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Page	Section	Change
53	The President of the United States	The President of the United States: Harry S. Truman.
54	The White House	Secretaries to the President: Matthew J. Connelly.
63	Export ingto	
68	Nation	dd: embers.
76	Office Inte	merican
84	Office tion	ilization tor and
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144	Office and	
242	Depar	ffice of Depart-
248	War I	tary of
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385	Depar	Alfred
420	Feder	nn W. istrator,
476	Fede Co	nny, Jr.
537	Railr	
543	Secur mission	Add: Commissioner, James J. Carrey.
549	Smithsonian Institution	Member of The Establishment: The President of the United States, Harry S. Truman.
602	The American National Red Cross	President, National Officers: Harry S. Truman. Delete: The Vice President, Harry S. Truman.

CONGRESSIONAL CHANGES

17	The Senate	Delete: President of the Senate (Vice President of the United States), Harry S. Truman.
24	House of Representatives	Add: J. Vaughan Gary (D.), Va.
25	House of Representatives	Delete: James V. Heidinger (R.), Ill.
28	House of Representatives	Delete: Dave E. Satterfield, Jr. (D.), Va.

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FOREWORD

The *United States Government Manual*, the official handbook of the Federal Government, is published by the Division of Public Inquiries of the Special Services Bureau of the Office of War Information. The *Manual* contains sections dealing with every agency of the Government in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. Each of these sections is an official statement covering the organization and functions of an agency and has been approved by the department or agency concerned.

The Division of Public Inquiries, which formerly operated as the United States Information Service, has for more than a decade provided a central information service for the Federal Government available to all agencies of the Government and to the general public.

Inquiries concerning Government functions, organization, and personnel or general matters may be directed to the Information Center at 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C. (REpublic 7500, branch 2301). Questions will be answered directly or referred to specialists in other agencies who can supply the needed information.

Any agency of the Government which receives inquiries not falling within its jurisdiction, whether received by mail, telephone, or in person, may refer such questions to the Division of Public Inquiries for reply or appropriate referral.

CONTENTS

	Page
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES	1
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH	17
JUDICIAL BRANCH	45
EXECUTIVE BRANCH	53
EMERGENCY WAR AGENCIES	60
QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES	599
APPENDIX A: ABOLISHED AND TRANSFERRED AGENCIES AND FUNCTIONS	609
APPENDIX B: PUBLICATIONS	642
INDEX	664
LIST OF NAMES	692

NOTE.—The organization charts which formerly appeared as a section of the *Manual* have been discontinued for an indefinite period. Separate charts which show the organization (1) of the Government of the United States and (2) of the United States Government—Executive Branch have been prepared as a supplement to the *Manual* and are available upon request to the Division of Public Inquiries, Office of War Information, Washington 25, D. C.

WE covenant with each other before all the world, that having taken up arms in the defense of liberty, we will not lay them down before liberty is once again secure in the world we live in. For that security we pray; for that security we act—now and evermore

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Bill of Rights Day Speech,
December 15, 1941

The Constitution of the United States

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the Credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the

Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have

Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State; between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases

before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Article IV

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth IN WITNESS whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G° WASHINGTON—Presidt
and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire	JOHN LANGDON NICHOLAS GILMAN
Massachusetts	NATHANIEL GORHAM RUFUS KING

Connecticut	Wm Saml Johnson Roger Sherman
New York	Alexander Hamilton
New Jersey	Wil: Livingston David Brearley. Wm Paterson. Jona: Dayton
Pensylvania	B Franklin Thomas Mifflin Robt Morris Geo. Clymer Thos FitzSimons Jared Ingersoll James Wilson Gouv Morris
Delaware	Geo: Read Gunning Bedford jun John Dickinson Richard Bassett Jaco: Broom
Maryland	James McHenry Dan of St Thos Jenifer Danl Carroll
Virginia	John Blair— James Madison Jr.
North Carolina	Wm Blount Richd Dobbs Spaight. Hu Williamson
South Carolina	J. Rutledge Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Charles Pinckney Pierce Butler.
Georgia	William Few Abr Baldwin

Amendments

(The first 10 Amendments were adopted December 15, 1791, and form what is known as the "Bill of Rights")

Amendment 1

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment 2

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment 3

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment 4

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment 5

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment 6

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the

witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Amendment 7

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment 8

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment 9

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment 10

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendment 11

(Adopted January 8, 1798)

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

Amendment 12

(Adopted September 25, 1804)

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest

number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Amendment 13

(Adopted December 18, 1865)

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 14

(Adopted July 28, 1868)

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives

in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment 15

(Adopted March 30, 1870)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 16

(Adopted February 25, 1913)

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Amendment 17

(Adopted May 31, 1913)

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and

each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Amendment 18

(Adopted January 29, 1919)

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment 19

(Adopted August 26, 1920)

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 20

(Adopted February 6, 1933)

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President

elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Amendment 21

(Adopted December 5, 1933)

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Congress [1]

The Capitol
NAtional 3120: The Senate, Branch 18;
House of Representatives, Branch 220

Seventy-ninth Congress, First Session

The Senate

OFFICERS

President of the Senate (Vice President of the United States)	HARRY S. TRUMAN
President of the Senate Pro Tempore	KENNETH MCKELLAR
Secretary	LESLIE L. BIFFLE
Sergeant at Arms	WALL DOXEY
Chief Clerk	JOHN C. CROCKETT
Secretary for the Majority	(VACANCY)
Secretary for the Minority	CARL A. LOEFFLER
Chaplain	REV. FREDERICK BROWN HARRIS, D. D

The House of Representatives

OFFICERS

The Speaker	SAM RAYBURN
Clerk	SOUTH TRIMBLE
Sergeant at Arms	KENNETH ROMNEY
Doorkeeper	RALPH R. ROBERTS
Postmaster	FINIS E. SCOTT
Chaplain	REV. JAMES SHERA MONTGOMERY

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Congress of the United States was created by Article I, section 1, of the Constitution, adopted by the Continental Congress on September 17, 1787, providing that "All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

The first Congress under the Constitution met on March 4, 1789,[2] in the Federal Hall in New York City. The membership then consisted of 22 Senators and 59 Representatives.

ORGANIZATION.—The Senate is composed of 96 Members, 2 from each State, who are elected to serve for a term of 6 years. Senators were originally chosen by the State legislatures. This procedure was changed by Article XVII of the Amendments to the Constitution,

[1] Organization charts on pp. 30–33.
[2] North Carolina did not ratify the Constitution until November 21, 1789; Rhode Island on May 29, 1790.

adopted in 1913, which made the election of Senators a function of the people. One-third of the Senate is elected every 2 years.

The House of Representatives comprises, at the present time, 435 Representatives. The number representing each State is determined by population but every State is entitled to at least one Representative. Members are elected by the people for 2-year terms, all terms running for the same period.

Both the Senators and the Representatives must be residents of the State from which they are chosen. In addition, a Senator must be at least 30 years of age and must have been a citizen of the United States for at least 9 years; a Representative must be at least 25 years of age and must have been a citizen for at least 7 years.

One Delegate each from the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska and one Resident Commissioner each from the Commonwealth of the Philippines and Puerto Rico represent the Territories and Insular Possessions and complete the composition of the Congress of the United States. These Delegates take part in the discussions but have no vote.

The Vice President of the United States is the presiding officer of the Senate; in his absence the duties are taken over by a president pro tempore, elected by that body. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives, the Speaker, is elected by the House; he may designate any Member of the House to act in his absence.

The Secretary of the Senate, elected by vote of the Senate, performs the duties of the presiding officer of the Senate in the absence of the Vice President and pending the election of a President pro tempore. He is the custodian of the seal of the Senate, draws requisitions on the Secretary of the Treasury for moneys appropriated for the compensation of Senators, officers, and employees and for the contingent expenses of the Senate, and is empowered to administer oaths to any officer of the Senate and to any witness produced before it. His executive duties include certification of extracts from the Journal of the Senate, the attestation of bills, and joint, concurrent, and Senate resolutions, and in impeachment trials may issue, under the authority of the Presiding Officer, all orders, mandates, writs, and precepts authorized by the Senate, and he certifies to the President of the United States ratification of treaties and the names of persons confirmed or rejected upon the nomination of the President.

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is elected by the Senate and is required to be present on the floor during all sessions of the Senate. As executive officer it is his duty to procure a quorum for the Senate. He has charge of the Senate Galleries and supervises the Gallery Doorkeepers, Capitol Police, and various subordinate officers of his department.

The Clerk of the House presides at the beginning of a Congress until the election of a Speaker. He is a continuing officer whose duties do not terminate with the sine die adjournment of Congress; his duties are largely executive and quasi-judicial in nature; he attests bills, resolutions, and subpenas; is custodian of the Seal of the House, and prepares the roll of Representatives-elect.

COMMITTEES.—The work of preparing and considering legislation is done largely by committees of both Houses of Congress. There are

33 standing committees in the Senate and 47 in the House of Representatives. In addition, there are special committees in each House, and approximately 18 congressional commissions and joint committees composed of Members of both Houses. Each House may also appoint special investigating committees.

The personnel of the standing committees of each House is chosen by a vote of the entire body; members of other committees are appointed by the presiding officers.

All bills and resolutions are referred to the appropriate committees, which may report a bill out in its original form, vote against it in committee, make changes, or allow the proposed legislation to die in committee.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.—All proceedings of Congress are published in the *Congressional Record*, which is issued daily when Congress is in session. Publication of the *Record* began March 4, 1873; it was the first series officially reported, printed, and published directly by the Federal Government.

SESSIONS.—Section 4 of Article I of the Constitution makes it mandatory that "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year." Under this provision, also, the date for convening Congress was designated originally as the first Monday in December, "unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day." Eighteen acts were passed, up to 1820, providing for the meeting of Congress on other days of the year. From 1820 to 1934, however, Congress met regularly on the first Monday in December. In 1934 the Twentieth Amendment changed the convening of Congress to January 3, unless Congress "shall by law appoint a different day." The President "may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them."

POWERS OF CONGRESS.—Article I, section 8, of the Constitution defines the powers of Congress. Included are the powers to assess and collect taxes—called the chief power; to regulate commerce, both interstate and foreign; to coin money; to establish post offices and post roads; to establish courts inferior to the Supreme Court; to declare war; to raise and maintain an army and navy. Congress is further empowered "To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions"; "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Another power vested in the Congress is the right to propose amendments to the Constitution, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary. Should two-thirds of the State legislatures demand changes in the Constitution, it is the duty of Congress to call a constitutional convention. Proposed amendments shall be valid as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures or by conventions of three-fourths of the States, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

SPECIAL POWERS OF THE SENATE.—Under the Constitution the Senate is granted certain powers not accorded to the House of Representatives. The Senate approves or disapproves major Presidential

appointments by majority vote; and treaties must be ratified by a two-thirds vote. The President may call a special session of the Senate even when the House is not sitting.

SPECIAL POWERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House of Representatives is granted the power of originating all bills for the raising of revenue.

Both Houses of Congress act in impeachment proceedings, which, according to the Constitution, may be instituted against the President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate has the sole power to try impeachments.

PROHIBITIONS UPON CONGRESS.—The Constitution also imposes prohibitions upon Congress: "The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it." A bill of attainder or an ex post facto law cannot be passed. No export duty can be imposed. Ports of one State cannot be given preference over those of another State. "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law." No title of nobility may be granted.

RIGHTS OF MEMBERS.—According to section 6 of Article I, Members of Congress are granted certain privileges. In no case, except in treason, felony, and breach of the peace, can Members be arrested while attending sessions of Congress "and in going to and returning from the same." Furthermore, the Members cannot be questioned in any other place for remarks made in Congress. Senators and Representatives cannot be impeached; each House, however, may expel a Member of its body by a two-thirds vote.

ENACTMENT OF LAWS.—All bills and joint resolutions must pass both the House of Representatives and the Senate and must be signed by the President in order to become law, or be passed over the President's veto by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress. "If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within 10 Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law." When a bill or joint resolution is introduced in the House, the procedure for its enactment into a law is as follows:

1. Assignment to House committee having jurisdiction.
2. If favorably considered, it is reported to the House either in its original form or with amendments.
3. If the bill or resolution is passed by the House, it is carried to the Senate and referred to the committee having jurisdiction.
4. In the Senate committee, as well as in the House committee, the bill may be shelved, approved as it stands, or amended.
5. The approved bill or resolution is reported to the Senate, and if passed by that body, is returned to the House.
6. Differences in the two bodies over the measure necessitate a joint conference committee to effect a compromise, or either body may agree to the amendments of the other body.
7. When the bill or joint resolution is finally approved by both Houses, it is signed by the Speaker and the Vice President and is presented by the Committee on Enrolled Bills to the President.

8. Once the President's signature is affixed, the measure becomes a law. If the President vetoes the bill, it cannot become a law unless it is repassed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses.

Senators

[Democrats in roman (55); Republicans in *italics* (40); Progressive in SMALL CAPS (1); total 96]

Name	*State*	*City*
Aiken, George D	Vermont	Putney
Andrews, Charles O	Florida	Orlando
Austin, Warren R	Vermont	Burlington
Bailey, Josiah W	North Carolina	Raleigh
Ball, Joseph H	Minnesota	St. Paul
Bankhead, John H	Alabama	Jasper
Barkley, Alben W	Kentucky	Paducah
Bilbo, Theodore G	Mississippi	Poplarville
Brewster, Owen	Maine	Dexter
Bridges, Styles	New Hampshire	Concord
Briggs, Frank P	Missouri	Macon
Brooks, C. Wayland	Illinois	Chicago
Buck, C. Douglass	Delaware	Wilmington
Burton, Harold H	Ohio	Cleveland
Bushfield, Harlan J	South Dakota	Miller
Butler, Hugh	Nebraska	Omaha
Byrd, Harry Flood	Virginia	Berryville
Capehart, Homer E	Indiana	Indianapolis
Capper, Arthur	Kansas	Topeka
Chandler, Albert B	Kentucky	Versailles
Chavez, Dennis	New Mexico	Albuquerque
Connally, Tom	Texas	Marlin
Cordon, Guy	Oregon	Roseburg
Donnell, Forrest C	Missouri	Webster Groves
Downey, Sheridan	California	Laguna Beach
Eastland, James O	Mississippi	Ruleville
Ellender, Allen J	Louisiana	Houma
Ferguson, Homer	Michigan	Detroit
Fulbright, J. William	Arkansas	Fayetteville
George, Walter F	Georgia	Vienna
Gerry, Peter G	Rhode Island	Providence
Glass, Carter	Virginia	Lynchburg
Green, Theodore Francis	Rhode Island	Providence
Guffey, Joseph F	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh
Gurney, Chan	South Dakota	Yankton
Hart, Thomas C	Connecticut	Sharon
Hatch, Carl A	New Mexico	Clovis
Hawkes, Albert W	New Jersey	Montclair
Hayden, Carl	Arizona	Phoenix
Hickenlooper, Bourke B	Iowa	Cedar Rapids
Hill, Lister	Alabama	Montgomery
Hoey, Clyde R	North Carolina	Shelby
Johnson, Edwin C	Colorado	Craig
Johnson, Hiram W	California	San Francisco
Johnston, Olin D	South Carolina	Spartanburg
Kilgore, Harley M	West Virginia	Beckley
LA FOLLETTE, ROBERT M., JR	Wisconsin	Madison
Langer, William	North Dakota	Bismarck
Lucas, Scott W	Illinois	Havana
McCarran, Pat	Nevada	Reno
McClellan, John L	Arkansas	Camden
McFarland, Ernest W	Arizona	Florence
McKellar, Kenneth	Tennessee	Memphis
McMahon, Brien	Connecticut	Norwalk
Magnuson, Warren G	Washington	Seattle
Maybank, Burnet R	South Carolina	Charleston
Mead, James M	New York	Buffalo

Name	*State*	*City*
Millikin, Eugene D	Colorado	Denver
Mitchell, Hugh B	Washington	Everett
Moore, E. H	Oklahoma	Tulsa
Morse, Wayne L	Oregon	Eugene
Murdock, Abe	Utah	Beaver
Murray, James E	Montana	Butte
Myers, Francis J	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
O'Daniel, W. Lee	Texas	Fort Worth
O'Mahoney, Joseph C	Wyoming	Cheyenne
Overton, John H	Louisiana	Alexandria
Pepper, Claude	Florida	Tallahassee
Radcliffe, George L	Maryland	Baltimore
Reed, Clyde M	Kansas	Parsons
Revercomb, Chapman	West Virginia	Charleston
Robertson, Edward V	Wyoming	Cody
Russell, Richard B	Georgia	Winder
Saltonstall, Leverett	Massachusetts	Boston
Scrugham, James G	Nevada	Reno
Shipstead, Henrik	Minnesota	Carlos, R. F. D.
Smith, H. Alexander	New Jersey	Princeton
Stewart, Tom	Tennessee	Winchester
Taft, Robert A	Ohio	Cincinnati
Taylor, Glen H	Idaho	Pocatello
Thomas, Elbert D	Utah	Salt Lake City
Thomas, Elmer	Oklahoma	Medicine Park
Thomas, John	Idaho	Gooding
Tobey, Charles W	New Hampshire	Temple
Tunnell, James M	Delaware	Georgetown
Tydings, Millard E	Maryland	Havre de Grace
Vandenberg, Arthur H	Michigan	Grand Rapids
Wagner, Robert F	New York	New York City
Walsh, David I	Massachusetts	Clinton
Wheeler, Burton K	Montana	Butte
Wherry, Kenneth S	Nebraska	Pawnee City
White, Wallace H., Jr	Maine	Auburn
Wiley, Alexander	Wisconsin	Chippewa Falls
Willis, Raymond E	Indiana	Angola
Wilson, George A	Iowa	Des Moines
Young, Milton R	North Dakota	LaMoure

Representatives

[Democrats in roman (242), Republicans in *italics* (190), Progressive in SMALL CAPS (1); American Labor in *italic* SMALL CAPS (1); Vacancy (1), total, 435]

Name	*District*	*State*	*City*
Abernethy, Thomas G	4	Mississippi	Okolona
Adams, Sherman	2	New Hampshire	Lincoln
Allen, A. Leonard	8	Louisiana	Winnfield
Allen, Leo E	13	Illinois	Galena
Andersen, H. Carl	7	Minnesota	Tyler
Anderson, Clinton P	At L.	New Mexico	Albuquerque
Anderson, Jack Z	8	California	San Juan Bautista
Andresen, August H	1	Minnesota	Red Wing
Andrews, George W	3	Alabama	Union Springs
Andrews, Walter G	42	New York	Buffalo
Angell, Homer D	3	Oregon	Portland
Arends, Leslie C	17	Illinois	Melvin
Arnold, Wat	1	Missouri	Kirksville
Auchincloss, James C	3	New Jersey	Rumson
Bailey, Cleveland M	3	West Virginia	Clarksburg
Baldwin, H. Streett	2	Maryland	Hydes
Baldwin, Joseph Clark	17	New York	New York City
Barden, Graham A	3	North Carolina	New Bern
Barrett, Frank A	At L.	Wyoming	Lusk

