England, where they have an act somewhat similar to ours, they have at least twice as many people as we are requiring. I do not think it would be proper for us to expect too much, but to feel our way along as we go.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. That means in the Washington office?

Mr. ANDREWS. No.

Mr. LAMBRTSON. Does it mean in the regional offices?

Mr. ANDREWS. That means our 12 regional offices, and our perfect set-up, including these regional offices, is something like 89 offices eventually in the United States, in addition to the Washington set-up.

Of course, there will be many more people in the field than in Washington. In order to make the act work as it should, we should have the right type of people in the centers of industrial population where people can go to them and get information rapidly, and where our inspectors can be near the places they have to inspect.

I might mention that as much as possible we want to utilize the State labor departments, and when we find that they can do the work, to give them a good deal of the inspection work.

NUMBER OF INSPECTORS REQUESTED AND ALLOWED BY BUDGET BUREAU

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What was your figure on inspectors?

Mr. ANDREWS. We asked originally for 603, one for every 20,000 covered workers.

Mr. TABER. And the Budget allowed you how many?

Mr. ANDREWS. They allowed us about 350; that is in our regular budget.

I think it is understood that that is a very conservative estimate, and if experience proves that more are necessary, this time next year we may have to come before you again. We hope not, but we want to protect ourselves to that extent.

Of course, the field branch is a branch of cooperation and compliance, and that is where the inspectors are, and where the regional officers are.

We expect to have a regional director, a regional attorney and a regional information person, and we would say 20 inspectors, per supervising inspector and a small clerical personnel. That was the set up used for estimating purposes.

An examination has been announced for a supervising inspector, senior inspector and inspector. Chart No. 4, which you have before you, shows the number of inspectors per covered employees, compared with the number under the British act and the number under the New York State minimum wage law.

REGIONAL OFFICES

(See p. 63)

Mr. WOODRUM. At present, do you have any of your regional offices open?

Mr. ANDREWS. No, sir. We do not dare commit ourselves any further until we know we are going to have more money, because we

will be running out of funds by the end of the month. The best we can do is just to take the country and divide it into four general areas, the Northeast, the Southeast, the Middle West, and the West.

We have not rented any space up to this time. The Social Security Board and the N. E. C. have loaned us space and personnel. If we had not received that aid we would not have had anybody in the field at all, because we did not have funds available for renting offices throughout the country.

Mr. LUDLOW. Can you not get space in Federal buildings?

Mr. ANDREWS. When we can, we will. In Chicago we are in the old post-office building, and in Puerto Rico we are in a Federal building.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Did you say you do not have any regional offices open now?

Mr. ANDREWS. Our tentative set-up is for 12 regions.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. But you do not have any of that set-up now?

Mr. ANDREWS. We have a temporary office in Boston, and Boston will probably be the center of that region.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Do you have a director in Kansas City now?

Mr. ANDREWS. No, sir.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. The papers have announced that you have.

Mr. ANDREWS. The only people we have in the field are inspectors, with one exception, and that is the man on the west coast, who has a civil-service status and who has been designated as a director for the west coast.

I have heard a great many surprising reports that we have directors here and there that I never heard of. The only people we have are men with the title of inspector, but they are provisional appointments. They have been appointed pending an examination announced by the Civil Service Commission recently.

We have a Kansas City office, but there is just an inspector there. He may be a supervising inspector later on, if he makes good. We have no regional director except on the west coast. For Boston I have designated a man, subject to civil-service approval. Also another for Cleveland.

CIVIL-SERVICE STATUS OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you have any employees who are not under civil service, aside from the directing heads?

Mr. ANDREWS. We have the deputy administrator, the assistant administrator in charge of wage-and-hour standards, the assistant administrator in charge of cooperation and enforcement, the assistant administrator in charge of the information service, and the general counsel, whom I have been permitted to appoint under Presidential edict, or whatever it is called, for the first incumbent only. They have to pass civil-service qualifications, but they do not have to take an examination. That is also true of our regional directors.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you even get your attorneys from the civil-service rolls?

Mr. ANDREWS. No; the act says that they all shall be civil-service employees, but somehow we find that it does not stick if it applies to lawyers.

Mr. SAUNDERS. The civil-service rules permit a noncompetitive status to qualified lawyers, who are graduates of recognized law schools, with a certain amount of experience.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What percentage of your personnel is exempt from civil-service requirements?

Mr. ANDREWS. Except for lawyers, there are no exempt employees, under the act.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. But as a matter of law, they are the only exception?

Mr. SAUNDERS. No. The act says they shall be oppointed, subject to the civil-service law, but the civil-service law varies as to certain positions.

Mr. TABER. The Civil Service Commission has interpreted the law to mean that lawyers do not have to pass an examination.

Mr. SAUNDERS. That is a good answer.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Does that apply to all departments?

Mr. SAUNDERS. Yes; with the exception of one or two, where the act requires that lawyers be appointed from established civil-service registers.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What other personnel, if any, are in that same category?

Mr. SAUNDERS. Only certain positions, excepted, as directed by the President.

Mr. TABER. How many?

Mr. SAUNDERS. Mr. Andrews will tell you that.

Mr. ANDREWS. There are 28. Those are the ones I spoke to you about, the key positions.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. When you revise your remarks, will you insert a statement showing what the positions are?

Mr. ANDREWS. Do you want the names?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I would like to have that information in as much detail as you can give us, with the positions in that category, the names, and the salaries of these 28 individuals.

Mr. WOODRUM. Where the appointments have been made you can give the names, and where the appointments have not been made you can give the salaries.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You can insert that information in the record.

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes; I will do that.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Positions exempted by Executive order, Wage and Hour Division

Title of position	Incumbent	Salary
Deputy Administrator	Paul Sifton	$8,000 (CAF-15).
Assistant Administrator—Cooperation and Enforcement Branch.	Arthur L. Fletcher	$8,000 (CAF-15).
Assistant Administrator—Wage and Hour Standards Branch.	Ralph J. Watkins	$8,000 (CAF-15).
Assistant Administrator—Public Relations	Harold D. Jacobs	$6,500 (CAF-14).
General counsel	Calvert Magruder	$8,000 (P-8).
Chief of the Industry Committee Section	Vacancy	$6,500 (CAF-14).
Chief of the Hearings and Exemptions Section	do	$6,500 (P-7).
Director of regional offices	do	$6,500 (CAF-14).
Chief of Policies and Standards Section	do	$5,600 (CAF-13).
Regional directors (12)	Wesley O. Ash [1]	$5,600 (CAF-13).
Territorial representatives (3)	Vacancy	Not classified.
Technical advisor to the Administrator	do	Do.
Assistant director of Information Branch	do	$5,600 (CAF-13).
Special Assistant to the Administrator (2)	do	Not classified.

[1] Only 1 permanent appointment made—Mr. Ash had civil-service status for transfer.

Mr. WOODRUM. Is it $400,000 for the current fiscal year?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir. The Wage and Hour Division received $350,000 of that. We have a great deal of pressure brought on us by all sorts of organizations, some trade organizations and some labor unions, to appoint other industrial committees as quickly as possible in such industries as boots and shoes, rubber goods, leather, paper, and so forth. To that we just have to say that we have not the personnel with which to do it.

ATTITUDE OF INDUSTRY TOWARD WORK OF DIVISION

Mr. WOODRUM. What is your experience as to the attitude industry has taken toward this work?

Mr. ANDREWS. I have the advantage of having made several trips to the Southeast, Southwest, Middle West, and West. I have met mostly with chambers of commerce—in San Francisco with the Commonwealth Club, in Chicago with the Illinois Manufacturers Association, and so forth—and everywhere they seem to think that it is not a bad act, after all. A great many people say this to me, "Of course, we were against the act because we thought it was just another example of Government bureaucracy butting into the affairs of business, but, apparently, it is going to work." Businessmen seem to agree on the shorter workweek, and the gradual raising of wages. They agree that that is a good thing from the business standpoint, and that, after all, is a better business act.

I think that they begin to have confidence in it, and they want us to make it a sound act for business, and from their standpoint not another gesture of the Government trying to butt into the affairs of private industry. That is what they told me, and I think that is a correct statement of the feeling of business generally.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Is not that true of large industry, but not the attitude of the smaller ones?

Mr. ANDREWS. Of course, the gentlemen who met me in my travels around the country were probably the representatives of the larger industries, but I can speak of the small industries as I know them in my own State, where I have had a good deal of experience with minimum-wage laws. They seem to be equally interested, because, apparently, there are just as many good small employers as there are large ones, and those small employers, in turn, have a minority of employers who are chiseling. The chiseling small employers would be just as much against the interest of the better small employers as is the case among the big employers in the competitive market.

AMENDMENTS TO ACT

Mr. LUDLOW. I presume this act will be modified from time to time: Have you gone into it far enough to make any suggestions as to amendments or changes?

Mr. ANDREWS. I have had the privilege of talking with quite a few gentlemen in Congress. I, being more or less a newcomer, do not wish to be too forward with recommendations. Of course, there have been a great many recommendations made to us, and the act says that the Administrator shall make recommendations from time to time to Con-

gress as to appropriate amendments. I noticed from their recent report that the American Bar Association has made no recommendation yet. They say that it is too early. I am not sure that is so. I think I would like to sit down and talk with the Labor Industries Committee about that, because I think that first in importance is that the law be amended for simplification, but I do not think that the basic principles should be changed. I think that a clarification of some things in the act would be very helpful. I am glad you brought that up, because one of my duties is that of answering questions. We have a deluge of mail. I receive letters from a great many people containing questions and some of them I have not been able to answer definitely, because, for one thing, the Administrator has not the power to rule on what is interstate commerce. We are urging the States, where they wish it, to have laws covering intrastate commerce, and I believe that half of the States will have legislation of that sort before them this year.

If legislation of this type is passed by the States, it will very much simplify our task here in Washington. On questions of law, or on the border-line of the law, we do not feel that we should attempt to answer the questions too definitely. We do not think that is what Congress wished us to do, but we try to give answers as rapidly as possible, but with the warning that if we are wrong——

INTERPRETATIONS OF LAW

Mr. LUDLOW (interposing). When a business concern comes to you with a bona fide question for its own guidance, you try to furnish the information, do you not?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir. Of course, sometimes it is difficult for me to say what the answer is. If the act had a provision that when the Administrator makes a rule or regulation, or passes upon a particular situation, such as I believe is contained in the Security Exchange Act, the person receiving the advice would be relieved from any retroactive action in any court in the way of awarding back wages, for instance. We can now advise employers on some questions but there is always a possibility that the courts might overrule us.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. Suppose you get advice from certain labor organizations stating that they want a change in the law in some particular, or that they want the law to rest as it is, how would you answer such a communication?

Mr. ANDREWS. I have not received any letters from any labor organization about having the law amended.

WORK OF INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Each industry may have a board under the act.

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. How many industries do you estimate there are in the United States?

Mr. ANDREWS. I think it all depends. You could say that there are 1,500 industries. The Administrator is supposed as rapidly as possible to form the industrial committees.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I was wondering how many there were in the whole United States.

Mr. ANDREWS. Before I came down here, I consulted with some of the principal industrialists on that point, and the thought was that where we could we should make the coverage, as broad as possible, considering, of course, both from the legal and economic standpoints. That was the approach in the textile industry, which under the N. R. A. had many codes. We got the industry together and they agreed on a broad definition of the industry.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. How many do you recognize as the maximum number that you will ever recognize?

Mr. ANDREWS. I think if we go back to the old way of classifying industries, there would be 1,500, but I think we should get that down to less than 100. We have now our one apparel industry committee covering what was considered 32 industries in N. R. A. days.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Each one has a board, and there is no limit on how many there may be on each board. The Government pays their expenses for as many meetings as they desire to hold in a year. I am bringing that up because this is a new thing.

Mr. ANDREWS. Of course, I can see the possibilities there of having a great many junkets by people from all over the country coming here. We will take the textile committee as an example: They have had only four general meetings, and there are 21 on the committee. I think if you saw the make-up of the committees, you would recognize that they are not gentlemen who are looking for $15 per day. They work through subcommittees. Their job is to go over all the information they can get on the cost of living in the localities, the cost of production, and so forth, and all of that must be taken into consideration before they can make a sensible wage-and-hour recommendation to the Administrator.

We try to keep the committees small because, with such a diversity of industries, that must be done. In the apparel industry, with such a diversity of subindustries, including almost everything you can think of to wear, we have a committee of 48. They travel, and will have three or four meetings here, but a lot of their work will be done through subcommittees. I am sure that most of the people on that committee are not the kind of gentlemen who would care to come to Washington for the purpose of collecting $15 per day. I do not think you gentlemen should fear that we will appoint men on committees who would accept it just for the sake of receiving Government money.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Under the law they are entitled to a committee, if they are organized, without your discretion.

Mr. ANDREWS. No, sir; the Administrator must appoint them as rapidly as possible, but what we are doing is this: We are taking the industries which we know have a great number of employees who are paid near the 25 cents minimum, because the act says that as rapidly as possible those rates shall be raised above the 25 cents minimum—but not above 40 cents—so long as it does not cause dislocation of employment.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is the pay of these committees uniform?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir; although the amount is discretionary, I think it should remain uniform at $15 a day. Making allowance for living costs in Washington, I do not think it is fair to have these gentlemen come here and be out of pocket, which would be the case if they received only the $5 per diem allowed by the Government for traveling.

Mr. DITTER. As the number of committees is reduced, the size of them proportionately grows, does it not?

Mr. ANDREWS. I do not understand that.

Mr. DITTER. In response to a question by Mr. Lambertson you said that you thought the number of committees would ultimately come down to 100. The answer being one that has been made so comprehensive, I asked that if you reduced the number of committees, would not the size of the committees be proportionately greater?

Mr. ANDREWS. I started with the idea of having small committees. For instance, take the battery industry: They wanted me to call a meeting immediately, and set 40 cents as the minimum. Their trade association recommended a committee with three employer representatives. That would be a committee of nine in that case, because it was a relatively small industry. The tobacco and cigar industries will have committees of 15. In many other industries the number will be small. We also have to take into consideration geographical factors when considering the make-up of industry committees.

Mr. DITTER. Do the small employers gain representation on these committees?

Mr. ANDREWS. We try to have a good cross-section of the industry. Where the small man belongs to a trade organization, he may feel that he is well represented by an outstanding man in the industry on the committee. Where we have various ramifications of the industry, as in the textile industry, they say, "We do not care about being represented, because the men appointed there are outstanding men and we trust them; but if we do need representation, can we have a small subcommittee or an advisory committee?" Therefore these ramifications of a large industry are represented by subcommittees.

Mr. DITTER. Under the N. R. A. the small man complained that he was the victim by being brought into the matter of codification.

Mr. ANDREWS. We have not heard anything of that sort.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Mr. LUDLOW. You have received some complaint as to noncompliance, have you not?

Mr. ANDREWS. I am ashamed to say that we have, and I think that shows the difficulty of not having more people in the field. We have about 6,200 complaints. We have only been able to analyze and refer for investigation about 750. The interesting thing about it is that they are mostly border-line cases. Of the 6,200, we have found 40 percent that seem to be legitimate complaints. We are following them up, but we do not want to have the appearance of being unreasonable in cracking down on them, when the employer immediately amends his ways.

Mr. LUDLOW. By and large, you do not find industry disposed to be unreasonable, do you?

Mr. ANDREWS. No, sir; it is almost too good to be true. Take the Cotton Garment Manufacturing Association. They say that we are all right, but that they want regular inspections made by our men, because, they say that, while as a group they are fine, they want policing done—I will not say "policing," but they want investigating work done by the Federal Government to be sure that there is no

break-down in the act. There is a fine spirit of compliance. Under the N. R. A., when something was not done, some started chiseling, and then the whole code was broken down. We must have people in the field to protect employers against any growing disrespect for the act. We will have that if we do not have some real enforcement.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Andrews a few questions.

Mr. WOODRUM. All right, you may proceed, Judge Tarver.

REGIONAL OFFICES

(See p. 56)

Mr. TARVER. I am very much interested in your statements in regard to the advisability of building up your organization slowly. I believe you indicated a policy in that respect that is wise, because it is much easier to expand an organization of this character than to contract it, if it should be over-expanded to begin with. I wonder what consideration you have given to the matter of regional offices, or having 6 regional offices instead of 12. In view of the fact that you have been operating with 3, would not 6 be sufficient, and then later on, in the event that number is not sufficient, to expand the number of regional offices in the light of experience?

Mr. ANDREWS. May I say before I answer more directly that this deficiency appropriation would not permit us to set up 12 regional offices. That is the goal toward which we are working. That, of course, is something we have to get gradually in our set-up, whether it is 6, 8, 10, or 12. However, when I go to Denver, I meet various representative businessmen, and they say, "Where is the regional office now, or where will it be?" I say, "At the present time, it is in San Francisco." Of course, you gentlemen know that there is quite a good deal of feeling between the Rocky Mountain States and the west coast; but I have to say that at the present time we must consider San Francisco the headquarters for the whole West.

If you hear what the people of Denver think about that, you will realize that they think it is a great wrong. It is something to consider, not only from the standpoint of the service we should give the public, but from the standpoint of what is economical; because while we might save 6 regional directors, if we had 6 instead of 12 regional offices, the cost of travel by inspectors and other people, lawyers, and so forth, in connection with litigation or enforcement, must be considered. If they have to travel a long distance to get to the main office, there would be no economy there, even though we eliminated the jobs of the additional regional directors. I am glad you asked that, because I have given a great deal of thought to it. We are trying to get this work on a regional basis, and I assure you it is a job to determine in certain parts of the country just what city should have the regional office. I spoke of 12 regional offices because we thought that was the proper number. However, if, with our experience, we find the number should be less, it will be less, but it takes a good deal of figuring on the cost of travel expense in connection with the work to determine what is the most economical.

Mr. TARVER. However, if you do not start with 12 regional offices under the deficiency appropriation sought here, you would have an opportunity of determining that later before starting any of them.

Before starting any of them, you should determine whether you would have 6 or some other number. In other words, you would not want to start one regional office in New England and another in New York until you became advised or decided whether you proposed to have 12 regional offices in the country or only 6, in which event you would probably have one for the entire Northeast.

Mr. ANDREWS. That would be so if we were renting any expensive space or buying any very expensive furniture, but I am sure, whatever the region, we will have to have an office in New York City and one in Boston.

Mr. TARVER. The number of your regional employees would be determined by the number of regional offices you have.

Mr. ANDREWS. No, sir; not if we have the number of inspectors to handle the number of inspections we have to make. I do not think the field force would be decreased a great deal if you decreased the number of regional offices.

Mr. TARVER. How many regional offices do you contemplate starting prior to the beginning of the next fiscal year?

Mr. ANDREWS. That depends upon the sort of people we can get. We are starting with that now. We have what we think are 50 likely men for inspectors that we are starting to train. We do not start them out until they have taken a course of instruction and passed an examination. We have to get more people in the field. We have only about 40 now. However, those people in the field do not belong to certain regional offices. They go to Denver, Omaha, or wherever necessary, and where we can, we borrow space in the Social Security or other offices.

Mr. TARVER. I apprehend that if you establish a regional office in some city, you will have trouble in getting rid of it if you should decide later on to have a smaller nubmer of offices, and I thought that, perhpas, you should have it planned before you begin the establishment of regional offices as to how many you intended to have to start with. For example, it might be possible to have one in the Northeast, one in the Middle West, one in the Northwest, one in the West, one in the Middle South, and one in the Southeast. In other words, if you started by putting one in New England, one in New York, one in Chicago, and so forth, you would have 12 offices by the time you got around. Have you any idea of how many of these offices you would like to establish out of this budget prior to the beginning of the next fiscal year?

Mr. ANDREWS. I do not think there would be any possibility of setting up more than six regional offices, even though we had the money to do so. Before establishing headquarters at Atlanta, for instance, or at Birmingham, or any city of that kind, we would want to be sure that we have the best place from the standpoint of transportation cost; of being the center of industrial population, of public convenience, and so forth.

Mr. TARVER. The reason I am asking these questions, or one of the reasons, is that the subcommittee on which I shall probably serve will handle your appropriation for the next fiscal year, and we would be to some extent, and probably very largely, guided by the action of this committee. If, in setting up your regional office organization, this subcommittee should determine, in making this deficiency appropriation, that you should have 12 regional offices, it would furnish a

basis for setting up 12 regional offices, and our committee would probably be in accord with it. On the other hand, if you should start with 6, our committee would very probably be in accord with that also.

Mr. ANDREWS. May I point out that this deficiency appropriation does not permit us to add very quickly to our force. At the present time we will need this for personal services to carry us on to the end of this fiscal year. We need for the present force $390,000 just to carry on what we have.

Mr. TARVER. Aside from the difficulty you have mentioned with regard to travel expenses, what need do you have for regional offices? The matter of complaints or the ordinary transactions of your office can be handled as well from the Washington as from these regional offices, can they not?

Mr. ANDREWS. I believe that the States, industries, and communities like to feel that they have a part in this act, and their representatives do not feel that they should come to Washington, or that we should run everything from a bureau in Washington. What these people want apparently is to have some place where we have a courteous intelligent force, and where they can go to have their questions answered when they have any difficulty in being sure about what the act means. It is a very long procedure, particularly when we are undermanned, to have them write to Washington and wait for replies. We would like to have somebody at regional offices to give them the service promptly.

Mr. TARVER. What was the provision under the N. R. A. in that respect?

Mr. ANDREWS. I do not know what the budget was for the N. R. A.

Mr. TARVER. There was a regional set-up.

Mr. ANDREWS. In New York there must have been 50 code authorities. They were coming in for advice and help, and the code authorities had representatives everywhere in the country. They were overlapping everywhere.

Mr. TARVER. Did those in charge, in the country as a whole, have anything approximating a set-up of 12 regional offices under the N. R. A.?

Mr. ANDREWS. I know a little about the labor provisions of the codes. I was the labor compliance director in New York State for a while and every State, I believe, was a region.

Mr. TARVER. If you have regional offices, will you have headquarters in each State?

Mr. ANDREWS. We will have at least one representative in a State, and in industrial States more than one.

Mr. TARVER. The reason for asking is that I was seeking information as to whether this regional office set-up was a duplication of anything they had under the N. R. A.

Mr. ANDREWS. Twenty-two percent under the N. R. A. was used for field expenses. Our field expenses represent much more than the Washington expense.

Mr. TARVER. I do not think I will tresspass on the patience of the committee by asking any further questions at this time.

Mr. WOODRUM. It has been very interesting, Mr. Tarver. As I understand it, Mr. Andrews proposes to speak softly and move cautiously?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOODRUM. And let experience determine your ultimate action?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOODRUM. If you do establish regional offices, it will be with a view to placing them where they will fit in with whatever experience dictates.

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. In view of that, what is the exigency of this deficiency?

Mr. ANDREWS. With our present force, with only about 40 inspectors in the field, and if we do not add another person to the pay roll, we will need $390,000 for personal services. We are asking for additional personal services only $168,000. This will include new inspectors who must be trained in the work of serving the public.

Mr. WOODRUM. What will become of the 111 people loaned by the departments? Will you turn them back?

Mr. ANDREWS. The Treasury Department loaned us 20 of their best pay-roll people. We have some people from the W. P. A. We have been very choosy about the people we have taken, but if those people make good with us, our idea is, if they do receive civil-service status, to take them on. They have worked with us for some time, and they would become a permanent part of the organization. There are about 111 of them.

Mr. TABER. Are they W. P. A. administrative employees?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. They are not regular W. P. A. workers?

Mr. ANDREWS. No, sir; they are specialists. The W. P. A. was very good in letting us take the cream, as it were. If we take them on, that is included in the additional $168,000. We will need those additional employees until next July and thereafter.

OTHER OBLIGATIONS

Mr. TABER. May we get a little better picture of this: You have down here $167,405 for other obligations incurred. What is that for?

Mr. ANDREWS. That is for supplies, rent, equipment, and all those things. Equipment is a very large item. All of those things we would buy if there were no additional personal services.

SPACE PROCUREMENT

Mr. TABER. Is all of your space rented?

Mr. ANDREWS. No, sir; we have some space in Washington, outside of the Department of Labor.

Mr. TABER. Do you have any space in the Labor Building?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir; we have some space on the fifth floor. It takes care of less than 200 employees. We have to go outside for additional space.

Mr. TABER. Will you give us a break-down of the $167,000 for the record?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. Show what is for rent, what for equipment, and so forth.

Mr. ANDREWS. I will do so.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

Apportionment of other expenses of appropriation of $400,000

02	Supplies	$19,207	13	Special and miscellaneous	$6,804
05	Communications	4,395	30	Equipment	46,811
06	Travel	23,179			
07	Transportation of things	250		Total	167,405
08	Printing	29,469			
11	Rents	[1] 37,290			

[1] Includes space contracted for to June 30, 1939.

Mr. TABER. The figure you have set up as a total will carry you through, with your present set-up, for the fiscal year.

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. To carry you through, with your present set-up, to the end of the fiscal year requires no more funds for other obligations than have already been appropriated.

Mr. SAUNDERS. The entire appropriation will be exhausted by the end of this month.

Mr. LUDLOW. On this sheet you show this set-up of money, less other obligations, do you not?

Mr. ANDREWS. The total, if you have the same statement I have, shows $240,722.

Mr. LUDLOW. You have an item of desks here.

Mr. WOOD. That represents replacing some we have borrowed and purchased of others.

TRANSFERS TO OTHER BUREAUS

Mr. LUDLOW. You have $150,000 transferred to other bureaus. What is that?

Mr. ANDREWS. Of course, the act contemplates that we use other divisions of the Department of Labor, wherever possible. That is for special studies in connection with the garment industry, boots and shoes. That will be done by Dr. Lubin, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. TABER. How many employees do you have in the different offices, and how many new ones are you proposing in the administrative office? You have how many in that office now?

Mr. ANDREWS. Seven.

Mr. TABER. And you are proposing seven.

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. In the wage-and-hour standards branch you have how many?

Mr. ANDREWS. Fifty-six.

Mr. TABER. And you are proposing how many?

Mr. ANDREWS. Eighty-three.

Mr. TABER. That is an increase of 27.

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. And in the legal branch you have how many?

Mr. ANDREWS. Thirty-five.

Mr. TABER. You are proposing how many there?

Mr. ANDREWS. Sixty.

Mr. TABER. That is an increase of 25.

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. How many do you have in the cooperative enforcement branch?

Mr. ANDREWS. Thirty-four.

Mr. TABER. And you are proposing how many?

Mr. ANDREWS. Forty-seven.

Mr. TABER. That is an increase of 13?

Mr. ANDREWS. That is right.

Mr. TABER. And for business "something or other," you have how many?

Mr. ANDREWS. Ninety-eight.

Mr. TABER. And you are proposing——

Mr. ANDREWS. One hundred and twenty-five.

Mr. TABER. And for your information branch you have——

Mr. ANDREWS. Thirteen.

Mr. TABER. And you are proposing——

Mr. ANDREWS. Eighteen.

That totals 354 as against the present number of 257.

Mr. LUDLOW. What is the need for 25 more lawyers?

Mr. ANDREWS. Well, sir, our legal functions are varied. We have a unit of interpretations, for instance, and we have, of course, thousands of letters every day requesting legal interpretations. We have another section which has to do with various hearings; we have to have exemption hearings, and we have another section which has to do with work with the Department of Justice in the way of prosecutions or enforcement.

Mr. TABER. How many employees have you currently in the field?

Mr. ANDREWS. About 120.

Mr. TABER. And you are proposing how many?

Mr. ANDREWS. By the end of the year, 400.

Mr. TABER. That means an increase of 208?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir. Of course, there we have been slowed up in developing by reason of getting the right kind of people to put into the field.

POLICIES AND METHODS OF DIVISION IN ADMINISTERING ACT

Mr. TABER. What kind of things do you figure on these people doing, that are not being done now? You have sent out all sorts of questionnaires to all sorts of people, and you have gotten returns on them from the biggest part of those who figure that the act has any application to them.

Mr. ANDREWS. I do not understand what you mean by questionnaires, sir. We have not asked any reporting or anything of the kind at all.

Mr. TABER. You have not sent out any questionnaire?

Mr. ANDREWS. We have sent out some pamphlets explaining the act, but we have not sent out any questionnaires, so far as our division is concerned. It may be that the textile industries committee have circulated some of their members for information, but that was not done by us.

Mr. SAUNDERS. I think, sir, that your inquiry probably comes from this fact: The Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other bureaus are under the act, required to supply information requested by the Administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The act contemplates

that this division will pay for this work. I presume the Bureau of Labor Statistics has sent out a questionnaire asking for information.

Mr. TABER. That was 2 months ago.

Mr. SAUNDERS. That was probably in connection with the textile industry.

Mr. TABER. No; it was not the textile industry.

Mr. SAUNDERS. Then you know something that we do not know.

Mr. TABER. I presume that came from your office, because the return envelopes were that way.

Mr. SAUNDERS. And you say that it did not come from the Bureau of Labor Statistics?

Mr. TABER. I would not say.

Mr. ANDREWS. Of course, there has been a great deal of misunderstanding. We hear a lot from outside sources about extra reporting. We are not requiring any reporting. We are just asking the people to keep some general information in case we have to check up, but we are not requiring any regular reporting to the division. That is one reason we wanted as far as possible to administer the act through field people rather than having the people think that everything has to come to Washington and everyting emanates from Washington.

Mr. TABER. Well, these field fellows are an awful nuisance in business.

Mr. ANDREWS. Well, I hope our people have not been a nuisance in business. My experience in New York State, where I had a department of 7,500 people, was that if you have the proper approach, and cut out the duplications of inspections, which we intend to do in cooperation with the State labor departments—that employers do not resent inspections. We want the public to feel that our representative is a creditable representative of the Federal Government, and that here is somebody who is around to advise rather than to police; and I hope that business will not feel that we are that type of organization where the representative who calls is just a snappy, unpleasant sort of individual.

Mr. TABER. What activity do you really need to expand, that you are not in now, that it is absolutely necessary for you to handle in this situation? The more inspectors we put on, the more time people have taken up, and the less opportunity they have to operate their business successfully, and it seems to me that we ought not, and you ought not, to be in favor of putting more burdens on employers at this time. They have troubles enough to get along without having an overdose of inspectors coming around to see them. Now, can't you get along well enough for the time being with the force that you already have, rather than try to expand and build it up?

Mr. ANDREWS. No, sir; because, as I mentioned, the National Garment Manufacturers Association are asking, "For Heaven's sake, get somebody in the field to inspect our members." Now, I imagine that one of the basic principles of this act besides the humanitarian side, is to have decent business protected against unfair competition; and I can say from my experience, and from the experience of other State enforcement officers, that you cannot have an act that will protect unless you enforce it. I do not mean by that that there is going to be any unreasonableness about it, but if the act is going to mean anything at all, you have got to have people in the field to see that there is a decent observance of it. If there is not, I would rec-

ommend that the act be taken off the books entirely. There is no use in having an act unless you can have proper administration of it. It is not fair to industry, and it does not give the protection to labor that they ought to have.

Mr. WOODRUM. Stated a little bit differently, taking an industry which now wishes to cooperate, and is willing to try to observe the law, you have got to make them sure that other people who are not so inclined are going to be careful to observe the law?

Mr. ANDREWS. I am glad you brought that up. Let me say, sir, that in Portland, Oreg.—and my trip showed that that is true throughout the Northwest—employers said, "For Heaven's sake, help us out. We are paying good wages, so be sure that in other parts of the country the people observe the act. If you don't do that, we are going to have a breakdown in the enforcement of this law."

I do not know whether you gentlemen have noticed the Gallup poll published January 1, 1938, but it reported that 69 percent of the people were for the act when it passed, and now 71 percent are for it. But that will not continue to be true unless we get somebody in the field to see that there is really going to be observance.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Andrews, I think that one of the primary purposes of this act was to spread employment.

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. What can you tell us to show that it is having that effect, or is going to have that effect?

Mr. ANDREWS. We say this very reluctantly, because we cannot take sure credit for it; but in the month of November, the first month after the act took effect, there were more people placed in jobs by the United States Employment Service than at any time in its history. That may be only coincidence, but that is what the figures show.

We have very few employment reports of own reports coming in, and that is the reason that we want more people in the field, so that we can give you, we hope, at our next hearing, some accurate field figures of increased employment due to the passage of this act.

We do know that in Louisiana there were 2,500 people laid off, and 3,000 people who got jobs—a net increase of 500 people.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. The first section of the act gives your scope as dealing with interstate commerce. Are you really going to take cognizance of that, or are you going to cover all labor?

Mr. ANDREWS. No, sir; only in interstate commerce. That is one of our most difficult answers. We are trying to be realistic and sensible; but, as you know, only the Supreme Court of the United States can make a final ruling on that. Unfortunately, we cannot say to a person, "You are either definitely in or definitely out. If you say you are out, we will still have to say, perhaps, the courts will decide otherwise."

That is the reason I said that we might have amendments if we want to protect an employer against any court decision which might be contrary to our informal rulings.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I just wondered how you were going to meet that, because I have regarded that as one of the impossible situations in the act. I think it was the intention of Congress in passing the act to include all labor.

Mr. ANDREWS. I would prefer to have the States have their own acts, thereby including employees in intrastate commerce.

Mr. LUDLOW. You want to be very careful not to unjustly penalize any employers, and in case the matter is so decided, that they be given retroactive immunity.

Mr. ANDREWS. The Securities and Exchange Act, I think, has that provision; that is, that if the Commission once says something, the person receiving that advice can feel satisfied that he is protected.

EXPENSES FOR PACKING, DRAYAGE, TRANSPORTATION, ETC., OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Andrews, I refer to this Document 85, and from that document I quote as follows:

> Expenses incurred in packing, crating, drayage, and transportation of household effects and other property (not to exceed in any case 5,000 pounds) of officers and employees when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty.

Can you refer me to the existing law which gives your particular agency the right to make a supplemental request for an item of that kind?

Mr. ANDREWS. May I refer that question to Mr. Saunders?

Mr. SAUNDERS. That clause appears in many appropriation acts. It is in the Immigration Act, for instance.

Mr. DITTER. I realize that it is in a number of them, but I am asking you specifically, in the law under which you are presently operating, is there any existing law making provision for the authority under which you are requesting money for that purpose at this time?

Mr. SAUNDERS. I am afraid I do not understand the question.

Mr. DITTER. Well, you are operating under a certain act of Congress, are you not?

Mr. SAUNDERS. Correct.

Mr. DITTER. Now I am asking you whether in the existing law by which your agency was brought into being, there is any provision giving your agency the authority to ask for funds for the transfer of goods of civil employees.

Mr. SAUNDERS. There is none in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Mr. DITTER. Can you state how much of this supplemental appropriation is represented by the cost of that particular item?

Mr. WOOD. There is no specific amount of money set aside for that. This language was copied from the language of the act for next year. It was written in there by the Bureau of the Budget and was sent back to us as the same language that appears in request for the 1940 appropriation.

Mr. SAUNDERS. We recognize the need to meet such expenses. We have not the slightest idea how much or how little will be necessary.

Mr. DITTER. Will any part of this fund that you are presently asking for, as you have made your estimates, include the cost set forth in this drayage and moving expense item?

Mr. SAUNDERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DITTER. How much.

Mr. SAUNDERS. Nobody can tell. It is put in as a general clause to give us the right to exercise this function if necessary. We do not know whether we are going to move 1 or 20 inspectors.

Mr. DITTER. Between now and June?

Mr. SAUNDERS. We haven't any idea. But if it is necessary to move one inspector, we will move him.

Mr. DITTER. But the existing law does not give you the authority to do that. That is the point. I want you to give me the reference to the existing law by which you are authorized to ask for this item. In other words, the existing law by which your agency was brought into being did not have any clause giving your agency the right to ask for an item of this kind, did it?

Mr. SAUNDERS. Not that I know of.

Mr. DITTER. So that we would be appropriating a part of the fund at the present time under your request without any authority of Congress to make any such appropriation?

Mr. SAUNDERS. I think not, sir.

Mr. DITTER. Well, would you tell us by what right we would make the appropriation?

Mr. SAUNDERS. The very needs of the service contemplate that Congress in its wisdom would make provision for whatever was necessary to carry the law into effect.

Mr. DITTER. I am afraid I must take issue with you on that. We might have delegated a great deal of authority to the Executive branch of the Government in times past, but we have never gone to the point where we have made any existing agency the arbiter as to how it was going to move the families around.

Mr. SAUNDERS. You have carried in many appropriation bills——

Mr. DITTER (interposing). But they are specifically provided for in the act. There is no present existing law in this request; and if I am wrong in that, I want you to cite the present law which gives the authority to Congress to make this appropriation.

Mr. SAUNDERS. I am afraid I will have to ask you to bear with me so that I may look up some further information to see if there is such a law, because I do not know.

Mr. DITTER. I can tell you very frankly that the act did not include any such authority, and that your agency is exceeding its authority in even suggesting to the Appropriations Committee the appropriation of funds for which no authority exists in law.

Mr. SAUNDERS. Would it not be well to raise that as a point of order?

Mr. DITTER. No, indeed; this committee is proposing to bring a bill to the floor which is not subject to a point of order. You made up your estimates by which you arrived at this total figure, did you not?

Mr. SAUNDERS. That is correct.

Mr. DITTER. Now, I would like you to put in the record that amount for drayage and transportation covered by the quotation that I have just given you, which was included in that estimate, and as a result of which you ultimately arrived at the total figure requested of the deficiency committee.

Mr. SAUNDERS. May I ask you to frame your question to indicate the amount? If you desire us to estimate some definite amount, we will be very pleased to do so.

Mr. DITTER. Can you estimate it?

Mr. SAUNDERS. We will try.

Mr. DITTER. Can you do it for us now?

Mr. SAUNDERS. No, sir.

(The following was inserted later:)

This estimate is based upon the experience of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for the fiscal year 1938. During that year approximately 15 percent of the inspection force was transferred from one official station to another and the average cost of packing, crating, drayage, and transportation of their household effects and other property was $70. Using that service as an example, we could anticipate that the Wage and Hour Division would transfer 10 employees during the period February 1 to June 30, 1939, and expend approximately $700 for the purpose stated.

Mr. ANDREWS. You see, we asked for $1,350,000, and the amount here is only $950,000 as I said in reply to an earlier question.

REPRESENTATION OF UNIONS ON COMMITTEES

Mr. DITTER. Now, Mr. Andrews, another question: I notice that in the set-up of the two committees that you have here in the appendix, the name of Sidney Hillman appears for both of the committees. Is there any significance to that?

Mr. ANDREWS. I think that the unions he represents have unions in both—you mean on the wool committee and the textile committee?

Mr. DITTER. The textile committee and the garment committee.

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir; his committee has unions in both those industries.

Mr. DITTER. So that he is representing a union?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir; employees in that industry.

Mr. DITTER. Do you know which union he is representing on each of those committees?

Mr. ANDREWS. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the T. W. O. C.

Mr. DITTER. And he is representing the same union on the textile committee, your industry committee for textiles?

Mr. ANDREWS. That is right; yes, sir.

STATUS OF INSPECTOR TRAINEES

Mr. DITTER. Did I understand you, Mr. Andrews, to say that you are presently paying your employees that you contemplate employing as inspectors, while you are training them?

Mr. ANDREWS. No, sir; they are not being paid, and they are not getting any living expenses.

Mr. DITTER. All right, sir; that is all I have.

EMPLOYEES TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Mr. TABER. How many employees have been transferred from other departments to your department?

Mr. ANDREWS. I think, including the people from the Treasury that were loaned us to date, there are 111.

Mr. TABER. How many from the Treasury?

Mr. ANDREWS. I think there were 20.

Mr. TABER. How many from other places?

Mr. ANDREWS. I have not the break-down, sir. Most of them are W. P. A. We can put that in the record.

Mr. TABER. Yes; put it in the record, all the way through.

(The statement requested will be found on page 83.)

Mr. TABER. These people are being paid from another source, out of your appropriation?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir; with the idea that we will help them out later on.

Mr. WOODRUM. Are they to be reimbursed out of this $950,000?

Mr. ANDREWS. No, sir; by our helping them out with loaned personnel when they are in a jam, as we were here.

NUMBER AND SOURCE OF COMPLAINTS

Mr. TABER. You say you have had how many complaints?

Mr. ANDREWS. About 6,200, 40 percent of which look as if they might be real complaints. There are a great many complaints from people operating in intrastate commerce, who think that they are within the act, which they are not. There are 6,179 complaints as of January 10. Of those 6,179, 1,348 seem to be violations, or 40.2 percent; 549 seem not to be violations, or 11 percent; 922 do not contain enough information for us to tell, and they have to be sent back for more information. That is 27.4 percent; and 506 involve unsettled questions in industries where at the present time we can only hold hearings to determine whether they are seasonable or on questions of area production or matters of that kind.

Mr. TABER. From what source do most of these complaints come?

Mr. ANDREWS. Mostly, of course, from employees; some from employers against competing employers who they think are not obeying the law.

Mr. TABER. Most of them are from the employees; and what are they based on; that their employer has not limited their employment to the prescribed number of hours?

Mr. ANDREWS. That he has probably worked them overtime without paying them time and a half after 44 hours.

Mr. TABER. And most of them because they are being paid less wage than that set up in the statute?

Mr. ANDREWS. Some. There are not a great many complaints that the people are being paid less than 25 cents.

Mr. TABER. Most of them complain that they have been worked an extra hour or two in a week, or something of that kind?

Mr. ANDREWS. That is right, sir.

Mr. TABER. It is a very small number of hours, mostly, is it not, where there is an hour or so variation?

Mr. ANDREWS. No; I think it is more than that. It was the idea that as of October 24 a person's hourly pay could be reduced for the first 44 hours and then increased after the 44 hours to come out with the same amount, for the same work week as existed previous to October 24.

Mr. TABER. Do you have many of those complaints?

Mr. ANDREWS. Quite a few. Under the act, section 18 says that it should not be done, but somehow the drafters missed any penalty for it. We think it is against the wishes of Congress; but we do not know where the penalty is. That might be another amendment that might be welcomed.

Mr. TABER. Maybe there was a reason for that being there; I don't know. There is no penalty for working them more hours than is required?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes; there is a penalty for that.

Mr. TABER. But not for not paying them the overtime?

Mr. ANDREWS. No; there is a penalty for not paying them overtime. The question is whether there is a penalty or not for reducing wages under the act. The act went into effect October 24—some employers, not very many, reduced the hourly rate on that date, so that they would work the employees 44 hours at a reduced rate, and then with the overtime after the 44 hours at time and one-half they would pay for a work week of 50 or 56 hours the same amount as was paid before the law went into effect, although the act expresses the pious hope that nothing in the act shall tend to reduce wages.

Mr. TARVER. Will you permit an interruption?

Mr. WOODRUM. Certainly.

Mr. TARVER. Have you many cases of this kind: Where an employer has paid an employee who has gotten the general wage at an hourly rate, say for a 50-hour week or more, and has reduced the number of hours to 44, paying him the same hourly wage that he did before October 24, but the result being that the employee has sustained a net loss in the amount of his wages?

Mr. ANDREWS. Exactly. That is perfectly legal; and, of course, labor wants to know why.

Of course, labor wants to know why, and our only answer is you cannot have any act which reduces the workweek that you will not have some reduction in the total weekly income.

Labor talks about a 30-hour week. You cannot expect an employer who is paying a dollar an hour for a 50-hour week to be in a position where he would be able to pay $50 for a 30-hour week overnight. There are very few employers who can afford that sort of thing.

Mr. TARVER. What is the extent of complaints of that character by employees?

Mr. ANDREWS. Very little. We just give the explanation that I have tried to give you and they see the point. It is up to collective bargaining and better times to get that weekly return back.

STATE LEGISLATION

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Andrews, most of the State legislatures are in session this winter, are they not?

Mr. ANDREWS. A great many of them; yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is it necessary or desirable that they enact legislation in order to correlate their State activities?

Mr. ANDREWS. It is usually necessary. As I have gone around recently, I have met a good many Governors, and new elected Governors; and irrespective of party they seem to think that minimum wage regulation is the proper sort of legislation. I understand that at least half the States in the United States already have acts prepared to be introduced.

Mr. LUDLOW. What sort of State act is it?

Mr. ANDREWS. Well, some States will have just a minimum wage act without hours. In my own State there was some question whether it would be constitutional to legislate for minimum wages and maximum hours for men. At the last election we adopted a constitutional amendment to make it clear that we could do that. To amend our minimum wage law to include men—we will just have to knock out two words, "females" and "minors" and substitute the word "employees." We already have legislation for hours for

women, and we can pass an hours act for men. It all depends on what the existing State laws are as to what legislation comparable to the Federal act is necessary

Mr. LUDLOW. You are not suggesting any uniform State statute, are you?

Mr. ANDREWS. The Secretary of Labor last November called the fifth annual meeting on labor standards and labor legislation, at which there were representatives of most of the States, either from their labor departments or other officials representing their Governors. They recommended unanimously a model act to be used as a basis of consideration. There is great demand from the various States for copies of this proposal. So there seems to be a real interest. It is very interesting that there is as much interest on the part of employers as employees.

Mr. LUDLOW. Your observation is that the States are cooperating?

Mr. ANDREWS. They want apparently to have a comparable act. But I am very reluctant to appear as trying to tell States what they should do, as I believe in States' rights, of course.

AMOUNT OF DEFICIENCY REQUESTED

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The total funds you have had to date are $400,000, is that right?

Mr. ANDREWS. Well, we started with only $350,000. There was $400,000 appropriated. Fifty thousand dollars of that went to the Children's Bureau to enforce the child-labor provisions of the act.

Mr. SAUNDERS. There are two phases of the act, one providing for Mr. Andrews' bureau and one supplementing the Children's Bureau in the Labor Department.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. On what basis of time was that appropriation made?

Mr. SAUNDERS. The appropriation was made for the fiscal year.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Ending June 30 next?

Mr. SAUNDERS. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. At this time you are asking for a deficiency of $950,000 over and above your original estimate?

Mr. SAUNDERS. That is correct.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. In addition to that, a further deficiency item of $79,000 for that part of the work which is carried on by the Children's Bureau?

Mr. SAUNDERS. Yes.

DETAILED STATEMENTS OF PRESENT AND PROPOSED PERSONNEL

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You have given us in dollars a summary of the personnel and other operations. I wish you would furnish for the record an administrative break-down as of the present time so that we can see in each branch of your work, departmental and field, just what personnel is employed and what the salary paid is in each instance. That is for the 488 personnel that you now have. That can be done; can it not?

Mr. SAUNDERS. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I would like also a similar break-down for the 750 personnel you contemplate, if this deficiency item is allowed, as of the end of the fiscal year.

Can you, in addition, give us an approximation, in the same terms, of the 996 that you expect to work up to, as of the fiscal year 1940?

Mr. SAUNDERS. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Perhaps also an approximation of the 1,500 that you expect ultimately to have?

Mr. SAUNDERS. I think that would be difficult. That is a little too far in the future.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Let us have it for the other three, then, if you can.

Mr. SAUNDERS. Yes.

(The statement is as follows:)

Personnel, Wage and Hour Division

Activity	On loan	Present as—	Deficiency appropriation, 1939 [1]	Regular estimates, 1940 [2]
Departmental:	*Salaries on last sheets*			
Administrator	1	7	7	7
Deputy administrator	1	14	14	14
Wage and hour standards	37	56	83	126
Legal	2	35	60	75
Cooperation and enforcement	[3] 33	34	47	49
Information	4	13	18	30
Business management	33	98	125	129
Total departmental	111	257	354	420
Field:				
Regional offices		20	90	136
Inspectors		75	248	343
Typists, etc., for inspectors		18	62	97
Total field		113	400	576
Grand total		370	754	996

[1] Includes appointments made prior to Feb. 1, 1939.
[2] Includes appointments to be made prior to July 1, 1939.
[3] Includes 23 from Treasury Department.