Name	District	State	City
Barrett, William A	1	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
Barry, William B	4	New York	St. Albans
Bates, George J	6	Massachusetts	Salem
Bates, Joe B	8	Kentucky	Greenup
Beall, J. Glenn	6	Maryland	Frostburg
Beckworth, Lindley	3	Texas	Gilmer
Bell, C. Jasper	4	Missouri	Blue Springs
Bender, George H	At L.	Ohio	Cleveland Heights
Bennet, Augustus W	29	New York	Balmville (Newburgh)
Bennett, Marion T	6	Missouri	Springfield
Biemiller, Andrew J	5	Wisconsin	Milwaukee
Bishop, C. W. (Runt)	25	Illinois	Carterville
Blackney, William W	6	Michigan	Flint
Bland, Schuyler Otis	1	Virginia	Newport News
Bloom, Sol	20	New York	New York City
Bolton, Frances P	22	Ohio	Lyndhurst
Bonner, Herbert C	1	North Carolina	Washington
Boren, Lyle H	4	Oklahoma	Seminole
Boykin, Frank W	1	Alabama	Mobile
Bradley, Fred	11	Michigan	Rogers City
Bradley, Michael J	3	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
Brehm, Walter E	11	Ohio	Logan
Brooks, Overton	4	Louisiana	Shreveport
Brown, Clarence J	7	Ohio	Blanchester
Brown, Paul	10	Georgia	Elberton
Brumbaugh, D. Emmert	22	Pennsylvania	Claysburg
Bryson, Joseph R	4	South Carolina	Greenville
Buck, Ellsworth B	16	New York	Stapleton
Buckley, Charles A	25	New York	New York City
Buffett, Howard H	2	Nebraska	Omaha
Bulwinkle, Alfred L	11	North Carolina	Gastonia
Bunker, Berkeley L	At L.	Nevada	Las Vegas
Burch, Thomas G	5	Virginia	Martinsville
Burgin, W. O	8	North Carolina	Lexington
Butler, John C	44	New York	Buffalo
Byrne, William T	32	New York	Loudonville
Byrnes, John W	8	Wisconsin	Green Bay
Camp, A. Sidney	4	Georgia	Newnan
Campbell, Howard E	29	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh
Canfield, Gordon	8	New Jersey	Paterson
Cannon, Clarence	9	Missouri	Elsberry
Cannon, Pat	4	Florida	Miami
Carlson, Frank	6	Kansas	Concordia
Carnahan, A. S. J	8	Missouri	Ellsinore
Case, Clifford P	6	New Jersey	Rahway
Case, Francis	2	South Dakota	Custer
Celler, Emanuel	15	New York	Brooklyn
Chapman, Virgil	6	Kentucky	Paris
Chelf, Frank L	4	Kentucky	Lebanon
Chenoweth, J. Edgar	3	Colorado	Trinidad
Chiperfield, Robert B	15	Illinois	Canton
Church, Ralph E	10	Illinois	Evanston
Clark, J. Bayard	7	North Carolina	Fayetteville
Clason, Charles R	2	Massachusetts	Springfield
Clements, Earle C	2	Kentucky	Morganfield
Clevenger, Cliff	5	Ohio	Bryan
Cochran, John J	13	Missouri	St. Louis
Coffee, John M	6	Washington	Tacoma
Colt, Albert M	1	Kansas	Holton
Cole, William C	3	Missouri	St. Joseph
Cole, W. Sterling	39	New York	Bath
Colmer, William M	6	Mississippi	Pascagoula
Combs, J. M	2	Texas	Beaumont
Cooley, Harold D	4	North Carolina	Nashville
Cooper, Jere	9	Tennessee	Dyersburg

Name	District	State	City
Corbett, Robert J	30	Pennsylvania	Bellevue
Courtney, Wirt	7	Tennessee	Franklin
Cox, E. E	2	Georgia	Camilla
Cravens, Fadjo	4	Arkansas	Fort Smith
Crawford, Fred L	8	Michigan	Saginaw
Crosser, Robert	21	Ohio	Cleveland
Cunningham, Paul	5	Iowa	Des Moines
Curley, James M	11	Massachusetts	Boston
Curtis, Carl T	1	Nebraska	Minden
D'Alesandro, Thomas, Jr	3	Maryland	Baltimore
Daughton, Ralph H	2	Virginia	Norfolk
Davis, Clifford	10	Tennessee	Memphis
Dawson, William L	1	Illinois	Chicago
De Lacy, Hugh	1	Washington	Seattle
Delaney, James J	6	New York	Long Island City
Delaney, John J	7	New York	Brooklyn
Dickstein, Samuel	19	New York	New York City
Dingell, John D	15	Michigan	Detroit
Dirksen, Everett M	16	Illinois	Pekin
Dolliver, James I	6	Iowa	Fort Dodge
Domengeaux, James	3	Louisiana	Lafayette
Dondero, George A	17	Michigan	Royal Oak
Doughton, Robert L	9	North Carolina	Laurel Springs
Douglas, Emily Taft	At L.	Illinois	Chicago
Douglas, Helen Gahagan	14	California	Los Angeles
Doyle, Clyde	18	California	Long Beach
Drewry, Patrick H	4	Virginia	Petersburg
Durham, Carl T	6	North Carolina	Chapel Hill
Dworshak, Henry C	2	Idaho	Burley
Earthman, Harold H	5	Tennessee	Murfreesboro
Eaton, Charles A	5	New Jersey	Watchung, Plainfield
Eberharter, Herman P	32	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh
Elliott, Alfred J	10	California	Tulare
Ellis, Hubert S	4	West Virginia	Huntington
Ellsworth, Harris	4	Oregon	Roseburg
Elsaesser, Edward J	43	New York	Buffalo
Elston, Charles H	1	Ohio	Cincinnati
Engel, Albert J	9	Michigan	Muskegon
Engle, Clair	2	California	Red Bluff
Ervin, Joe W	10	North Carolina	Charlotte
Fallon, George H	4	Maryland	Baltimore
Feighan, Michael A	20	Ohio	Cleveland
Fellows, Frank	3	Maine	Bangor
Fenton, Ivor D	12	Pennsylvania	Mahanoy City
Fernandez, Antonio M	At L.	New Mexico	Santa Fe
Fisher, O. C	21	Texas	San Angelo
Flannagan, John W., Jr	9	Virginia	Bristol
Flood, Daniel J	11	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre
Fogarty, John E	2	Rhode Island	Harmony
Folger, John H	5	North Carolina	Mount Airy
Forand, Aime J	1	Rhode Island	Cumberland
Fuller, Hadwen C	35	New York	Parish
Fulton, James G	31	Pennsylvania	Dormont (Pittsburgh)
Gallagher, William J	8	Minnesota	Minneapolis
Gamble, Ralph A	28	New York	Larchmont
Gardner, Edward J	3	Ohio	Hamilton
Gathings, E. C	1	Arkansas	West Memphis
Gavin, Leon H	19	Pennsylvania	Oil City
Gearhart, Bertrand W	9	California	Fresno
Geelan, James P	3	Connecticut	New Haven
Gerlach, Charles L	8	Pennsylvania	Allentown
Gibson, John S	8	Georgia	Douglas
Gifford, Charles L	9	Massachusetts	Cotuit
Gillespie, Dean M	1	Colorado	Denver
Gillette, Wilson D	14	Pennsylvania	Towanda

Name	District	State	City
Gillie, George W	4	Indiana	Fort Wayne
Goodwin, Angier L	8	Massachusetts	Melrose
Gordon, Thomas S	8	Illinois	Chicago
Gore, Albert	4	Tennessee	Carthage
Gorski, Martin	4	Illinois	Chicago
Gossett, Ed	13	Texas	Wichita Falls
Graham, Louis E	25	Pennsylvania	Beaver
Granahan, William T	2	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
Granger, Walter K	1	Utah	Cedar City
Grant, George M	2	Alabama	Troy
Grant, Robert A	3	Indiana	South Bend
Green, William J., Jr	5	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
Gregory, Noble J	1	Kentucky	Mayfield
Griffiths, P. W	15	Ohio	Marietta
Gross, Chester H	21	Pennsylvania	Manchester
Gwinn, Ralph W	27	New York	Bronxville
Gwynne, John W	3	Iowa	Waterloo
Hagen, Harold C	9	Minnesota	Crookston
Hale, Robert	1	Maine	Portland
Hall, Edwin Arthur	87	New York	Binghamton
Hall, Leonard W	2	New York	Oyster Bay
Halleck, Charles A	2	Indiana	Rensselaer
Hancock, Clarence E	36	New York	Syracuse
Hand, T. Millet	2	New Jersey	Cape May City
Hare, Butler B	3	South Carolina	Saluda
Harless, Richard F	At L.	Arizona	Phoenix
Harness, Forest A	5	Indiana	Kokomo
Harris, Oren	7	Arkansas	El Dorado
Hart, Edward J	14	New Jersey	Jersey City
Hartley, Fred A., Jr	10	New Jersey	Kearny
Havenner, Franck R	4	California	San Francisco
Hays, Brooks	5	Arkansas	Little Rock
Healy, Ned R	13	California	Los Angeles
Hébert, F. Edward	1	Louisiana	New Orleans
Hedrick, E. H	6	West Virginia	Beckley
Hefferman, James J	11	New York	Brooklyn
Heidinger, James V	24	Illinois	Fairfield
Hendricks, Joe	5	Florida	De Land
Henry, Robert K	2	Wisconsin	Jefferson
Herter, Christian A	10	Massachusetts	Boston
Heselton, John W	1	Massachusetts	Deerfield
Hess, William E	2	Ohio	Cincinnati
Hill, William S	2	Colorado	Fort Collins
Hinshaw, Carl	20	California	Pasadena
Hobbs, Sam	4	Alabama	Selma
Hoch, Daniel K	13	Pennsylvania	Reading
Hoeven, Charles B	8	Iowa	Alton
Hoffman, Clare E	4	Michigan	Allegan
Holifield, Chet	19	California	Montebello
Holmes, Hal	4	Washington	Ellensburg
Holmes, Pehr G	4	Massachusetts	Worcester
Hook, Frank E	12	Michigan	Ironwood
Hope, Clifford R	5	Kansas	Garden City
Horan, Walt	5	Washington	Wenatchee
Howell, Evan	21	Illinois	Springfield
Huber, Walter B	14	Ohio	Akron
HULL, MERLIN	9	Wisconsin	Black River Falls
Izac, Ed. V	23	California	San Diego
Jackson, Henry M	2	Washington	Everett
Jarman, Pete	6	Alabama	Livingston
Jenkins, Thomas A	10	Ohio	Ironton
Jennings, John, Jr	2	Tennessee	Knoxville
Jensen, Ben F	7	Iowa	Exira
Johnson, Anton J	14	Illinois	Macomb
Johnson, Jed	6	Oklahoma	Anadarko

Name	District	State	City
Johnson, J. Leroy	3	California	Stockton
Johnson, Luther A	6	Texas	Corsicana
Johnson, Lyndon B	10	Texas	Johnson City
Johnson, Noble J	6	Indiana	Terre Haute
Jones, Robert F	4	Ohio	Lima
Jonkman, Bartel J	5	Michigan	Grand Rapids
Judd, Walter H	5	Minnesota	Minneapolis
Kean, Robert W	12	New Jersey	Livingston
Kearney, Bernard W. (Pat)	31	New York	Gloversville
Kee, John	5	West Virginia	Bluefield
Keefe, Frank B	6	Wisconsin	Oshkosh
Kefauver, Estes	3	Tennessee	Chattanooga
Kelley, Augustine B	27	Pennsylvania	Greensburg
Kelly, Edward A	3	Illinois	Chicago
Keogh, Eugene J	9	New York	Brooklyn
Kerr, John H	2	North Carolina	Warrenton
Kilburn, Clarence E	34	New York	Malone
Kilday, Paul J	20	Texas	San Antonio
King, Cecil R	17	California	Los Angeles
Kinzer, J. Roland	9	Pennsylvania	Lancaster
Kirwan, Michael J	19	Ohio	Youngstown
Knutson, Harold	6	Minnesota	Manhattan Beach
Kopplemann, Herman P	1	Connecticut	Hartford
Kunkel, John C	18	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg
LaFollette, Charles M	8	Indiana	Evansville
Landis, Gerald W	7	Indiana	Linton
Lane, Thomas J	7	Massachusetts	Lawrence
Lanham, Fritz G	12	Texas	Fort Worth
Larcade, Henry D., Jr	7	Louisiana	Opelousas
Latham, Henry J	3	New York	Queens Village
Lea, Clarence F	1	California	Santa Rosa
LeCompte, Karl M	4	Iowa	Corydon
LeFevre, Jay	30	New York	New Paltz
Lemke, William	At L.	North Dakota	Fargo
Lesinski, John	16	Michigan	Dearborn
Lewis, Earl R	18	Ohio	St. Clairsville
Link, William W	7	Illinois	Chicago
Luce, Clare Boothe	4	Connecticut	Greenwich
Ludlow, Louis	11	Indiana	Indianapolis
Lyle, John E	14	Texas	Corpus Christi
Lynch, Walter A	23	New York	New York City
McConnell, Samuel K., Jr	16	Pennsylvania	Penn Wynne
McCormack, John W	12	Massachusetts	Dorchester
McCowen, Edward O	6	Ohio	Wheelersburg
McDonough, Gordon L	15	California	Los Angeles
McGehee, Dan R	7	Mississippi	Meadville
McGlinchey, Herbert J	6	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
McGregor, J. Harry	17	Ohio	West Lafayette
McKenzie, Charles E	5	Louisiana	Monroe
McMillan, John L	6	South Carolina	Florence
McMillen, Rolla C	19	Illinois	Decatur
Madden, Ray J	1	Indiana	Gary
Mahon, George H	19	Texas	Colorado City
Maloney, Paul H	2	Louisiana	New Orleans
Manasco, Carter	7	Alabama	Jasper
Mansfield, Joseph J	9	Texas	Columbus
Mansfield, Mike	1	Montana	Missoula
Marcantonio, Vito	18	New York	New York City
Martin, Joseph W., Jr	14	Massachusetts	North Attleboro
Martin, Thomas E	1	Iowa	Iowa City
Mason, Noah M	12	Illinois	Oglesby
May, Andrew J	7	Kentucky	Prestonsburg
Merrow, Chester E	1	New Hampshire	Center Ossipee
Michener, Earl C	2	Michigan	Adrian
Miller, A. L	4	Nebraska	Kimball

Name	District	State	City
Miller, George P	6	California	Alameda
Mills, Wilbur D	2	Arkansas	Kensett
Monroney, A. S. Mike	5	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City
Morgan, Thomas E	24	Pennsylvania	Fredericktown
Morrison, James H	6	Louisiana	Hammond
Mott, James W	1	Oregon	Salem
Mundt, Karl E	1	South Dakota	Madison
Murdock, John R	At L.	Arizona	Tempe
Murphy, John W	10	Pennsylvania	Dunmore
Murray, Reid F	7	Wisconsin	Ogdensburg
Murray, Tom	8	Tennessee	Jackson
Neely, Matthew M	1	West Virginia	Fairmont
Norrell, W. F	6	Arkansas	Monticello
Norton, Mary T	13	New Jersey	Jersey City
O'Brien, George D	13	Michigan	Detroit
O'Brien, Thomas J	6	Illinois	Chicago
O'Hara, Joseph P	2	Minnesota	Glencoe
O'Konski, Alvin E	10	Wisconsin	Mercer
O'Neal, Emmet	3	Kentucky	Louisville
O'Toole, Donald L	13	New York	Brooklyn
Outland, George E	11	California	Santa Barbara
Pace, Stephen	3	Georgia	Americus
Patman, Wright	1	Texas	Texarkana
Patrick, Luther	9	Alabama	Birmingham
Patterson, Ellis E	16	California	Los Angeles
Peterson, Hugh	1	Georgia	Ailey
Peterson, J. Hardin	1	Florida	Lakeland
Pfeifer, Joseph L	8	New York	Brooklyn
Philbin, Philip J	3	Massachusetts	Clinton
Phillips, John	22	California	Banning
Pickett, Tom	7	Texas	Palestine
Pittenger, William A	8	Minnesota	Duluth
Ploeser, Walter C	12	Missouri	St. Louis
Plumley, Charles A	At L.	Vermont	Northfield
Poage, W. R	11	Texas	Waco
Powell, Adam C., Jr	22	New York	New York City
Powers, D. Lane	4	New Jersey	Trenton
Price, Emory H	2	Florida	Jacksonville
Price, Melvin	22	Illinois	East St. Louis
Priest, J. Percy	6	Tennessee	Nashville
Quinn, Peter A	26	New York	New York City
Rabaut, Louis C	14	Michigan	Grosse Pointe Park
Rabin, Benjamin J	24	New York	New York City
Rains, Albert	5	Alabama	Gadsden
Ramey, Homer A	9	Ohio	Toledo
Ramspeck, Robert	5	Georgia	Atlanta
Randolph, Jennings	2	West Virginia	Elkins
Rankin, John E	1	Mississippi	Tupelo
Rayburn, Sam	4	Texas	Bonham
Rayfiel, Leo F	14	New York	Brooklyn
Reece, B. Carroll	1	Tennessee	Johnson City
Reed, Chauncey W	11	Illinois	West Chicago
Reed, Daniel A	45	New York	Dunkirk
Rees, Edward H	4	Kansas	Emporia
Resa, Alexander J	9	Illinois	Chicago
Rich, Robert F	15	Pennsylvania	Woolrich
Richards, James P	5	South Carolina	Lancaster
Riley, John J	2	South Carolina	Sumter
Rivers, L. Mendel	1	South Carolina	North Charleston
Rizley, Ross	8	Oklahoma	Guymon
Robertson, A. Willis	7	Virginia	Lexington
Robertson, Charles R	At L.	North Dakota	Bismarck
Robinson, J. W	2	Utah	Provo
Robsion, John M	9	Kentucky	Barbourville
Rockwell, Robert F	4	Colorado	Paonia

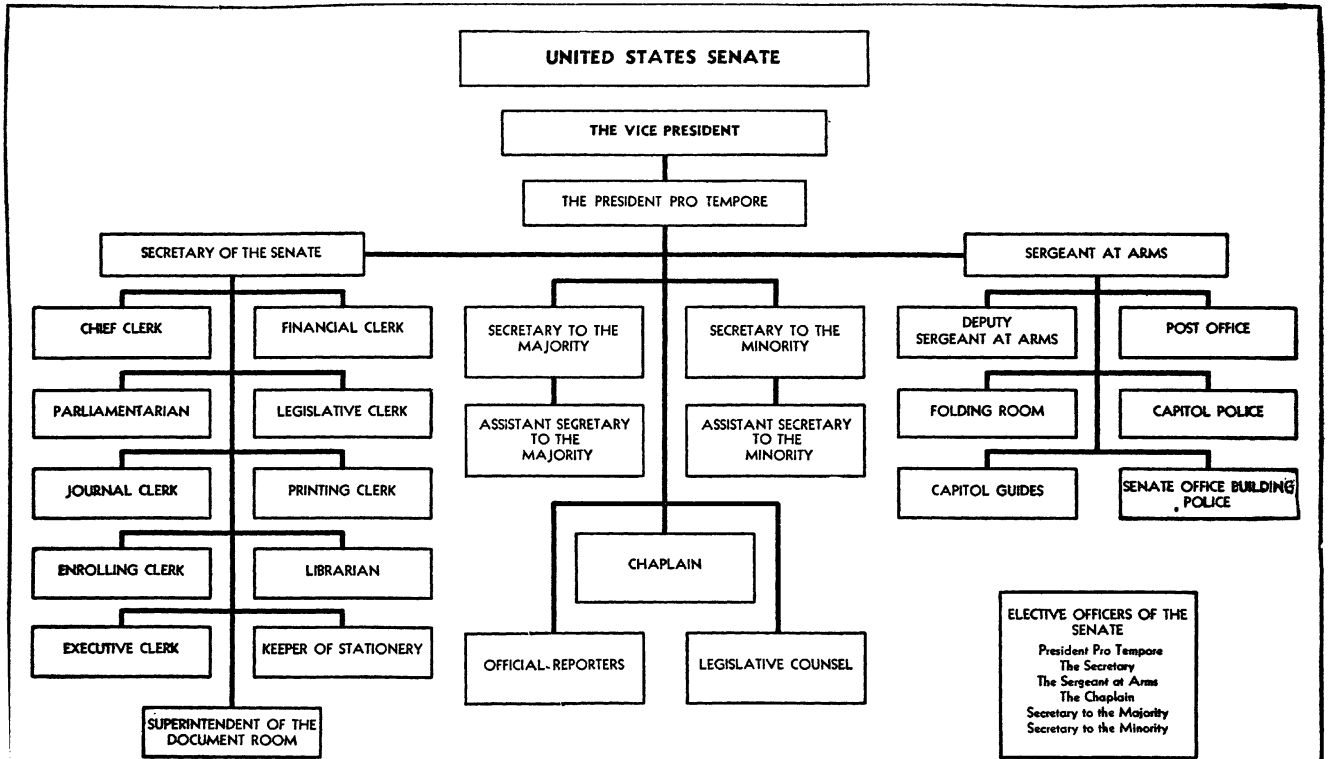
Name	*District*	*State*	*City*
Rodgers, Robert L	28	Pennsylvania	Erie
Roe, Dudley G	1	Maryland	Sudlersville
Roe, James A	5	New York	Flushing
Rogers, Dwight L	6	Florida	Ft. Lauderdale
Rogers, Edith Nourse	5	Massachusetts	Lowell
Rogers, George F	40	New York	Rochester
Rooney, John J	12	New York	Brooklyn
Rowan, William A	2	Illinois	Chicago
Russell, Sam M	17	Texas	Stephenville
Ryter, Joseph F	At L.	Connecticut	Hartford
Sabath, Adolph J	5	Illinois	Chicago
Sadowski, George G	1	Michigan	Detroit
Sasscer, Lansdale G	5	Maryland	Upper Marlboro
Satterfield, Dave E., Jr	3	Virginia	Richmond
Savage, Charles	3	Washington	Shelton
Schwabe, George B	1	Oklahoma	Tulsa
Schwabe, Max	2	Missouri	Columbia
Scrivner, Errett P	2	Kansas	Kansas City
Shafer, Paul W	3	Michigan	Battle Creek
Sharp, Edgar A	1	New York	Patchogue
Sheppard, Harry R	21	California	Yucaipa
Sheridan, John Edward	4	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
Short, Dewey	7	Missouri	Galena
Sikes, Robert	3	Florida	Crestview
Simpson, Richard M	17	Pennsylvania	Huntingdon
Simpson, Sid	20	Illinois	Carrollton
Slaughter, Roger C	5	Missouri	Kansas City
Smith, Frederick C	8	Ohio	Marion
Smith, Howard W	8	Virginia	Alexandria
Smith, Lawrence H	1	Wisconsin	Racine
Smith, Margaret Chase	2	Maine	Skowhegan
Snyder, J. Buell	23	Pennsylvania	Perryopolis
Somers, Andrew L	10	New York	Brooklyn
Sparkman, John J	8	Alabama	Huntsville
Spence, Brent	5	Kentucky	Fort Thomas
Springer, Raymond S	10	Indiana	Connersville
Starkey, Frank T	4	Minnesota	St. Paul
Stefan, Karl	3	Nebraska	Norfolk
Stevenson, William H	3	Wisconsin	La Crosse
Stewart, Paul	3	Oklahoma	Antlers
Stigler, William G	2	Oklahoma	Stigler
Stockman, Lowell	2	Oregon	Pendleton
Sullivan, John B	11	Missouri	St. Louis
Sumner, Jessie	18	Illinois	Milford
Sumners, Hatton W	5	Texas	Dallas
Sundstrom, Frank L	11	New Jersey	East Orange
Taber, John	38	New York	Auburn
Talbot, Joseph E	5	Connecticut	Naugatuck
Talle, Henry O	2	Iowa	Decorah
Tarver, Malcolm C	7	Georgia	Dalton
Taylor, Dean P	33	New York	Troy
Thom, William R	16	Ohio	Canton
Thomas, Albert	8	Texas	Houston
Thomas, J. Parnell	7	New Jersey	Allendale
Thomason, R. Ewing	16	Texas	El Paso
Tibbott, Harve	26	Pennsylvania	Ebensburg
Tolan, John H	7	California	Oakland
Torrens, James H	21	New York	New York City
Towe, Harry L	9	New Jersey	Rutherford
Traynor, Philip A	At L.	Delaware	Wilmington
Trimble, James W	3	Arkansas	Berryville
Vinson, Carl	6	Georgia	Milledgeville
Voorhis, Jerry	12	California	San Dimas
Vorys, John M	12	Ohio	Columbus
Vursell, Charles W	28	Illinois	Salem

Name	*District*	*State*	*City*
Wadsworth, James W	41	New York	Geneseo
Walter, Francis E	20	Pennsylvania	Easton
Wasielewski, Thad F	4	Wisconsin	Milwaukee
Weaver, Zebulon	12	North Carolina	Asheville
Weichel, Alvin F	13	Ohio	Sandusky
Weiss, Samuel A	33	Pennsylvania	Glassport
Welch, Richard J	5	California	San Francisco
West, Milton H	15	Texas	Brownsville
White, Compton I	1	Idaho	Clark Fork
Whitten, Jamie L	2	Mississippi	Charleston
Whittington, William M	3	Mississippi	Greenwood
Wickersham, Victor	7	Oklahoma	Mangum
Wigglesworth, Richard B	13	Massachusetts	Milton
Wilson, Earl	9	Indiana	Huron
Winstead, Arthur	5	Mississippi	Philadelphia
Winter, Thomas D	3	Kansas	Girard
Wolcott, Jesse P	7	Michigan	Port Huron
Wolfenden, James	7	Pennsylvania	Upper Darby
Wolverton, Charles A	1	New Jersey	Merchantville
Wood, John S	9	Georgia	Canton
Woodhouse, Chase Going	2	Connecticut	New London
Woodruff, Roy O	10	Michigan	Bay City
Woodrum, Clifton A	6	Virginia	Roanoke
Worley, Eugene	18	Texas	Shamrock
Zimmerman, Orville	10	Missouri	Kennett

Bartlett, E. L	Delegate	Alaska	Juneau
Farrington, Joseph R	Delegate	Hawaii	Honolulu
Piñero, Jesús T.[1]	Res. Com	Puerto Rico	Canovanas
Romulo, Carlos P.[2]	Res. Com	Philippines	Manila

[1] Popular.

[2] No political affiliation.


UNITED STATES SENATE
THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE
SECRETARY OF THE SENATE
SERGEANT AT ARMS
CHIEF CLERK
FINANCIAL CLERK
PARLIAMENTARIAN
LEGISLATIVE CLERK
JOURNAL CLERK
PRINTING CLERK
ENROLLING CLERK
LIBRARIAN
EXECUTIVE CLERK
KEEPER OF STATIONERY
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DOCUMENT ROOM
SECRETARY TO THE MAJORITY
SECRETARY TO THE MINORITY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE MAJORITY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE MINORITY
CHAPLAIN
OFFICIAL REPORTERS
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
DEPUTY SERGEANT AT ARMS
POST OFFICE
FOLDING ROOM
CAPITOL POLICE
CAPITOL GUIDES
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING POLICE
ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF THE SENATE
President Pro Tempore
The Secretary
The Sergeant at Arms
The Chaplain
Secretary to the Majority
Secretary to the Minority

UNITED STATES SENATE

THE VICE PRESIDENT

Presides over the Senate and signs enrolled bills.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Performs, in the absence of the Vice President, the duties of that office.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

Is presiding officer in the absence of the Vice President and pending the election of a President pro tempore; is custodian of the seal; requisitions moneys appropriated for expenses of the Senate; administers oaths; certifies extracts from the Journal of the Senate; attests bills and joint, concurrent, and Senate resolutions; in impeachment trials may issue, under the authority of the Presiding Officer, all orders, mandates, writs, and precepts authorized by the Senate; certifies to the President of the United States ratification of treaties and the names of persons confirmed or rejected upon the nomination of the President.

CHIEF CLERK

Has general supervision over the clerks under the jurisdiction of the Secretary and is Reading Clerk.

PARLIAMENTARIAN

Indicates the reference of bills and Executive communications to committees. Furnishes precedents to the presiding officer and Senators concerning procedure.

JOURNAL CLERK

Keeps the journal of the legislative and impeachment proceedings.

ENROLLING CLERK

Has charge of the engrossment and enrollment of bills.

EXECUTIVE CLERK

Keeps the journal of the Executive proceedings (relating to nominations and treaties).

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DOCUMENT ROOM

Has charge of the Senate Document Room.

FINANCIAL CLERK

Disburses moneys appropriated for the Senate and keeps its financial records.

LEGISLATIVE CLERK

Endorses action on bills and other papers presented to Senate. Prepares legislative calendar and is Assistant Reading Clerk.

PRINTING CLERK

Has charge of all printing and binding for the Senate.

LIBRARIAN

Has supervision over the Senate Library.

KEEPER OF STATIONERY

Has charge of the stationery room of the Senate. Makes purchases and keeps accounts of Senators and committees.

SECRETARY TO THE MAJORITY

Is Majority Party Pair Clerk. Supervises all floor activities, including supervision of pages; distribution of bills and amendments on the floor. Receives messages from the President and the House of Representatives and attends to calling of party conferences.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE MAJORITY

Has charge of Majority pages. Keeps the record and calendar files of Majority Senators and distributes on the Senate floor bills and amendments. Performs, in the absence of the Secretary to the Majority, certain duties of that office.

SECRETARY TO THE MINORITY

Is Minority Party Pair Clerk and, in the absence of the Secretary to the Majority, supervises all floor activities, including supervision of pages; distribution of bills and amendments on the floor. Receives messages from the President and the House of Representatives and attends to calling of party conferences.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE MINORITY

Has charge of Minority pages. Keeps the record and calendar files of Minority Senators and distributes on the Senate floor bills and amendments. Performs, in the absence of the Secretary to the Minority, the duties of that office.

CHAPLAIN

Offers prayer at the opening of the daily sessions of the Senate.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS

Report stenographically the proceedings of the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Assists Senate committees and Senators in the preparation and drafting of bills and committee reports.

SERGEANT AT ARMS

Is Executive Officer of the Senate; procures quorums; has charge of the Senate Galleries; oversees Gallery Doorkeepers, Capitol Police, and various subordinate officers of his department.

DEPUTY SERGEANT AT ARMS

Performs, in the absence of the Sergeant at Arms, the duties of that office, and is also storekeeper. Keeps property records and is the purchasing agent.

FOLDING ROOM

Charged with the distribution of public documents by Senators.

CAPITOL GUIDES

Appointed by the Sergeants at Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives and are subject to the rules and regulations promulgated by the Capitol Police Board.

POST OFFICE

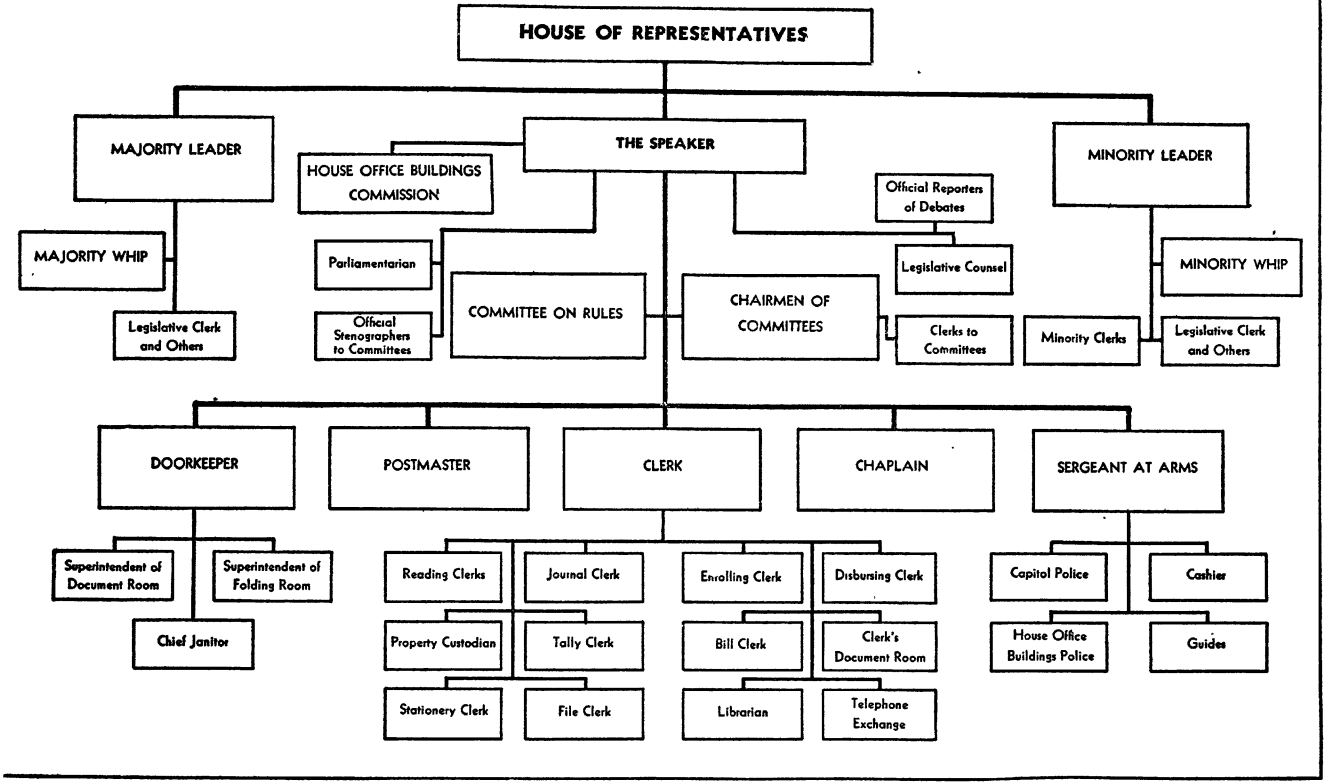
Receives and delivers mail for Senators and for officers and employees of the Senate.

CAPITOL POLICE

Appointed by the Sergeants at Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives and are under the direction of the Capitol Police Board. It is their duty to police the Capitol building and grounds.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING POLICE

Appointed by the Sergeant at Arms to police the Senate Office Building.


HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
MAJORITY LEADER
MAJORITY WHIP
Legislative Clerk and Others
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS COMMISSION
THE SPEAKER
Parliamentarian
Official Stenographers to Committees
COMMITTEE ON RULES
CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES
Official Reporters of Debates
Legislative Counsel
Clerks to Committees
MINORITY LEADER
MINORITY WHIP
Minority Clerks
Legislative Clerk and Others
DOORKEEPER
Superintendent of Document Room
Superintendent of Folding Room
Chief Janitor
POSTMASTER
CLERK
Reading Clerks
Property Custodian
Stationery Clerk
Journal Clerk
Tally Clerk
File Clerk
Enrolling Clerk
Bill Clerk
Librarian
Disbursing Clerk
Clerk's Document Room
Telephone Exchange
CHAPLAIN
SERGEANT AT ARMS
Capitol Police
House Office Buildings Police
Cashier
Guides

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THE SPEAKER

Is the presiding officer of the House, decides questions of order, appoints chairmen of the Committee of the Whole, signs acts, warrants, subpenas, and orders of the House, controls the unappropriated rooms and corridors in the House wing of the Capitol; appoints conference and special committees, the official reporters of debates, the committee stenographers, the Parliamentarian, and his office force of clerks.

MAJORITY LEADER

Is elected in caucus by the Majority party and has the responsibility of conducting the legislative program, appoints the legislative clerks and other assistants provided for his office, and selects the Party Whip

LEGISLATIVE CLERK AND OTHERS

Perform service under the direction of the Majority Leader.

MAJORITY WHIP

Acts under the direction of the Majority Leader in ascertaining sentiment on a given question and secures the attendance of Members of his party for votes on important matters, keeps in touch with the legislative program and advises Members of the time when certain bills are expected to be considered.

PARLIAMENTARIAN

Appointed by the Speaker, under whose direction he indicates the reference of public bills and executive communications to committees, furnishes precedents to the Speaker and chairman of the Committee of the Whole, confers with them and with Members concerning legislative propositions with respect to their parliamentary admissibility or otherwise, and prepares the House Manual.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

Report stenographically all proceedings of the House of Representatives.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Assist House committees in drafting bills and committee reports, likewise also assist Members when not engaged in committee work

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS COMMISSION

Prescribes rules and regulations governing use of all rooms and space in the House Office Buildings, and directs protection, care, and occupancy thereof.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

This committee occupies a unique position in that it is not a legislative committee, yet it exercises influence upon legislation through special rules reported by it providing for the consideration of bills on the Majority program, and prescribing the methods of their procedure It also reports proposed changes in the Rules of the House, and brings in resolutions creating special committees for various purposes.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

Preside at committee meetings and hearings, report bills to House and conduct their consideration on the Floor, may delegate these functions to another member of the committee, appoint the committee complement of clerks and assistants.

CLERKS TO COMMITTEES

Are appointees of the chairmen, subject to committee approval, keep minutes of meetings, assist in the preparation of reports and minutes of meetings, and are admitted to House Floor when committees' bills are under consideration

OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHERS TO COMMITTEES

Report stenographically hearings of House committees.

MINORITY LEADER

Is selected at a conference of Minority Members, usually his party's candidate for Speaker, chairman of Minority steering committee and chairman ex officio of Committee on Committees which selects and nominates Minority Members on House committees, is spokesman for his party and enunciates its policies The Minority Whip functions in conjunction with him.

LEGISLATIVE CLERK AND OTHERS

Perform service under the direction of the Minority Leader

MINORITY WHIP

Acts under the direction of the Minority Leader in ascertaining sentiment on a given question and secures the attendance of Members of his party for votes on important matters, keeps in touch with the legislative program and advises Members of the time when certain bills are expected to be considered

MINORITY CLERKS

Assist the Minority Leader and the Minority Whip, and represent the Minority in the arrangement of pairs

DOORKEEPER

Is charged with the enforcement of rules relating to the privileges of the House Chamber and is responsible to the House for the official conduct of his employees, must enforce rules of decorum on the Floor of the House, in conjunction with the Sergeant at Arms, is also charged with the operation of the Document Room and Folding Room, supervises the janitor service, cloakroom men, pages, and messengers.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENT ROOM

Receives, files, and keeps available for use of the House, all bills, resolutions, and documents ordered printed by the House, as well as all public laws and resolutions, maintains a current card index giving the daily status of each piece of legislation introduced in the House and Senate

SUPERINTENDENT OF FOLDING ROOM

Receives and holds for distribution on order all documents placed to the credit of Representatives, Delegates, Resident Commissioners, and officers of the House

CHIEF JANITOR

Has charge of the laborers and janitors appointed by the Doorkeeper.

POSTMASTER

Superintends the Post Office in the Capitol and House Office Buildings for the accommodation of Representatives, Delegates, Resident Commissioners, and officers of the House, and is responsible for the prompt and safe delivery and dispatch of their mail.

CLERK

The duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives are largely executive and quasi-judicial in their nature, and he derives his authority from the rules of Parliamentary Law, Rules of Practice (which have the force of common law), express statutes, and the printed Rules of the House of Representatives He is a continuing officer whose duties do not terminate with the sine die adjournment of Congress, as do the duties of the Speaker, the Majority and Minority Leaders, and some other officials In the consideration of the sources from which the Clerk derives his authority it is correct to observe that he exercises as much authority by virtue of the unwritten rules of practice as he does under the written rules of the House and express statutes. The Clerk attests bills, resolutions, and subpenas, is the custodian of the Seal of the House, prepares the roll of Representatives elect, and presides at the beginning of a Congress until the election of a Speaker.