Personnel, present, to be appointed before June 30, 1939, and appointments to be made after July 1, 1939

Position	Annual salary	Present	Deficiency appropriation, 1939	Fiscal appropriation, 1940
Office of the administrator:				
Administrator	$10,000	1		
Special assistant to administrator	4,600	1		
Administrative assistant	3,800	1		
Assistant to administrator	3,800	1		
Secretary-clerk	2,000	1		
Senior stenographer	1,620	2		
Total		7		
Office of deputy administrator:				
Deputy administrator	8,000	1		
Coordinator	6,500	1		
Senior organization and procedure planner	4,600	1		
Organization and procedure planner	3,800	1		
Assistant to deputy administrator	3,800	1		
Assistant organization and procedure planner	3,200	1		
Junior organization and procedure planner	2,600	1		
Secretary to deputy administrator	2,600	1		
Secretary to coordinator	1,800	1		
Total		9		

Personnel, present, to be appointed before June 30, 1939, and appointments to be made after July 1, 1939—Continued

Position	Annual salary	Present	Deficiency appropriation, 1939	Fiscal appropriation, 1940
Correspondence Review Section:				
Chief	$3,200	1		
Senior correspondence clerk	2,000	1		
Correspondence clerk	1,800	3		
Total		5		
Total, office of deputy administrator		14		
Wage and Hour Standards Branch:				
Assistant administrator	8,000	1		
Executive assistant	4,600	1		
Administrative clerk	2,600	1		
Secretary	2,300	1		
Senior stenographer	1,620	1		
Total		5		
Industry Committees Section:				
Chief	6,500	1		
Senior industrial specialist	5,600	2	1	2
Assistant to Chief	4,600	1		
Investigators	3,200	2	1	2
Secretary	2,000	1		
Court stenographer	2,000	2	1	1
Senior stenographer	1,620	1	1	1
Junior stenographer	1,440	1	3	
Clerk-typist	1,440	1	1	
Junior typist	1,260	1		1
Total		13	8	7
Hearing and Exemption Section:				
Chief	6,500	1		
Assistant chief	5,600	3		
Assistant to chief	4,600	1	4	1
Investigator	3,200	1	4	
Secretary	2,000	1		
Secretary to assistant chief	1,800	3		
Senior stenographer	1,620	2		
Junior stenographer	1,440	2	2	
Clerk-typist	1,440	2	2	1
Total		16	12	2
Economic Section:				
Economic adviser	6,500	1		
Principal economist	5,600	1		
Assistant economist	2,600	1		
Administrative clerk	2,600	1		
Secretary to economic administrator	2,000	1		
Senior stenographer	1,620			1
Junior stenographer	1,440	1	1	
Total		6	1	1
Research and Analysis Unit:				
Principal economist	5,600	1		
Senior economist	4,600	3	1	6
Economist	3,800	1		1
Associate economist	3,200	1		1
Assistant economist	2,600		2	
Junior economist	2,000	1		1
Research worker	2,000	1	1	2
Secretary	1,800	1		
Senior stenographer	1,620	1		1
Junior stenographer	1,440	2		3
Clerk-typist	1,440	2		2
Junior typist	1,260	1		3
Total		15	4	20

Personnel, present, to be appointed before June 30, 1939, and appointments to be made after July 1, 1939—Continued

Position	Annual salary	Present	Deficiency appropriation, 1939	Fiscal appropriation, 1940
Statistical Unit:				
Chief statistician	$4,600		1	
Associate statistician	3,200			1
Secretary-clerk	1,800		1	
Statistical draftsman	1,800	1		
Statistical clerk	1,620			6
Junior stenographer	1,440			3
Senior typist	1,440			2
Total		1	2	12
Total, Wage and Hour Standards Branch		56	27	42
Legal Branch:				
General Counsel	8,000	1		
Administrative Assistant (attorney)	4,600	1		
Secretary-clerk	2,300	1		
Clerk	1,800	1		
Senior stenographer	1,620	2		
Total		6		
Office of the Assistant General Counsel:				
Assistant General Counsel	6,500	1		
Secretary	2,000	1		
Total		2		
Opinion Section:				
Principal attorney	5,600	1		
Senior attorney	4,600	1	2	1
Attorney	3,800	1	1	1
Associate attorney	3,200	1	2	1
Assistant attorney	2,600	1	1	
Junior attorney	2,000	1	1	
Secretary-clerk	1,800	2	2	1
Senior stenographer	1,620	3	1	
Total		13	10	4
Office of Associate General Counsel:				
Associate General Counsel	6,500	1		
Secretary	2,000	1		
Total		2		
Wage Hearing Section:				
Principal attorney	5,600	1		
Senior attorney	4,600	1	1	
Attorney	3,800		2	
Assistant attorney	2,600		1	1
Secretary-clerk	1,800	1	1	
Senior stenographer	1,620	1	1	
Total		4	6	1
Litigation Section:				
Chief	6,500	1		
Principal attorney	5,600	1	1	
Senior attorney	4,600	1	2	1
Attorney	3,800	1	1	1
Associate attorney	3,200		2	1
Assistant attorney	2,600	1	2	1
Junior attorney	2,000	1		2
Secretary-clerk	1,800	2	1	3
Senior stenographer	1,620	3		1
Total		11	9	10
Total		17	15	11
Total, legal branch		35	25	15

Personnel, present, to be appointed before June 30, 1939, and appointments to be made after July 1, 1939—Continued

Position	Annual salary	Present	Deficiency appropriation, 1939	Fiscal appropriation, 1940
Business Management Branch:				
Business manager	$6,500	1		
Assistant business manager	5,600	1		
Secretary	2,000	1		
Secretary to assistant business manager	1,800	1		
Assistant clerk-stenographer	1,620	1		
Total		5		
Fiscal Section:				
Chief	4,600	1		
Principal budget clerk	2,300	1		
Senior clerk	2,000		1	
Secretary	1,800	1		
Traffic clerk	1,800	1		
Senior bookkeeping-machine operator	1,620		2	
Assistant clerk	1,620	2		1
Clerk-typist	1,440	1	1	
Junior stenographer	1,440	1	1	
Total		8	5	1
Administrative Audit Unit:				
Chief	3,200	1		
Senior audit clerk	1,800	1	1	
Junior audit clerk	1,620	2		1
Junior typist	1,260		1	1
Total		4	2	2
Printing and Duplicating Unit:				
Chief	2,900	1		
Senior clerk	2,000			1
Assistant clerk-stenographer	1,620	1		
Senior operator	1,620			1
Junior operator	1,440	1		
Under clerk	1,260		1	
Junior typist	1,260	2		
Total		5	1	2
Mails and Files Unit:				
Head mail clerk	2,000	1		
Files supervisor	2,000	1		
Assistant clerk	1,620	1	1	
Junior clerk	1,440	5	1	
Junior stenographer	1,440			2
Under clerk	1,260	2	6	2
Messenger	1,260	1	1	2
Assistant messenger	1,080	18		
Total		29	9	6
Supply Unit:				
Unit head	2,300	1		
Assistant purchasing and supply clerk	1,620		1	
Junior clerk	1,440	2		
Under clerk	1,260			1
Laborer	1,080	1	1	
Total		4	2	1
Training Section:				
Supervisor of training	5,600		1	
Supervisor basic and technical training	4,600		1	
Secretary	1,800		1	
Senior stenographer	1,620		1	
Total			4	
Personnel Section:				
Senior interviewer	2,300	1		
Senior clerk	2,000	2		
Investigator	2,000		1	
Assistant clerk	1,620	1		
Pay-roll clerk	1,620	1		
Junior stenographer	1,440	4		
Clerk-typist	1,440	1		
File clerk	1,260	1		
Total		11	1	

Personnel, present, to be appointed before June 30, 1939, and appointments to be made after July 1, 1939—Continued

Position	Annual salary	Present	Deficiency appropriation, 1939	Fiscal appropriation, 1940
Correspondence Unit:				
Chief	$2,600	1		
Correspondence clerk	2,000	1		
Junior correspondence clerk	1,800	1	1	1
Total		3	1	1
Stenographic Section:				
Chief	2,000	1		
Senior stenographer	1,620	1	1	4
Junior stenographer	1,440	19		2
Senior typist	1,440	6		
Junior typist	1,260	2	1	1
Total		29	2	7
Total, Business Management Branch		[1] 68	27	20
Cooperation and Enforcement Branch:				
Assistant administrator	8,000	1		
Executive assistant	4,600	1		
Administrative clerk	2,600	1		
Secretary clerk	2,300	1		
Secretary	2,000	1		
Senior stenographer	1,620	2		
File clerk	1,260	1		
Total		8		
Policies and Standards Section:				
Chief	5,600	1		
Secretary	2,000	1		
Administrative clerk	2,600		1	
Junior stenographer	1,440	1		
Total		3	1	
Policy and Procedure Unit:				
Chief	4,600	1		
Procedure consultant	3,800	1		
Procedure analyst	2,600		1	
Senior stenographer	1,620		1	
Junior stenographer	1,440	1		
Total		3	2	
Examining Unit:				
Chief	3,800	1		
Associates technical analyst	3,200	1		
Assistant technical analyst	2,600		1	
Reviewer	2,600	1	1	
Senior stenographer	1,620			1
Junior stenographer	1,440	2		
Total		5	2	1
Reporting Unit:				
Chief	3,800	1		
Technical analyst	3,200	1		
Senior clerk	2,000		1	
Statistical clerk	1,620	2	3	
Senior stenographer	1,620		1	
Junior typist	1,260	2	2	
Total		6	7	
Field Supervision Section:				
Chief	6,500	1		
Assistant Chief	4,600	1		
Senior supervisor	4,600	1	1	
Supervisor	3,800	2		
Secretary	2,000	1		
Senior stenografpher	1,620	1		
Junior stenographer	1,440	2		
Total		9	1	
Total departmental		34	13	2

[1] Total present personnel includes 8 temporary messengers and 8 temporary typists whose appointment will expire before June 30, 1939.

Personnel, present, to be appointed before June 30, 1939, and appointments to be made after July 1, 1939—Continued

Position	Annual salary	Present	Deficiency appropriation, 1939	Fiscal appropriation, 1940
Regional office staff:				
Class A (8 offices):				
Regional director	$5,600	4	4	
Supervising inspector	3,800	2	6	
Senior attorney	4,600		8	
Information representative	3,200		8	
Senior inspector	3,200	1	5	6
Chief clerk	2,000		2	6
Secretary to director	1,800	4	4	
Senior stenographer	1,620		4	4
Junior stenographer	1,440	1	7	
Under clerk-typist	1,260			8
Assistant messenger	1,080			8
Total		12	48	32
Class B (4 offices):				
Regional director	4,600	2	2	
Supervising inspector	3,800	1	2	1
Attorney	3,800		4	
Information representative	3,200		4	
Senior inspector	3,200	2	2	
Chief clerk	2,000		2	2
Secretary to director	1,800	2	2	
Senior stenographer	1,620		2	2
Junior stenographer	1,440	1	1	2
Under clerk-typist	1,260		1	3
Assistant messenger	1,080			4
Total		8	22	14
Total, regional-office staff		20	70	46

	Total salaries [2]	Present	Deficiency appropriation, 1939 [1]	Fiscal appropriation, 1940
Field-office staff:				
Region I	$96,280	4	27	18
Region II	87,600	6	22	17
Region III	131,540	12	32	24
Region IV	72,480	15	20	2
Region V	109,560	10	29	18
Region VI	111,440	10	29	18
Region VII	60,140	9	12	8
Region VIII	29,680	6	8	1
Region IX	53,820	4	9	14
Region X	22,300	4	5	2
Region XI	26,580	4	6	2
Region XII	52,580	5	14	6
Territories	19,560	4	4	
Total		93	217	130
Total, field		113	287	176

	Annual salary	Present	Deficiency appropriation, 1939 [1]	Fiscal appropriation, 1940
Information Branch:				
Office of the Assistant Administrator:				
Assistant administrator	$6,500 (7,500)	1		
Assistant to the assistant administrator	5,600	1		
Secretary to assistant administrator	2,000	1		
Senior clerk	2,000	1		
Secretary to assistant to the Assistant administrator	1,800	1		
File clerk	1,440	1		
Total		6		

[1] See footnote on p. 81.
[2] Total salaries based on estimated personnel, inspectors, and clerical, for 1940 fiscal year.

Personnel, present, to be appointed before June 30, 1939, and appointments to be made after July 1, 1939—Continued

Position	Annual salary	Present	Deficiency appropriation, 1939	Fiscal appropriation, 1940
Information branch—Continued.				
Publications, Preparation, and Control Section:				
Press Unit:				
Supervisor	$4,600		1	
Information clerk	2,600			
	(3,200)			
Secretary stenographer	1,800	1		
Total		2	1	
Magazine, Labor and Trade Papers Unit:				
Supervisor	4,600		1	
Secretary-stenographer	1,620		1	
Total			2	
Radio Unit:				
Supervisor	4,600		1	
Secretary-stenographer	1,620		1	
Total			2	
Editorial Section:				
Chief	4,600			
Information clerk	2,600	1		
	(3,200)			
Edit clerk	2,000		1	
Secretary-clerk	1,800			1
Senior stenographer	1,620	1		
Clerk-typist	1,440	2		1
Total		4	1	2
Total, Information Branch		12	6	2

Employees on loan from Works Progress Administration paid from appropriation, 765-009-9, O. P. No. 765-9-1, W. P. No. 8-321—Works Progress Administration

Average salary:	Number of positions
$5,000	1
$4,800	1
$4,500	1
$4,000	1
$3,800	1
$3,600	2
$3,200	1
$3,000	2
$2,600	4
$2,400	1
$2,300	1

Average salary—Continued.	Number of positions
$2,210	1
$1,940	2
$1,920	1
$1,800	7
$1,710	5
$1,620	10
$1,440	27
$1,260	16
Total	88

Assignment is not given as to branch, as the duties of these employees of the Works Progress Administration has been so diversified.

Employees on loan from Treasury Department

Average salary:	Number of positions
$3,600	7
$3,300	1
$3,200	1
$3,000	11
$2,600	1

Average salary—Continued.	Number of positions
$2,700	1
$2,400	1
Total	23

All assigned to Cooperation and Enforcement Branch as inspectors.

NUMBER OF FIELD OFFICES CONTEMPLATED

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think I understood you to say that you contemplated something like 76 offices in the field apart from such regional offices as you may set up.

Mr. ANDREWS. That would be everything, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You have your departmental set-up in Washington, possibly 12 regional, and in addition 76 other field offices; is that correct?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir; that is right.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I just want to emphasize for the record what Judge Tarver has already brought out, and to urge that every consideration be given to the possibility of functioning through the departmental headquarters, plus the field offices, as distinguished from the regional offices, before you get into an elaborate regional set-up.

I say that because it is my impression anyway, that in respect to various other agencies that we have set up recently, there is a very considerable, if not enormous duplication of work as between the offices where you have departmental, regional, and field offices all put together. I think we should be very careful before we embark on any unnecessary duplication of effort in setting up this agency.

WORK OF INFORMATIONAL SERVICE

(See p. 92)

In your informational set-up I think you said that in such regional offices as you might set up you contemplated an informational officer. I think you said that you already have 13 in the informational set-up in Washington and in this specific item you want to increase that number from 13 to 31. That is an addition here in Washington?

Mr. ANDREWS. Thirteen to eighteen.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Thirteen to eighteen in Washington?

Mr. WOOD. That is an increase of five.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What is the nature of the informational work which you contemplate that the wage-and-hour division is to undertake?

Mr. ANDREWS. There is a great variety of work. We realize that with the organization we have and with the organization we expect to have, we have to depend a great deal upon trade-organization publications carrying our news and reprinting our bulletins and circulars. We have a tremendous amount of requests to members of the staff for speaking engagements—300 so far. I am very sorry that we cannot go to as many of these organization meetings as we would like, but we think it is only fair to the people who are under this act and the employers who are trying to comply, that we give them the very best information we have. We have a great demand upon us for all types of information.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Well, when I was in the Treasury Department, if the Secretary had something to give out to the press, he usually pressed a button and dictated something to a stenographer. Nowadays it seems as though we have to have an enormous informational set-up in each one of these agencies that comes along. It seems to me that is one place where we could save considerably.

Mr. ANDREWS. This, sir, is not publicity in that sense.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is what I am trying to get at, what its contemplated functions are.

Mr. ANDREWS. Here is something that we got out [referring to pamphlet], to explain the act in the beginning. I think there were 5,000,000 copies of this and they were snapped up in no time. If you could see our information service and see the streams of people coming

in, trade organizations, people of that character, just begging us for information about this and that—I assure you that it is not a publicity agency in the sense of anybody trying to get any publicity. It is a service just to acquaint the country with a new act so that there will be a better understanding of it.

Mr. CANNON. This is the only thing you have given general distribution to [referring to pamphlet]?

Mr. ANDREWS. No. We have had interpretative bulletins and regulations. For instance, the act requires the Administrator to give interpretations of the act. We have rules and regulations of this nature [indicating pamphlet] to explain what the act is all about.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Are those interpretative regulations prepared by your legal service or by your informational service?

Mr. ANDREWS. It is a combination of the two. We also have them passed upon by our chief economist. They are all cleared very carefully to be sure that they are as intelligible as possible.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You do not contemplate going into any publicity functions through this division of your organization?

Mr. ANDREWS. No, sir. If we hand down a decision, naturally, we give it to the press.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You do not need 18 people to deliver a decision to the press, do you?

Mr. ANDREWS. Besides that service, there is a great raft of letters that goes to the information service for reply. That is the center for all the information that we give out as we assemble it. That is the place that people go to for the decisions and for the results of hearings on area production, on seasonality, and things of that kind.

PERSONNEL AND DUTIES OF INFORMATION SERVICE

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I wish you would supply for the record, so that we may have the picture, a table showing the names and the salaries paid and the duties of the present informational service.

Mr. ANDREWS. All right, sir.

Position, grade, salary, and incumbent

Assistant administrator in charge of public relations, CAF-14, $6,500—Harold D. Jacobs, permanent.
Assistant to the assistant administrator in charge of information service, CAF-13, $6,500—Carlton Skinner, temporary.
Supervisor of magazine, Trade and Labor Relations, CAF-12, $4,600—vacancy.
Chief of radio section, CAF-12, $4,600—vacancy.
Supervisor of press relations, CAF-12, $4,600—vacancy.
Chief of editorial section, CAF-12, $4,600—James F. King, temporary.
Field informational representative, CAF-11, $3,800—vacancy.
Two senior information assistants, CAF-9, $3,200—Bernard Mullady, permanent; George H. Kennedy, permanent.
Information assistant, CAF-7, $2,600—Mary K. Morris, temporary.
Research assistant, P-1, $2,000—vacancy.
Secretarial-clerk, CAF-5, $2,000—Helen Slonaker, permanent.
Secretarial-clerk, CAF-4, $1,800—Helen G. Patton, permanent.
Secretarial-clerk, CAF-4, $1,800—vacancy.
Assistant information clerk, CAF-3, $1,620—Charles Blumberg, permanent.
Secretarial-clerk, CAF-3, $1,620 (secretary to chief, radio section)—vacancy.
Assistant clerk-stenographer, CAF-3, $1,620 (secretary to chief, editorial section)—Lyla B. Codington, permanent.
Assistant information clerk and telephone operator, CAF-3, $1,620—Virginia H. Kreamer, permanent.
Assistant clerk-stenographer, CAF-3, $1,620—vacancy.

(1) The attached sheets are copies of the job descriptions of all positions which have been allocated. The notation "emergency" appears on practically all classification sheets of the Wage and Hour Division and indicates that the Civil Service Commission has given the Wage and Hour Division notice that a review of all allocations will be made about June 30, 1939.

Permanent; CAF-14; $6,500; Wage and Hour Division; Assistant Administrator in Charge of Public Relations

Under general administrative direction of the Administrator, to plan, organize, develop, and supervise the public relations, information, and publicity program of the Wage and Hour Division; is responsible for administering a comprehensive informational program designed to educate and inform the general public and all interested parties as to the functions of, and policies and practices being followed by the Wage and Hour Division in administering the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; supervises the preparation of all radio programs, and the preparation and issuance of press releases, publications, pamphlets, etc.; acts in a liaison capacity for the Administrator with representatives of industries, labor and the press respecting the activities of the Division, and interprets the work of the Wage and Hour Division before labor and employer groups and public gatherings; prepares or supervises the preparation of speeches to be given by the Administrator and major officials of the Division.

Emergency, until June 30, 1939; CAF-13; vacancy; $5,600; Wage and Hour Division, Information Service; Assistant to the Assistant Administrator in charge of Information Service

Under general supervision, acts as the principal assistant to the Assistant Administrator, who is responsible for planning, organizing, developing, and supervising and public relations, information and publicity program of the Wage and Hour Division; actively directs all phases of the public relations and information work of the Division; represents his superior and/or the Administrator in interpreting the work of the Wage and Hour Division before labor and employer groups and public gatherings; generally assists his superior in carrying out his office and acts in his stead when absent.

Emergency, until June 30, 1939; CAF-12; vacancy; $4,600; Wage and Hour Division, Information Branch; supervisor of magazine, trade and labor relations

Under the general supervision of the Assistant Administrator in charge of Public Relations, with wide latitude for independent and unreviewed action or decision, to be responsible for Wage and Hour Division relations with special periodicals and newspapers; to be responsible for the gathering and dissemination of information of primary interest to the many thousands of trade papers throughout the Nation, each with a specialized individual interest in the work of the Wage and Hour Division, to the many hundreds of labor papers, and to magazines generally; to collect and edit information especially desired by writers of articles for weekly and monthly magazines, and for economic and sociological journals: to furnish information and literature to the thousands of trade associations throughout the country who publish information to their members in special bulletins, magazines, news sheets, and duplicated letters; in serving trade associations, to be responsible for providing them with detailed information on activities of the Wage and Hour Division as they affect the various segments of American industry; and to perform related tasks as assigned.

Emergency, until June 30, 1939; CAF-12; vacancy; $4,600; Wage and Hour Division, Information Branch; Chief of Radio Section

Under the general supervision of the Assistant Administrator in charge of Public Relations, with wide latitude for independent and unreviewed action or decision, to act as Chief of the Radio Section; to be responsible for the writing, production, and presentation of information concerning activities of the Wage and Hour Division which is broadcast to the public as part of the Division's educational and informational program; to write radio speeches, round-table talks and dramatizations; to supervise the making of electrical transcriptions of discussions or descriptions of the Division's work for use by the smaller radio stations; to act as contact man for all radio outlets in their relations with the Division and to arrange all radio appearances and presentations; to be responsible for maintaining har-

monious relations with radio stations throughout the country and with the principal radio chains; to draft and make effective a program of audience preparation by which radio information issued by the Division will reach as many persons as possible and by which widely diversified groups will be interested in the wage and hour program of the Government; and to perform related tasks as assigned.

Emergency, until June 30, 1939; CAF-12; vacancy; $4,600; Wage and Hour Division, Information Branch; supervisor of press relations

Under the general supervision of the Assistant Administrator in charge of Public Relations, with wide latitude for independent and unreviewed action, to be responsible for Wage and Hour Division relations with the press; to furnish information on activities of the Division to representatives of daily and weekly newspapers and press associations, syndicates and feature services; to supervise the gathering of information and preparation of press releases; to know and supply the peculiar news requirements of the individual news agencies and correspondents; to maintain as much as possible harmonious relations between the Division and the press; to attend all press conferences and to advise Division officials on press relationships; to keep informed on all phases of the Division's work and on relevant developments in the labor and business world; and to perform related tasks as assigned.

Emergency, until June 30, 1939; CAF-12; vacancy; $4,600; Wage and Hour Division, Information Service; Chief of Editorial Section

Under general supervision, to be in immediate charge of and have direction over the Editorial Section; to prepare or supervise the preparation of speeches for delivery by the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, and other officials of the division; to write or direct the writing of press releases, newspaper articles, and articles for magazines, especially trade and labor publications; to prepare articles for and supervise the preparation of pamphlets and other publications of the division; to act as editor for the division and to review and edit articles and material prepared in other offices of Wage and Hour Division; in general to be responsible for all writing and editorial work of the service and the supervision of subordinates engaged on this and related work.

Emergency, until June 30, 1939; CAF-11; vacancy; $3,800; Wage and Hour Division, Information Branch (field); field information representative

Under the general direction of the Assistant Administrator in charge of the Information Branch, acts as informational respresentative for the Wage and Hour Division in one of the regional offices; in that capacity is responsible for the collection, preparation and dissemination of information in the region relating to activities of the Wage and Hour Division; maintains contact with representatives of the press in the region and supplies information, with due regard for the peculiar news requirements of the individual news agencies and correspondents; writes and issues press releases of local interest; prepares radio discussions and the simpler types of radio programs, arranging for broadcasts by local stations; acts as the regional office's direct contact with trade and labor papers, magazines, labor unions, trade associations, universities, colleges, high schools, civic associations, and other interested groups; subject to general policies established by the head of the branch, exercises independent judgment and unreviewed action in making available to all interested agencies and individuals information on the activities of the Division within the region; upon request of interested groups, arranges for speaking engagements by division officials in the region; and prepares or helps prepare speeches and articles for use by the regional staff in acquainting the public with the problems and achievements of the Division.

Within the region, represents the information branch in the distribution of information; makes available press releases issued in Washington and, when appropriate, revises them to add information of peculiar local interest; arranges for distribution of literature which is of interest to individuals and groups of employers and employees; directs the maintenance of an adequate supply of manuals, leaflets, statements and other informational material; within the region, publicizes national radio programs sponsored by the Division and assists generally in the work of audience preparation for such programs; from time to time is called upon to transmit information to the Washington office for release there and in such cases gathers the information and writes it up; and performs other information duties as needed.

Emergency, until June 30, 1939; CAF-9; vacancy; $3,200; Wage and Hour Division, Information Branch; senior information assistant

Under the general supervision of the Chief of Editorial Section with considerable latitude for independent judgment, to act as an information assistant; with brief and general suggestions as to topics, or on his own initiative, to prepare information material explaining the objectives, operations, problems and achievements of the Wage and Hour Division; to gather information covering all activities of the Division and on relevant developments in the labor and business economics fields; to prepare press releases and newspaper articles which require detailed planning in advance such as those discussing economic research or reports of industry committees; to write articles for general magazines and for trade and labor publications bearing in mind the individual requirements for each; to prepare speeches for delivery by the Administrator, Deputy Administrator; or other officials of the Division; to prepare pamphlets, circulars, etc., designed for general or special distribution; to review and edit articles and material prepared in other offices of the Division; and to perform related tasks as assigned.

Emergency, until June 30, 1939; CAF-7; vacancy; $2,600; Wage and Hour Division, Editorial Section, Information Branch; information assistant

Under general supervision, with some latitude for independent judgment, but subject to review, to act as information assistant for the Wage and Hour Division; to prepare information material explaining the objectives, operations, problems, and accomplishments of the Division; to write press releases and articles for newspapers and magazines including trade and labor publications; to prepare speeches for delivery by officials of the Division; and to prepare text for pamphlets, circulars, etc., designed for general distribution.