JOURNAL CLERK

Keeps minutes of the proceedings of the House; writes the Daily Journal, and prepares and indexes it for printing; endorses all official papers at Clerk's desk.

ENROLLING CLERK

Engrosses all bills, resolutions, and House amendments to Senate bills passed by the House for transmittal to the Senate, drafts and engrosses all messages transmitted from the House to the Senate, enrolls for presentation to the President all House bills and resolutions which have passed both Houses.

READING CLERKS

It is the duty of the Reading Clerks to read all matter presented to the House and to call the roll They also keep a file of all bills, reports, etc , on the various calendars of business.

DISBURSING CLERK

Prepares the pay rolls and pays the salaries of all officers and employees of the House of Representatives, including clerks to Members, disburses all money appropriated for operating expenses of the House of Representatives, including the contingent fund and certain specific appropriations, also keeps all books, accounts, etc , for auditing purposes by the Comptroller General of the United States

PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

Is purchasing agent of the House, furnishes and repairs all office equipment and keeps property records, superintends furniture repair shop

TALLY CLERK

Prepares and indexes the daily calendars of business of the House, records all votes by the yeas and nays and roll calls for quorum and prepares the voting records of Members.

STATIONERY CLERK

Has charge of the Stationery Room of the House; makes purchases, and keeps the accounts of the Representatives as well as of the officers and committees of the House.

FILE CLERK

Receives and files all papers from committees of the House, as required by the rule, and is custodian of the archives of the House.

BILL CLERK

Has charge of numbering and printing bills and transcribing, for the Congressional Record, bills, resolutions, Executive documents, and reports of committees, keeps a complete record of the reference of and action on bills, resolutions, Executive documents, and reports of committees, and of their status.

CLERK'S DOCUMENT ROOM

Receives all special orders for binding documents for Members of the House, distributes House and Senate Journals, United States Statutes at Large, and bimonthly index to the Congressional Record, receives and files all House and Senate documents.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

Furnishes telephone service to all Members of the House and Senate.

LIBRARIAN

Has supervision of the House Library and the Hall Library on the Floor of the House.

CHAPLAIN

Opens the daily sessions of the House with prayer and officiates at memorial exercises.

SERGEANT AT ARMS

Disbursing officer of Members' salaries and mileage, is charged with keeping order on the Floor of the House, serves summonses to witnesses to appear before committees of the House, conducts obsequies of deceased Members.

CAPITOL POLICE

Appointed by the Sergeants at Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives and are under the direction of the Capitol Police Board It is their duty to police the Capitol Building and Grounds.

CASHIER

Keeps records of and handles all money in the Sergeant at Arms' office, assisted by tellers and bookkeepers.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS POLICE

Appointed by the Sergeant at Arms to police the House Office Buildings

GUIDES

Appointed by the Sergeants at Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives and are subject to the rules and regulations promulgated by the Capitol Police Board.

Architect of the Capitol

United States Capitol Building
NAtional 3120, Branch 125

Architect of the Capitol ..... DAVID LYNN

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The first Architect of the Capitol was appointed in 1793 by the President of the United States. During the period of the construction of the Capitol (1793–1865) appointments were made to the position of Architect at such times and for such periods as the various stages of the construction work required. The office of Architect has, however, been continuous from 1851 to date.

The functions of the office have changed materially from time to time in accordance with the increased activities imposed upon it by Congress, due, principally, to the addition of new buildings and grounds. Originally, the duties of the Architect of the Capitol were to plan and construct the Capitol Building, and later, to supervise its care and maintenance.

Permanent authority for the care and maintenance of the Capitol Building is provided by the act of August 15, 1876 (19 Stat. 147; 40 U. S. C. 162–163). This act has been amended from time to time to provide for the care and maintenance of the additional buildings and grounds placed under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol by Congress in subsequent years.

ACTIVITIES.—The Architect of the Capitol, acting as an agent of Congress, has charge of the structural and mechanical care of the United States Capitol Building, together with arrangements in cooperation with the proper authorities, for ceremonies and ceremonials held in the building and on the grounds; is responsible for the care, maintenance, and improvement of the Capitol Grounds, the old and newly enlarged areas comprising in all 120.2 acres, as well as the care of the grounds, walks, and driveways about the buildings in the legislative group; has the structural and mechanical care of the Library of Congress Buildings, United States Supreme Court Building, Courthouse of the District of Columbia, Court of Appeals Building, Court of Claims Buildings, and Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-In Asylum; is responsible for the operation of the United States Senate and House of Representatives Restaurants.

In addition to these activities the Architect has the following duties and responsibilities:

Under the direction and approval of the House Office Building Commission, the structural, mechanical, and domestic care and maintenance of the House Office Buildings, including the maintenance and operation of the mechanical equipment, and the care, maintenance, and operation of the Capitol power plant, which supplies heat, light, power, and air-conditioning refrigeration for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings; heat, light, and power for the Library of Congress Buildings, United States Botanic Garden, United States Supreme Court Building, and the legislative garage; and steam heat for the Government Printing Office and Washington City Post Office;

Subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules as to matters of general policy, the structural, mechanical, and domestic care and maintenance of the Senate Office Building, including the maintenance and operation of the mechanical equipment;

Subject to the joint action of the Vice President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the jurisdiction and control, including the care and maintenance, of the legislative garage.

In addition to these maintenance and repair activities, the Architect of the Capitol is charged with the planning and construction of such buildings as may be committed to his care by Congress from time to time.

Under the direction and supervision of the Joint Committee on the Library, serves as Acting Director of the United States Botanic Garden.

Over and above these functions, the Architect of the Capitol serves as a member of the Capitol Police Board, of the Commission for the Enlarging of the Capitol Grounds, of the District of Columbia Zoning Commission, and of the National Capital Housing Authority.

Approved.

DAVID LYNN
Architect of the Capitol

United States Botanic Garden

Office of Director, 245 First Street SW.
NAtional 3120, Branch 267

Conservatory, Maryland Avenue, First to Second Streets SW.
NAtional 3120, Branch 1042

Nursery, Poplar Point, Howard Road SE., Anacostia, D. C.
ATlantic 0433

Acting Director---------- DAVID LYNN, Architect of the Capitol

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CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The United States Botanic Garden was founded in 1820 under the auspices of the Columbia Institute for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences, an organization which was the outgrowth of an association known as the Metropolitan Society and which received its charter from Congress on April 20, 1818. The Garden continued under the direction of this Institute until 1837, when the Institute ceased to exist as an active organization.

It remained abandoned until 1842 when it became necessary for the Government to provide accommodations for the botanical collections brought to Washington, D. C., from the South Seas by the United States Exploring Expedition of 1838–42, under the leadership of Captain Charles Wilkes. The collections were placed temporarily on exhibition at the Patent Office upon return of the expedition in June 1842. The first greenhouse for this purpose was constructed in 1842 under the direction and control of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, from funds appropriated by Congress. The collections of the exploring expedition were put under the custodianship of the Commissioner of Patents by the Library Committee and

remained thereunder until 1850, although the actual care of the botanical collection was under the supervision of Captain Wilkes.

In 1849 Congress authorized the construction of an extension to the Patent Office Building and, in order to allow for construction, it was necessary to relocate the Botanic Garden greenhouses annexed thereto.

The act of May 15, 1850 (9 Stat. 427), provided "for the removal of the public greenhouse, and the botanical collection thereat, to some suitable site on the public grounds, and for the erection of such other greenhouses as may be deemed necessary by the Joint Committee on the Library, five thousand dollars, to be expended by the direction of the said Joint Committee, and under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Buildings."

The site selected by the Joint Committee on the Library for the relocation of the Botanic Garden was at the west end of the Capitol Grounds and was practically the same site as that occupied by the Botanic Garden during the period it functioned under the Columbia Institute.

This site was later enlarged, and the main area continued to serve as the principal Botanic Garden site from 1850 until 1933, when the gardens were relocated to their present site.

Action toward the relocation of the gardens to their present site was initiated by Congress on January 7, 1925, and the project, which was thereafter authorized by Congress, was brought to completion on January 13, 1933.

Although the Botanic Garden began functioning as a Government-owned institution in 1842, the records indicate that it was not until 1856 that the maintenance of the Garden was specifically placed under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, and a regular, annual appropriation was provided by Congress (11 Stat. 104).

The legislation governing the employment of personnel at the Garden, act of March 3, 1873 (17 Stat. 491; 40 U. S. C. 216), reads as follows: "There shall be a superintendent [Director] and assistants in the Botanical Garden and greenhouses who shall be under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library."

At the present time the Joint Committee exercises its supervision through the Architect of the Capitol, who has been serving as Acting Director since 1934.

PURPOSE.—Originally, the purpose of the Botanic Garden was to collect, cultivate, and distribute the various vegetable production of this and other countries, whether medicinal, esculent, or for the promotion of arts and manufacture.

The present purpose of the United States Botanic Garden is to collect, cultivate, and grow the various vegetable production of this and other countries for exhibition and display to the public and for study material for students, scientists, and garden clubs.

ACTIVITIES.—The Botanic Garden contains a large variety of palms, cycads, ferns, cacti, and other miscellaneous tropical cool-house plants, many of which are rare species. There are special displays during most of the months of the year, and in their proper seasons banana, papaya, orange, lemon, tangerine, kumquat, averrhoa, coffee, and surinam cherry are to be seen in luxuriant fruiting. The entire collection of the Garden includes over 8,000 species and varieties of plant

growth. The collection attracts many visitors annually, including botanists, horticulturists, students, and garden club members.

The Garden, though not operated as a scientific institution, offers educational facilities in that it makes available for study to students, botanists, and floriculturists many rare and interesting botanical specimens. Every year botanical specimens are received from all over the world with requests for identification, and one of the services rendered by the Garden to the public is the identification of such specimens and the furnishing of information relating to the proper methods of growing them.

Approved.

DAVID LYNN
Acting Director

Government Printing Office

North Capitol and H Streets NW.
DIstrict 6840

OFFICIALS

Public Printer	A. E. GIEGENGACK
Deputy Public Printer	JOHN J. DEVINY
Administrative Assistant to the Public Printer	RUSSELL H. HERRELL
Production Planning Assistant to the Public Printer	ROBERT A. RITTER
Production Manager	WILLIAM SMITH
Mechanical Superintendent	WILLARD A. ANDERSON
Comptroller	FELIX E. CRISTOFANE
Director of Personnel	S. PRESTON HIPSLEY
Assistant Production Manager	JAMES W. BRODERICK
Night Production Manager	ALFRED L. FLEMING
Director of Commercial Planning	RAYMOND H. LECRAW
Superintendent of Documents	ALTON P. TISDEL
Superintendent of Composition	MORRIS H. REAVES
Superintendent of Presswork	LOXLIE V. ADAMS
Superintendent of Binding	THOMAS G. MALONEY
Superintendent of Platemaking	JOHN A. MCLEAN
Technical Director	MORRIS S. KANTROWITZ
Assistant to the Production Manager	JOHN L. GRANT
Medical and Safety Director	Dr. LOUIS J. GOFFREDI
Director of Purchases	WILLIAM J. CASSIDAY
Chief Clerk	HENRY H. WRIGHT
Superintendent of Library Branch	HARRY FALK
Director of Typography and Design	FRANK H. MORTIMER
Assistant Superintendent of Composition	FELIX M. HALLUIN
Liaison Officer	MAYBELLE G. FICKEL
Administrative Assistant to the Production Planning Assistant to the Public Printer	EUSTIS E. MORSBERGER
Director of Plant Planning	GROVER W. TRIBBLE
Chief Storekeeper	ALLA G. STEVENS
Director of Planning Service	PHILIP L. COLE
Clerk in Charge of Congressional Record (Capitol)	RALPH L. HARRIS
Captain of Guards	GEORGE L. KISLING

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Government Printing Office was created by Congressional Joint Resolution 25, June 23, 1860. A then-existing commercial printing plant was purchased for $135,000,

under an appropriation made February 18, 1861. Possession was taken March 4, 1861, and the office was named the Government Printing Office. It is now the largest and best-equipped printing plant in the world. The activities of the Government Printing Office are outlined and defined in the Printing Act of January 12, 1895, as amended (28 Stat. 603; U. S. C. title 44).

PURPOSE.—The Government Printing Office executes orders for printing and binding placed by Congress and the departments, independent establishments, and agencies of the Federal Government; furnishes, on order, blank paper, inks, and similar supplies to all governmental activities; distributes Government publications as required by law, and maintains necessary catalogs and a library of these publications; prints, for sale to the public, such documents as are not of a confidential nature.

ORGANIZATION.—The Public Printer is solely responsible for the management of the Government Printing Office. However, the Joint Committee on Printing, consisting of three Members of the Senate and three Members of the House of Representatives, was created by the act of August 3, 1846, superseded by the act of January 12, 1895 (28 Stat. 601; 44 U. S. C. 1), to adopt and employ such measures as in its discretion it deemed necessary to remedy any neglect, delay, duplication, or waste in public printing, binding, and distribution of Government publications. The Joint Committee fixes the standards of paper used in public printing and approves contracts for such paper and other materials. It also passes on wage agreements which the Public Printer is authorized by the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 658; 44 U. S. C. 40), to enter into with the committees representing the various trades in the Government Printing Office, and acts generally as the Board of Directors of the Government Printing Office.

MANAGEMENT.—Entire management of the Office, including appointment through civil service of all personnel, is by law vested in the Public Printer, who is required to be a practical printer, versed in the art of bookbinding. This official is appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In directing the various functions and activities of the Government Printing Office, the Public Printer is aided by three principal assistants, the Deputy Public Printer, the Administrative Assistant to the Public Printer, and the Production Planning Assistant to the Public Printer. The Deputy Public Printer assumes the duties of the Public Printer in the absence of that official and is directly responsible to the Public Printer for all the production activities; in this matter he is assisted by the Production Manager. The Administrative Assistant is directly responsible to the Public Printer for the proper handling of the administrative functions of the Office. The Production Planning Assistant is directly responsible to the Public Printer for planning for both plant and commercial production of printing.

ACTIVITIES

The duties of the principal divisions under the general supervision of the Deputy Public Printer are:

COMPOSING.—The setting of type and its arrangement for the printing of all matter, including linotype, monotype, hand composition, proofreading, and lock-up, are included under this activity.

PLATEMAKING.—The platemaking division produces the stereotype, electrotype, and photoengraving plates required for the various kinds of presswork, and prepares the negatives used in offset work.

PRESSWORK.—The activity under this heading includes the actual production of impressions from type and plates. Illustrations in color work, ranging from one to four colors, are produced whenever desired.

BINDING.—This activity includes the binding of all pamphlets, books, and blank work and the repairing and rebinding of old books, documents, and manuscripts.

The duties of the various divisions under the general supervision of the Administrative Assistant are:

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.—All fiscal and legal matters, which include the proper handling of finances, cost estimates, appropriations, pay rolls, legal work, budgets, computing, cost analysis, billing, general bookkeeping, auditing, rate-making, and statistics, are under the supervision of the Comptroller in the Division of Accounts.

PURCHASING.—This division has charge of all purchases for the Government Printing Office and arranges for the sale of waste paper and old materials.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL.—The Division of Personnel is composed of the following units: Board of Wage and Salary Review; Efficiency Rating Review Board; Employees' Grievance Board; Medical, Safety, and Health Section; Recruitment, Selection, and Placement Section; Appointment, Retirement, and Records Section; Classification and Organizational Survey Section; Employees' Relations and Welfare Section; and Employees' Training Section.

CHIEF CLERK.—Correspondence, the records and files pertaining thereto, Telephone Exchange, Guard Section, Sanitary Section, and related activities, are under the direction of the Chief Clerk.

MAINTENANCE.—Under this heading is included the activity of maintaining the building and keeping in repair and operation all the printing, binding, and building equipment.

TESTS AND TECHNICAL CONTROL.—Laboratory work is performed in this division in connection with all technical specifications for paper and other printing material, and here also is carried out the testing of all purchased material for the purpose of maintaining standards of quality.

DISBURSING CLERK.—The Disbursing Clerk has general supervision over all moneys spent for pay-roll purposes, supplies, etc., and all moneys received in payment for work performed.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.—An emergency hospital is maintained under the supervision of the Medical and Safety Director for the treatment of employees taken suddenly ill or injured while on duty. He is also in charge of safety measures for the protection of employees from industrial hazards.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.—This official is the sales agent for Government publications and also prepares the official catalogs and indexes. The Superintendent is authorized to allow a discount of 25 percent to book dealers and to quantity purchasers of 100 or more copies on condition that the purchaser will adhere to the public

sales price set by the Superintendent and that publications shall not be overprinted with any advertising matter. No free distribution of publications is made by this office.

For convenience in ordering Government publications, coupons are issued by this office in sets of 20 for $1, each having a face value of 5 cents. They are detachable and usable in payment for Government publications sold by this office, thus obviating the necessity of continually purchasing postal money orders for relatively small amounts.

The Superintendent of Documents distributes publications to depository libraries, and, upon order of Federal departments and agencies, mails publications to libraries and various other places. He compiles monthly and biennial catalogs covering all Federal publications and a weekly list of selected publications. The Superintendent receives all accumulations of Government publications from the Departments and annually takes over their surplus for distribution or sale. Bibliographies, price lists, and reference catalogs are compiled by the Superintendent of Documents and are available at all times in his office. He also maintains a library of all Government publications. There is a direct appropriation which covers the expenses of the office of the Superintendent of Documents.

The duties of the division under the general supervision of the Production Planning Assistant to the Public Printer are:

PLANNING SERVICE.—This division receives requisitions for Government printing and binding procured through the Government Printing Office, and issues waivers on that portion of the work which cannot be procured by or produced in the Government Printing Office.

TYPOGRAPHY AND DESIGN.—The Typography and Design Division is responsible for the preparation of format, design, and artwork in connection with new publications; determination of acceptable copies for illustrations; and display reproduction and establishment of standards of quality.

PLANT PLANNING.—Work is planned as to the most efficient, effective, and economical method of production. Estimates are furnished the ordering office as to probable cost involved; specifications are made and schedules prepared for performance of operations within the plant.

COMMERCIAL PLANNING.—This division is responsible for determination of method of production, writing of specifications for printing to be procured from commercial sources, and preparation of schedules for performance of operations.

APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS FOR PUBLIC PRINTER.—Congress each year appropriates direct to the Public Printer a working capital to which is charged the cost of printing and binding for Congress. All other Government establishments pay to the Public Printer, from appropriations under their control, the cost of printing and binding which they may order, these payments being deposited by the Public Printer in the Treasury to the credit of the working capital and becoming at once subject to requisition by the Public Printer for authorized expenditures

Approved.