To address worker and employer organizations, civic bodies, educational institutions, and other interested groups in Washington and the field, outlining the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, explaining the administrative problems involved and invoking their cooperation for effective, fair, and impartial enforcement of the act; to participate in radio broadcasts covering similar points with regard to the wage-and-hour program; to answer personal, telephone, and letter inquiries concerning the administration of the act from trade associations, unions, chambers of commerce, individuals, etc., and to perform related tasks as assigned.

Emergency, until June 30, 1939; P-1; vacancy; $2,000; Wage and Hour Division, Information Branch, Editorial Section; research assistant

Under the general supervision of the Chief of the Editorial Section, to act as general research assistant to a staff of writers; with only general suggestions as to sources, to gather information on a wide variety of assigned topics relating to wage and hour standards; to search for such information in books, periodicals, back files of newspapers, Congressional Record, congressional hearings, committee reports, etc.; to assemble, abstract and digest material on the back-ground and history of the Fair Labor Standards Act and similar attempts to regulate wages and hours, effects of previous legislation, employer opinions and conflicts, labor-union developments, economic data and other subjects bearing on wage and hour regulation; to prepare written memoranda showing the information gathered, such memoranda to be used by writers in preparing speeches, pamphlets, magazine articles, radio programs and other informational material; in the course of such research, to use the facilities of the Congressional Library and libraries of other governmental and private bodies; to prepare correspondence requesting books, periodicals, etc. from out-of-town libraries, educational institutions or research groups; to have charge of the custody and record keeping of all documents and publications obtained by the Editorial Section; and to perform related tasks as assigned.

Emergency, until June 30, 1939; CAF-5; vacancy; salary, $2,000; Wage and Hour Division, Information Branch; secretarial-clerk

Under general supervision, to act as secretary to the Assistant Administrator in charge of Public Relations; to receive and distribute incoming mail, publications, reports, etc.; to compose moderately difficult correspondence on her own initiative; to take and transcribe dictation covering all activities of the Division; to take minutes of meetings and occasionally to report speeches verbatim; to interview callers and ascertain their business and to dispose of it personally when

possible; to answer telephone calls from representatives of the press, Government officials, and the general public and to answer their inquiries when possible; to make appointments, arrange conferences, and maintain a record of past and future engagements; to maintain files and be responsible for office routine generally; and to perform related tasks as assigned.

Emergency, until June 30, 1939; CAF-4; vacancy; $1,800; Wage and Hour Division, Information Branch; secretarial-clerk

Under general supervision, to act as secretary to the Assistant to the Assistant Administrator in charge of Public Relations; to receive telephone calls from representatives of the press, Government officials, and the general public, and to answer their questions when possible, referring inquiries when appropriate to other sections of the Division; to take and transcribe dictation covering all activities of the Division; to compose, without dictation, a substantial amount of moderately difficult correspondence; to interview callers and ascertain their business and to dispose of it personally when possible; to make appointments, arrange conferences, and keep a record of past and future engagements; to maintain files of correspondence, publications, reports, etc.; and to perform related tasks as assigned.

Emergency, until June 30, 1939; CAF-4; vacancy; $1,800; Wage and Hour Division, Information Branch; secretarial clerk

Under general supervision to act as secretarial clerk to the Supervisor of Press Relations; to receive, read, and distribute incoming mail, reports, publications, etc.; to compose moderately difficult correspondence on her own initiative; to take and transcribe dictation rapidly; to interview callers and supply them with information when possible; to take telephone calls and answer questions or refer inquiries to the section head; to maintain files of correspondence, press releases, publications, etc.; to perform miscellaneous typing and clerical work and to perform related tasks as assigned.

Emergency, until June 30, 1939; CAF-3; vacancy; $1,620; Wage and Hou Division, Information Branch; assistant information clerk

Under the general supervision of the assistant head of the Information Branch, with some latitude for independent judgment, to act as an information clerk; to receive telephone calls from the general public on the organization and activities of the Wage and Hour Division where points raised have been settled or the procedure is well-defined; to answer inquiries as to general methods of operation, functions of personnel, schedule of activities, simple interpretations of regulations, etc.; when appropriate, to send relevant pamphlets, regulations or other written material to the inquirers; to keep a record of the most frequent inquiries and those of an unusual nature; and, when calls are not numerous, to perform miscellaneous clerical and typing work such as answering routine correspondence, compiling and preparing mailing lists, preparing requisitions, etc.

Emergency, until June 30, 1939; CAF-3; vacancy; $1,620; Wage and Hour Division, Information Branch; secretarial-clerk

Under general supervision, to act as secretary to the Chief of Radio Section; to take and transcribe dictation; to compose routine letters on her own initiative; to interview callers and supply them with information when possible; to answer telephone calls, make appointments and arrange for conferences: to perform miscellaneous typing and clerical work; to maintain files of correspondence, radio scripts, etc.; and to perform related tasks as assigned.

Emergency, until June 30, 1939; CAF-3; vacancy; salary $1,620; Wage and Hour Division, Information Branch; assistant clerk-stenographer

Under general supervision, to act as secretary to the Chief of Editorial Section; to take and transcribe dictation; to compose routine letters on own initiative; to interview callers and supply them with information when possible; to answer telephone calls, make appointments and arrange for conferenecs; to perform miscellaneous typing and clerical work; to maintain files of correspondence, articles, publications, etc.; and to perform related tasks as assigned.

Emergency, until June 30, 1939, CAF-3; vacancy; $1,620; Wage and Hour Division, Information Branch; assistant information clerk and telephone operator

Under the general supervision of the assistant head of the Information Branch, with some latitude for independent judgment, to act as information clerk and telephone operator; to operate a small switchboard in the Information Branch and to receive all incoming calls; in each case, to ascertain the identity of the caller and the nature of the inquiry; to answer moderately difficult questions of the general public on organization and activities of the Wage and Hour Division where points raised have been settled or the procedure is well defined; to answer inquiries as to the general methods of operation, functions of personnel, program of activities, simple interpretations of regulations, etc.; when appropriate, to direct the furnishing of relevant written material to the inquirer; to refer some calls to other employees and officials of the Branch or Division; when calls are numerous, to refer many of them to another information clerk; to keep a record of the most frequent inquiries and those of an unusual nature; and to perform miscellaneous clerical work as assigned.

Emergency, until June 30, 1939; CAF-3; vacancy; $1,620; Wage and Hour Division, Information Branch; assistant clerk-stenographer

Under immediate supervision:

To take and transcribe dictation consisting of letters, memoranda, digests, reports, and textual material for reports and press statements, involving the frequent use of technical terms in connection with the work of the Wage and Hour Division, and to type from plain or rough draft textual and tabular material;

To assist the staff members of the office of the Administrator by maintaining office files, receiving callers and telephone calls, and arranging appointments, and to perform related or incidental tasks as assigned.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What about your salaries, are they subject to the Classification Act?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir; every one of them.

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY COMMITTEES

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Do I understand there have been only three of these industry committees appointed to date?

Mr. ANDREWS. That is right, sir; yes, sir. But they have three or four almost ready for appointment. It is a tremendous task to get the right personnel and to get a proper definition for an industry. There is a lot of preliminary work to be done.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. No recommendations from any one of those committees have yet been submitted?

Mr. ANDREWS. No, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. For action?

Mr. ANDREWS. No, sir; I understand Mr. Nelson's committee will be ready to recommend at the end of this month.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. So that you are not in a position as yet to report any progress toward higher minimum wages than the 25 cents an hour specified for the first year or the 30 cents specified for the second year?

Mr. ANDREWS. Only the progress which these committees have made in their work, of course.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Can you form any opinion at this time how many of those committees are likely to be appointed and in a position to report before the end of the present fiscal year?

Mr. ANDREWS. I should say possibly five or six.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Will be appointed or in a position to report, or both?

Mr. ANDREWS. I should think besides these three committees we would probably be able to appoint 5 or 6 or possibly 7 more. That would be, say, probably around 10 by the first of the fiscal year. There is no use appointing these committees until we have all the information which they need to consider before we bring them to Washington.

DIFFICULTY OF INTERPRETING THE APPLICATION OF THE ACT

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Do you feel that further legislative definition is important to the proper functioning of this act?

Mr. ANDREWS. A definition of what?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I understood you have been receiving a great many queries as to whether this or that undertaking properly came within the bounds of the statute, and that you thought——

Mr. ANDREWS. My idea, sir, is that of course you cannot expect the Administrator to be given authority to define interstate commerce. But my point is that if we are asked by an industry or a concern to say whether we think they are in interstate commerce or not, if we make a decision, and the inquirer follows that decision, he be protected against being overruled or our decision being overruled by the courts later on.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is the only field in which you find any substantial difficulty at present in interpreting the applicability of the act?

Mr. ANDREWS. That is, yes, sir; the most difficult problem.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Are there others?

Mr. ANDREWS. Area production, of course, is something which Congress left to the Administrator to define. And it is not an easy thing to define. Whether the Congress wishes to open that question again and make a definition, or whether they wish to leave it in the hands of the Administrator, I do not know. I should certainly very much prefer to have a definition in the act.

Mr. LUDLOW. What percentage of the number of employers that come within your act pay less than 25 cents an hour?

Mr. ANDREWS. In September, before the act went into effect, I think there were about 300,000 who received less.

Mr. LUDLOW. About what percentage would you say that would be of the total?

Mr. ANDREWS. I think about 11,000,000 people are under the act; at least are in interstate commerce.

Mr. LUDLOW. About what percentage work their employees longer than 44 hours?

Mr. ANDREWS. We think 1,384,000. That is before the act went into effect.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. May I ask if the boot and shoe industry is one of the industries with respect to which you hope to appoint a committee?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir; the employers are very anxious for one in that industry.

INFORMATION BUREAU

(See p. 94)

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I do not know whether this was covered while I was out, but I would like to ask about your information bureau. Does that comprehend what might be called a publicity bureau, or have you got a separate publicity bureau contemplated?

Mr. ANDREWS. We do not have any publicity over there, sir.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Every set-up that we have had created in the last 6 years, almost without exception, has a publicity bureau and quite extensive.

Mr. ANDREWS. This administration is very modest, you see.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I was just wondering.

Mr. ANDREWS. That service, sir, furnishes articles for magazines, for trade publications, for all of those people who come to us and say, "For Heaven's sake, tell us what this is all about."

PRINTING

Mr. LUDLOW. Is all of your printing done by the Government Printing Office?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you use the mimeograph to any considerable extent?

Mr. ANDREWS. We have a very small mimeograph service. We hope, if we get this deficiency appropriation, to enlarge that.

Mr. LUDLOW. You could use that for a great many of these forms, could you not?

Mr. SAUNDERS. No; we are not allowed but a limited use of the mimeograph, under the Printing Office rules. We only use it for getting out quick information. If we did otherwise, we would have the equipment taken away from us.

NUMBER OF PERSONNEL, MANAGEMENT BRANCH

Mr. TABER. Mr. Andrews, you have down here, as far as I can see 98 in your business management branch and you want 27 more?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes.

Mr. TABER. What on earth do they do?

Mr. ANDREWS. When I arrived on the job, there were something like 10 or 11 thousand letters, and they are still coming in at about 7,000 a week. Of couse, that includes the correspondence unit and those various functions of a division which have to do with handling all the routine of a business office.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thought the informational service handled those letters.

Mr. ANDREWS. Not 7,000 a week, a great many of them have to go directly to the cooperation and compliance section, because they are complaints and they have to be analyzed.

Mr. TABER. Well, 7,000 a week, with 98 employees, that is almost five or six letters a day for each one, on the average. That is a heavy load for them to carry!

Mr. ANDREWS. The stenographic pool for all our people who need stenographers is included in that; messengers——

Mr. TABER. Well, 10 letters a day. I honestly think you are crowding up pretty well.

FUNCTION OF COOPERATION AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Then you have got your cooperation and enforcement branch. What do they do?

Mr. ANDREWS. That is the inspection and enforcement. That is the field service. That is the enforcement end of the service.

Mr. TABER. What do they do?

Mr. ANDREWS. They are the ones that see that the law is enforced.

Mr. TABER. They go out into the field?

Mr. ANDREWS. There is a field staff as well as a headquarters staff.

Mr. LUDLOW. Are they inspectors?

Mr. ANDREWS. The inspectors will be in that general branch.

Mr. TABER. You have got 120 of them. They go out into the field and check up on the industries to find out what they are doing, and tell them what to do; is that about it?

Mr. ANDREWS. Of course, there is a great deal to do in the way of proper procedure, in the way of proper approach. Also, you must remember, sir, that we are counting on working with State labor departments, which means a great deal of work with those labor departments in order to get a proper system developed.

There is a myriad of work to be done to bring not only our own procedure up to the right standard of doing things, our own personnel, because they are new, as well as to be sure that when we work with State labor departments, they, in turn, will have the proper procedure, the proper inspection manuals, and things of that kind.

NUMBER AND SALARIES OF LAWYERS

Mr. TABER. You have down here 35 lawyers already on the roll. That means you are planning to have 25 more. Why do you need so many?

Mr. ANDREWS. I only wish you could come over and visit us and see the legal problems that we have and the number of clients that we have to serve. There is not a day that there are not a hundred other lawyers coming in representing clients, trade associations, who want to sit down and talk over their legal problems with us. It is just a matter of giving service.

Mr. DITTER. How many of those lawyers are on part-time service?

Mr. ANDREWS. They are all full time.

Mr. DITTER. None of them is engaged in active practice in the District other than serving with your Bureau?

Mr. ANDREWS. A great many of them have been taken from other departments where they have made good. Mr. Calvert Magruder, our general counsel—I guess a great many of you have heard of him—is very meticulous in getting the very best, and I will say that he has gotten the very best. But I assure you every one of those lawyers and those we have asked for must be there if we are going to do the job that I imagine we are expected to do.

Mr. SAUNDERS. The answer to your question, sir, is "no."

Mr. DITTER. No?

Mr. SAUNDERS. That is right.

Mr. DITTER. None of them are in other practice?

Mr. ANDREWS. Oh, no; they do not have any other practice at all.

Mr. LUDLOW. What is the average salary paid to lawyers?

Mr. ANDREWS. I do not know what the average is, but I should say about $3,800.

Mr. LUDLOW. What is the range of salary?

Mr. SAUNDERS. From $2,000 to $8,000.

Mr. TABER. You are asking for 25 more. How many of them have had actual experience in practicing law, in trying cases in courts, and that sort of thing?

Mr. ANDREWS. They have all had experience. Naturally, a number of lawyers have come to see me and I have referred them to the general counsel. I assure you I never saw anybody more careful in picking his personnel than Mr. Calvert Magruder. They have had real experience, and they are all exceedingly capable.

Mr. SAUNDERS. The minimum requirement is graduation from a recognized law school and admission to the bar.

Mr. TABER. Is that about what most of them have?

Mr. SAUNDERS. That is the minimum. Of course, the others go up to years of experience. I am talking about the minimum. That is a $2,000 lawyer.

DUTIES OF STANDARDS BRANCH

Mr. TABER. You have a wage and hour branch, a standards branch. You have 56 employees and you 27 more. What do they do in that department?

Mr. ANDREWS. They are the ones that work with the industry committees, which decide what industries, after a very careful study, should be taken, in the order of their importance. They have to assemble all the data for the industry. When the industry committees meet, they are the ones who sit in and help them with their work. In that branch is a section which holds our hearings on exemptions, on area production, applications for exemptions for learners and apprentices, of which we have thousands, and that means hearings not only in Washington but in the field. We are very short-handed, because we have such a great demand for these hearings on exemptions, on areas of production, on questions of seasonality, that we need those people to do that particular kind of work.

Mr. TABER. How many hearings have you had?

Mr. ANDREWS. We have had hearings on applications in the textile industry for learners and apprentices; in the apparel industry. We have had the question of seasonality in ice, in furs. We have had area-production hearings in connection with tobacco stripping, both in the field and in the warehouse; tobacco stripping in Puerto Rico; lumber and raw fur and wool; and so forth.

As I say, we have a great many other applications that we have not been able to schedule to hear, because, as I think you know, it is only in the last month or so that we have really built up any personnel, because of the slowness with which we have had to go. We have had hearings on learners in textiles; bedspreads; apparel, knit goods, mechanical pecan shelling. The pecan-shelling hearings were held in Texas.

Mr. TABER. Do you not think you could get along without any more in that Division?

Mr. ANDREWS. No, sir. If I thought so, I would not be asking for any appropriation.

Mr. TABER. There seems no end to what departments are asking these days. It seems that every single item is a build-up. I would like to see you try to get along on less.

Mr. ANDREWS. I suppose I should not bring personalities into this, but I come to Washington from some experience in New York State, where I rather prided myself on running things economically, and not asking for more than I should have. I think in 6 years in New York State, of the 17 State departments, ours was the only one that never had to ask for a deficiency appropriation. And I hope in the future that we will not have to appear here; but, of course, this is a new act and nobody was here to really give a proper estimate of the amount of money needed to carry us through until June.

STATUS OF OVERTIME

Mr. LUDLOW. What is your situation as regards overtime? Is there very much overtime?

Mr. ANDREWS. We have a tremendous amount of overtime. We have to work two shifts, the space is so limited. We not only work two shifts, but we have a sort of a shift and a half that works in the halls of the building, because we have not the space at the present time to get out all the stuff that we should.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

STATEMENTS OF MISS KATHARINE F. LENROOT, CHIEF, AND MISS BEATRICE McCONNELL, DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT—SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Mr. WOODRUM. We will take up the item for the Children's Bureau. Miss Lenroot, will you give us a statement in reference to the deficiency item of $79,000 for salaries and expenses for the Children's Bureau?

RESPONSIBILITY OF CHILDREN'S BUREAU UNDER FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

Miss LENROOT. Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Children's Bureau has the responsibility for administering those parts of the act that relate to minimum age for employment and the exclusion of young people between the ages of 16 and 18 years from occupations determined to be particularly hazardous or detrimental to their health or well-being. We have no jurisdiction over wages and hours of minors, which are covered, as well as wages and hours of adults, by the Wage and Hour Division.

The responsibility that is vested in the Children's Bureau is of two kinds. The first relates to prevention of violations of the minimum-age provisions of the act, through the issuance, as authorized in the act, of age certificates, which are designed to protect employers from the unintentional employment of under-age children; and the dis-

covery of violations found to exist, through investigation and follow-up of complaints, and cooperation with the inspectors of State labor departments and inspectors of the Wage and Hour Division.

Then we have a second function of finding and determining on the basis of research, consultation, and hearings what occupations are particularly hazardous for the employment of young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years; and also we have to make findings and determinations with reference to periods and conditions of employment in occupations other than manufacturing and mining which may be authorized for children between 14 to 16 years of age, as not interfering with school attendance, health, or well-being.

We are developing our administrative policies, so far as possible on the basis of cooperation with the State agencies and with the Wage and Hour Division.

The Children's Bureau already had an Industrial Division, which was charged with certain functions in the general field of labor and juvenile employment, of research and consultation, and advisory service to State agencies, on request.

That Division was operated with a small budget. It seemed economical and efficient to enlarge the Industrial Division to the point necessary to enable it to discharge the functions of the Children's Bureau under the new act, thus having a single division dealing with all problems of child employment.

Then we have utilized, of course, the general-service divisions of the Children's Bureau with reference to functions within the scope of those divisions.

In planning for the enlarged Industrial Division we have divided it into two units, one in charge of enforcement, including responsibility for devising methods of issuing age certificates, in cooperation with the States, and the investigation of complaints, and conducting spot investigations and other means for determining where violations occur.

Then we have a Research Unit in charge of the research necessary to afford us a sound basis for determining hazardous occupations, and the conditions under which children under 16 years of age may be employed, and also the responsibility for carrying on various functions of the Bureau in the general field of research.

STATUS OF CURRENT ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS

There was an allotment of $50,000 from the $400,000 provided for the enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1938, and we are asking for $79,000 more to enable us to carry on until July 1.

Mr. LUDLOW. When was your present allotment made, and when will it be exhausted?

Miss LENROOT. We will have spent, by February 1, $25,000. We were delayed in various ways in getting our staff assembled. We will need the $25,000 remaining and $79,000 in addition to enable us to carry on until July 1.

Mr. SAUNDERS. When we got the $400,000 we allotted the Children's Bureau $50,000 and $350,000 to the Wages and Hours Division. I have watched the expenditure of these funds. I set up $25,000 as a reserve to balance between the two divisions.

Mr. Andrew's division did not get started as rapidly as was expected although in the past month the work has been going along with increasing expenditures, and the Wages and Hours Division will be entirely out of funds before the end of this month.

I told Miss Lenroot to include the $50,000 originally allotted to the Children's Bureau in her estimate but that I would hold $25,000 in reserve until we know exactly when an appropriation would be forthcoming from Congress.

If there is any delay in this appropriation I shall permit the Wages and Hours Division to spend the $25,000 reserve, having them reimburse the Children's Bureau later.

PRESENT NUMBER OF FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT EMPLOYEES

Mr. TABER. How many employees have you now?

Miss LENROOT. We have 24 on the pay roll. We plan to have 113 on July 1, on the basis of the 1940 estimates.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. On this particular work?

Miss LENROOT. On this particular work. We plan to build up to 94 on the appropriation we are requesting, plus the $25,000.

Mr. WOODRUM. You take all your people from the Civil Service rolls?

Miss LENROOT. Yes, sir. This staff will include a staff assigned to the Enforcement Division, which will have, by July 1, a total of 74 employees.

Then there is the staff assigned to research, which will include a total of 39 employees.

We have a month-by-month break-down showing how we expect to build up to that total staff of 94 positions.

PRINCIPAL TYPES OF FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT EMPLOYEES

Mr. LUDLOW. What are your principal types of employees?

Miss LENROOT. They are mainly people who have had experience in labor law administration, with a background of economics. We call them mostly industrial economists.

There will be a few other types of professional service. We will need one safety engineer for work on hazardous occupations, and one or two physicians. But for the most part, they have a background of training in economics and political science, with actual experience in the administration of various types of State labor laws, including the issuance of employment certificates.

Miss McConnell is the director of the Division, and she has had that type of background and has been a State official.

Then we have an assistant director of the Division in charge of enforcement, Mrs. Coleman, who has been appointed provisionally, in accordance with civil service procedure. She previously occupied a position in the New York State Labor Department.

We are planning to have six regional consultants, and assign each one of those consultants to two of the Wage and Hour Division regional areas, to work with representatives of the Wage and Hour Division and with State labor departments. We have three people on the staff now who will be assigned to regional consultant work.

We plan for a staff of about 18 experts in employment certificate issuance, and some 23 inspectors.

Those people will be required to work with the States in developing adequate systems of issuing certificates of age, and in investigation and inspection service.

We have been very fortunate in the matter of State cooperation available to us because the States have had people experienced in the administration of State child-labor laws.

We now have 41 States and the District of Columbia cooperating with us under provisional agreements by which we recognize their age certificates for the purposes of the Federal act.

We shall have to do some intensive work with some of these States if the standards are to be on the basis which we think permanently necessary. We have had to take some steps in the beginning which we felt were necessary to protect against unwitting violations, and we shall have to work with the States to see that their administrative machinery is in all respects adequate before we can accept their certificates on a permanent basis.

EMPLOYMENT OF UNDER-AGE CHILDREN IN INDUSTRIES

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you think there has been excessive employment of under-age children in industries in the United States?

Miss LENROOT. It varies more or less with the business cycle. There has been a great deal of progress in the last few years in the general willingness to accept the 16-year standard for factory employment. We now have 10 States with a basic 16-year standard, which is a great advance over the situation that existed a few years ago.

Mr. LUDLOW. In how many States is such a law or regulation actually in effect regarding the employment of children under 16?

Miss LENROOT. In practically all States except these 10 there is some employment of children under 16 in industrial and commercial occupations, the State laws permitting employment of children 14 and 15 years of age under certain conditions.

The shift in the last few years has been rather away from employment in the highly organized manufacturing establishments to employment in service industries and retail trade.

We estimate that there are something under 50,000 children under 16 years of age that are now actually covered, but I cannot give you an exact figure, because the only figures we can get on the basis of employment certificates are not complete. The number would not run over 50,000, and it might be considerably under 50,000 at the present time. Previous experience has shown that without a national standard, if we got into a period of full employment, there would be a return to child labor. But we have some half a million children, on the basis of the 1930 census, between 16 and 18 years of age, who are employed in manufacturing, mechanical, and mining operations, which come within the general scope of the hazardous occupation provisions of the act. Thus we have a considerable area of employment that ultimately will be brought under the hazardous occupations provisions of the act.

We are proceeding slowly in the application of those provisions because we feel that there should be no determination of an occupation as hazardous without full consideration of evidence as to the hazards, and that involves considerable work in the preparation of statistical material, because accident statistics in general have not distinguished between minors 16 and 17 years of age and other employees, and there

are practically no figures as to the total units of exposure of persons of 16 and 17 years of age in relation to the accident rate.

So there is a considerable problem in the development of the statistical data in this field.

We are canvassing occupations that we think should be given prior consideration in this field. We brought together a small group of experts to consider this matter, and we are now establishing an advisory committee of recognized authorities. We are planning to have a hearing at an early date to determine whether an order excluding persons 16 and 17 years of age from employment in the manufacture of explosives shall be issued.