A. E. GIEGENGACK
Public Printer

Library of Congress

First Street SE. between East Capitol and B Streets
NAtional 2722, Branch 333

Officials

Librarian of Congress	Luther H. Evans, Acting.
Librarian of Congress Emeritus	Herbert Putnam
Chief Assistant Librarian	Luther H. Evans
Director of the Reference Department	David C. Mearns
Director of the Processing Department	Herman H. Henkle
Director of the Acquisitions Department	Verner W. Clapp
Law Librarian	Eldon R. James
Register of Copyrights	Sam Bass Warner
Chief of the Loan Division	Elsie Rackstraw
Secretary of the Library	Mrs. Alva B. Walker, Acting
Director of Personnel	Byron F. Lindsley
Superintendent of Library Buildings and Grounds	William C. Bond

The Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

Ex Officio:

Secretary of the Treasury	Henry Morgenthau, Jr., *Chairman*
Librarian of Congress	Vacancy, *Secretary*
Chairman of Joint Committee on the Library	Senator Alben W. Barkley

Appointive:

Adolph C. Miller, Esq., Washington, D. C. (term expires March 9, 1948)
Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Washington, D. C. (term expires March 9, 1945)

Creation and Authority.—The Library of Congress was established under the law approved April 24, 1800, appropriating $5,000 "for the purchase of such books as may be necessary for the use of Congress" (2 Stat. 56). The subsequent act of January 26, 1802, provided that "a librarian to be appointed by the President of the United States solely, shall take charge of the said library" (2 Stat. 129). The law library was created and made a part of the Library of Congress by the act of July 14, 1832 (4 Stat. 579; 2 U.S.C. 132, 134, 135, 137); the library of the Smithsonian Institution was deposited in it under the act of April 5, 1866 (14 Stat. 13; 2 U.S.C. 151). The Appropriation Act of February 19, 1897, provided for the appointment of the Librarian by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; vested in the Librarian the authority to appoint all the members of the staff "solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties" (29 Stat. 544; 2 U.S.C. 140); gave him the authority also to "make rules and regulations for the government of the Library" (29 Stat. 545, 42 Stat. 715; 2 U.S.C. 136); and created in it various departments (entitled divisions) to perform certain processes or administer certain groups of material, e. g., manuscripts, maps, etc.

By the act of July 8, 1870, the business of copyright was placed under the control of the Librarian of Congress (16 Stat. 212, 215); by the act of February 19, 1897, the copyright department (now Copyright Office) was created within the Library under a Register

of Copyrights, appointed by the Librarian and responsible to him (29 Stat. 545).

The Library is mainly supported by the appropriations of Congress on the basis of estimates made by the Librarian. Apart from the appropriations of Congress, the Library has the use of the income from funds received from foundations and private sources and administered by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board; it has the use also of gifts of money presented for direct application (act of March 3, 1925, as amended by acts of January 27, 1926, April 13, 1936, and June 23, 1936; 43 Stat. 1107–08; 44 Stat. 2; 49 Stat. 1205; 49 Stat. 1894; 2 U.S.C. 156, 157, 158).

PURPOSE.—Under the organic law, the Library is, as its name implies, the Library of Congress. As such, in all its departments and as a whole, it is primarily for the service of Congress. One division, the Legislative Reference Service, functions exclusively for the legislative branch of the Government. As the Library has developed, its range of service has come to include the entire governmental establishment in all its branches and the public at large, so that it has become, in effect, the national library of the United States.

ORGANIZATION.—The direction of the Library is vested in the Librarian (see paragraph "Creation and Authority," above), whose immediate staff consists of the Chief Assistant Librarian, the Directors of the three principal departments into which the Library is organized, the Law Librarian, and the Register of Copyrights. Within each department are the several divisions, the operations of which are administered by division chiefs responsible to the departmental heads. The structure of the Library is, accordingly, as follows:

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

A. Circulation Service
  - Stack and Reader Division
  - Serials Division
  - Loan Division
    - House and Senate Book Rooms
    - Service for the Blind
    - Capitol Station (in the Capitol)

B. Public Reference Service
  - General Reference and Bibliography Division
    - Consultant Service
    - Special Projects
      - Census Library Project
      - Jefferson Catalog Project
      - Local History and Genealogy Section
    - Netherlands Studies Unit
  - Aeronautics Division
  - Hispanic Foundation
  - Manuscripts Division
  - Maps Division
  - Music Division
    - Archive of American Folk Song Recording Laboratory
  - Orientalia Division
    - Indic Section
    - Iranian Section
    - Japanese Section
    - Semitic Section
  - Prints and Photographs Division
    - Archivé of Hispanic Culture
    - Exhibits Officer
  - Rare Books Division
    - Microfilm Reading Room

C. Legislative Reference Service
  - Congressional Reading Room
  - State Law Index Section

ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT

- Exchange and Gift Division
- Order Division
- Serial Record Division

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

Binding Office
Card Division
Descriptive Cataloging Division
Subject Cataloging Division
Union Catalog Division

LAW LIBRARY (Includes the Law Library in the Capitol)

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES (Under direction of the Chief Assistant Librarian)

Accounts Office
Books for the Adult Blind
Buildings and Grounds
Disbursing Office
Information Office
Personnel Office
Photoduplication Service
Publications Office
Secretary's Office
Supply Office
Tabulating Office

The buildings and grounds are administered by the Superintendent. All structural work on the buildings and the operation of the mechanical plant are, however, under the general jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol.

The Bindery and Printing Office maintained in the Library buildings are branches of the Government Printing Office.

The Library has seven endowed chairs (Music, Fine Arts, American History, Aeronautics, Geography, Latin American Studies, and Poetry in English), of which the first six are held by the chief of a corresponding division. It has also the services of a group of specialists ("consultants," "honorary consultant," or "fellows of the Library of Congress"), whose association with the Library is either voluntary or is made possible by gifts from nongovernmental sources and who, unlike the incumbents of the chairs, are without administrative responsibility. These groups assist in the systematic development of the collections, furnish expert counsel in specialized fields of knowledge, and serve as liaison between the resources of the Library and investigators pursuing intensive research. For the latter, special facilities are provided both in the Main Building and in the Library Annex.

ACTIVITIES

All matters relating to procuring of library material and making it useful to Congress, the governmental establishment generally, and the public at large, are within the scope of activity of the Library.

FREE USE OF LIBRARY FOR REFERENCE.—For the purposes of reference, the use of the Library is free, without introduction or credential, to any inquirer from any place. Much of the reference work is carried on by answer to inquiry through correspondence. The character of the questions which the Library can thus undertake to answer may be described as follows:

1. As to its possession of a particular book.
2. As to the existing bibliographies on a particular subject.
3. As to the most useful existing authorities on a particular subject and where they may be available.

4. As to the author of a book known by title.

5. As to the date, price, and probable present cost of a specified book.

6. As to the source of a particular quotation, if ascertainable by ready reference.

7. As to particular facts in history or literature, and in the organization or operations of the Federal Government (if not requiring elaborate research).

8. As to an extract from a book in its possession (where of moderate extent).

EXTENSIONS OF SERVICE.—The Library extends its service through (1) an interlibrary loan system, (2) the photoduplication, at reasonable cost, of books, manuscripts, maps, newspapers, and prints in its collections, and the duplication of sound recordings which it possesses, (3) the exchange of duplicates with other institutions, (4) the sale of printed catalog cards, which makes available the results of the expert bibliographical and cataloging work of its trained personnel, (5) the deposits of complete sets of its printed cards in 105 libraries (92 in the United States and 13 in foreign countries), (6) a cooperative cataloging and classification service which, working in conjunction with other libraries, assists in the preparation of catalog entries for books not in the Library of Congress and in the preparation of analytical entries for the serial publications of learned societies and institutions, (7) the development of a scientific scheme of classification and cataloging embracing the entire field of printed matter, (8) the preparation of bibliographical lists, (9) the maintenance of a Union Catalog containing over 12,000,000 cards for important books in more than 700 American libraries, and (10) the publication of catalogs, bibliographical guides, and lists, as well as texts of original manuscripts in the Library of Congress.

At the center of a group of libraries, governmental and other, with collections aggregating more than 27,000,000 volumes, and in touch with experts in the various bureaus of the Government, the Library of Congress serves as a bureau of information in all matters involving the serious use of books.

Approved.

LUTHER H. EVANS
Acting Librarian of Congress

JUDICIAL BRANCH

The Supreme Court of the United States

United States Supreme Court Building, 1 First Street NE.
EXecutive 1640

MEMBERS

Chief Justice	HARLAN F. STONE
Associate Justices:	
OWEN J. ROBERTS	WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS
HUGO L. BLACK	FRANK MURPHY
STANLEY REED	ROBERT H. JACKSON
FELIX FRANKFURTER	WILEY RUTLEDGE

OFFICIALS

Clerk	CHARLES ELMORE CROPLEY
Deputy Clerks	REGINALD C. DILLI
	HUGH W. BARR
	HAROLD B. WILLEY
Marshal	THOMAS E. WAGGAMAN
Reporter	ERNEST KNAEBEL
Librarian	OSCAR D. CLARKE

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Article III, section 1, of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." The Supreme Court of the United States was created in accordance with this provision and by authority of the Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789 (1 Stat. 73; 28 U. S. C. ch. 9). It was organized on February 2, 1790.

ORGANIZATION.—The Supreme Court comprises a Chief Justice and such number of Associate Justices as may be fixed by Congress. Under that authority, and by virtue of the act of April 10, 1869 (16 Stat. 44; 28 U. S. C. 321), the number of Associate Justices is now eight. Power to nominate the Justices is vested in the President of the United States, and appointments are made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Article III, section 1, of the Constitution further provides that "the Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office." A Justice may, if he so desires, retire at the age of 70, after serving for 10 years as a Federal judge.

The officers of the Supreme Court are the clerk, three deputy clerks, the reporter, the marshal, and the librarian, who are appointed by the Court to assist in the performance of its functions. The library is open to members of the bar of the Court, attorneys for the various Federal departments and agencies, and Members of Congress.

The term of the Court begins, by law, the first Monday in October of each year and continues as long as the business before the Court requires, usually until about the first of June. Six members constitute a quorum. Approximately 1,000 cases are passed upon in the course of a term.

JURISDICTION.—According to the Constitution (art. III, sec. 2), "the judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

"In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make."

Appellate jurisdiction has been conferred upon the Supreme Court by various statutes, under the authority given Congress by the Constitution. The statutes effective at this time in conferring and controlling jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be found in most convenient form in title 28, chapter 9, of the United States Code. Congress has no authority to change the original jurisdiction of this Court.

RULE-MAKING POWER.—Congress has from time to time conferred upon the Supreme Court power to prescribe rules of procedure to be followed by the lower courts of the United States. Pursuant to these statutes there are now in force rules promulgated by the Court to govern civil cases in the district courts, bankruptcy proceedings, admiralty cases, copyright cases, appellate proceedings in criminal cases, and criminal proceedings before commissioners on Federal reservations.

In the preparation of the Rules of Civil Procedure, the Court had the assistance of an Advisory Committee on Rules of Civil Procedure which, by an order of the Court, dated January 5, 1942, was designated as a continuing committee to advise the Court with respect to amendments or additions to the Rules of Civil Procedure. The chairman of this committee is William D. Mitchell of New York City; the reporter, Charles E. Clark of New Haven, Conn.; and the secretary, Edgar B. Tolman of Chicago, Ill.

By act of Congress of June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 670–71; 18 U. S. C. 9–13), the Court was empowered to prescribe rules of procedure for the trial of criminal cases in all the district courts of the United States. Pursuant to this authority the Court has appointed an Advisory Committee on Rules of Criminal Procedure to prepare for the consideration of the Court a draft of rules, and the Congress has appropriated funds to finance this work, which is now in progress. The chairman of the Committee is Arthur T. Vanderbilt; the re-

porter, James J. Robinson; and the secretary, Alexander Holtzoff. The offices of the Committee are in the Supreme Court Building.

Lower Constitutional Courts

CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The circuit courts of appeals were created by act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 826; 28 U. S. C. 212). Their function is to relieve the Supreme Court of much of the appellate work by making their decrees final in many matters. They have no original jurisdiction; that is, they hear no cases in the first instance.

Since 1929 the United States has been divided into 10 judicial circuits and the District of Columbia, each having a circuit court of appeals; prior to that time there were 9 judicial circuits and the District of Columbia. Two of the Supreme Court Justices are assigned to 2 judicial circuits; the others to 1 each. A circuit court of appeals must have at least 3 judges, 2 of whom constitute a quorum. Each year in September, or at such other time as the Chief Justice of the United States may designate, the senior circuit judges of the 10 circuits and the Chief Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia are required by law to meet with the Chief Justice of the United States to discuss conditions in their respective circuits and to suggest means for their improvement. A clerk is connected with each of the circuit courts of appeals.

The judicial circuits appear on pages 48–49.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789 (1 Stat. 76; 28 U. S. C. ch. 1), authorized the creation of the United States district courts as well as provided for the organization of the Supreme Court of the United States. The district courts are the principal Federal trial courts of first instance, i. e., of original jurisdiction. These courts hear most of the cases within Federal jurisdiction and make final disposition of the majority of them.

More than 90 districts, including the District of Columbia, are in existence at the present time, each having at least 1 district judge. In addition to 1 or more judges, every district also has a United States attorney, a United States marshal, and a United States commissioner (who conducts the preliminary hearing in criminal cases and decides whether an accused shall be held for grand jury). Offices are those of clerk, deputy clerks, assistant United States attorneys, office deputies, referees in bankruptcy, and probation and parole officers.

Legislative Courts

Before attempting to name these courts, and to describe briefly the purpose and function of some of them, the distinction between such bodies and constitutional courts should be pointed out. In the case of *Ex parte Bakelite Corporation*, 279 U. S. 438, the Supreme Court had occasion to pass upon this question and the following quotation is from the opinion delivered at that time:

"While Article III of the Constitution declares, in section 1, that the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in 'such inferior Courts as the Congress may from

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS—CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS OF THE UNITED STATES

Judicial Circuit	*Circuit Justice*	*Circuit Judges*	*Location*
District of Columbia: District of Columbia (Clerk: Joseph W. Stewart, Washington, D. C.)	The Chief Justice	D. Lawrence Groner	Washington, D. C.
		Harold M. Stephens	
		Justin Miller	
		Henry W. Edgerton	
		Thurman W. Arnold	
		(Vacancy)	
First: Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Puerto Rico. (Clerk: Arthur I. Charron, Boston, Mass.)	Mr. Justice Frankfurter	Calvert Magruder	Boston, Mass.
		John C. Mahoney	Providence, R. I.
		Peter Woodbury	Concord, N. H.
Second: Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, northern New York, southern New York, eastern New York, and western New York. (Clerk: Alexander M. Bell, New York 7, N. Y.)	Mr. Justice Jackson	Learned Hand	New York, N. Y.
		Thomas W. Swan	New Haven, Conn.
		Augustus N. Hand	New York, N. Y.
		Harrie Brigham Chase	Brattleboro, Vt.
		Charles E. Clark	New Haven, Conn.
		Jerome N. Frank	New York, N. Y.
Third: Districts of New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, middle Pennsylvania, western Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the Virgin Islands. (Clerk: William P. Rowland, Philadelphia, Pa.)	Mr. Justice Roberts	John Biggs, Jr	Wilmington, Del.
		Albert Branson Maris	Philadelphia, Pa.
		Charles A. Jones	Pittsburgh, Pa.
		Herbert F. Goodrich	Philadelphia, Pa.
		Gerald McLaughlin	Newark, N. J.
Fourth: Districts of Maryland, northern West Virginia, southern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia, eastern North Carolina, western North Carolina, and eastern and western South Carolina. (Clerk: Claude M. Dean, Richmond, Va.)	The Chief Justice	John J. Parker	Charlotte, N. C.
		Morris A. Soper	Baltimore, Md.
		Armistead M. Dobie	Charlottesville, Va.
Fifth: Districts of northern Georgia, southern Georgia, middle Georgia, northern Florida, southern Florida, northern Alabama, middle Alabama, southern Alabama, northern Mississippi, southern Mississippi, eastern Louisiana, western Louisiana, northern Texas, southern Texas, eastern Texas, western Texas, and Canal Zone. (Clerk: Oakley F. Dodd, New Orleans, La.)	Mr. Justice Black	Samuel H. Sibley	Atlanta, Ga.
		Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr	Houston, Tex.
		Edwin R. Holmes	New Orleans, La., and Yazoo City, Miss.
		Leon McCord	Montgomery, Ala.
		Curtis L. Waller	Tallahassee, Fla.
		Elmo Pearce Lee	Shreveport, La.

Judicial Circuit	*Circuit Justice*	*Circuit Judges*	*Location*
Sixth: Districts of northern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Michigan, western Michigan, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, middle Tennessee, and western Tennessee (Clerk: John W. Menzies, Cincinnati, Ohio.)	Mr. Justice Reed	Xenophon Hicks	Knoxville, Tenn.
		Charles C. Simons	Detroit, Mich.
		Florence E. Allen	Cleveland, Ohio.
		Elwood Hamilton	Louisville, Ky.
		John D. Martin, Sr	Memphis, Tenn.
		Thomas F. McAllister	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Seventh: Districts of Indiana, northern Illinois, eastern Illinois, southern Illinois, eastern Wisconsin, and western Wisconsin. (Clerk: Kenneth J. Carrick, Chicago, Ill.)	Mr. Justice Murphy	Evan A. Evans	Madison, Wis.
		William M. Sparks	Indianapolis, Ind.
		J. Earl Major	Springfield, Ill.
		Otto Kerner	Chicago, Ill.
		Sherman Minton	New Albany, Ind.
Eighth: Districts of Minnesota, northern Iowa, southern Iowa, eastern Missouri, western Missouri, eastern Arkansas, western Arkansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. (Clerk: E. E. Koch, St. Louis, Mo.)	Mr. Justice Rutledge	Kimbrough Stone	Kansas City, Mo.
		Archibald K. Gardner	Aberdeen, S. Dak.
		John B. Sanborn	St. Paul, Minn.
		Joseph W. Woodrough	Omaha, Nebr.
		Seth Thomas	Fort Dodge, Iowa.
		Harvey M. Johnsen	Omaha, Nebr.
		Walter G. Riddick	Little Rock, Ark.
Ninth: Districts of northern California, southern California, Oregon, Nevada, Montana,, eastern Washington, western Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Territories of Alaska and Hawaii. (Clerk: Paul P. O'Brien, San Francisco, Calif.)	Mr. Justice Douglas	Curtis D. Wilbur	San Francisco, Calif.
		Francis A. Garrecht	Spokane, Wash.
		William Denman	San Francisco, Calif.
		Clifton Mathews	San Francisco, Calif.
		Albert Lee Stephens	Los Angeles, Calif.
		William Healy	Boise, Idaho.
		Homer T. Bone	Tacoma, Wash.
Tenth: Districts of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, eastern Oklahoma, western Oklahoma, northern Oklahoma, and New Mexico. (Clerk: Robert B. Cartwright, Denver, Colo.)	Mr. Justice Rutledge	Orie L. Phillips	Denver, Colo.
		Sam G. Bratton	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
		Walter A. Huxman	Topeka, Kans.
		Alfred P. Murrah	Oklahoma City, Okla.

time to time ordain and establish,' and prescribes, in section 2, that this power shall extend to cases and controversies of certain enumerated classes, it long has been settled that Article III does not express the full authority of Congress to create courts, and that other Articles invest Congress with powers in the exertion of which it may create inferior courts and clothe them with functions deemed essential or helpful in carrying those powers into execution. But there is a difference between the two classes of courts. Those established under the specific power given in section 2 of Article III are called constitutional courts. They share in the exercise of the judicial power defined in that section, can be invested with no other jurisdiction, and have judges who hold office during good behavior, with no power in Congress to provide otherwise. On the other hand, those created by Congress in the exertion of other powers are called legislative courts. Their functions always are directed to the execution of one or more of such powers and are prescribed by Congress independently of section 2 of Article III; and their judges hold for such term as Congress prescribes, whether it be a fixed period of years or during good behavior."

Pursuant to the authority so conferred upon Congress, the following courts have been created:

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.—The United States Court of Claims was established on February 24, 1855 (10 Stat. 612; 28 U. S. C. 241). It was created to provide an effective means by which persons having claims against the United States Government could obtain satisfaction. Formerly this could be done only through appeal to Congress. (For the jurisdiction of this court, see the act of Feb. 24, 1855, 10 Stat. 612; 28 U.S.C. 250–51.)