We are also planning to give early consideration to the operation of motor vehicles and prime movers, which are probably especially hazardous to young workers. But before we issue an order affecting any one of those occupations, as to whether or not it is hazardous, we want to have as much material as we can get together from available accident data and from consultation with experts, and then to have a public hearing, as to which ample notice will be given, where all concerned may be present and present their views on a tentative order that will be formulated for consideration.

Then we shall give plenty of opportunity for adjustment within an interim period before the order goes into effect.

That procedure has been slower than it should have been, because we have had such a small staff, and one reason why we feel that it is very important to have additional members of the staff is to make a more effective beginning in this quite complicated and quite important field. As we proceed we shall endeavor to keep pace with the newer technological developments. As new technological processes are developed there are unforeseen hazards involved, and this will give us a chance, as we get our staff built up, to make sure that technological advances will not carry with them any undue risk for adolescent children of the ages specified.

NEED OF ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES REQUESTED

Mr. TABER. Is this break-down of the number of employees what you are figuring to have, or what you already have?

Miss LENROOT. This chart shows the plan proposed in 1940, with the green asterisks showing the employees now on duty and the double asterisks showing the employees we expect to place on duty July 1, 1939, if we are allowed the supplemental appropriation. There is also shown the staff employed from our regular salaries and expenses appropriation.

Mr. TABER. The set-up is pretty large. It includes a great lot of so-called economists and statisticians.

Miss LENROOT. It includes one statistician and one assistant in accident statistics.

Mr. TABER. You have in the budget set-up 10 senior economic analysts.

Miss LENROOT. That general title covers our regional consultants and specialists in employment certificate issuance, inspection, and research in hazardous occupations.

Mr. TABER. Why do you need so many of them? Are you not able, with the staff you have already, to cover the field completely, and then some?

Miss LENROOT. We are hardly able to make a beginning, and we think this set-up is a very conservative estimate. If we made an estimate to cover the United States with our own inspection service we would need hundreds of employees.

We have set this up on a very minimum basis, and we are only asking for 23 inspectors when built up to our total strength. It will be necessary to make spot-check investigations and to make detailed investigations of complaints that come to us through other channels, because there are elements in the act which require the assembling of special evidence. When we get into the hazardous-occupation field we shall have a problem of compliance there. We feel that in comparison with anything that might be conceived of as a Federal activity this is a very modest estimate, and can be justified only because we expect to take advantage of and make full use of State facilities.

Mr. TABER. It seems to me, for the work you have put on you, you have a set-up of at least three times of what you really ought to have.

Miss LENROOT. Well, Mr. Congressman, if we had one-third of the 113 people that is our full set-up for 1940, that would mean a good deal less than 1 person per State, including all of the stenographers and clerks and office help necessary.

Mr. TABER. It is not a set-up for each State; it is a set-up for the Nation, involving general principles, not specific items, with a few things you are charged with with reference to the certification of minors by their ages, and so forth; that is a general proposition, it is not a thing that requires a terrific lot of work or people.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. The Labor Department already has inspectors of every kind over the country. Why could they not do some of this work?

Mr. TABER. They could do all of it.

Miss LENROOT. We have no inspectors over the country.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. The trouble is they will not help each other; they have to have a separate set-up in the same department.

Mr. TABER. Otherwise it would not cost so much.

Miss LENROOT. Although this is a general principle, as stated in the act, it means nothing unless it is applied in particular instances all over the country.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. There are a great many labor conciliators all over the United States who have not very much work to do.

Mr. SAUNDERS. There are 50 conciliators in the Department of Labor, and they are the busiest group in the whole Nation. They work all hours of the day and night. They cannot do this children's work at all. They are settling strikes and industrial disputes.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. They could do this.

Mr. SAUNDERS. They are not trained for it.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. They are smart enough.

Miss LENROOT. They need to have special training for this work.

Mr. SAUNDERS. They have plenty to do.

Mr. TABER. Does that mean that the idea is that it takes a special type of training for anybody to find out what kind of a regulation is in force in one State or another State, as to the issuance of child labor statistics?

Miss LENROOT. It takes familiarity with the systems in use, with the State methods and with the systems under which the certificates are issued.

Mr. TABER. It seems to me one person, with a stenographer, could cover the whole job in a month, in the whole country.

Miss LENROOT. I would like to have somebody try it.

Mr. TABER. I do not think it would be difficult.

Mr. LAMBERSTON. They are going to cooperate with the State departments.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is it not a fact that you have the services of the State and local agencies who cooperate with you?

Miss LENROOT. Yes, and that is why we are able to come with this estimate. We would be asking for several times this amount without that cooperation.

NEED FOR RESEARCH EMPLOYEES

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Why do you need 39 employees for research? What is the research involved, to determine whether the State is complying with the 16 years' limitation, or whether a given employment is hazardous?

Miss LENROOT. As to the first, the research work will not be primarily in determining whether a State is complying with the age limits. As to the second, there are very many technical problems in determining whether an occupation is particularly hazardous or detrimental to the well-being and health of young persons from 16 to 18 years of age. We could not possibly issue orders unless we had a substantial body of information concerning places of employment and the particular processes in which the young are engaged, and the effect of those processes on their health and well-being. It is one of the most complicated research fields.

USE OF LOCAL AGENCIES IN SECURING INFORMATION

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. To what extent do you use local agencies in getting your information?

Miss LENROOT. In most States there are no facilities for research of this kind that could be used without some evaluation of the material collected. It is a considerable job just to get information from the States as to their experience under their own hazardous occupation orders, and that will be one of our jobs.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How will it function? Will it go out into a shoe factory in my district, for instance, and go through the factory to determine what positions are hazardous?

Miss LENROOT. No, it will begin by assembling the experience and the accident rates and actuarial experience from different sources that can be obtained, and then we will consult people who have had first-hand experience in shoe factories, for example, who have probably made some investigations in this field describing the exact occupations, and the machinery that the young people are working on, and the safety devices that are applied. In considering the work in connection with these occupations we want to get all of the expert knowledge and information we can. We cannot make an order on the basis of superficial observation. Our orders will relate to the operation of machinery in a shoe factory, for instance, and not to

any individual shoe factory, but wherever that machinery is found in any State in the United States, because that would be the only fair basis under an act based on the interstate-commerce principle.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you get any advice from physicians?

Miss LENROOT. Yes; that would be one thing we would try to do, and we have provided for a physician whose job it would be primarily to consult experts in the medical field and bring together expert knowledge with reference to hazardous occupations.

Miss McConnell has had broad experience in a State where they have had the enforcement of a similar law, and I will be glad if you will let her make a brief statement at this time.

Miss McCONNELL. I think Miss Lenroot has given you a very clear picture of what is necessary if you are going to proceed under a rule-making procedure. You must have the material available to show specifically the hazard in a particular process or processes in a particular industry. It is not fair either to the industry or to the young workers to decide arbitrarily that this is a hazardous occupation, but such determination should all be made on the basis of actual information.

It is necessary that we have data relating to the accident rates in connection with a given occupation or industry, and we must have such material as relates particularly to the employment of young workers before a tentative order is brought out for a public hearing.

Then in the matter of procedures, I might say this in connection with the question asked about entering a shoe factory, it would always be our procedure to consult with the representatives of the workers and employers of an industry in connection with any field in which we are concerned.

In the explosives industry we have consulted, I suppose, with a good proportion of the representative manufacturers in the country who are concerned with the manufacture of explosives. We are getting their view of the situation as well as actual data they have available regarding accident hazards.

Mr. LUDLOW. You have nothing to do with hazards for any workers except children?

Miss McCONNELL. That is correct.

Mr. TABER. Have you passed any single item?

Miss LENROOT. We have issued no orders with reference to hazardous occupations.

MINORS EMPLOYED IN HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS

Mr. TABER. You mentioned explosives. Have you any record indicating the number of minors of tender age who are employed in hazardous occupations in these plants?

Miss McCONNELL. Insofar as such data are available by these groups, we have collected that.

Mr. TABER. Do you find there are a substantial number of employees engaged in anything that might be called hazardous.

Miss McCONNELL. Such as explosives?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Miss McCONNELL. There is not a large number of minors employed in explosive manufacture. It is a comparatively small number.

Mr. TABER. And that small number would be in the nature of errand boys, or that sort of thing, more than anything else.

Miss McCONNELL. No, sir; I do not think that is true. If there is an explosion in any explosive factory, however, it may injure an errand boy as easily as a boy working on a machine. I remember one instance in my earlier investigations at the time I was with a State labor department, where a number of young children were employed in an establishment manufacturing fireworks. A very curious accident happened in that factory, a nail was struck accidentally, it was deflected and hit a torpedo. The torpedo exploded and struck a pail of powder. As a result, several children lost their lives, and two or three were so seriously injured so that they were crippled for the rest of their lives. Even where there is a limited number of persons employed under such conditions it seems important to be able to avert such a thing.

Mr. TABER. They were members of some family that was operating some sort of factory.

Miss McCONNELL. No, sir; it was a commercial establishment in which a rather large number of persons were employed.

Mr. TABER. Most fireworks outfits are operated that way, as a sort of family affair.

NUMBER AND SALARY OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED UPON WORK UNDER FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

I wish you would submit for the record a list of the employees you have, with their salaries, their positions, and their names.

Miss McCONNELL. I will do so.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Title	Grade and salary		Name	Residence
Director	P 7	$6,500	Beatrice McConnell	Pennsylvania.
Assistant director child labor administration.	P 6	5,600	Elizabeth B. Coleman	New York.
Specialist in employment certification	P 5	4,600	Gertrude L. Schermerhorn	Do.
Specialist in hazardous occupations	P 5	4,600	Elizabeth S. Johnson	Pennsylvania.
Specialist in child-labor inspection	P 4	3,800	Mary E. Skinner	Illinois.
Do	P 4	3,800	Louise Q. Blodgett	Rhode Island.
Do	P 4	3,800	Ella Ketchin	Alabama.
Research associate	P 3	3,200	Frances M. Welch	California.
Do	P 3	3,200	Bernadine A. Fouch	Ohio.
Assistant in child-labor inspection	P 2	2,600	Valda Lyons Noll	Pennsylvania.
Do	P 2	2,600	Helen Wood	Do.
Assistant in employment certificate issuance.	P 2	2,600	Evelyn M. Hughes	Do.
Secretary to director	CAF 5	2,000	Mary A. Fenton	Massachusetts.
Clerk-stenographer	CAF 4	1,800	Marjorie B. Lavish	Michigan.
Assistant clerk-stenographer	CAF 3	1,800	Louise Berne	California.
Do	CAF 3	1,620	Mabel N. Planalp	Missouri.
Do	CAF 3	1,620	Elizabeth Gaspers	Illinois.
Junior clerk-stenographer	CAF 2	1,440	Edith M. Sewall	New Hampshire.
Do	CAF 2	1,440	Anna A. Peterson	Wisconsin.
Do	CAF 2	1,440	Wanona Stratton	Idaho.
Do	CAF 2	1,440	Gertrude J. Klinske	Michigan
Do	CAF 2	1,440	Nellie L. Colasurdo	Washington.
Do	CAF 2	1,440	Marie A. Jark	Nebraska.
Do	CAF 2	1,440	Evelyn R. Harpster	Montana.

Mr. WOODRUM. Are they under Civil Service?

Miss McCONNELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. Will you show the places from which they come?

Miss McCONNELL. They are well distributed from all over the United States.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. I am glad to know of one institution where that is true.

PROPOSED SIZE OF PERSONNEL

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What is the ultimate size of the set-up you contemplate?

Miss LENROOT. We plan to have a total staff, if our request is honored, of 113 people for this work.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is in July.

Miss LENROOT. Yes, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Do you contemplate a further expansion after that?

Miss LENROOT. It is difficult to predict that will be necessary. We have set up here an organization that we think will be able to do the job. When we get into this field of hazardous occupations, only experience will indicate whether we can really do what we are expected to do under this act with this organization. I would not like to predict whether a year from now we would find this an inadequate set-up. I am sure that our aim is to keep down the number of Federal employees to the lowest possible limit. We must maintain uniform standards of compliance, because the purpose of the act would be defeated if we did not. It is our aim to keep down the number of employees and to use State agencies to the maximum extent.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is it your hope to get these 113 employees in the 1939 Budget to be engaged in investigational work?

Miss LENROOT. In the 1940, 113; in the 1939 Budget, 94.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. That is what you are asking for.

Miss LENROOT. Yes, sir; 113 in 1940.

Mr. WOODRUM. If there is nothing further, we thank you for your statements.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

HURRICANE RELIEF IN NEW ENGLAND

Mr. WOODRUM. I would suggest to you ladies and gentlemen, that it would be a great accommodation to the committee if one or two of you would speak for the delegations and let the rest put short extensions in the hearings. We are terribly pressed for time trying to get this matter whipped into shape.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mrs. Rogers and I have bills that are somewhat similar, and Mr. McCormack also has a bill. Personally, I would like to make a statement on my bill.

Mr. WOODRUM. We have a Budget estimate also, independently of the bills, that has been sent up by the Budget Bureau.

Mr. TREADWAY. We, of course, are going beyond the Budget.

Mr. WOODRUM. I know that. We will be glad to hear you briefly. We are in a situation where we are taking it up out of order because of the emergency.

STATEMENT OF HON. ALLEN T. TREADWAY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Chairman, if I may, I will speak very briefly to House Joint Resolution 95. I am glad you know and appreciate the emergency.

There are two very distinct features involved in this New England situation. One is the fire hazard and the other is the payment to the owners of the down timber. An arrangement was originally made through the R. F. C. to lend up to 80 percent of the value of the timber delivered either at ponds or mills under a scale of measurement which the Forest Service set up. Some of the owners of down timber in my district felt that 80 percent was not a sufficient amount, because unless they get the whole 100 percent they cannot get a new dollar back for an old one. That, therefore, prevented them from being very keen in going about and sending these stocks to the marketable spots where the Government would pay them the 80 percent allowed under the R. F. C. loan. I will not go through that matter, because you probably heard about that from Mr. Silcox, of the Forest Service. They do feel, however, that they should be paid the full amount. I think that it is a just claim, because every dollar that these timber owners have is lying flat on the ground in the woods. They do not have any ready cash. That is the financial situation.

The other matter is the fire hazard, and the two together constitute the problem caused by the hurricane on the 21st of September. They are both so serious that they ought to appeal to you for the full sum that is estimated as the cost of liquidating the indebtedness of the people, or the owners of the timber, and for partial protection from future fire possibilities. That was the warning to us in asking for the sums that appear in these two bills, one introduced by Congresswoman Rogers and the other by myself. My bill calls for $5,000,000 in the first section, to be made immediately available, to pay the difference between the approved schedule price of the salvaged timber purchased, or to be purchased, and the estimated amount required to pay the full price. First, I said it was 80 percent, but they raised it to 90 percent, and that provision in the bill calls for the payment of the difference, bringing it up to 100 percent. Section 2 calls for the sum of $8,870,000 for the purpose of fire protection. I have no doubt that Mr. Silcox, or these people associated with him, told you this morning of the terrible worry everyone has because of the possible inflammable conditions which may turn into serious fires just the minute spring opens up in New England. Therefore, the appeal we are making to you is for a Government approrpiation to meet both of those features of the hurricane of September 21.

I think that is all I care to say now with direct reference to these bills.

May I add a statement as to one feature, and that is the attitude of the owners of this down timber: This hurricane occurred on September 21, and it has been a long delay for them. We realize the necessary red-tape processes involved in legislation, but these poor people cannot quite comprehend why 4 months have gone by with the problem not solved. They are working quite rapidly in cooperation with the Forest Service under the 80 percent provision. I understand from Mr. Tinker and Mr. Silcox that they have made contracts with a great many owners, but there is no question about what is in the minds of these people, and it is important that they get these payments as promptly as possible. Therefore, I feel strongly that we should have as prompt action as possible on this matter, both on account of the money that is involved and on account of the mental attitude of the people who are affected.

Probably I need not make further reference at this time to the fire hazard resulting from the down timber remaining in the forests. From the time of the hurricane to the present I have been in close touch with the people in the devastated area in my district. A short time ago I was invited to attend a meeting at which more than 60 timber owners were present. They spoke not only in their own behalf, anxious to secure financial return, but also stressed the possibility of a terrible calamity should the forests not be cleared before the coming summer.

As you know, much of Massachusetts is recreational area. The livelihoods of many of us depend on attracting summer visitors. Unless something definite is done to prevent fires or for protection against the present fire hazard it may be advisable to discourage summer people coming there this year. This adds another feature to the emergency of which this committee is well aware.

Relative to my joint resolution 36 which I introduced, I desire to insert in the record a communication from the Acting Chief, Forest Service, Mr. E. W. Tinker, which explains the situation regarding the additional 10 percent which will now be paid to timber owners. I regret that the payment of the 90 percent will preclude the full payment, and therefore particularly urge that an additional appropriation be made which will give the owners 100 percent return in accordance with the standards of measuring and sorting timber as set up by the Government.

I further desire to insert a letter from Mr. W. G. Lord, of Athol, Mass., a prominent citizen of my district who not only is a timber owner himself but knows in a practical way the entire problem.

In closing let me thank the committee for its courtesy and express the hope that the membership will realize the seriousness of the situation throughout the devastated area of New England.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Boston, Mass., January 12, 1939.

Hon. ALLEN T. TREADWAY,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. TREADWAY:

* * * * * * *

The Joint Resolution No. 36 which you introduced in Congress if favorably acted upon will certainly open the way for much more rapid progress in the salvage of down timber. Since your letter was written you have no doubt received information conerning the decision of the Disaster Loan Corporation to pay 90 precent of the approved schedule of prices, which payment will vest full title of the logs in the United States. Under this plan the landowner would not receive the remaining 10 percent. In other words, when the landowner delivers his logs, he will receive 90 percent payment which will be the full and final amount he will get. What effect your bill might have on payments under this new situation I would hesitate to say without the advice of legal counsel. We do not have all of the details of the new plan from the Disaster Loan Corporation as yet, but we have been informally advised that it will be optional with those who have already contracted at the 80 percent price whether they sign a new contract making retroactive the payment of the full 90 percent price for the logs already delivered as well as for those to be delivered in the future. In other words, we believe that those who have already delivered logs may elect to stand by the 80 percent contract or substitute a new one at the 90 percent price with the understanding that the new agreement abrogates the participation agreement which would exist under the 80 percent contract.

The decision to substitute the 90 percent full payment plan for the previous 80 percent participating plan was reached on the basis that administrative purchase and handling of the logs after purchase would be approximately 10 percent. Therefore the 90 percent price might just as well be paid now and all the bookkeeping avoided as well as the delay in paying this 10 percent margin between the original purchase price and the anticipated final value.

When the full details of this change in price are known here and we have had an opportunity to develop whatever changes in procedure are necessary, we will give you whatever additional information is available.

Mr. Tinker is now on a field inspection trip, getting a first hand view of the timber salvage program, and I have taken the liberty of answering this letter in his absence.

Very sincerely yours,

E. W. TINKER,
Acting Chief, Forest Service.
By G. D. COOK, *Acting.*

ATHOL, MASS., *January 14, 1939.*

Hon. ALLEN T. TREADWAY,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I have delayed a few days answering yours of January 9 hoping for some developments so that I could give you a more favorable report on the timber proposition. I can do this in part.

The increase of 10 percent in the cash price paid is quite acceptable and has created considerable additional interest to many timber owners. Previous to that announcement most of the people said they would let their timber rot on the ground and just wouldn't do anything about it. Now there are a good many inquiries being made. Furthermore, the Forestry Service now assures us that they will locate mills where ponds are not available and have already hired two locations. This is a decided advantage, particularly as at the mills they will accept hardwood, hemlock, etc., that were not acceptable at the ponds unless we could show 250,000 feet in one lot, which none of us could.

I have had a long talk with one of their representatives today and I think have helped the situation to some extent. They cannot understand why the local mill owners are not willing to enter into a contract with the Government to saw this lumber. Their experience is that while there are several men who have mills and are anxious to go to work they come in and look over the specifications and politely walk away. Today I made one mill owner, Mr. Rhoades, open his mouth and talk to them and they went out of my office with the avowed intention of going to his mill and looking over the situation with him. Whether there will be any modification of these sawing and piling specifications as a result of this I do not know, but I am satisfied that they will not get a local mill under the present requirements. The measure they are giving us is not up to what we could get if conditions were normal and the price they are now paying is not as much as we could get out of our lots if we could harvest them in a normal manner. However, it is an outlet in an emergency and will give us something. In most cases the representatives are most courteous and seem to be willing to cooperate in every possible way, and I think they have been told to make some recommendations that will modify the very cruel specifications that have been put out. In the meantime weeks are running by and time is getting shorter when any of us can do anything.

I very much appreciate your cooperation in this matter and your willingness to help us in every possible way. I realize you cannot change the whole situation, but if in the beginning we could have had this matter left with New England millmen and lumber operators we would have been far ahead of where we are today and everyone would have been much better satisfied, I am sure. However, that was not to be, and as I have said you have helped materially in softening a very rigid attitude of the Forestry Department.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM G. LORD.

WGL:W.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

HURRICANE RELIEF IN NEW ENGLAND

STATEMENT OF HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. WOODRUM. Mrs. Rogers, we will be glad to hear you at this time.

Mrs. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to take up the time of the committee, and will be brief in my statement.

I would like to have inserted in the record an article which appeared in the Geographical Review, by Charles F. Brooks.

Mr. WOODRUM. That may be done.

(Said article is as follows:)

HURRICANES INTO NEW ENGLAND—METEOROLOGY OF THE STORM OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1938

Charles F. Brooks, Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory

The hurricane of September last was a whirling, circular storm with very destructive winds spread over a diameter of 200 miles. At its center was the usual calm eye, some 40 miles in breadth. This vortex rushed northward to Long Island and New England with the speed of an express train, augmenting wind velocities to extremes of about 120 miles an hour on the east of the path of the center. The wind drove the sea water with such force that, when added to the rise in sea level due to the low pressure and thrown against the coast, the sea rose 10 to 15 feet above the expected level, in itself high water, the time being high tide. Towering surges on this combined astronomical tide and storm wave threw the sea to such heights that demolition was general along the exposed coast and hundreds of persons were engulfed and drowned. Flying spray incrusted windows and salt killed vegetation 20 miles inland, and traces were found even 50 miles from the raging sea. Inland, the rivers, already flooded by 4 days of tropical rains, added to the destruction.

The gale, roaring in great gusts over the countryside, broke off or uprooted millions of trees, damaged or destroyed thousands of buildings, and, directly or indirectly, downed nearly 20,000 miles of electric-power and telephone lines. Many people were killed or injured by falling trees, chimneys, or flying debris. The damage was most extensive on the tops and sides of hills. There were also lanes of destruction where particularly vicious gusts, attended perhaps by eddies, had plowed through the woods, breaking off trees or uprooting them from the sodden ground. More than 5 billion board-feet of timber were thrown down, leaf pulp turned white houses green, and leaves that were not blown to pieces were "scorched" by the beating, dessiccating gale.

There were some 600 lives lost. The American Red Cross places the deaths at 488, with 100 additional missing, and 1,754 more or less injured. The Works Progress Administration survey places the loss of human life at 682. The Red Cross also finds that 93,122 families suffered more or less serious property losses, that 6,933 summer dwellings, 1,991 other dwellings, and 2,605 boats were destroyed; also 2,369 barns and 7,438 other buildings. The total economic loss is estimated at $250,000,000 to $330,000,000. Although the loss of life has been greater in a few other hurricanes, the damage to property in this storm was the greatest that ever occurred in a single storm anywhere in the world.

Such things had happened before—in 1815 and 1635—and had been vividly recorded in newspapers, meteorological records, and town chronicles and in Sidney Perley's "Historic Storms of New England." In fact, Perley describes 10 storms of hurricane intensity in 2½ centuries, and Tannehill lists 8 more, and there have been 4 more in the last 50 years, which makes 5 or 10 New England hurricanes to a century and 1 that is especially fierce and widespread in each century and a half.

Mrs. ROGERS. The fire hazard in New England is a danger that I think is absolutely beyond comprehension. I was there during the

storm, and I worked constantly with the people there and ever since and with the forest department of Massachusetts, and, also, with Mr. Silcox of the Federal Forest Service and the president of the North Eastern Timber Salvage Administration and his associates. I was also in constant telephonic communication with them.

I understand that the Department has asked for an appropriation in the bill. I noticed at the opening of this Congress, that many Members felt that more money should be secured, and I am afraid that we will have to come back again, because this is a very great menace, and great suffering will ensue if adequate protection is not given.

As it is drawn, my bill calls for an appropriation of $13,870,000. Of this amount $8,870,000 is made available for fire prevention and suppression and timber salvaging and rehabilitation work in the forests in the New England States.

Five million dollars is made available for paying 10 percent of the approved schedules of prices for salvaged timber products. When I first introduced my bill the Disaster Loan Corporation was providing but 80 percent payment upon delivery of the logs. However, this has been changed recently, and they are now paying 90 percent. The amount mentioned provides for the additional 10 percent, which would not be paid to the owners of the timber if this legislation were not enacted.