The officers of the court are a chief justice, four associate judges, six commissioners, a chief clerk, an assistant clerk, a bailiff, a secretary to the court, an auditor, and a reporter. (Clerk: Walter Hall Moling, Acting, Washington, D. C.)

UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS.—The United States Court of Customs Appeals was established in 1910 (36 Stat. 91; 28 U. S. C. 301) pursuant to the passage of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act of 1909, which included provision for its creation. In 1929, cases of appeals from decisions of the Patent Office on patents and trade marks were added by Congress to the jurisdiction of the Court. The United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals is a specialized appellate court designed to facilitate the settlement of disputes in customs and in patent matters.

Officers of the court are five judges, including one presiding judge, a marshal, a clerk, an assistant clerk, and a reporter. (Clerk: Arthur B. Shelton, Washington, D. C.)

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT.—By act of Congress, June 10, 1890 (26 Stat. 136; 19 U. S. C., ch. 4), a tribunal called the Board of United States General Appraisers was created and functioned as a court of the United States with limited and special jurisdiction. By act of May 28, 1926 (44 Stat. 669; 19 U. S. C. 405a), the name was changed to United States Customs Court. The court has sole jurisdiction over actions arising under the tariff laws as to the construction of the law

and the facts respecting the classification of merchandise and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classification, and the fees and charges connected therewith, together with the determination of the dutiable value of imported merchandise. It also has sole jurisdiction in proceedings for relief from increased duties occasioned by the action of appraisers in advancing values. The court holds its sessions in New York City.

The court is composed of a presiding judge, eight judges, a clerk, a marshal and deputy clerk, a deputy marshal, and five reporters. (Clerk: William F. X. Band, New York, N. Y.)

TERRITORIAL COURTS.—The Territorial courts are legislative courts created by virtue of the expressed authority conferred upon Congress by Article IV, section 3, clause 2, of the Constitution, to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territories belonging to the United States. The more important of these courts are those for Puerto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, and the Virgin Islands. Some of the courts are vested with the same jurisdiction as United States district courts and, in addition, exercise authority as Territorial courts in purely local matters and controversies. Congress may define their jurisdiction directly or delegate such authority to the Territorial governments.

COURTS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, in addition to being constitutional courts, are legislative courts in that by virtue of the sovereign authority of the United States over the District of Columbia additional jurisdiction has been conferred upon these courts. The District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia has all the jurisdiction of a State court, including probate matters, and all the Federal jurisdictions which in a State would be exercised by the United States district courts.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

United States Supreme Court Building, 1 First Street NE.
EXecutive 1640

Director ..... HENRY P. CHANDLER
Assistant Director ..... ELMORE WHITEHURST

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts was created by act of Congress approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1223–25; 28 U. S. C. 444–50). The Office was established November 6, 1939. The Director and the Assistant Director are appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Director is the administrative officer of the United States courts (except the Supreme Court), and has charge, under the supervision and direction of the conference of senior circuit judges, of—

"(1) All administrative matters relating to the offices of the clerks and other clerical and administrative personnel of the courts, but nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed as affecting the authority of the courts to appoint their administrative or clerical personnel, or the authority of the Attorney General respecting United States marshals and their deputies, United States attorneys and their assistants;

"(2) Examining the state of the dockets of the various courts and securing information as to their needs for assistance, if any, and the preparation of statistical data and reports of the business transacted by the courts, and promptly transmitting the information so obtained quarterly to the senior circuit judges of the respective circuits, to the end that proper action may be taken with respect thereto, but inspections of the dockets of the courts outside the continental United States shall be made through officials of the United States Government residing within the jurisdiction, respectively of the said courts;

"(3) The disbursement, directly and through the several United States marshals as now provided by law, of the moneys appropriated for the maintenance, support, and operation of the courts;

"(4) The purchase, exchange, transfer, and distribution of equipment and supplies;

"(5) The examination and audit of vouchers and accounts of the officials and employees covered by this chapter;

"(6) The providing of accommodations for the use of the courts and the various officials and employees covered by this chapter; and

"(7) Such other matters as may be assigned to him by the Supreme Court and the conference of the senior circuit judges. . . ."

The Director is also responsible for the preparation and submission of the budget of the courts, except the budget of the Supreme Court.

The Administrative Office exercises general supervision of the accounts and practices of the Federal probation officers, subject to the primary control by the respective district courts which they serve. The Office publishes quarterly, in cooperation with the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice, a magazine entitled *Federal Probation*, which is a journal "of correctional philosophy and practice."

Through the Bankruptcy Division, the Administrative Office, subject to the immediate control of the district courts, is charged with the responsibility of supervising the administration of the Bankruptcy Act by all officers of the bankruptcy courts, including the referees in bankruptcy.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The President of the United States

The President of the United States..... FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Article II, section 1, of the Constitution provides that "the executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, . . . together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term . . . ." In addition to the powers set forth in the Constitution, the statutes have conferred upon the President specific authority and responsibility covering a wide range of matters (United States Code Index).

The President is the administrative head of the Executive Branch of the Government, which includes numerous agencies, both temporary and permanent, as well as the 10 executive departments. The heads of the 10 executive departments form the Cabinet and serve in an advisory capacity to the President. They are the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor. Upon invitation of the President, other Federal executives may attend Cabinet meetings.

Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the United States Army and Navy..... FLEET ADMIRAL WILLIAM D. LEAHY

Executive Office of the President

Under authority of the Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 3 U. S. C. 45a; 5 U. S. C. 133–133r; 31 U. S. C. 2; 5 U. S. C. 133t note), various agencies were transferred to the Executive Office of the President by the President's Reorganization Plans No. I and No. II, effective July 1, 1939. Executive Order 8248 of September 8, 1939, established the various divisions of the Executive Office and defined their functions. One of these, the Office of Government Reports, was transferred to and consolidated in the Office of War Information by Executive Order 9182 of June 13, 1942, which created the Office of War Information in the Office for Emergency Management.

The Executive Office of the President now includes:

The White House Office
Bureau of the Budget
Liaison Office for Personnel Management
Office for Emergency Management
War Refugee Board

The White House Office

OFFICIALS

Secretary to the President	STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President	WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President	JONATHAN DANIELS
Military Aide to the President	COL. RICHARD PARK, Jr.
Special Counsel to the President	SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN
Personal Representative of the President	DONALD M. NELSON
Administrative Assistant	WILLIAM H. MCREYNOLDS
Administrative Assistant	LAUCHLIN CURRIE
Administrative Assistant	DAVID K. NILES
Administrative Assistant	JAMES M. BARNES
Special Assistant to the President	HARRY L. HOPKINS
Special Executive Assistant	EUGENE CASEY[1]
Personal Secretary	GRACE G. TULLY
Executive Clerk in charge of White House Executive Offices	MAURICE C. LATTA

This Office serves the President in the performance of the many detailed activities incident to his immediate office.

The Secretaries to the President facilitate and maintain communication with the Congress, the individual Members of the Congress, the heads of executive departments and agencies, the press, the radio, and the general public.

The Executive Clerk provides for the orderly handling of documents and correspondence and organizes and supervises all clerical services and procedure.

The Administrative Assistants to the President are personal aides and assist the President in such matters as he may direct.

Bureau of the Budget

Room 252, State Department Building
EXecutive 3300, Branch 140

OFFICIALS

Director	HAROLD D. SMITH
Assistant Director	(VACANCY)
Assistant Director in Charge of Legislative Reference	F. J. BAILEY
Assistant Director in Charge of Estimates	L. C. MARTIN
Assistant Director in Charge of Administrative Management	DONALD C. STONE
Assistant Director in Charge of Statistical Standards	STUART A. RICE
Assistant Director in Charge of Fiscal Division	J. WELDON JONES
Chief of War Projects Unit	E. W. CLARK, Acting
Chief of the Field Service	J. OTIS GARBER
General Counsel	EDWARD G. KEMP
Administrative Assistant to the Director	F. J. LAWTON
Personnel Officer	R. C. SAMPSON
Secretary to the Director	MARIE A. JOHNSTON

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The act of Congress approved June 10, 1921 (42 Stat. 20; 31 U. S. C. 11–16), providing for a national budget system, places upon the President the duty of transmitting to the Congress the Annual Budget, together with his estimates of receipts,

[1] On military leave.

expenditures, and other budgetary data. To aid the President in this duty, the same act created the Bureau of the Budget, placing it in the Treasury Department, but under the immediate direction of the President. Under Reorganization Plan I, carried out pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1939, the Bureau was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Executive Office of the President. By the same authority the Central Statistical Board and the functions of the Central Statistical Committee were transferred to the Bureau of the Budget.

Under rules prescribed by the President, the Bureau prepares for him the Annual Budget and such supplemental and deficiency estimates as he may from time to time recommend to the Congress. The Bureau has authority under the act "to assemble, correlate, revise, reduce, or increase the estimates of the several departments and establishments." On direction of the President the Bureau studies and reports on the organization, activities, and methods of the departments and establishments.

Section 16 of Executive Order 6166, dated June 10, 1933, transferred to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget the function of making, waiving, and modifying apportionments of appropriations formerly vested in the heads of the departments and establishments under the act of February 27, 1906 (34 Stat. 48; 31 U. S. C. 665).

By resolution approved May 11, 1922 (42 Stat. 541; 44 U. S. C. 220), authority is conferred upon the Director to approve the use of printing and binding appropriations for the printing of journals, magazines, periodicals, and similar publications.

Under authority of Executive Order 9094 of March 10, 1942, the Bureau of the Budget performs functions formerly vested in the Federal Board of Surveys and Maps, which was abolished by the same order.

Executive Order 9235 of August 31, 1942, authorizes the Bureau of the Budget to establish control over the utilization of supplies and equipment by Government agencies.

By authority of the Federal Reports Act, approved December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1078; 5 U. S. C. 139 note), the Bureau of the Budget coordinates Federal reporting services to eliminate duplication and reduce the cost of such services and to minimize the burdens of furnishing information to Federal agencies.

Under authority of the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943, approved May 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 75; 50 App. U. S. C. 1401–15), the Director makes quarterly determinations of the number of employees required by the several departments and agencies for the efficient exercise of their functions.

ORGANIZATION.—The Bureau is under the general supervision of the Director, who has as chief aides an assistant director, a general counsel, five assistant directors in charge of divisions, a chief of the field service, and an administrative assistant.

The head of each department and establishment is required by law to appoint a budget officer, whose duty it is to prepare, under his direction, the departmental estimates of appropriations and such supplemental or deficiency estimates as may be required. The budget officers are liaison officers between the departments and the Bureau of the Budget.

PURPOSE.—Executive Order 8248, of September 8, 1939, establishing the divisions of the Executive Office of the President and defining their functions, sets forth the functions of the Bureau of the Budget.

1. To assist the President in the preparation of the Budget and the formulation of the fiscal program of the Government.

2. To supervise and control the administration of the Budget.

3. To conduct research in the development of improved plans of administrative management, and to advise the executive departments and agencies of the Government with respect to improved administrative organization and practice.

4. To aid the President to bring about more efficient and economical conduct of Government service.

5. To assist the President by clearing and coordinating departmental advice on proposed legislation and by making recommendations as to Presidential action on legislative enactments, in accordance with past practice.

6. To assist in the consideration and clearance and, where necessary, in the preparation of proposed Executive orders and proclamations, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 7298 of February 18, 1936.

7. To plan and promote the improvement, development, and coordination of Federal and other statistical services.

8. To keep the President informed of the progress of activities by agencies of the Government with respect to work proposed, work actually initiated, and work completed, together with the relative timing of work between the several agencies of the Government; all to the end that the work programs of the several agencies of the executive branch of the Government may be coordinated and that the moneys appropriated by the Congress may be expended in the most economical manner possible with the least possible overlapping and duplication of effort.

ACTIVITIES

While two or more of the divisions of the Bureau may be working together on the same program as occasion demands, activities are broadly divided among six sections.

ESTIMATES DIVISION.—Through the budget officers of departments and agencies, this Division collects, reviews, and holds hearings on annual Budget estimates, revising and preparing them for the President's consideration and his presentation to Congress in the Annual Budget; reviews supplementary and deficiency estimates; continuously studies and analyzes the operations and financial requirements of all agencies of the Federal Government; and reviews at quarterly intervals the apportionments of appropriations and allocations.

DIVISION OF LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE.—This Division reconciles and clears recommendations of the various departments and establishments with respect to proposed legislation, enrolled bills, Executive orders, and other Executive documents.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT.—This Division advises and assists departments and agencies of the Federal Government on problems of organization, administrative procedure, and management.

FISCAL DIVISION.—This Division examines and reviews for improvement the operation of Government systems of financial reporting; studies governmental fiscal programs in relation to economic and fiscal trends, gathering material for the use of the Executive Office; and supervises the preparation of the Annual Budget document.

DIVISION OF STATISTICAL STANDARDS.—Under the Federal Reports Act of 1942, this Division provides coordination and promotes improvements in the statistical services of the Federal Government by analyzing and clearing plans and report forms used by Federal agencies in obtaining information from the public and other agencies, and by other means described in the act.

FIELD SERVICE.—The Field Service aids the Bureau in investigating Federal field operations, counsels with Federal agencies in order to improve coordination of field activities, consults with State and local officials with respect to Federal programs, examines and recommends improvements in the utilization of supplies and equipment in the field, and promotes economical, effective, and efficient administration in the field establishments of Federal agencies.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES.—The War Projects Unit examines and reports on war construction projects, production of war materials, and operation of facilities in particular fields, making recommendations toward increased efficiencies and economies. The Committee on Records of War Administration supervises the collection of current records relating to war administration. The Equipment and Supply Section surveys the supplies and equipment and their use in Government agencies, and assists in the redistribution among agencies of supplies determined to be surplus.

FEDERAL BOARD OF HOSPITALIZATION.—The Federal Board of Hospitalization was designated an advisory agency to the Bureau of the Budget in Budget Circular 419, of May 7, 1943. (*See* page 475.)

Approved

HAROLD D. SMITH
Director

Liaison Office for Personnel Management

Room 230, State Department Building
NAtional 1414, Branch 85

Liaison Officer.....WILLIAM H. MCREYNOLDS

This Office was established by Executive Order 8248, dated September 8, 1939, in accordance with the statement of purpose made in the President's Message to Congress of April 25, 1939, accompanying Reorganization Plan I. Provision was made for the appointment of one of the Administrative Assistants to the President as Liaison Officer for Personnel Management. The Liaison Officer assists in the execution of the duties imposed upon the President by the Constitution and by legislation with respect to personnel management. He also assists the President in maintaining closer contact with all Federal departments and agencies in their relation to personnel-management policies.

Approved.

WILLIAM H. MCREYNOLDS
Liaison Officer

War Refugee Board

Room 2426, Department of the Treasury Building
EXecutive 6400, Branches 629, 5371

MEMBERS

Secretary of State	EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury	HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.
Secretary of War	HENRY L. STIMSON

STAFF

Executive Director	WILLIAM O'DWYER

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The War Refugee Board was established within the Executive Office of the President by Executive Order 9417 of January 22, 1944, to effectuate with all possible speed the rescue and relief of victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death, and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war.

ACTIVITIES.—The functions of the Board include the development, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, of plans and programs and the inauguration of effective measures for (a) the rescue, transportation, maintenance, and relief of victims of enemy oppression, and (b) the establishment of havens of temporary refuge for such victims. The Board, through appropriate channels, takes necessary steps to enlist the cooperation of foreign governments and obtains their participation in the execution of such plans and programs. The State, Treasury, and War Departments, within their respective spheres, execute at the request of the Board, the plans and programs so developed and the measures so inaugurated.

Approved.

WILLIAM O'DWYER
Executive Director

Council of National Defense

MEMBERS

SECRETARY OF WAR
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
SECRETARY OF LABOR

The Council of National Defense was created by act of Congress, approved August 29, 1916, but was not fully organized until March 3, 1917. Under the terms of the act, the Council was, among other things, charged with the "coordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare" and with the "creation of relations which render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the Nation." The act further provided that "the Council of National Defense shall nominate to the President, and the President shall appoint, an advisory commission, consisting of not more than seven persons, each of whom shall have special knowledge of some industry, public utility, or the development of some natural resource, or be otherwise specially qualified, in the opinion of the Council, for the performance of the duties hereinafter provided."

On May 29, 1940, the President approved the regulation of the Council that "the Advisory Commission provided for in section 2 of the Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 649), shall be composed of an Adviser on Industrial Production; an Adviser on Industrial Materials; an Adviser on Employment; an Adviser on Farm Products; an Adviser on Price Stabilization; an Adviser on Transportation; and an Adviser on Consumer Protection." The advisers so designated became known as commissioners and their offices as divisions. The Division of Employment was popularly called "Labor" and the Division of Farm Products was known as "Agriculture."

This was the beginning of the National Defense Program. The realinement of relationships necessitated by the expansion of the Program decentralized the Advisory Commission as such by merging most of its divisions with other newly created national defense units. Industrial Production, Industrial Materials, and Labor became integral parts of the Office of Production Management, now the War Production Board. Price Stabilization and Consumer Protection were combined into the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, now the Office of Price Administration. The Division of Agriculture was succeeded by the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, later known as the Office for Agricultural War Relations, absorbed by the War Food Administration. The functions of the Transportation Division were absorbed by the Office of Defense Transportation. The agencies which evolved from the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, with the exception of the Office for Agricultural War Relations and the Office of Price Administration, are now units of the Office for Emergency Management.

Emergency War Agencies

Office for Emergency Management

The Office for Emergency Management was established in the Executive Office of the President by administrative order of May 25, 1940, in accordance with section I (6) of Executive Order 8248, of September 8, 1939, which provides that there shall be, "in the event of a national emergency, or threat of a national emergency, such office for emergency management as the President shall determine."

On February 28, 1941, the President reallocated to the Office for Emergency Management the funds already made available to the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. These funds were used for administrative and operating expenses of the Office for Emergency Management and such agencies as were established in or coordinated through it.

The Office for Emergency Management as such formerly had certain stated functions which were performed under the direction of the Liaison Officer for Emergency Management. This official existed under the terms of the administrative order issued by the President on January 7, 1941, to the effect that "provision may be made in the Office for Emergency Management for liaison facilities. . . ." When the President, by letter of November 3, 1943, accepted the resignation of the Liaison Officer for Emergency Management, he appointed no successor; the effect was to terminate the liaison facilities under the optional provisions of administrative order of January 7, 1941.

The Office for Emergency Management is primarily a framework within the confines of the Executive Office of the President, within which framework various civilian war agencies have been established. It has served as a major device for organizing the War Program. At present the Office for Emergency Management embraces the following war agencies: Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Foreign Economic Administration, National War Labor Board, Office of Alien Property Custodian, Office of Civilian Defense, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Office of Defense Transportation, Office of Economic Stabilization, Office of Scientific Research and Development, Office of War Information, War Manpower Commission, War Production Board, and War Shipping Administration.