This is emergency legislation, for if the condition is not corrected before the spring fire season there is a very grave danger of great loss of life and property.

The area in question is a very congested one. Many of the farms abut the timber lands and if the fires start the farmers stand to lose their cows, their poultry, and their orchards. Many of the farmers suffered also from the hurricane great damage to their orchards, their cows, their poultry, and their buildings. In such a thickly settled section the fire will spread like wildfire and it will be most difficult to control or stop.

The people living in this area have been terribly hard hit in the past few years. They have been through two very disastrous floods, and every hard rain brings the menace of high water. Through it all they have been most brave and uncomplaining, and I do not believe they should be subjected to this added peril of fire. To prevent it the work must be started at once, before the woods dry out in the spring. We must have the money available to put the men to work and clear the fallen timber.

May I put in the record a letter that was sent to me by Mr. Rich, professor of forestry, of the Massachusetts State College, and, also, a statement from Mr. Tinker, of the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration?

Mr. WOODRUM. They may be inserted at this point.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

The fire-hazard reduction work has proceeded under severe limitations. Unfortunately the Works Progress Administration has not been able to furnish us anything like the required number of men. The estimated force required was 39,000, whereas at the peak in late November only 18,000 men were obtained. Fire-hazard conditions in New England, as they will exist next spring, cannot be exaggerated. To any one who has been in the disaster area, the thought of the possibilities of a disaster even greater than the hurricane is appalling. The timber-salvage work this winter will appreciably reduce the fire hazard but in

spite of this, under the limitations that now exist in elimination work, the situation next spring will represent a very real menace to the public safety.

We are requesting 20 additional Civilian Conservation Corps camps to be brought into the area and are asking for greater supervision over the Works Progress Administration forces which may be allotted to us. In addition, we are asking for a deficiency item large enough to permit labor to be hired in those areas where relief labor is not available. Even with this program, which is a minimum, it will not be possible to relieve New England of a serious menace in less than 2 years.

If the above-enumerated measures are not taken and fires are not adequately handled during the coming spring fire season, I predict there will be loss of life and property throughout the path of this hurricane equal and even beyond that done by the storm itself. I feel a tremendous responsibility in all these undertakings and feel that all influential and thinking people should be properly apprised of the exact situation and then prepare to prevent these things from happening.

The Forest Service estimates that there is a gross area of about 14,000,000 acres in the New England States needing protection, with about 150,000 acres of blown-down timber where intensive fire-hazard reduction work over a period of almost 2 years will be needed to reduce the hazard to normal.

There are about 1,200 miles of roads to be opened and about 950 miles of telephone lines and five lookout towers to be constructed. To make possible quick action for its fire suppression it will be necessary to organize, in conjunction with the States, fire-suppression and fire-fighting crews to be ready to act expeditiously. The necessary fire-fighting equipment must be purchased and located at strategic points throughout the area and the organized crews instructed in the use of this equipment. All of this organization is for protective purposes while the work of removing the blown-down timber is being carried on. Our minimum plan calls for about 7,500 temporary employees to carry on both the timber removal and the fire protection. This force includes patrolmen, foremen, straw bosses, and about 5,800 laborers. This force is in addition to the Civilian Conservation Corps camps and whatever Works Progress Administration labor can be secured for use in areas accessible to such labor.

The volume of logs received by the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration in the first 2 months of its operation has not been what was expected, due largely to the increased cost of logging because of the tangled condition of the blown-down timber. This additional cost of the logging made the 80 percent of the schedule of prices which was the amount of immediate payment offered to the timber owners, insufficient in many areas to cover the cost of logging and give to the owner stumpage value.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE,
Amherst, January 6, 1939.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. ROGERS: In my opinion Timber Salvage in Massachusetts will be a dismal failure unless your bill to guarantee 100-percent payment for delivered logs is passed. This will conform to my original plan which has become so warped and twisted that it is hardly recognizable.

However, to change the general principle of the plan of purchasing logs at concentration areas would destroy all hopes of salvage and the resultant protection of local forest industries and their dependent communities. Machinery is already in motion. Your bill, if passed, will give it the proper impetus and literally thousands of independent operators will soon be at work.

Timber salvage is the best kind of fire-hazard reduction. As soon as logs are removed, the woods become accessible in case of fire and can be protected. In this way timber salvage becomes self-liquidating fire-hazard reduction.

I do not believe the 100-percent payment excessive because the logs are purchased on a strict grade basis, culls on which the operators have always lost money are left in the woods, and the concentration of raw material in large units permits lower cost and higher quality manufacture. Massachusetts has for many years imported about 85 percent of its lumber consumption. Higher quality manufacture which is bound to follow should recapture some of our markets.

I believe that the logs now in storage will sell for 100 percent of their cost, plus a reasonable overhead. Even were such a price not quite obtainable, the additional expense is justified by the resultant fire hazard reduction.

Your efforts in this problem will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. H. RICH,
Assistant Professor of Forestry.

P. S.—Unless logs are salvaged, forest fires are very likely to destroy the water-holding capacity of our hillsides and add considerably to the problem of flood control.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. Has the State given much assistance in this matter?

Mrs. ROGERS. Yes, they have been very much interested in trying to help and have given fine cooperation. The State also appropriated money for flood and hurricane relief. This money was used chiefly for bridges, roads, and State timber land only.

I submit for the record a copy of my bill, H. R. 964, introduced January 3, 1939.

(Said bill is as follows:)

[H. R. 964, 76th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL making appropriations in furtherance of the fire hazard reduction operations of the Department of Agriculture and the timber salvaging operations conducted by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to reduce the serious fire hazard created in certain areas within the New England States by the timber blown down during the 1938 hurricane there is hereby appropriated the sum of $8,870,000, which shall be immediately available and continue available until expended, for expenditure by the Secretary of Agriculture in the prevention and suppression of fires in said areas and for all necessary expenses in connection therewith, including the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and printing and binding: *Provided,* That not to exceed $1,130,000 of this appropriation shall be available for fire prevention and suppression and timber salvaging and rehabilitation work on the national forests in the New England States.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby appropriated the sum of $5,000,000, which shall be immediately available and continue available until expended for paying 20 per centum of the approved schedules of prices for salvaged timber products purchased or to be purchased from the owners thereof by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration, and for necessary administrative expenses in connection with the timber salvaging operations conducted by the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration; said 20 per centum being in addition to a payment of 80 per centum of such schedules of prices made or to be made from funds loaned by the Disaster Loan Corporation to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration.

Mrs. ROGERS. The following is a list of Senators and Representatives who attended a luncheon and endorsed H. R. 964, and the entire group felt that the amount was too small:

Senators Bridges, Gibson, Danaher, and Tobey.

Representatives Rogers, Treadway, Luce, Gifford, Martin, Wigglesworth, Bates, Clason, Holmes, Miller, of Connecticut, Ball, Monkiewicz, Jenks of New Hampshire, Stearns, Brewster, Oliver, Sandager, Risk. The entire New England delegation is in favor of it.

I believe the program has the endorsement of every member of the Senate and House delegations from New England.

From the Forest Service there were present Messrs. Silcox, Evans, and Tinker.

I understand you have already questioned them and of course have heard their professional views. For that reason, and because

there are many witnesses, I shall make my statement brief. Every expert in forestry has agreed as to the extent and devastating and lasting effect of this hurricane.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, for your courtesy in hearing us.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

HURRICANE RELIEF IN NEW ENGLAND

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. McCormack, we will be glad to hear you at this time.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, so far as I am concerned, while I introduced the bill, H. R. 1299, I am in favor of the funds set up in the several bills that have been introduced.

I might say that Commissioner Stevens, of our Tariff Commission, is present. He has been doing a tremendous work in connection with this matter, and I am sure he will be able to convey to the committee some very valuable information which would be of assistance to you. I took the liberty of telephoning him, as he has conferred with me and Senator Walsh, and I think, probably, with Mrs. Rogers and Mr. Treadway, conveying to us the information he had. As a result of conferences with him, I introduced H. R. 1299, and I think Senator Walsh has introduced a companion bill in the Senate.

As Senator Bridges and Congressman Treadway have said, there are two features involved, the salvage of timber and the fire hazard. The sum for the salvage of the timber is independent of what is needed to meet the fire hazard trouble. You might salvage the timber along the highways, and at places convenient to the ponds where the salvaged timber would go. The cost that goes with the salvaging of the farmer's timber would justify more than that expenditure. Yet 500 feet away there will be a lot of fallen timber not removed that will constitute a very serious fire hazard. This fallen timber creates a bad sanitary condition, and is dangerous to the health of the people of the communities. It seems to me that the situation up there is a menacing one, both from the standpoint of sanitation and from the standpoint of fire. I have none of it in my district, but I know of the situation in New Hampshire and other New England States. I saw there the tremendous damage which resulted as a consequence of the hurricane. The R. F. C. has made a 90-percent loan through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, which, in turn, is creating regional corporations for administrative purposes in connection with this work. That is the limit under the law. Under the act, they cannot go beyond 90 percent. I notice Mr. Stevens nodding his head in approval of that statement.

Now, the inducement to the farmer by reason of this extra 10 percent, bringing it up to 100 percent, will be great, and it will also result in reducing the fire hazard. That is true because it will permit him to undertake the salvaging of a lot of timber that otherwise he would not do if he were not given at least the cost or a fair return.

Being a layman myself, I have conferred with people who are competent on this subject, and for whose advice and opinions I have a profound respect. They say that unless this timber is salvaged on or before June 1, it will be useless because of the process of decay and other conditions, produced by insects, etc. Because of the effect those conditions will have upon the fallen timber, it will be useless to salvage it for lumber purposes unless it is done before that time. That is a fact which you gentlemen will have to consider in connection with the emergency that has fallen upon New England at the present time.

I have here a letter from Mr. J. H. Rich, assistant professor of forestry at the Massachusetts State College. This letter is dated January 11, 1939, following the introduction of my bill, H. R. 1299, and I read from his letter as follows:

The original plan has been so construed, twisted, and misrepresented that in my opinion anything short of 100 percent payment will result in a dismal failure.

I know you are able to visualize what will happen to local industries, their dependent communities, and State economy in general, if down timber is not salvaged.

We should put emphasis on timber salvage rather than fire hazard protection. Timber salvage results in fire hazard reduction with the added result that it is self-liquidating.

In other words, he says that it must be salvaged as a protection in bringing about a reduction in the fire hazard. The fire hazard is there, and must be considered. It is a direct danger to all of the communities.

The letter continues:

Roadside and boundary clearance look fine, but of what avail are they when a fire is raging in an adjoining 100- or 500-acre tract which is completely inaccessible? Timber salvage makes practically every acre accessible for fire fighting. When the logs come out by team, tractor, or truck, fire fighters, and fire fighting equipment can go in.

Your bill asking for $5,000,000 to pay New England timber owners the additional 10 percent in cash is equivalent to $30,000,000 expended on fire hazard reduction alone. In other words, the New England timber owner will match this $5,000,000 with $30,000,000 worth of labor. It is all self-liquidating—labor to the owner and financing to the Government.

One hundred percent payment for logs at established prices is not exorbitant. Considering the high quality of logs purchased, present cost plus overhead should be procured at time of sale. If this timber is not salvaged our local industries will be forced to pay a much higher price or go out of business.

I regret that other duties prevent my giving more time to details of this problem but I know that you and Senator Walsh and in fact all the other Senators and Representatives from New England are awake to the problem.

That is the pertinent part of the letter, and I think he fairly presents the case.

Senator Bridges, Congressman Treadway, Congressman Flaherty, Congressman Casey, Congressman Healy, Congressman Connery, and our other colleagues from the New England States, are unanimously appearing in support of something being done to relieve this situation.

Mr. LUDLOW. This bill is to cover the 10 percent differential between the 90 percent and the 100 percent.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. How is that arrived at?

Mr. McCORMACK. As to the $5,000,000, you will have the figures from the Department. When the law was under consideration, 80 percent was the amount fixed.

Mr. LUDLOW. It represents a differential of 20 percent instead of 10 percent.

Mr. STEVENS. That is correct. The bill also provides for some appropriation for overhead expenses. I will explain that, if I may, when I speak.

Mr. MCCORMACK. I think that in connection with the 10 percent there must be adequate leeway for consideration of the fire hazard.

Mr. WOODRUM. What do you estimate the total damage to be?

Mr. MCCORMACK. About 4,000,000,000 feet of lumber, or down lumber. It is estimated that, theoretically, 1,000,000,000 feet can be salvaged.

Mr. STEVENS. I think we can salvage about 2,000,000,000 feet, but I doubt if they can get more.

Mr. MCCORMACK. This fire hazard is a very dangerous menace.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. Is this privately owned property?

Mr. TREADWAY. Some of it is in State forest.

Mrs. ROGERS. The great experimental forests of Yale and Harvard are in it.

Mr. MCCORMACK. May I say that a news item from the Forest Service warns against the danger of forest fires in this section, from which I read as follows:

The Forest Service has warned of the danger of forest fires unless the debris of the hurricane is removed. It estimated the amount of timber blown down by the storm at 4,000,000,000 board feet, which is eight times the average annual cut in New England.

AREA INVOLVED

The area in which the special program will apply includes New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, except Barnstable and Berkshire Counties; Connecticut, except Fairfield and Litchfield Counties; Cumberland, Oxford, and York Counties in Maine; Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Lamoille, Orleans, Orange, Washington, Windham, and Windsor Counties in Vermont; Nassau and Suffolk Counties on Long Island, N. Y.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

HURRICANE RELIEF IN NEW ENGLAND

STATEMENT OF RAYMOND B. STEVENS, CHAIRMAN, TARIFF COMMISSION

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Stevens, the committee will be glad to hear you.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am interested in both these bills. I am interested in this fire hazard bill which you are officially considering, and I am very much interested in the other bill, the McCormack bill. As to that bill, I want to emphasize its importance. It is as urgent a matter as the fire hazard, and is directly connected with it.

First, I want to state that I have no official connection with any organization in New Hampshire that is cooperating with the Federal Government. I have no connection with Mr. Silcox. But I have lived in New Hampshire all my life.

I was there at the time of the hurricane. I have timber down myself. I have followed this operation, and with the approval of

the President, and with the approval of my own Commission—I am chairman of the Tariff Commission—I have devoted most of my time for the last 3 months on this salvage work and fire-hazard work. I may say that I know, from long experience, the practical difficulties and the problems of the individual owners in New Hampshire, from the ground up.

I may say that this concerns primarily a great many small people, and not large companies.

Here is the situation with regard to the payment for logs.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation loaned the money and made two conditions. One was that the prices should not be above the average prices paid during the last 3 years. Those may be called market prices, but every informed person knows that those prices are very low. Stumpage has been very low in all New England for the last 6 or 8 years.

Then they announced that they could not loan to the full amount, but could loan 80 percent. Then they announced the prices.

Now, a great many of the people in New Hampshire who own this timberland are farmers. All of them have been injured; many have been ruined, and many have no funds whatever. No one had had any experience in New England in handling down timber in any such condition as this was, and when they went to work under those announced plans in November and started to let contracts and to get their logs out, they found without exception that the cost of logging—there is the cutting of the timber, the fitting, the skidding, and the trucking of it—that the cost of every operation went up above their estimates and the estimates of the contractors who took the job. In every instance when you have that kind of a contract, you have to go up on your prices. The people who do the work in the woods are irresponsible people, and they have to have the money advanced to them. The effect of the increased cost plus the 20 percent withheld meant that a large volume of stumpage could not move. Unless they could see that they would get a little something for their stumpage, they could not move, and they dared not move.

In New Hampshire they are not getting a quarter of the stumpage that they ought to have. The reason why more stumpage is not moved is because the Government is only paying part of the schedule prices.

Mr. WOODRUM. That part is 90 percent?

Mr. STEVENS. Ninety percent.

Now, if I may relate some of my own experience, I will say frankly that I am interested in this myself. I have six or seven lots there. I signed contracts to deliver a million feet. I will not get a million feet. I thought, at the prices, I could about break even at 80 percent. The actual increased cost, of handling that down timber have gone up so that I will not get back a hundred cents on the dollar at 90. I know what my figures are. If you pay the other 10 percent, I will get $1 to $1.50 for stumpage. A lot of the other owners in New Hampshire are in that condition. They will move if they think they are going to get a little stumpage; but if they cannot see that they will get a little stumpage, they will not move.

Those are the actual facts with reference to the movement of timber up there.

Time is of the essence in that matter. If this bill should go through, you would see many more contracts for timber made. And those

prices are business prices. They are not a raid on the Treasury. They are not a subsidy. They represent the actual prices paid by operators for the last 3 or 4 years.

It is very hard to get these timbermen to understand why the Surplus Commodity Corporation can buy wheat, can buy bales of cotton, can buy butter, milk, and flour, and pay the market price, but when it comes to the timber they cannot pay the market price. There is a good reason for it. The Surplus Commodity Co. had used up their funds and had to borrow it from the R. F. C. But that is hard to explain.

So, if you want to move the maximum amount of salvaged timber, you will have to pay a hundred cents on the dollar, and pay it when the men deliver the timber.

And let me point out the close relationship between fire hazard and timber salvage. I do not know what Mr. Silcox said to you when he was here. I have been in New Hampshire and around New Hampshire most of the time since that hurricane, and I can tell you, gentlemen, that the stage is set in New England today for the most disastrous forest fires that have ever occurred in the history of this country. I do not mean that it is going to burn up the standing timber and burn up the soil. I mean that you are going to have a greater loss in buildings, villages, farms, hotels, and tourist property than you have ever had in a forest fire; because New England is a very old part of the country and has settlements throughout the timber areas. Seventy-five percent of New Hampshire is timberland. Nearly every lake has summer camps on it, and the cities and villages and tourist properties through New England are right close to the edge of very extensive areas of timber, in which there are hundreds of thousands of acres where everything is piled up on the ground. One of the most inflammable things in the world is white pine; I have traveled over many lots where it is piled 12 or 15 feet deep. When it is dry and the wind gets in there, a fire will go from county to county and burn up villages and even cities.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Stevens, have you made a similar appeal before any of the State legislatures?

Mr. STEVENS. The State Legislature of New Hampshire is in session now, and the Governor has recommended that the State legislature appropriate money for fire hazard.

Mr. DITTER. Have you received any information as to what the State intends to do?

Mr. STEVENS. I can only tell you about my own State. As a matter of fact, I think every State should appropriate a considerable sum for this purpose, in addition to Federal money.

Mr. DITTER. Is your State going to do that?

Mr. STEVENS. They have been asked to do so by the Governor, and the legislature only opened 10 days ago. I assume they will. I think they ought to; and I think aid from the Federal Government ought to be based upon some contribution from the States.

Mr. LUDLOW. If the Government loans the full 100 percent value, where will the title rest?

Mr. STEVENS. The Government takes the title under the contract.

Mr. TABER. What becomes of the other 10 percent now?

Mr. STEVENS. I brought along a copy of my own contract. The present contract reads 80 percent:

That upon delivery to such a delivery point the Government will pay 80 percent of the scheduled prices attached to the contract.

Then there is this provision—that when this operation is entirely wound up, and 90 days thereafter, the Government will distribute any profit pro rata to those people who sold the timber.

Mr. TABER. You mean the margin above——

Mr. STEVENS. Any profits above 80 percent.

Mr. WOODRUM. You have been saying 90 percent.

Mr. STEVENS. It is 80. A week ago they agreed to make it 90, but they have not changed the contract.

Mr. TABER. And after the whole operation is wound up, they pro rate whatever there is above the 80 percent ratably according to loggage?

Mr. STEVENS. Plus all the administrative expenses.

Now may I say that few owners can give any weight to the prospect now of getting, for 4 or 5 or 6 years, an unknown amount. He has got to decide his present actions on that 80 percent; any further payment is remote in time, and, of course, uncertain.

Mr. WOODRUM. Let me ask you this question, not argumentatively but for information: Undoubtedly it is a great emergency.

Mr. STEVENS. It is.

Mr. WOODRUM. It is a great fire menace. There is certainly an equal obligation on the State to do what it can do within the limits of its resources, both as to the fire hazard and as to the protection of its citizens against loss. If the Federal Government protects them against loss, what else is there for the State to do?

Mr. STEVENS. I think the State should contribute a substantial part. The State is contributing to this timber-salvage operation in New Hampshire by the creation of many committees that are working with the Federal Government to help contractors.

Mr. WOODRUM. The committees will not do it. We can create committees, if that will help you.

Mr. STEVENS. These committees put in money and time without any compensation. But the Government is buying these logs, and it is getting value for these logs.

Mr. LUDLOW. What are the other New England States doing besides New Hampshire?

Mr. STEVENS. What action is being taken by other States, in the way of aiding this operation, I do not know.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is there not an obligation on the States?

Mr. STEVENS. I do not think there is an obligation on the States to pay any part of the value of those logs. The Federal Government is buying those logs. And may I say that the people of New Hampshire and the people of New England have not in this case asked the Federal Government to make up their losses from the hurricane. The only thing they ask is that the Government aid them to get the stumpage value that still exists in that down timber.

The full loss of the hurricane through increased logging operations comes out of the owner, every bit of it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. May I ask you this question? It is a fact, is it not, that the sum suggested in regard to fire hazard would not begin to clean up the damage that has been done?

Mr. STEVENS. I did not get that question; I am sorry.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The sum suggested for the elimination of the fire hazard at this time would not begin to clean up the land on which this timber has fallen?

Mr. STEVENS. That land will never be entirely cleared up. It would take millions of dollars. The fire-hazard plan is to clear land back away from highways and hotels and properties and the strategic places, cut wide fire lanes right through woodlands; but to clean up all that land would take, I think, hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. It is strange to me, this disaster being so gigantic, that the six Governors of New England, whose pictures I saw together the other day, have not worked out something comprehensive to take care of this whole situation.

Mr. STEVENS. Let me explain that: As soon as the extent of this damage to the timber was realized in New Hampshire, with very few exceptions, the individuals, the officials, the New Dealers and the old dealers, and many Republicans who are bitterly critical of this democratic administration, realized that there was a problem there in salvage that could only be handled by one central organization. One central organization must buy this timber and feed it out. Private industry was absolutely helpless. This hurricane completely destroyed any market for timber in New Hampshire. For weeks afterward you could not sell standing timber to anybody, because nobody knew how much of this stuff was coming on the market.

Private industry could not do it. No single State could do it, because it affected six States. Possibly a State compact might have been drawn up, but that would require calling together the legislatures of six States up there and getting a set of uniform rules through. And it became obvious to everybody interested in New England that if any substantial part of this timber was salvaged—and I am talking about the value of the timber and not making up the losses further—it had to be done by the Federal Government, which had the means and the organization.

PERCENTAGE OF TIMBER AREA WIPED OUT

Mr. TABER. What percentage of the timber area of Massachusetts and New Hampshire is wiped out?

Mr. STEVENS. I could not tell you so much about Massachusetts, Congressman, but in New Hampshire it is well over two-thirds of the area.

Mr. TABER. You mean two-thirds of it is all gone or two-thirds of it is part gone?

Mr. STEVENS. Most of the merchantable timber is gone.

Mr. TABER. Two-thirds of the merchantable timber is down?

Mr. STEVENS. Is down; yes. In the area where I live there is not a good stand of merchantable timber left, in that part of the county of Grafton, where I live. And I know every lot there.

Mr. TABER. Where is Grafton, for instance? Will you put your finger on it on this map?

Mr. STEVENS. Right up in there, Grafton County [indicating on map].

Mr. TABER. Up in the top part?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes. The total amount of damage in New England—the estimates of it will vary, and it is utterly impossible to estimate the amount of damage by examining the land after the hurri-

cane—but the best estimates, those made by people who knew what was standing before was——

Mr. McCORMACK. In connection with the inquiry about what the State of Massachusetts has done, may I say that the Massachusetts Legislature was called in special session and appropriated $19,000,000 only a few months ago, in connection with the entire hurricane situation.

Mr. TREADWAY. And flood.

Mr. McCORMACK. Hurricane and flood.

Mr. WOODRUM. How much of that was to be devoted to this purpose?

Mr. McCORMACK. I could not tell you.

TIMBER IMPORTED FROM CANADA

Mr. DITTER. How much timber was imported from Canada last year?

Mr. STEVENS. I cannot tell you now, but I can get the figures for you. I asked for them myself the other day, but I did not bring them with me.

Mr. DITTER. Would that importation be a factor in the marketability of this timber that is presently down?

Mr. STEVENS. My recollection is that the amount of Canadian timber imported into New England, is small other than pulpwood which, of course, is on the free list——

Mr. DITTER. I mean into the States as a whole; not only into New England, but imported into the States as a whole.

Mr. STEVENS. I could not tell you, because I do not remember the figures. I do remember there was quite a good deal of Canadian pine that came into the West, not into New England. In New England a good part of the timber that came in was pulpwood, which is on the free list. I could get you those figures, if you like.

Mr. DITTER. Will you do that?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes.

(The information will be supplied to the committee at a later date.)

MARKET PRICES OF PINE LOGS, 1937 AND 1938

Mr. TABER. Will you do this also, Mr. Stevens? Will you give us separately for 1937 and 1938 the market for logs of this character?