Committee on Fair Employment Practice

261 Constitution Avenue NW.
REpublic 7500, Branch 5101

MEMBERS

Chairman ---------- MALCOLM ROSS
JOHN BROPHY (Congress of Industrial Organizations)
BORIS SHISHKIN (American Federation of Labor)
MILTON P. WEBSTER (International Vice President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters)
SARA SOUTHALL (International Harvester Company)
CHARLES L. HORN (President, Federal Cartridge Company)
CHARLES H. HOUSTON (Attorney)

STAFF

Deputy Chairman	GEORGE M. JOHNSON
Administrative Officer	THEODORE A. JONES
Director, Field Operations	WILL MASLOW
Director, Review and Analysis	JOHN A. DAVIS

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Committee on Fair Employment Practice, established within the Office of Production Management (superseded by the War Production Board) by Executive Order 8802, of June 25, 1941, was transferred to the War Manpower Commission by Presidential letter, effective July 30, 1942. This Committee ceased to exist upon the establishment of a new Committee on Fair Employment Practice within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9346, of May 27, 1943.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of the new Committee is to promote the fullest utilization of all available manpower and to eliminate discriminatory employment practices. Executive Order 9346 provides that:

1. All agencies of the Government of the United States shall include in all contracts a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin.
2. All Federal agencies concerned with vocational and training programs for war production shall take all measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination.
3. The Committee shall formulate policies to achieve the purposes of this order and shall make recommendations to the various Federal departments and agencies. It shall also recommend to the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission appropriate measures for bringing about the full utilization and training of manpower in and for war production without discrimination.
4. The Committee shall receive and investigate complaints of discrimination. It may conduct hearings, make findings of fact, and take appropriate steps to obtain elimination of such discrimination.
5. The Committee shall assume jurisdiction over all complaints and matters pending before the old Committee.
6. The Committee shall have the power to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be appropriate or necessary to carry out the provisions of the order.

FIELD OFFICES—COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE

Region	Director	Headquarters
Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York.	Edward H. Lawson	350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.
Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware	G. James Fleming	21 S. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Suboffice	Milo A. Manly, Examiner in Charge.	412 Fulton Building, Sixth Avenue and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, Virginia, District of Columbia.	Joseph H. B. Evans	261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

FIELD OFFICES—COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE—Continued

Region	Director	Headquarters
Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan	William T. McKnight	860 Union Commerce Building, E. Ninth Street and Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 14, Ohio.
Suboffice	Harold James, Examiner in Charge.	713 Keith Building Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suboffice	Edward M. Swan, Examiner in Charge.	1516 Penobscot Building, Griswold and Fort Streets, Detroit, Mich.
Indiana, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois.	Elmer W. Henderson	Room 1549, 222 W. Adams, Chicago 6, Ill.
Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida.	Witherspoon Dodge	Room 525, 10 Forsyth Street Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.
Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Utah.	Roy A. Hoglund	724 Rialto Building, 906 Grand Avenue, Kansas City 6, Mo.
Suboffice	Theodore E. Brown, Examiner in Charge.	1125 Paul Brown Building, St. Louis 1, Mo.
Western Texas, Arizona, New Mexico.	Dr. Carlos Castaneda	1001 Mercantile Bank Building, Ervay and Main Streets, Dallas, Tex.
California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona.	Harry L. Kingman	627 Furniture Mart Building, 1355 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Suboffice	Robert E. Brown, Jr., Examiner in Charge.	642 Western Pacific Building, 1031 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
Eastern Texas, Mississippi, Lousiana.	W. Don Ellinger	1015 Carondelet Building, New Orleans, La.

Approved.

MALCOLM ROSS
Chairman

Foreign Economic Administration

Temporary Building T, Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.
EXecutive 7030, Branch 645

OFFICIALS

Administrator	LEO T. CROWLEY
Deputy Administrator	OSCAR COX
Deputy Administrator	HENRY W. RILEY
Special Assistant to the Administrator	SIDNEY SHERWOOD
Special Assistant to the Administrator	JAMES W. ANGELL
Assistant Deputy Administrator	JAMES A. PERKINS
Director, Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions and Reports	HOMER JONES
General Counsel	ALFRED E. DAVIDSON
Assistant to the Administrator	WILLIAM GRIFFIN
Assistant to the Administrator	JOSEPH JURAN
Assistant to the Administrator	WHITING WILLAUER
Assistant to the Administrator	H. H. FOWLER
Assistant Administrator for Economic Programs (Office of Economic Programs)	JAMES W. ANGELL
Assistant Administrator for Budget and Administrative Planning (Office of Budget and Administrative Planning)	WALTER H. DUNCAN
Assistant Administrator for Personnel (Office of Personnel)	KENNETH O. WARNER
Assistant Administrator for Finance (Office of Finance)	L. W. A'HEARN
Assistant Administrator for Management Services (Office of Management Services)	REX A. ANDERSON

Executive Director for Supplies, Bureau of Supplies	SIDNEY H. SCHEUER
Deputy Director	KURT LOWENSTEIN
Executive Officer	PAUL C. GERHART
Director, Foreign Procurement and Development Branch	ARTHUR Z. GARDINER
Director, Requirements and Supply Branch	SAMUEL H. LEBENSBURGER
Director, Office of Food Programs	HERBERT W. PARISIUS
Director, Transportation and Storage Branch	HAROLD M. SALISBURY
Chief, Commercial Transactions Staff	BEN H. REESE
Chief Engineer, Engineering Service	ALEX TAUB
Chief, Trade Relations Staff	MASON MANGHUM
Chief, Surplus Disposal Branch	SIDNEY H. SCHEUER
Executive Director for Areas, Bureau of Areas	ARTHUR PAUL
Deputy Executive Director	(VACANCY)
Executive Officer	ROBERT J. CARMODY
Director, Liberated Areas Branch	RUPERT EMERSON
Director, Special Areas Branch	JOHN R. FLEMING, Acting
Director, General Areas Branch	CHARLES DENBY
Director, German and Austrian Branch	H. H. FOWLER, Acting
Director, Pan American Branch	GEORGE L. BELL
Director, Field Operations Staff	MYRON L. BLACK

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

(811 Vermont Avenue NW. EXecutive 3111, Branch 627)

Board of Trustees:

LEO T. CROWLEY, *Chairman* (Foreign Economic Administrator)
WARREN LEE PIERSON (President, Export-Import Bank of Washington)
HARRY D. WHITE (Assistant Secretary of the Treasury)
LESLIE A. WHEELER (Director, Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture)
CHARLES B. HENDERSON (Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation)
H. A. MULLIGAN (Director and Treasurer, Reconstruction Finance Corporation)
W. D. WHITTEMORE (Vice President, Export-Import Bank of Washington)
HAWTHORNE AREY (Vice President, Export-Import Bank of Washington)
EMILIO G. COLLADO (Director, Office of Financial and Development Policy, Department of State)
EUGENE LE BARON (Vice President, Export-Import Bank of Washington)

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Assistant Secretary	J. C. FUTRELLE
Treasurer	D. B. GRIFFIN
Assistant Treasurer	JAMES F. MERSEREAU

PETROLEUM RESERVES CORPORATION

(Department of the Interior Building. REpublic 1820, Branch 2345)

Board of Directors:

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Jr. (Secretary of State)
HENRY L. STIMSON (Secretary of War)
JAMES FORRESTAL (Secretary of the Navy)
HAROLD L. ICKES (Secretary of the Interior)
LEO T. CROWLEY (Foreign Economic Administrator)

Officials:

President	HAROLD L. ICKES
Assistant to the President	GORDON M. SESSIONS
Executive Vice President and General Manager	(VACANCY)
Treasurer	HENRY W. RILEY
Secretary	EDWARD B. SWANSON
General Counsel	(VACANCY)
Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer	ALBIN J. PLANT

RUBBER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(101 Indiana Avenue NW. EXecutive 3111, Branch 1574)

Directors:

LEO T. CROWLEY, *Chairman*	H. CLAY JOHNSON
DOUGLAS H. ALLEN	WARREN LEE PIERSON
JOHN W. BICKNELL	FRANCIS A. TRUSLOW
D. C. CARNES	FREDERICK W. UTZ
BERNARD F. HALEY	

Officials:

Chairman of the Board of Directors	LEO T. CROWLEY
President	FRANCIS A. TRUSLOW
Executive Vice President	FREDERICK W. UTZ
Vice President	D. C. CARNES
Vice President	JOHN W. BICKNELL
Assistant Vice President	R. B. BOGARDUS
Secretary	GEORGE H. HUBERT
General Counsel	H. CLAY JOHNSON
Assistant Secretary and Assistant General Counsel	RAYMOND J. CONSLEY
Assistant General Counsel, Litigation	JAMES L. DOUGHERTY
Treasurer	W. C. BECK, Jr.
Assistant Treasurer	R. L. BYNUM
Assistant Treasurer	F. J. FARRINGTON
Chief Auditor	NATHANIEL ROYALL

U. S. COMMERCIAL COMPANY

(2403 Temporary Building U, Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW EXecutive 7030, Branch 2060)

Board of Directors:

LEO T. CROWLEY, *Chairman*	ARTHUR PAUL
OSCAR COX	WARREN LEE PIERSON
ALFRED E. DAVIDSON	HENRY W. RILEY
CHARLES T. FISHER, Jr.	SIDNEY H. SCHEUER
ARTHUR Z. GARDINER	CHARLES P. TAFT
HERBERT W. PARISIUS	HARRY D. WHITE

Officials:

President	LEO T. CROWLEY
Vice President	SIDNEY H. SCHEUER
Vice President	ARTHUR Z. GARDINER
Vice President	HERBERT W. PARISIUS
Vice President	BEN H. REESE
Vice President	VAN LEAR WOODWARD
Secretary and Treasurer	HENRY W. RILEY
Assistant Secretary	B. W. RUFFNER
Assistant Treasurer	W. E. UNZICKER
Assistant Treasurer	L. W. A'HEARN
Assistant Treasurer	EDGAR M. BRISTER
General Counsel	ALFRED E. DAVIDSON
Assistant General Counsel	CLARENCE BLAU
Assistant General Counsel	GEORGE JEWETT
Assistant General Counsel	IRA SCHUSTER
Assistant General Counsel	BERNARD SHAPIRO

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Foreign Economic Administration was established within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9380, of September 25, 1943, to unify and consolidate governmental activities relating to foreign economic affairs. The order transferred to the Administration the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, the Office of Economic Warfare (together with the agencies[1] and functions transferred thereto by Executive Order 9361, of July 15, 1943), and the foreign economic operations of the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination. Executive Order 9385, of October 6, 1943, transferred the foreign procurement activities of the War Food Administration and the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Foreign Economic Administration.

ORGANIZATION.—The Office of the Administrator comprises two Deputy Administrators, two special Assistants and four Assistants to the Administrator, advisers, and special consultants. Six staff offices, headed by a General Counsel and five Assistant Administrators, report directly to the Office of the Administrator. The staff offices include: General Counsel, Economic Programs, Budget and Administrative Planning, Personnel, Finance, and Management Services.

The Bureau of Supplies includes the following branches and services: Foreign Procurement and Development Branch, Requirements and Supply Branch, Office of Food Programs, Transportation and Storage Branch, Commercial Transactions Staff, Engineering Service, a Trade Relations Staff, and appropriate consolidated commodity divisions. The Bureau of Areas includes the following branches: Liberated Areas, Special Areas, General Areas, German and Austrian, and Pan American, as well as a Field Operations Staff.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES.—In general, the Bureau of Supplies analyzes foreign requirements and requisitions with reference to availability of supplies; presents supply claims to the appropriate allocating agencies; arranges for procurement of supplies in the United States, and initiates and administers procurement and development in foreign countries; regulates and expedites the flow of commercial exports; arranges for transportation, warehousing, and redistribution of commodities and materials; and performs other duties as outlined in the orders. In carrying out many of its activities, this Bureau cooperates closely with the Bureau of Areas, directing its programs within the framework of area determinations.

BUREAU OF AREAS.—In general, the Bureau of Areas makes broad program decisions regarding Foreign Economic Administration operations in all areas, coordinating such programs and harmonizing them with State Department foreign policy and with military activities and requests; analyzes foreign requirements with reference to area considerations, and assists the Bureau of Supplies in presentations to allocating agencies; is responsible for economic intelligence and analysis work, and for preclusive buying and other economic programs; develops and directs FEA programs for liberated areas, including assigned activities related to participation in United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration operations; supervises FEA field

[1] U. S. Commercial Company, Rubber Development Corporation, Petroleum Reserves Corporation, and the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

work; and performs other duties as outlined, working closely with the Bureau of Supplies in many of its activities.

All foreign representatives of the various agencies and corporations which have been merged in the Foreign Economic Administration have been placed in the FEA foreign mission, bringing actual consolidation of administrative machinery abroad as well as in the United States.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The President, pursuant to authority granted to him by section 2 of title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195), as amended, directed, by Executive Order 6581, dated February 2, 1934, the organization of a District of Columbia banking corporation under the name of Export-Import Bank of Washington.

The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce were authorized and directed to cause the corporation to be formed with such certificate of incorporation and bylaws as they should deem necessary to define the methods by which the corporation should conduct its business. The certificate of incorporation of the Bank was filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia on February 12, 1934.

The act approved January 31, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713b), continues the Bank as an agency of the United States until January 22, 1947. Executive Order 9361 of July 15, 1943, transferred the Bank to the Office of Economic Warfare, which, by Executive Order 9380 of September 25, 1943, was consolidated into the Foreign Economic Administration.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Bank is to aid in financing and to facilitate exports, imports, and the exchange of commodities between the United States and any of its Territories or insular possessions and any foreign country or its agencies or nationals. The act approved September 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 961), increased the authorized limit of loans outstanding at any one time from $200,000,000 to $700,000,000 to enable the Bank to make loans, inter alia, to assist in the development of the resources, the stabilization of the economies, and the orderly marketing of the products of the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

PETROLEUM RESERVES CORPORATION

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—On June 30, 1943, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation established the Petroleum Reserves Corporation pursuant to section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act. Executive Order 9361 of July 15, 1943, transferred the Corporation to the Office of Economic Warfare, which, by Executive Order 9380 of September 25, 1943, was consolidated into the Foreign Economic Administration.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Corporation is to buy or otherwise acquire reserves of crude petroleum from sources outside the United States, including the purchase or acquisition of stock in corporations owning such reserves or interests therein, and to store, transport, produce, process, manufacture, sell, market, and otherwise dispose of

such crude petroleum and the products derived therefrom. It is also authorized to construct and operate outside the United States such refineries, pipelines, storage tanks, and other facilities as are necessary in connection with carrying out the objects and purposes of the Corporation.

RUBBER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION [1]

CREATION AND PURPOSE.—Rubber Development Corporation is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware. Executive Order 9380, dated September 25, 1943, transferred the capital stock (including all of the issued and outstanding shares of stock which were held by Reconstruction Finance Corporation) to the control of the Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration.

Rubber Development Corporation is managed by a Board of Directors elected by the stockholders and by officers appointed by the Board of Directors. The principal office of Rubber Development Corporation is in Washington, D. C. Representatives of Rubber Development Corporation are stationed in all principal foreign countries in which the Corporation is engaged in business.

The Corporation is engaged in carrying on all activities connected with, arising out of, or in any way related to the exploration, development, and procurement of crude rubber, balata, cryptostegia, guayule, and other gums of similar utility in all areas outside the continental United States for which the United States has assumed responsibility. It is also engaged in the procurement of liquid latex, scrap rubber, and reclaimed rubber and rubber products in foreign countries.

U. S. COMMERCIAL COMPANY

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The U. S. Commercial Company was created March 27, 1942, as a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Executive Order 9361 of July 15, 1943, transferred control of the U. S. Commercial Company to the Office of Economic Warfare, which, by Executive Order 9380 of September 25, 1943, was consolidated into the Foreign Economic Administration.

ACTIVITIES.—The Company serves as the corporate agent of the Foreign Economic Administration for the procurement and development of strategic materials and essential foodstuffs, outside the United States, the operation of certain special projects for the Army and Navy in war zones, the execution of certain kinds of economic warfare against the enemy, and the facilitating of American trade with areas with which direct commercial dealings have been cut off or restricted by reason of the war.

Approved.

LEO T. CROWLEY
Administrator

[1] The establishment of this Corporation was announced by the Secretary of Commerce on February 20, 1943.

National War Labor Board

Department of Labor Building
REpublic 7500, Branch 75433

MEMBERS

REPRESENTING THE PUBLIC

Chairman.....GEORGE W. TAYLOR (Professor of Economics, University of Pennsylvania)
FRANK P. GRAHAM (President, University of North Carolina)
LLOYD K. GARRISON (Dean of Law School, University of Wisconsin)
(VACANCY)

Alternates—to serve in case of absence of a member:

LEWIS M. GILL (Former Chairman, Cleveland Regional Board)
DEXTER M. KEEZER (Former President of Reed College)
EDWIN E. WITTE (Professor of Economics, University of Wisconsin)
NATHAN P. FEINSINGER (Professor, University of Wisconsin Law School)

REPRESENTING THE EMPLOYEE

VAN A. BITTNER (Assistant to the President, United Steelworkers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations)
GEORGE MEANY (Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Labor)
R. J. THOMAS (President, United Automobile Workers of America, CIO)
MATTHEW WOLL (Vice President, AFL)

Alternates—to serve in case of absence of a member:

JOHN BROPHY (Director of Industrial Union Councils, CIO)
MARTIN P. DURKIN (President, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, AFL)
EMIL RIEVE (President, Textile Workers Union of America, CIO)
ROBERT J. WATT (International Representative, AFL)

REPRESENTING THE EMPLOYER

FREDERICK S. FALES (Formerly Vice President and Director, Socony Vacuum Corporation)
HORACE B. HORTON (Treasurer, Chicago Bridge and Iron Corporation)
GEORGE H. MEAD (Chairman of the Board, Mead Corporation)
JAMES TANHAM (Vice President of the Texas Company)

Alternates—to serve in case of absence of a member:

J. HOLMES DAVIS (Chairman of the Board, Spofford Mills Incorporated)
LEE H. HILL (Vice President, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.)
WALTER T. MARGETTS (McLanahan, Merrit and Ingraham)
JOHN P. McWILLIAMS (President, Youngstown Steel Door Co.)

STAFF

Executive Director	THEODORE W. KHEEL
General Counsel	JESSE FRIEDIN
Deputy Executive Director	FRED E. DESMOND
Director of Administrative Management	W. R. LITTLE
Director of Disputes Division	LEONARD BERLINER
Director of Public Information	ARCHIE W. ROBINSON
Director of Wage Stabilization	C. R. DAUGHERTY

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—As a result of a conference of representatives of labor and industry which met at the call of the President on December 17, 1941, there was established within the Office for Emergency Management the National War Labor Board by Executive Order 9017, dated January 12, 1942. The National Defense

Mediation Board, established by Executive Order 8716 of March 19, 1941, ceased to exist upon creation of the National War Labor Board. All duties with respect to cases certified to the National Defense Mediation Board were assumed by the National War Labor Board.

Executive Order 9250 of October 3, 1942, issued pursuant to the act of October 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 765; 50 App. U. S. C. 961), amending the Price Control Act of 1942, extended the authority of the Board so that no increases or decreases in wage rates may be made without its approval. On October 27, 1942, the Director of Economic Stabilization delegated to the Board similar authority over salary rates under $5,000, with a few exceptions.

Additional statutory authority was given the Board by Congress in the War Labor Disputes (Smith-Connally) Act of June 25, 1943. This act authorized the Board to settle all labor disputes affecting the war effort and to provide by order the "terms and condition . . . governing the relations between the parties which shall be in effect until further order of the Board."

Provision for effectuating compliance with orders of the War Labor Board through the Director of Economic Stabilization was made in Executive Order 9370 of August 16, 1943.

PURPOSE.—Executive Order 9017 provides that "the procedures for adjusting and settling labor disputes which might interrupt work which contributes to the effective prosecution of the war shall be as follows: (a) The parties shall first resort to direct negotiations or to the procedures provided in a collective bargaining agreement. (b) If not settled in this manner, the Commissioners of Conciliation of the Department of Labor shall be notified if they have not already intervened in the dispute. (c) If not promptly settled by conciliation, the Secretary of Labor shall certify the dispute to the Board, provided, however, that the Board in its discretion after consultation with the Secretary may take jurisdiction of the dispute on its own motion. After it takes jurisdiction, the Board shall finally determine the dispute, and for this purpose may use mediation, voluntary arbitration, or arbitration under rules established by the Board."