Mr. STEVENS. When you say "the market," you mean the amount of this sort of timber that was produced in New England?

Mr. TABER. The market price.

Mr. STEVENS. The market price?

Mr. TABER. Yes; in 1937.

Mr. STEVENS. May I ask further, do you want the market value of the logs or the market value of the finished timber?

Mr. TABER. I mean the way the R. F. C. is loaning money on them; I do not know how that is. Is that finished timber?

Mr. STEVENS. I can give you some information on that. In New England the logs have never been sold before by grade. Either a lot was sold outright for a lump sum, so much per thousand, or a man logged his lot and took it to the mill and then he took an average price for run of the lot. It would be very difficult for anybody to figure out

what was really the price paid in those years on the logs graded, because they were not graded.

The Forestry Service undertook to do that and the figures that they finally arrived at were these: $18 for No. 1 pine, $14 for No. 2 pine, and $12 for No. 3 pine.

Mr. TABER. That is the figure that they arrived at?

Mr. STEVENS. That is all pine.

Mr. TABER. Is that for finished timber?

Mr. STEVENS. No, that is for the logs. Also they imposed a very strict grading rule, copies of which I have here, which was entirely new to New England, on which those grades were fixed. I have here the whole set of grades.

They also adopted an entirely new method of measuring logs, which no one knew anything about.

Mr. TABER. These figures here are the basis on which the loans were made?

Mr. STEVENS. For soft timber. Then there were hardwood prices and pulp prices. I have those, too.

Mr. TABER. I would like to have you put those in the record and I would also like you, if you will, to give me what the 1937 and 1938 markets for comparable timber were. Could you get any such figures?

Mr. STEVENS. Comparable in other areas of the country, you mean?

Mr. TABER. No; in New England, in this territory.

Mr. STEVENS. I do not know; I think that could be procured.

Mr. TABER. I wish you would get that, if you can.

Mr. STEVENS. You want the market prices for the various grades of finished timber sawed out of these kinds of logs?

Mr. TABER. I want the comparable prices for pine logs in 1937 and 1938, separately.

Mr. STEVENS. I shall try to get those, but I do not know whether I can.

Northern white-pine prices for logs delivered at mills or pond:	
Grade 1	$18.00
Grade 2	14.00
Grade 3	12.00
Hardwood prices for logs delivered at mills:	
Grade 1	22.00
Grade 2	16.00
Grade 3	12.00
Prices for pulpwood at delivery point or placed in water:	
Softwood:	
Peeled	[1] $11.50
Rough	[1] 9.50
Hardwood (other than oak, brown ash, and popple):	
Peeled	[1] 10.00
Rough	[1] 8.00
Popple:	
Peeled	[1] 8.00
Rough	[1] 7.00

[1] Price per cord, delivered.

Ninety percent of these scheduled prices is paid on delivery. Any further payment will not be made until the entire operation has been closed out and only then if there is a profit above the loan from Reconstruction Finance Corporation, together with 3-percent interest and all administrative costs.

Mr. STEVENS. May I add just one more word in connection with the emergency and the matter of salvage and fire hazard? Where salvage has taken place, there is some reduction in fire hazard, in

itself. That is, to take out the part of the down timber which would burn the hottest and the longest, and to some extent pile up the brush, reduces the fire hazard. The experts of the Forestry Service at a public hearing in Concord said that where salvage had already taken place, it reduced the fire-hazard work in that area 40 percent.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Have you given us or can you give us what price the individual farmer could get for his timber immediately after the disaster?

Mr. STEVENS. I can only tell you what I heard. I heard that here and there some man who did not want to wait, sold stumpage for just a nominal price, 50 cents a thousand, or a lump sum. I could try and get you instances, but there was no market. No operator dared buy much of that stuff because he had no idea how much of it would come on the market.

And may I say, when a private operator buys logs and saws those logs into lumber, if he does not get rid of it very quickly, it eats him up. He has a very heavy tax on it. He has insurance on it. He has interest and other carrying charges on sawed timber which are very, very heavy. There was no market at all, for logs unless you gave your timber away at practically a nominal figure.

STATE CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. LUDLOW. The testimony so far adduced shows that two States, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, have contributed to the cost of these operations. Could you tell us what, if anything, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York have done?

Mr. STEVENS. Has New York done anything?

Mr. TREADWAY. The hurricane did not hit New York.

Mr. LUDLOW. Long Island.

Mr. TABER. There was no logging damage there.

Mr. LUDLOW. These other States, then; what have they done?

Mr. STEVENS. What Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont have done I do not know. I have spent practically all my time in New Hampshire which, if I may say, has probably more down timber than any other State.

Mr. WOODRUM. Thank you, Mr. Stevens.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

HURRICANE RELIEF IN NEW ENGLAND

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE J. BATES, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Bates, we will be pleased to hear you at this time.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, the storm has not affected my district in any material way, and my only reason for being here at this moment is to call to the attention of the committee the serious fire hazard that is involved. It has been my privilege to visit a western county in New Hampshire, and I could come to no other conclusion than that unless somebody steps in to prevent it, we will have a conflagration

there that will wipe out many villages. I cannot conceive of any possible way by which fire can be averted unless this work is done, because the forests are filled with trees and shrubs that are drying up, and if a fire once gets under way, there will be no stopping it. If fire gets going in one section, they cannot prevent it from going into other sections 15 or 20 miles away, wiping out many villages.

I agree with Mr. McCormack's point of view, that if we can get sufficient money to carry on the timber-salvaging work, it will materially reduce the fire hazard. It will make it possible to get fire apparatus. Furthermore, I understand that the Forest Service has recommended $6,000,000, and it was cut down by the Budget to $5,000,000. We are further informed by Mr. Silcox that they might have made an estimate of $8,000,000, and that that would not be anywhere near sufficient to take care of this fire-hazard work. There is no basis here on which we can work, or to pay the cost of it. However, as I stated a short time ago, with 1,400 C. C. C. camps in the country, we should have more than 45 in New England at this time, which might be welded into a fire-fighting organization. I hope that some method can be devised by which that can be done, but, pending that, I hope the committee will give sympathetic and immediate consideration to the matter in order to avoid what, in my opinion, will be one of the greatest calamities that ever struck any community.

Mr. TABER. Within what time would the operations under this expenditure of $5,000,000 begin?

Mr. BATES. It should begin at the earliest time possible in order to get the timber cleared up by summer.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a sort of winter job that could wait?

Mr. BATES. It must be done right now.

Mrs. ROGERS. It should be done now.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

HURRICANE RELIEF IN NEW ENGLAND

STATEMENT OF HON. ARTHUR B. JENKS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Jenks, the committee will be glad to hear you at this time.

Mr. JENKS. I want to refer to one situation that Congressman Bates has called attention to, and that is the need for C. C. C. camps up in this district. I do not know whether that is a legislative or an administrative function, but I think there is no agency that could be employed that would do as much good work and at as small expense as the C. C. C. camps would do. I think they could be taken away from the places where they are, at least temporarily, until this situation is cleared up.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I think they should have been put there in October, without waiting for legislative action.

Mr. BATES. There are 45 camps up there, I believe.

Mr. JENKS. To my mind, that is one of the most essential things required in taking care of the fire hazard. It seems to me that is one of the finest agencies we have for handling a situation of that sort.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

HURRICANE RELIEF IN NEW ENGLAND

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES A. PLUMLEY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF VERMONT (AND A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS)

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Plumley, we shall be glad to have a statement from you at this time.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I can say as to Vermont that Vermont has followed substantially the plan outlined by Mr. Stevens with respect to the creation of committees, State-wide, which have undertaken to dispose of down timber insofar as possible.

The legislature now in session is considering the matter of an appropriation to clean up such portion of the State as can be cleaned up and to make such arrangement as later may be made with the Federal Government with respect to a disposal of the timber and lumber.

Here is one thing to which I would like to call your attention. So far as Vermont is concerned, a substantial part of our loss grows out of the fact that our maple orchards were ruined. Here is an illustration. I own a 60-acre piece of pine and spruce. The hurricane came down and scooted along the edge of it and knocked down a sufficient number of trees to make a windbreak, and then proceeded down into a sugar orchard in which there are 1,600 trees and knocked down 1,000 of them; absolutely broke them off. That is a fair example.

Mr. STEVENS. I have been in quite a number of Vermont orchards, and across the Connecticut Valley, and that is the situation.

Mr. WOODRUM. Thank you, Mr. Plumley.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

HURRICANE RELIEF IN NEW ENGLAND

STATEMENT OF HON. HARRY SANDAGER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Sandager, we shall be very glad to hear you at this time.

Mr. SANDAGER. Speaking for Rhode Island, Mr. Chairman, after the hurricane occurred, the Governor, Governor Quinn, was under the impression that he was going to receive Federal funds to take care of the damage done.

The legislature of Rhode Island convened last week. Nothing has been done in the way of an appropriation.

Supplementing what has been said with respect to the fire hazard, one of the big dangers in Rhode Island is that we have so many roads, and these roads cut through the forest areas. We have a constant fire hazard from persons throwing out cigars and cigarettes from automobiles.

The Government closed the woods last winter to the hunters and I think they will be closed to the fishermen when the trout season

starts. We recognize the danger and we are going to do what we can. But we have a large amount of wind blown lumber three. The need of minimizing this fire hazard is very, very great and the work should be started with right away.

Mr. WOODRUM. Thank you, Mr. Sandager.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

HURRICANE RELIEF IN NEW ENGLAND

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES RUSSELL CLASON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Clason, we shall be glad to hear you.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: During the hurricane of September 21, 1938, several hundred thousand trees were felled in my congressional district alone. As testified to by other Members of Congress this afternoon, the loss in the New England States in their woodlands and forests is one of the most unfortunate results of the storm. Many farmers rely largely upon their wood lots to bring to them the additional cash necessary to carry on their farms successfully. Unless the Federal Government takes the position of aiding them at this time in a manner which will permit them to secure a fair return for the logs which are down, their loss will cause them untold hardships. Further, the States, particularly Massachusetts, have on a large scale running into millions of dollars undertaken to repair the damage which has resulted from this storm. However, the work to be done requires efforts from the Federal Government, as well as from the State and local municipalities. Unless the Federal Government is willing to step in and aid in the fire prevention program, which will be a serious menace after May 1939, all of New England and part of New York may well suffer a far greater loss from fires starting in the slash and felled trees. The setting is present for the most disastrous forest fires in the history of the Nation. When one realizes that more financial damage was caused by this hurricane than by any other hurricane at any other time in any other part of the world, one may appreciate that it is a national matter.

For that reason, I would request that the Committee on Appropriations report favorably appropriations in sufficient amounts to safeguard, insofar as possible, the lives and property in New England from the fire hazards involved, and to furnish relief by payments under the legislation proposed to the owners of the timberlands which have in large measure been ruined by this storm. I feel that the Federal Government should make it possible for the owners of the properties to receive some cash payments immediately upon undertaking work upon their lands, in order that pay rolls and other necessary expenses may be met, and that ultimately provision may be made whereby they shall be paid the full amount allowed by the agents of the Government for the various grades of logs which they turn over to the Government.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

HURRICANE RELIEF IN NEW ENGLAND

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES L. GIFFORD, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Gifford, did you wish to make a statement?

Mr. GIFFORD. I wish to remark about this apparent new doctrine of the assumption by the States occasioned by tidal wave, flood, hurricane, earthquakes. It is a new doctrine having in mind the Federal agencies set up to meet these catastrophes.

Mr. McCormack told you that $19,000,000 was appropriated by our State of Massachusetts immediately and many other burdens assumed by our muncipality. Private subscriptions of all sorts by citizens have furnished relief to our people.

That a group of New England States should bind themselves together to meet this expense it might result in that Massachusetts might be forced to pay a large part of New Hampshire's loss and is hardly to be considered.

There are towns in the tidal-wave section that have lost one-fourth to one-third of their valuation.

The States should contribute liberally, and they have done so. In these bills we are asking for proper administrative facilities in the instrumentalities that have been set up, such as the Disaster Loan Corporation; and I do not think you need to be worried that they will use too much of the money that you may appropriate, based on my experience, and I have had much experience lately.

For weeks I followed the relief work of the Red Cross and the Disaster Loan Corporation. You have loans first from the R. F. C. loan to the Commodity Credit Corporation, then in turn to the Disaster Loan Corporation, and then by that Corporation to still another corporation. The attorneys from these organizations get together and every sort of regulation and condition that they can think of is imposed upon the man who finally may be fortunate enough to execute a mortgage. I wish I might have here a specific illustration of such mortgage to read to you its demands. I followed up many applications made to the Disaster Loan Corporation. One finally appeared on record with the register of deeds of my county and I hastened to read the conditions imposed. The conditions imposed upon the man who borrowed money were exceedingly harsh, in my estimation. I should recite some of them to you. I am discouraged, having been on the committee which set up the Disaster Loan Corporation, and expecting them to lose money, that I cannot express myself forcibly enough. They treat every man as though he were unreliable or dishonest before they will advance him money. The though I want to express to you is that they are so so extremely careful and they will use a lot of this money, although much will be needed for administrative purposes.

Mr. TABER. In other words, you think that we ought to appropriate less money for lawyers?

Mr. GIFFORD. I certainly think that we ought to look after the man who owns the lumber and try to see that it is utilized and not wasted. It should not be so much a matter of administration as that the lumber itself should be saved.

Mr. WOODRUM. You are giving a rather discouraging picture to the committee; in other words, if we should make money available, there is so much red tape and routine and it is so difficult to get, that it would hardly be of any benefit.

Mr. GIFFORD. That should not be discouraging to you, or an appropriation committee, that the money will not be spent. It is discouraging to us who are trying to get it for the parties involved.

I have been through all of this. I feel that I know what I am talking about.

The fire hazard, of course, is very great. In my State, after the lumber is salvaged, we attempt to take care of our slash which is important. I think there is a law to that effect. Of course the fire hazard is not entirely removed after the salvaging is done. I do not want to minimize the fire hazard.

The losses that have been sustained must be of the first consideration.

I have emphasized that our States have contributed to all bridges and roads, and the public necessities and citizens have given liberally. The losses have been very great, and please do not stress this new doctrine after we have cheerfully contributed to the rest of the country that may have suffered from disasters.

But back of it all, I want you to try to keep in mind some way of reaching the man who has no capital to bring the logs to the rivers or to the lakes or points designated. I do know that there are many people who have not a dollar to make this initial movement. Do not say, "Go to the banks." They can not get credit for this purpose, in many instances. They usually have a local committee from whom the Disaster Loan Corporation accepts advice in the matter of loans. They are usually bankers on that committee, with the bankers' viewpoint.

I am just giving you something of my own experience. And I have had plenty of experience lately, in obtaining relief from the results of the recent tidal wave.

Mr. WOODRUM. Thank you, Mr. Gifford.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

HURRICANE RELIEF IN NEW ENGLAND

STATEMENT OF HON. H. STYLES BRIDGES, A UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. WOODRUM. Senator Bridges, we will be glad to hear you at this time.

Senator BRIDGES. Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to say that we in New Hampshire and New England, are very much interested in this bill having to do with an appropriation for timber salvage, which I understand you have under consideration.

I will go the full distance of any man, and, perhaps, a greater distance, than is proposed in these bills. This has been a very tragic calamity to New England, or the New England region, and, perhaps, the greatest calamity we have ever seen. In 1926 while I was Governor of the State, we suffered a great flood. I thought that was the worst calamity that could befall a section, but this last year, with the combination of a flood and hurricane, brought on a damage that would make the other very minute by comparison. There has been lost what appears to be the life-savings and cash crops of thousands of small timber owners and small farmers.

In addition, there is a very great fire hazard, which is dangerous to the whole communities. This hurricane has wiped out at one blow the entire savings and investments of a great many people, investments which had been built up annually for years in their small lots of timber in connection with their farms and farm homes.

It has been my privilege to sit on the Appropriations Committee on the Senate side, and I have seen appropriations made for dust storms, grasshopper control, and all kinds and conditions of calamities, which I was glad to join in, because they represented great emergencies in other sections, and I do feel that it is not unjust and not uncalled for that we in this particular section, who have suffered greatly should receive consideration at the hands of Congress.

I just wanted to appear here informally and register my position in favor of this relief.

Mr. WOODRUM. We thank you for your statement, Senator.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

HURRICANE RELIEF IN NEW ENGLAND

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES C. OLIVER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MAINE

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Oliver, the committee will be pleased to hear your statement.

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: The disaster of September 1938, which afflicted the New England States in the form of a serious hurricane, is perhaps beyond the power of words to express adequately and forcibly enough.

Of course, we realize that much damage was caused along the seacoast of New England in the form of wrecked buildings, loss to shipping, beach erosion, and other things of this nature, but in my opinion the worst blow that could have befallen the New England area was occasioned when the full force of this windstorm hit the timberlands of Connecticut, western Massachusetts, New Hampshire, a limited area in Vermont, and a rather extended and large area within three counties of Maine, namely, Oxford, Cumberland and York. These three counties are located within my congressional district, and I took the opportunity of personally checking the results which happened because of this windstorm. As I visited the various areas affected in my State, I was tremendously impressed by the immediate

and serious menace of the uncontrollable and uncheckable forest-fire hazard which would and must come as a result of the trees having fallen in rows and, crisscrossed by other rows of trees falling on top of these until these heaps now constitute a huge inflammable fire torch of incredible dimensions.

Therefore, I have requested the valuable time of this committee to impress again upon you what has already been emphasized, namely, the fact that unless this fire-hazard menace is reduced and removed before the woods areas have an opportunity to dry out in the spring, then it is entirely conceivable and very possible, yes, indeed, most probable that not only will large tracts of timber be wiped out by fire but that in addition large areas now occupied by cultivated farms, villages, schools, public institutions such as hospitals, and all other evidences of civilization in this area may be destroyed. From this distance it is somewhat impossible to visualize the destructive effects of this windstorm in our timberland tracts unless one has had the opportunity of visiting the area himself.

Immediately after this calamity had occurred, the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, together with the Disaster Loan Corporation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of the Federal Government, started to function along constructive lines. Supervisors were brought into the area by these Federal agencies and together with labor supplied by the Works Progress Administration of my State and young men from the Civilian Conservation Corps all coordinated in an effort to reduce this fire hazard and during the fall months, thousands of men have worked in these wooded areas conscientiously and constructively to this end. But I can state in all frankness that up to the present time there has not been made a dent

vided to pay the various timberland owners on the basis of 100 percent of the scale of prices established by the Forestry Service in conjunction with the governmental finance agencies which have interested themselves in the problem.

Originally the plan of salvage provided for an immediate payment of 80 percent of the schedule established by the Forestry Service. The other 20 percent due the timber owners was to be held back to help defray the cost of supervision and administration. Then from this 20 percent any balance remaining after these costs were deducted were to be paid to the owners. Obviously, this arrangement could not be satisfactory to these unfortunate individuals who have suffered and are suffering tremendous financial losses because of this destructive act of God. As a result of repeated protests on the part of myself as well as other New England Members of Congress, this 80 percent immediate payment was increased to 90 percent and this will undoubtedly be of material help but it does not meet the need. There should be a provision made by this committee to supply any necessary funds needed to supervise and administer on the part of the Federal Government this salvage operation to the point where immediate payments of 100 percent of the schedule prices for these logs may be made to the owners. Therefore, we have the two separate and distinct problems to meet and to finance:

1. A more adequate program to advance and quicken the activities toward fire-hazard reduction and elimination, if possible.

2. To provide sufficient funds to defray the costs of administration and supervision so that the owners of this fallen timber may realize immediately upon delivery to the various storage points the 100-percent value of that timber as determined by the price schedule which, for the most part, has been accepted by the parties interested.

Various bills have been introduced with these two objectives in view. It is my understanding that the original request of the Forest Service called for a deficiency appropriation of $8,700,000 for the purpose of hastening the reduction of the fire hazard menace, and that in addition, another request for $5,000,000 has been submitted and will be considered by the Agriculture Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee during its regular course of legislative procedure. This $5,000,000 is to defray the costs of administration and supervision so that nothing will be held back by the Federal agencies from the owners of the timber. The citizens of my State who have been affected by this disaster are not crying or whining about the situation and are willing to take reasonable losses which will occur to them in any event despite the aid which may be extended by the gentlemen of this committee and the Congress. For, we must not forget that in the price schedule which has been established by the Forest Service, after allowances have been made for unmarketable timber and allowances for costs of operation have been made, a very small amount will remain for the stumpage value of this lumber to the owners. When you appreciate the fact that in many instances farmers, widows of farmers, educational institutions, and other individuals have watched these wood lots grow for years with the hope that eventually they could be cut and liquidated for an amount which would provide the nest eggs and endowment funds for the future, then you will realize the vital importance to them of the tremendous loss which will necessarily be occasioned to these good citizens because of the surplus on the lumber market which will result from the

tremendous and unforeseen logging operation, necessitated by this calamity.

It therefore appears to me, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that we must realize that a disaster of the highest magnitude has occurred in this area and that the amount of $8,700,000 originally requested by the Forest Service which has been cut to $5,000,000 by the Bureau of the Budget, should be recommended to the House by your committee.

I regret that the limited amount of time available does not permit a more extended and detailed discussion of this problem, but I appreciate the fact that many other presentations have been and will be made by the other Members of Congress from the afflicted areas and I am certain that a complete picture of this situation will have been presented for your consideration and deliberation.

In closing may I express my appreciation for the opportunity to present the views of my constituents in this connection and to state that my colleague from the Second Congressional District of Maine, Hon. Clyde H. Smith, although he is unable to be present because of another appearance scheduled before another agency of government, wished me to state to you gentlemen that his views are thoroughly in accord with mine in this matter.

We hope that you will arrive at a decision that will be favorable to the amount of $8,700,000.

In my district in Maine there are three counties that are and have been very adversely affected by the down timber. I am assured that unless something is done about the situation quickly, serious consequences are bound to occur. A personal visit has shown me hundreds of thousands, yes, millions of trees down, with others down upon them, crisscrossed, sometimes to the height of 40, 50, or 60 feet. This is something that is very difficult for a person to visualize unless he has actually been on the scene. The thing has not been described forcibly enough.

There is no question in my mind that unless the situation is met before the dry weather sets in next spring, there will be great areas of our timberlands and great areas of farm lands that will be subject to this menace.

Mr. LUDLOW. To what extent can W. P. A. labor be used?

Mr. OLIVER. W. P. A. labor is being used at the present time to a somewhat limited extent. I understand that these appropriations that are asked for are supplemental to the W. P. A. labor which is being used at the present time. I think that the work which the W. P. A. has been doing is very valuable, and will continue to be. Whether or not that will continue to be used to reduce appropriations, I do not know.

Mr. LUDLOW. As far as the labor factor is concerned, would the combination of W. P. A. and C. C. C. be any advantage?

Mr. OLIVER. If they could get that labor to trim the foliage of the trees that are down, that would be helpful in meeting the situation. They are doing it already. But in addition to that there have got to be other appropriations to take care of the salvage situation that Mr. Silcox outlined to you, and that is one reason why I am here to try to emphasize that standpoint.

I fully appreciate the fact that you are pressed for time, and I take this opportunity to bring to you the ideas and viewpoints of my constituents, and hope that something will be done in this deficiency bill.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

HURRICANE RELIEF IN NEW ENGLAND

STATEMENT OF HON. RALPH O. BREWSTER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MAINE

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Brewster, we shall be glad to hear you now.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I represent an area which is untouched as yet, but which is liable to be damaged. There are 4,000,000,000 feet of timber there which has got to be marketed over the period of the next 8 years, which means that we cannot do anything. For that reason, the finest thing that could happen to us would be to burn up all of southern New England. I am a patriot, so I do not approve of that. But I hope you will give our people this protection from fire hazard.

I am particularly interested in Mr. McCormack's proposal about the 10-percent payment. Unless this timber can be marketed normally, terrific losses will result to everybody concerned and, as I understand, the purpose of the bill is to enable a lot of small people, who would not know how or be able to operate, to get their money out. If all this timber is dumped on the market at once, the result will be tragic. So I hope you will make it possible to pay this 10-percent balance above the 90 percent which the Surplus Commodities Corporation is to be able to loan.

Mr. LUDLOW. As I understand, if you get these logs out from the weather, they are protected for 4 or 5 years?

Mr. BREWSTER. Yes, sir; but if they are left for 4 or 5 years, this other 10 percent will not be gotten out.

Mr. MCCORMACK. And if they are not gotten out of the weather by June 1, they will be useless.

Mr. BREWSTER. The worms will be getting into them.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

HURRICANE RELIEF IN NEW ENGLAND

STATEMENT OF HON. FOSTER STEARNS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Stearns, the committee will be glad to hear you now.

Mr. STEARNS. I am very glad to appear in favor of this legislation for the purpose of aiding the New England area covered by the hurricane and giving immediate relief in this matter of fire hazard.

The two aspects are, of course, what has already happened as a result of the cutting of timber, and then the question of fire and future danger. I represent the district which contains the White Mountain National Forest, comprising something over 700,000 acres of timberland, the property of the Federal Government. As soon as dry weather develops, it will be under constant hazard of being swept by fire. Most of you know that forest fires are not fought by water. They are fought by ditching, clearing, and that sort of thing, and

those areas are now so inaccessible that it is absolutely impossible to penetrate them while the down timber remains as it is today. It will be practically impossible to make any headway against fire unless something is done in advance.

There is another thing that the men from the West may not realize, and that is how closely the communities are interrelated to the forest area. It means the destruction of homes, and unquestionably the loss of life, and from that point of view it constitutes, it seems to me, a national emergency which ought to be met.

Furthermore, there is this aspect of the thing: Much of this timber land contributes to a very important industry in the State of New Hampshire, namely, the industry of recreation. If a fire should start in those areas, and two or three lives were lost, you can realize the psychological effect on our recreation industry. The destruction of timberland is going to mean the loss of income to many of our people.

With regard to the parallel question of timber salvage, I would be prepared to go further than this bill provides for, and in my judgment further legislation will be necessary. But the fire hazard, as I say, is an emergency, to be met by the cutting of red tape, if necessary to meet the situation.

Mr. WOODRUM. Thank you, Mr. Stearns.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Stearns, how closely is this territory in your State covered by forest, or is it to a considerable extent open farming country? I mean, is the timber so close that it constitutes an immediately communicable fire hazard, or is it pretty well broken up with open farm lands?

Mr. STEARNS. In many places the farm communities penetrate into the forest areas.

Mr. TABER. And a fire could very well follow through those communities?

Mr. STEARNS. It could very well follow through the farming territories.

Mr. MCCORMACK. New Hampshire is very thickly covered with timber, and there is hardly a community up there where there would not be tremendous damage done unless the fire were ditched out.

Mrs. ROGERS. In many instances the forest is a part of the farm.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

HURRICANE RELIEF IN NEW ENGLAND

STATEMENT OF HON. PEHR G. HOLMES, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Holmes, we shall be glad to hear you at this time.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say a few words about the fire hazard in New England and whatever relief can be extended in the matter of salvaging logs.

My district is right in this area here [indicating on map] in Worcester County. Congressman Casey and myself jointly represent this entire area. You see, it is covered with blue and red marked areas with very little yellow. There is a tremendous fire hazard here.

There are 61 cities and towns in our county, and every town and every city has done everything humanly possible so far along the highways, back off the roads, and in the parks, to help reduce the fire hazard. But they have not even scratched the surface up there.

Right up in here [indicating on map] is the beautiful Harvard Forest. It was one of the most beautiful forests anywhere in New England. It is flat now. Many of the other areas in that same region have millions of feet of lumber down.

As you see here, the blue represents over 10,000,000, and the blue 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet. These people are very much interested in getting this appropriation as soon as possible and to devise ways and means whereby this money can be utilized to help immediately the fire hazard situation.

I, personally, right up in this part of New Hampshire, in a small town, have about 100,000 feet of lumber down. In the same town, right around me, there are probably two or three hundred thousand more feet of lumber down. We are not near any mill. As far as I know, there have been no overtures made to help anybody in that area with any of their problems. Three days after the hurricane I put in four or five men and have tried to salvage this lumber myself. Men have been working there ever since, and they are still working there. And I know in that little New Hampshire town there is a serious fire hazard.

There is in this whole vast territory quite a lot of standing pine. But if a fire ever starts in this section or through these forests in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, it is just simply going to burn up the remaining standing white pine and hardwoods in that area. So it is really a serious situation and I am certainly hoping the committee will make this appropriation as soon as possible.

As to the question of salvaging the logs, I am not going to dwell on that phase of it at all, because I have lumber of my own down. I have talked with many in Worcester County and in New Hampshire and I know how they feel. But that is for some future time and I shall be glad to be heard on that later.

Mr. WOODRUM. Thank you, Mr. Holmes.

MONDAY JANUARY 16, 1939.

FURTHER STATEMENT OF HON. EDITH NOUSRE ROGERS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mrs. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Ball, of Connecticut had to leave and wanted to be recorded in favor of this proposed appropriation; also Congressman Miller and Congressman Monkiewicz are very much in favor of my bill or any measure that will provide a substantial amount.

Also Senator Danaher, of Connecticut, wanted to be recorded in favor of this proposal.

The Senators at luncheon this noon endorsed these bills and they are going to ask for a tremendously increased amount in the Senate.

Mr. LUDLOW. Connecticut is a rich State. Do you know whether the Legislature of Connecticut has made any provision to help?

Mrs. ROGERS. I think they have done something, but it is a staggering thing. Many people feel that $60,000,000 would not be enough.

Mr. LUDLOW. I do not think the Federal Government should be in the position of George and to "Let George do everything."

Mrs. ROGERS. But you see, so far as the money for the purchase of the timber is concerned, the Government will be reimbursed. That is not a gift.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is a different matter. I am speaking now about the protection feature.

Mrs. ROGERS. It will take 2 years even with all that has been recommended.

Mrs. ROGERS. May I say one more thing in closing, Mr. Chairman? That is, Mr. Chairman, that the Surplus Commodities Corporation was extremely helpful to my apple growers, and the apple growers all over New England. They came and bought the apples promptly, and they paid the farmers promptly, and it was the only money we had coming in for a long time. Conditions were so bad in my district that they had no lights for over a month, and many people had not heat. Many women had to cook their food over the fires, and they were, of course, afraid of starting a fire, being so near those forests.

I feel sure that if you give this money to the Surplus Commodities Corporation, the job will be done in a business-like way and will be of aid to everybody.

I should like to say that we are extremely appreciative of this hearing.

Mr. STEVENS. May I say just one thing finally? In conference with the Surplus Commodities Corporation and with Mr. Silcox right at the start, he told me that if they had not used up the money that they had in their ordinary appropriation, they would have paid 100 percent for these logs, just the same as they did in the case of other commodities which they bought.

Mr. WOODRUM. Thank you.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

CONTROL OF OUTBREAKS OF INSECT PESTS

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANCIS H. CASE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Case, we shall be glad to hear you at this time. We would appreciate it if you would be brief, as we are behind in our schedule.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen:

Disaster, wherever we find it, is something that this committee hears a great deal about and I know you have a great deal of sympathy with it. A grasshopper situation may not be as spectacular as a hurricane, until you find a place where there is a complete devastation from the grasshopper. I have seen some such spots, where the grasshoppers have been heavy enough so that where they have eaten the

grass off the range land, the prairie will blow with a strong wind, the same as plowed land.

This group that is here with me, Congressman Hope of Kansas; Congressman Carlson of Kansas; Congressman Mundt of South Dakota, are here in connection with the proposed deficiency item for grasshopper control.

I may say also that I have talked with Congressman Stefan of Nebraska, Congressman Lemke of North Dakota, and Congressman Horton of Wyoming, all of whom expressed their interest in the matter and were sorry they could not be here at this particular time.

Our interest in this is based upon the belief that is well expressed in a telegram that I have here from a man by the name of J. A. Boland, who is in the implement business in South Dakota, well acquainted with farm conditions. He says:

After making careful study of grasshopper control maps and reports consider recommendations of Bureau of Budget for insect control inadequate. Greatly favor proposed economy but feel that it is better business to expend funds for insect control than for relief which will come from insect damage.

That states the thing about as well as it can be stated. The reason for increased Federal interest in this problem, and increased appropriation, is first of all that where we have complete destruction from grasshoppers, we have an increased relief problem; and second that the big problem found last year in controlling the grasshopper situation was the migration of the grasshoppers from idle land and from public land onto land where the owner of the land was trying to fight them.

And the discouraging thing to the farmer when he cleaned up his own field, was to find that the next week the grasshoppers came in from some idle or public land and, as Mr. Eberle, who is in charge of extension work in South Dakota, says:

Since we are dealing with a migratorial grasshopper the problem is not one of individual operation but must be of national concern.

Respecting your suggestion that you would like us to be brief, I wonder if I may be permitted to enter a few extracts from the report of an interstate committee which met in Omaha, Nebr.; and at the same time I would like to present not this entire table, but summaries of figures by the various states on estimates made for 1939?

Mr. WOODRUM. You may do that.

(The statement is as follows:)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS FOR THE INTERSTATE GRASSHOPPER CONFERENCE, OMAHA, NEBR., NOVEMBER 22, 1938

We recommend that the 1939 Congress continue, and subsequent Congresses maintain, the fund under the Emergency and Incipient Insect Control Act for grasshopper, chinch bug and Mormon cricket control. We recommend that the forthcoming Congress appropriate by February 1, 1939, for this purpose the sum of $5,000,000 such an appropriation to be altered if necessary by the United States Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine according to the conditions indicated by State and Federal surveys conducted in the States affected.

We recommend that appropriations to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for research on grasshoppers and Mormon crickets be substantially increased. We feel that there is a great need for expansion of research along the following lines:

A. The ecology of grasshoppers and Mormon crickets, especially as regards periodical fluctuations in the population of different species in various types of

habitats, movements of migratory species, the effect of reverted, idle, and range lands on infestation of adjacent crops, etc.

B. A study of parasites, predators, and diseases of grasshoppers and Mormon crickets.

C. A study of the physiology of these insects as a basis for improvements in control methods.

We further recommend that the Secretary of Agriculture be urged to increase research on the above-mentioned insects through increased appropriations to the Cereal and Forage Crop Insect Investigations Division of the United States Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and in the encouragement of State experiment station projects in cooperation with this agency.

F. A. FENTON.
C. L. CORKINS.
H. B. MILLS.

Tons of bait estimated as needed for grasshopper control in 1939

States	Tons bait estimated for 1938	Bait estimated needed for 1939				
		Crop and idle land		Idle land, tons bait	Range land (tons)	Total
		Bait acres	Tons			
Arizona [1]	205					
Arkansas	940	223,264	1,117			1,117
California [1]	140					
Colorado	10,152	1,082,077	5,406		14,860	20,266
Idaho	410	225,654	1,124			1,124
Illinois	2,038	482,490	2,412			2,412
Iowa	21,052	2,495,981	12,480			12,480
Kansas	6,643	958,266	4,779			4,779
Michigan	1,656	300,872	1,505			1,505
Minnesota	8,390	2,646,802	13,237			13,237
Missouri	8,534	827,544	4,139			4,139
Montana	5,018	2,103,463	[2] 7,837	2,680	8,724	19,241
Nebraska	15,736	2,745,315	13,730			13,730
Nevada	72	203,168	1,016			1,016
New Mexico	2,178	5,232	28		8,021	8,049
North Dakota	38,369	8,198,395	[2] 34,458	6,533	2,340	43,331
Oklahoma	4,052	392,674	1,963		162	2,125
Oregon	314	45,600	236			236
South Dakota	25,642	7,335,092	[2] 23,304	5,038	1,511	29,853
Texas	14,000	910,045	4,549		13,428	17,977
Utah	706	119,214	594			594
Washington	200	265,901	1,331			1,331
Wisconsin	9,945	933,839	4,671			4,671
Wyoming	2,019	693,886	[2] 2,672	794		6,240
Total	178,411	33,194,774	142,588	15,045	51,820	

NOTE.—Number of tons of bait estimated as needed for entire area, 209,453.

[1] No survey by Minneapolis office.
[2] Idle land considered separately in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

CONTROL OF OUTBREAKS OF INSECT PESTS

STATEMENT OF HON. CLIFFORD R. HOPE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF KANSAS

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Hope, the committee will be glad to have a statement from you in reference to the item in which you are interested.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I think the important thing is to have adequate funds available at the right time.

Last year was the first year I can recall where the funds were available early enough to carry on that particular kind of campaign that is necessary to be effective. If it is not effective, that means that the funds come too late.

I am not urging any particular amount. You have the estimates, but I do want to urge you to provide adequate funds to be available at an early date, and then I think we can get our material ready to carry on an effective campaign.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

CONTROL OF OUTBREAKS OF INSECT PESTS

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK CARLSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF KANSAS

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Carlson, the committee will be glad to have a statement from you on the item in which you are particularly interested.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I just want to urge the committee to let us have the money early, because it was proved last year by the results obtained, that the reason the campaign was not so effective in other years was because we got the money too late. Last year, as I recall, was the first year we got the money in time to make an effective campaign.

Mr. WOODRUM. This is the earliest we have ever considered it.

Mr. CARLSON. I want to go on record in favor of an early appropriation. It takes less money to make an effective campaign if we start in time.

There is no doubt in my mind but what effective work has been done in the eradication of grasshoppers during the past few years. I notice in the request for the appropriation that last year Kansas used over 6,000 tons of mash, while this year it is estimated we will need something over 4,000 tons. The Bureau of Entomology and those who have handled this program are entitled to much credit, not only for the coordinated effort in controlling this pest, but for their method of handling Federal funds. As I understand it, they have an unused balance of some $700,000. Sufficient funds should be appropriated, in addition to the carry-over, to give the Bureau of Entomology a fund which would care for any emergency. Unfortunately, it is impossible to predict with accuracy the seriousness of the grasshopper plague. Many conditions enter into this. It is not my intention to bore the committee with concrete examples of effective work from this fund, but I am positive every member from States affected can vouch for the effectiveness of this work. It is my hope that the committee will recommend to Congress a fund sufficient to care for the needs.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

CONTROL OF OUTBREAKS OF INSECT PESTS

STATEMENT OF HON. CARL E. MUNDT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Mundt, the committee will be very glad to have a statement from you at this time in reference to the item in which you are particularly interested.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I would simply like to add my endorsement to what other Members of the House have said in reference to this item, and to say that the fact that perhaps the Bureau did not use the full amount allotted the last time, gives a pretty good background to appropriate what seems to be an adequate fund at this time.

I believe a little extra money will be helpful so that we can attack the problem of idle land that will enable the first part of the appropriation to do better work; because unless we can keep up the morale of the farmers, the rest of the program tends to suffer thereby.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939.

CONTROL OF OUTBREAKS OF INSECT PESTS

STATEMENT OF HON. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Andresen, the committee will be glad to have a statement from you in reference to the item in which you are interested.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be recorded as being in favor of a sufficient appropriation to take care of the needs in our section. Some people say it is $6,000,000. If the committee in its wisdom could make available that much money and let the Department use its discretion as to the need for it, it seems to me that would be the fairest way out of it, and that would take care of the demands as they seem to appear at the present time to meet the grasshopper pest in the Northwest. Last year, you will remember it was said that if we did not have the right kind of a season this spring we might have a period of disaster from infestation. I want to be recorded as being in favor of the larger appropriation.

Mr. TABER. Did they do any good at all?

Mr. ANDRESEN. Yes; they did a tremendous amount of good in saving the crops with the aid of this poison bait.

In my particular section it is about as bad as it is further west in the Dakotas and in western Minnesota, where they have not had many crops in the last 10 years.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1939.

ADJUSTMENT OF PROMOTIONS OF CIVILIAN FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

STATEMENT OF LUTHER C. STEWARD, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Steward, we will be glad to hear from you briefly at this time.

Mr. STEWARD. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the subject that I am going to bring up briefly this morning is a general one, and I am availing myself of the privilege of appearing before this deficiency subcommittee because it includes among its membership the chairman of all other subcommittees.

The Classification Act of 1923 provided, in section 7, that increases in compensation shall be allowed upon the attainment and maintenance of the appropriate efficiency ratings to the next higher rates within the salary range of the grades.

The compensation schedules of that act fixed a number of ratings within these grades, the intent of the act being that at periodical intervals to be determined, employees who mainained a proper standard of efficiency in the performance of their duties might receive increments until they had arrived at the maximum in the particular grade to which they were allocated.

Congress imposed what is known as the average provision in 1925, it being the contention that some employees and officials in the higher salary brackets had utilized the opportunities of the Classification Act to receive unreasonable increases in pay.

It was the announced intention of the average provision to restrict increases so that the average might not exceed the median rates in the grades.

Aimed, as it was announced to be, at the higher salary brackets, its effect was most severely felt in the lower salary ranges. The idea of adding increments to positions without any change in the occupation itself is no new thing in the Federal service. It has always been recognized in the military services and there are at the present time at least 140,000 civilian employees who, by statutory enactment, receive a certain number of annual increments without any change in their duties. I refer particularly to city letter carriers, city post-office clerks, railway mail clerks, postal laborers, and certain numerous categories of employees in the Customs and Immigration Services, as well as the very general application of this principle in the military services.

Certainly, the imposition of the average provision at least implied that employees laboring under that restriction, which was clearly out of line with the intent of the Classification Act, should have an opportunity to reach the new and lower maximum.

This was not the case, however, and the lag was so great that in his Budget message to the Congress in December 1930, President Hoover submitted figures which he had caused to be prepared, showing that to raise the compensation of employees under the purview of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to the average, would require an additional appropriation of $14,000,000 a year.

Recognizing the justice of such an adjustment, he proposed that it should be done in three installments, and recommended an appropriation of $4,200,000 for that year.

Because of the general economic conditions, no action was taken on that recommendation, nor subsequently, but under the first Economy Act, effective July 1, 1932, all increases, of whatsoever character, for all types of officials and employees of the Federal Government, were suspended, including promotions or increments.

When the inhibition was removed from administrative promotions and increments in 1935 the statutory procedure was restored for all of the positions, both military and civil, which had theretofore enjoyed either annual increases or annual increments, that I have referred to, and those increases and increments resumed, and have since continued. Nothing, however, was done for the other categories of employees.

Administrative increases were permitted, but only from such savings as might accumulate from lapses or vacancies.

The result is that there are at the present time in the employ of the Federal Government large numbers of employees who have received no increases in their compensation whatsoever since the compensation schedules of the Classification Act were amended under the so-called Welch Act in 1928.

Aside from the intent of the original legislation under which they are paid, and aside from any other condition, I submit, gentlemen, that the stagnation which has ensued has caused a rank discrimination between various categories of employees working under the same employer, and is highly destructive of the morale.

It is the worst kind of personnel practice, and some steps should certainly be taken to bring about an equitable adjustment between what is not only permitted and maintained but satisfactorily agreed to in a substantial portion of the Federal service and is definitely inhibited in certain other portions of the Federal service, not for the good of the Government as an employer, and certainly very harsh and unfair to the employees who suffer from such a condition.

So I wish to take this opportunity of submitting the matter to you gentlemen, representing as you do the whole field of appropriations for the House of Representatives.

Mr. WOODRUM. Some of the departments, out of savings, have gone forward rather consistently with administrative promotions.

Mr. STEWARD. That is right.

Mr. WOODRUM. And others have given none whatever.

Mr. STEWARD. Others have had no money, and that is a sort of happenstance under which that condition has arisen.

Mr. WOODRUM. Have you any data, or anything like a survey of the various departments, that would indicate where that condition exists and where it does not exist?

Mr. STEWARD. It has been particularly bad among the civilian employees of the War Department.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. Whom do you represent?

Mr. STEWARD. I am president of the National Federation of Federal Employees.

Mr. WOODRUM. On behalf of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices, I have recently sent to every establishment provided for in that bill a questionnaire, and we are now sending them a second

following questionnaire which goes into that matter very fully, and is developing some very interesting and illuminating facts. Are you familiar with that study?

Mr. STEWARD. I know it is going on.

Mr. WOODRUM. I wish you would collaborate with Mr. Orr, the clerk of the Independent Offices subcommittee on that.

Mr. STEWARD. Of course, I am not in a position to get comprehensive data. That is the method, if I may suggest, that I think should be followed.

I am not urging that; if there are some agencies where there has been a reasonable flow of promotions, such flow should be enlarged at once. I am asking to have it leveled up so that these glaring discrepancies will no longer exist, because time will make them even increasingly vexatious and destructive.

Mr. WOODRUM. The very thing you mentioned developed in our hearings. By inquiring of a specific department, and even of bureaus within a department, we found that because they had been rather fortunate in getting rather liberal allowances for their department or bureau they were able to go ahead with their administrative promotions, whereas another bureau in the same department had people who had been working for 10 or 12 years, people in the lower brackets, receiving $1,260 or $1,440, who had never had an increase, and that prompted this study we are making.

We have gotten to the point now where we are collaborating with the Central Statistical Board, and we think the result of that study is going to throw a rather interesting light on this situation.

Mr. STEWARD. That will be authoritative information and will develop these stagnant pools and give them some relief, so that the discrepancy between the most liberal agency of the Government and one that has had nothing at all will be materially shortened.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to present the matter to you.

INDEX

A

	Page
Agriculture, Department of	28
Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of	28
Grasshopper control work:	
Amount requested of Budget for fiscal year 1939	30
Amount spent for	29
Appropriation needs, method of determining	34
Cooperation of States, amount of	33
Estimate for, distribution of	31
Grasshopper outbreak, extent of	28
Insect pests and plant diseases, control of outbreaks of	28
Forest Service	35
New England hurricane damage	41
Bills pending in Congress for	51
Civilian Conservation Corps difficulties in use of	52
Cooperation of local areas	48
Extent of	43
Fire-control towers, telephone lines, etc., restoration of	50
Fire-protection work, need for	43
Government relief in	49
Individual farmers cooperation	50
Timber salvage:	
Contributions toward	46
Loans through Reconstruction Finance Corporation	44
Revenues from, disposition of	46
Work being done at Government expense	47
Works Progress Administration workers, use of	47
White Mountain National Forest, protection and management of	35
Andresen, Hon. A. H., statement of	138
Andrews, E. F., statement of	54

B

Bates, Hon. G. J., statement of	121
Brewster, Hon. R. O., statement of	131
Bridges, Hon. H. S., statement of	126

C

Carlson, Hon. F., statement of	137
Case, Hon. F. H., statement of	134
Census Building	1
Census Bureau:	
Census work, advisability of compiling in different cities	24
Employees of:	
Increase of, reason for	13
Number employed in taking Fifteenth Census	15
Number for taking Sixteenth Census by months	16
Number on January 1, 1940	4
Regular, number of	3
Works Progress Administration status of	3
Report of special committee on providing building for	22
Sixteenth Census, information to be compiled for	26
Space for, analysis of	7
Space occupied for Fifteenth Census	5
Space (peak) requirements for	7
Tabulating machinery	18
Time required for taking of census	14
Clason, Hon. C. R., statement of	124

D

Page

Demorest, J. R., statement of 54

E

Evans, R. M., statement of 35

F

Federal civilian employees, adjustment of promotions of 139

G

Gifford, Hon. C. L., statement of 125
Guthridge, C. J., statement of 1

H

Hirsch, A. J., statement of 1
Holmes, Hon. P. G., statement of 132
Hope, Hon. C. R., statement of 136
Hurricane relief in New England 104

J

Jenks, Hon. A. B., statement of 122

L

Labor, Department of 54
Childrens Bureau 95
Fair Labor Standards Act 95
Children, employment of, under age in industry 98
Employees:
Additional requested, need for 99
Number and salary of, statement showing 103
Present number of 97
Principal types of 97
Funds, status of current allotment of 96
Local agencies use in securing information 101
Minors employed in hazardous occupations 102
Research employees, need for 101
Salaries and expenses 95
Wages and Hours, Division of 54
Act administration, policies and methods of 68
Complaints, number and source of 74
Complaints received for noncompliance of law 62
Cooperation and Enforcement Branch, functions of 93
Deficiency requested, amount of 76
Employees:
Civil-service status of 57
Distribution of 67
Number during 1940 55
Transferred from other departments 73
Field office contemplated, number of 83
Household effects of employees, expense of packing, transporting, etc 71
Industries committees, organization and functions of 54
Work of 60
Industry, attitude of, toward 59
Industry committees, progress of 90
Informational service 84, 92
Inspector trainees, status of 73
Lawyers, number and salaries of 93
Management branch, number of employees 92
Present and proposed, statement showing 76
Printing 92
Regional offices 56, 63
Space procurement 66
Standards branch, duties of 94
Lenroot, Katherine F., statement of 95
Loveridge, E. W., statement of 35

M

Page

McConnell, Beatrice, statement of 95
McCormack, Hon. J. W., statement of 112
Mundt, Hon. C. E., statement of 138

N

New England hurricane damage 41

O

Oliver, Hon. J. C., statement of 127

P

Peoples, Rear Admiral C. J., statement of 1
Plumley, Hon. C. A., statement of 123

R

Reynolds, W. E., statement of 1
Rogers, Hon. Edith Nourse, statementof 108, 133

S

Sandager, Hon. H., statement of 123
Saunders, Richardson, statement of 54
Silcox, F. A., statement of 35
Stearns, Hon. F., Statement of 131
Stevens, R. B., statement of 114
Stewart, L. C., statement of 139
Strong, L. A., statement of 28

T

Tinker, E. W., statement of 35
Treadway, Hon. A. T., statement of 104
Treasury Department 1
  Procurement Division, Public Buildings Branch 1
  Public buildings:
    Census building 1
      Activities to be housed in 1
      Air conditioning of, cost of 22
      Floor area of 2
      Height and nature of construction 2, 18
      Land for, estimate for 8, 21
      Limit of cost of 21
      Munitions building, possible use of 25
      Occupance of, length of 19
      Report of special committee on providing 22
    Leased buildings in the District of Columbia 8
    Materials for, cost of 21
    Rented space in the District of Columbia 27
    Storage space for old papers 20
    War Department building, cost of 20
    Works Progress Administration administrative force, housing of 6

W

Witman, E. R., statement of 1
Wood, M. K., statement of 54

O