The order does not apply to labor disputes for which procedures for adjustment or settlement are otherwise provided until those procedures have been exhausted.

Under Executive Order 9328, of April 8, 1943, and a subsequent clarification of that order by the Director of Economic Stabilization on May 12, 1943, the Board is authorized to approve increases in rates prevailing on September 15, 1942, only if such increases are necessary to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities up to the minimum of sound and tested going rates in the area, to apply the Little Steel formula, or in rare and unusual cases where necessary to aid in the effective prosecution of the war. The Board may also make reasonable adjustments in case of promotions, reclassifications, merit increases, incentive wages, or the like.

In January 1943, the Board delegated authority over all labor dispute and wage and salary adjustment cases to 12 Regional War Labor Boards. The Washington Board retains original jurisdiction of policy-making cases, and sits as a supreme court to hear appeals from the Regional Boards.

REGIONAL BOARDS.—The National War Labor Board uses the services of the field organization of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the Department of Labor. These field offices will answer specific questions by employers and employees in their localities pertaining to the wage and salary adjustments over which the NWLB has jurisdiction, and will provide forms on which to make application for adjustments of such wages and salaries. These forms are submitted by the Wage and Hour Division to the appropriate Regional War Labor Board.

REGIONAL BOARDS—NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

Region	Regional Chairman	Address
No. 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.	Saul Wallen	209 Washington Street, Boston 8, Mass
No. 2. New York, northern New Jersey	Thomas L. Norton	220 E. Forty-second Street, New York 17, N. Y.
No. 3. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, southern New Jersey.	Sylvester Garrett	21 S. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
No 4. Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia.	M. T. Van Hecke	116 Candler Building, Atlanta 1, Ga
No. 5. Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky.	Frederick H. Bullen	3d Floor, Guardian Building, 629 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 14, Ohio.
No. 6. Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.	Edgar L. Warren	McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 6, Ill
No. 7. Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa.	Paul F. Nachtman	11th Floor, Fidelity Building, Kansas City 6, Mo.
No. 8. Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma	Wales F. Madden	New Mercantile Bank Building, Dallas 2, Tex
No. 9. Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho.	J. Glenn Donaldson	300 Paramount Building, Denver 2, Colo.
No. 10. California, Nevada, Arizona	Thomas F. Neblett	1355 Market Street, San Francisco 3, Calif.
No. 11. Michigan	Louis C. Mariani	230 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Mich.
No. 12. Oregon, Washington, Alaska	George Bernard Noble	1411 Fourth Avenue Building, Seattle 1, Wash.

Approved.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR
Chairman

Office of Alien Property Custodian

National Press Building, Washington 25, D. C.; DIstrict 8515
Equitable Building, New York 5, N. Y.; COurtland 7-8603

OFFICIALS

Alien Property Custodian ..... JAMES E. MARKHAM
Deputy Alien Property Custodian ..... FRANCIS J. MCNAMARA
General Counsel ..... JOHN ERNEST ROE
Executive Officer ..... WILLIAM H. MOORE
Secretary ..... LLOYD L. SHAULIS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Chief, Division of Business Operations an Liquidation	CHARLES R. BERGHERM
Chief, Division of Research and Statistics	FRITZ MACHLUP
Chief, Division of Investigation	HENRY HILKEN
Chief, Division of Patent Administration	HOWLAND H. SARGEANT
Chief, Property Division	THOMAS H. CREIGHTON, Jr.
Comptroller	WILLIAM E. DOWNEY
Manager, New York Office	FRANK J. GARVEY
Manager, San Francisco Office	A. L. STONER
Manager, Honolulu Office	ROGER E. BROOKS

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Office of Alien Property Custodian was established in the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9095 of March 11, 1942, under the specific authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended. The functions and duties of the Office of Alien Property Custodian were further defined by Executive Order 9193 of July 6, 1942, amending Executive Order 9095.

ACTIVITIES.—The Alien Property Custodian is authorized to control or vest foreign-owned property, whether the ownership rests with a foreign government or with an individual who is a national of a foreign country, or with a business enterprise which is a national of a foreign country. Once vested, such property shall be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold, or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The Alien Property Custodian is authorized and empowered to take such action as he deems necessary in the national interest, including, but not limited to, the power to direct, manage, supervise, control, or vest, with respect to:

1. Any business enterprise within the United States which is an enemy national.
2. Any other business enterprise in the United States which is a foreign national, after determination by the Custodian and certification to the Secretary of the Treasury that the action is necessary in the national interest.
3. Any other property within the United States owned or controlled by an enemy government or national, except cash, deposits, securities, and similar property, the latter being subject to control only when they are determined to be necessary for the maintenance of property subject to vesting belonging to the same enemy country or national.
4. Any patent, copyright, and trademark and related property and interests, in which any foreign government or national has any interest.
5. Any ship in which there is any foreign interest.
6. Any property in process of administration by any person acting under judicial supervision, or which is in partition, libel, condemnation, or other similar proceedings and which is owned or claimed by an enemy government or national.

The Alien Property Custodian is also authorized to issue regulations concerning the service of process or notice upon persons in enemy countries or enemy-occupied territory in connection with court or administrative actions or proceedings, and to represent such persons in such actions or proceedings.

Executive Order 9142 of April 21, 1942, transferred to the Alien Property Custodian all authority, rights, privileges, powers, duties, and functions transferred or delegated to the Department of Justice (Alien Property Division) by Executive Order 6694 of May 1, 1934, or delegated to the Attorney General or Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Claims Division of the Department of Justice by Executive Order 8136 of May 15, 1939, as well as all personnel and property, including funds, of the Alien Property Division of the Department of Justice.

All litigation in which the Alien Property Custodian or the Office of Alien Property Custodian is interested is, under the provisions of Executive Order 9142, to be conducted under the supervision of the Attorney General.

The liquidation of vested property, except patents, is being effected through a program of public sales. More than 44,000 patents and patent applications formerly owned by nationals of enemy countries and enemy-occupied territories are being licensed to American industry.

Approved.

JAMES E. MARKHAM
Alien Property Custodian

Office of Civilian Defense

499 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
REpublic 7500, Branch 6327

OFFICIALS

Director	WILLIAM N. HASKELL
Deputy Director	COL. FRANK A. MCNAMEE, JR.
Medical Assistant in Charge of Emergency Medical Service	DR. THOMAS B. MCKNEELY
Division of Federal-State Cooperation Chief	LEONARD L. HENNINGER
Protection Services Division Chief	COL. AUGUSTINE S. JANEWAY
Protective Property Division Chief	COL. EDWARD L. WHITE
Industrial Protection Division Chief	COL. JOHN B. WARDEN
Reports and Awards Office Chief	ELWYN A. MAUCK
Administrative Division Chief	G. A. BONNSTETTER

CIVILIAN DEFENSE BOARD

Chairman	WILLIAM N. HASKELL
Ex officio:	
Secretary of War	HENRY L. STIMSON
Attorney General	FRANCIS BIDDLE
Secretary of the Navy	JAMES FORRESTAL
Chairman, War Manpower Commission	PAUL V. MCNUTT
Appointive:	
EARL MALLERY (Executive Director, American Municipal Association)	
BASIL O'CONNOR (Chairman, American Red Cross)	
MAURICE J. TOBIN (Governor of Massachusetts)	

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Office of Civilian Defense was established within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8757 of May 20, 1941, amended by Executive Orders 8799 of June 20, 1941, 8822 of July 16, 1941, and 9134 of April 15, 1942. A Civilian Defense Board was created by Executive Order 9134 to advise and assist the Director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

PURPOSE.—The Office was established to assure effective coordination of Federal relations with State and local governments engaged in the furtherance of war programs; to provide for necessary cooperation with State and local governments with respect to measures for adequate protection of the civilian population in war emergencies; and to facilitate participation by all persons in war programs.

To carry out its functions, the Office of Civilian Defense has four operating divisions—Federal-State Cooperation, Protection Services, Protective Property, and Industrial Protection.

DIVISION OF FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATION.—Facilitates cooperation between the States and the Federal agencies which sponsor programs, essential to the successful prosecution of the war, that require community participation and the services of volunteers. Through State Defense Councils, the Division aids and encourages community organization for civilian war services, but the several Federal agencies retain full responsibility for providing technical advice and guidance in their respective States. Most usual are programs on health, housing, manpower, recreation, welfare and child care, agriculture, consumer interests, nutrition, salvage, transportation, and war savings. Volunteers serving in civilian war services programs are members of the United States Citizens Service Corps. Boys and girls under 16 years of age volunteering their services under the supervision of adult group leaders are enrolled in the Junior Citizens Service Corps.

PROTECTION SERVICES DIVISION.—Develops comprehensive programs for training and organizing volunteers to safeguard the civilian population by such means as blackouts, camouflage, civilian evacuation, protective construction, and other defense against air attacks. Also it develops programs of rescue of endangered persons, demolition of damaged structures and clearance of necessary thoroughfares, repair of disrupted utilities, auxiliary fire and police services, and many other measures to combat war-related emergencies and disasters. These programs are put into effect through the United States Citizens Defense Corps.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTY DIVISION.—Administers the protective property and equipment purchased by the Federal Government for loan through the Office of Civilian Defense to States and communities in accordance with the provisions of the act approved January 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 19; 50 U. S. C. App. 741), which authorized an appropriation of $100,000,000 for this purpose. This Division allocates, authorizes shipment, sends instructions on care and maintenance, and inspects equipment loaned to such local communities "as may be determined by the said Director (of OCD) to be in need of, but unable to provide, such protection."

INDUSTRIAL PROTECTION DIVISION.—Provides assistance to industrial plants regarding protection against wartime industrial hazards such

as fire and accidents and against enemy action such as sabotage. The Division advises the States War Inspection Service and State Plant Protection Officers on standards of industrial protection and methods of training and organization of plant protection personnel and assists them in the establishment of effective protection programs.

STATE DEFENSE COUNCILS.—The State Defense Councils listed below are responsible for the 11,400 local Defense Councils in which there are enrolled approximately 11,000,000 volunteers.

STATE CIVILIAN DEFENSE COUNCILS

State	Officer	Address
ALABAMA	Haygood Paterson, Executive Director.	State Defense Council, P. O. Box 196, Montgomery 1.
ARIZONA	E. P. McDowell, Executive Secretary.	State Defense Council, 409 Arizona State Building, Phoenix.
ARKANSAS	L. A. Henry, Secretary	State Defense Council, 336 State Capitol, Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA	Vandyce Hamren, Director	State War Council, Administration Building, State Fair Grounds, 2751 Stockton Boulevard, Sacramento 7.
COLORADO	Donald C. Bromfield, Coordinator	State Council of Defense, 704 Midland Savings Building, Denver 2.
CONNECTICUT	Henry B. Mosle, Administrator	State War Council, State Armory, Broad Street, Hartford 1.
DELAWARE	Gerrish Gassaway, Executive Vice Chairman.	State Council of Defense, 839 King Street, Wilmington 28.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Capt. A. C Whitehurst, Director	D. C. Department of Civilian Defense, 306 District Building, Washington 4.
FLORIDA	Gen. A. H. Blanding, Acting Executive Director	State Defense Council, P. O. Box 1229, Tallahassee.
GEORGIA	Lon E. Sullivan, Director	State Civilian Defense Council, 273 Capitol Avenue SW., Atlanta 3.
IDAHO	Boise G. Riggs, Executive Secretary.	Department of Law Enforcement, P. O. Box 1129, Boise.
ILLINOIS	Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, Executive Director.	State War Council, 188 W. Randolph Street, Chicago 1.
CHICAGO (Metropolitan area).	Mayor Edward J. Kelly, Coordinator.	Metropolitan Office of Civilian Defense, 23 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6.
INDIANA	Clarence A. Jackson, Director	State Defense Council, 300 Board of Trade Building, 143 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis 4.
IOWA	Rodney Q. Selby, Secretary	State Industrial and Defense Commission, 708 Crocker Building, Des Moines 9.
KANSAS	Scott Berridge, Executive Director.	State Council of Defense, Liberty Building, Topeka.
KENTUCKY	Gen. G. H. May, Director	State Defense Council, New Capitol Building, Frankfort.
LOUISIANA	G. J. Meredith, Acting State Coordinator.	State Civilian Defense Council, State Capitol, P. O. Box 4213, Baton Rouge 4.
MAINE	Col. F. H. Farnum, Director	Civilian Defense Council, State House, Augusta 1.
MARYLAND	William G. Ewald, Executive Director.	State Council of Defense, 503 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore 2.
MASSACHUSETTS	J. W. Farley, Executive Director	State Committee on Public Safety, 18 Tremont Street, Boston 8.
MICHIGAN	Capt. Donald S. Leonard, Director.	State Council of Defense, Box 1318, Lansing 4.
MINNESOTA	Lester Badger, Director	Division of Civilian Defense, State Capitol, St Paul 1.
MISSISSIPPI	Rev. Otis D. Ashworth, Director	State War Council, P. O. Box 115, Jackson 102.

STATE CIVILIAN DEFENSE COUNCILS—Continued

State	Officer	Address
MISSOURI	James A. Potter, Administrator	State Council of Defense, Governor Hotel, Jefferson City.
MONTANA	William G. Ferguson, Coordinator.	State War Council, 337 Capitol Building Helena.
NEBRASKA	C. H. Rhoades, Coordinator	State Advisory Defense Committee, State House, Lincoln 9.
NEVADA	Hugh A. Shamberger, State Director.	State Council of Defense, Heroes Memorial Building, Carson City.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Noel Wellman, Director	State Council of Defense, Room 405 State House Annex, Concord.
NEW JERSEY	Judge Wm. A. Wachenfeld, Director.	Office of Civilian Defense, 114th Infantry Armory, Trenton 8.
NEW YORK	Harold H. Schaff, Executive Secretary.	State War Council, State Capitol, Albany 1.
NORTH CAROLINA	R. L. McMillan, Director	State Office of Civilian Defense, 515 Commercial Building, Raleigh.
NORTH DAKOTA	Brig. Gen. L. R. Baird, Executive Officer and Vice Chairman.	State Defense Council, Bismarck.
OHIO	Ralph H. Stone, Director	State Council of Defense, 101 N. High Street, Columbus 4.
OKLAHOMA	R. M. Mallonee, Director	State War Council, 427 State Capitol, Oklahoma City 5.
OREGON	Jack A. Hayes, Acting Administrator	State Defense Council, 408 State Office Building, Salem.
PENNSYLVANIA	Dr. Ralph Cooper Hutchison, Executive Director.	State Council of Defense, State Capitol Building. Harrisburg 1.
RHODE ISLAND	Lt. Col. George R. Thompson, Director.	State Council of Defense, Armory of Mounted Commands, N. Maine Street, Providence 4.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Col. John A. Brockman, Director.	State Council of Defense, 102 Wade Hampton Office Building, Columbia 10.
SOUTH DAKOTA	R. P. Harmon, Coordinator	State Council of Defense, c/o Governor's Office, Pierre.
TENNESSEE	Will R. Manier, Jr., Coordinator	State Defense Council, 418 Sixth Avenue N., Nashville 3.
TEXAS	Coke R. Stevenson, Chairman	State War Council, Austin 11.
UTAH	Gus P. Backman, Executive Vice Chairman	State Council of Defense, P. O. Box 329, Salt Lake City 8.
VERMONT	Albert A. Cree, Executive Vice Chairman.	State Council of Safety, State House, Montpelier.
VIRGINIA	John J. Howard, Coordinator	State Office of Civilian Defense, Memorial Hall, 1201 E. Broad Street, Richmond 19.
WASHINGTON	W. A. Groce, Executive Director	State Defense Council, Room 327, 305 Harrison Street, Seattle 9.
WEST VIRGINIA	J. Howard Myers, Executive Director.	State Council of Defense, 1816 E. Washington Street, Charleston 1.
WISCONSIN	Lt. Col. George R. Howitt, Director.	State Council of Defense, 231 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 3.
WYOMING	George O. Houser, Executive Secretary.	State Council of Defense, State Capitol, Cheyenne.

Approved.

WILLIAM N. HASKELL
Director

Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

Department of Commerce Building, Washington 25, D. C., REpublic 7500, Branch 5321; 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., Plaza 5-3939

Officials

Deputy Coordinator	Wallace K. Harrison
Executive Director	Victor Borella
Director, Research Division	William W. Diehl
Assistant Coordinator (Information)	(Vacancy)
Director, Radio Division	John W. Ogilvie
Director, Motion Picture Division	Francis L. Alstock
Director, Regional Division	John Akin
Director, Education Division	G. Kenneth Holland
Director, Content Planning Division	Charles H. Kline
Assistant Coordinator (Press and Publications)	Francis A. Jamieson
Executive Assistant	Nelson J. Riley
Director, General News Division	Jamie H. Plenn
Director, Feature Division	John M. Robey
Director, Economic News Division	Frederick R. Gardner
Director, Graphics and Publications Division	Alexander L. Murphy
Assistant Coordinator (Basic Economy)	Dr. George C. Dunham
Director, Health and Sanitation Division	Harold B. Gotaas
Director, Food Supply Division	William C. Brister
Assistant Coordinator (Special Services and Administration)	Victor Borella
Director, U. S. Education and Teachers Aid Division	Harold E. Davis
Director, Services and Field Coordination Division	Walter Hecht
Director, Personnel Division	Thomas Klechak
Director, Budget and Finance Division	John W. Hisle
Director, Service Operations Division	John C. Floyd
Assistant Coordinator (Transportation)	Julian L. Schley
General Counsel	Lawrence H. Levy
Counsel to Corporations	Kenneth R. Iverson
Special Assistant to the Deputy Coordinator	Walter T. Prendergast

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Creation and Authority.—Executive Order 8840, dated July 30, 1941, established the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs within the Office for Emergency Management.

Purpose.—The functions of the Office are to:

"a. Serve as the center for the coordination of the cultural and commercial relations of the Nation affecting hemisphere defense.

"b. Formulate and execute programs, in cooperation with the Department of State, which, by effective use of governmental and private facilities in such fields as the arts and sciences, education and travel, the radio, the press, and the cinema, will further the national defense and strengthen the bonds between the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

"c. Formulate, recommend, and execute programs in the commercial and economic fields which, by the effective use of governmental and private facilities, will further the commercial well-being of the Western Hemisphere.

"d. Assist in the coordination and carrying out of the purposes of Public Resolution 83 approved June 15, 1940, entitled 'To author-

ize the Secretaries of War and of the Navy to assist the governments of American republics to increase their military and naval establishments and for other purposes.'

"e. Review existing laws and recommend such new legislation as may be deemed essential to the effective realization of the basic cultural and commercial objectives of the Government's program of Hemisphere solidarity.

"f. Exercise and perform all powers and functions now or heretofore vested in the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, established by order of the Council of National Defense on August 16, 1940.

"g. Keep the President informed with respect to progress made in carrying out this order; and perform such other related duties as the President may from time to time assign or delegate to it."

ACTIVITIES.—The Office has functioned to build up a strong mutual respect and understanding among all the nations of the Americas in order that they might be better prepared to meet jointly emergency wartime demands and to plan jointly for a sound post-war structure. The work is broadly divided between two fields of activity, economic and informational.

A primary objective of the Office has been to cooperate in the sound economic development of the other American republics and many projects in the economic field have been undertaken not only by the Office of Inter-American Affairs but also by other agencies of the Government and by private groups. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals resulted from a study made by the Office with the cooperation of the Departments of State and Commerce.

Another activity of the Office in the economic field has been an exhaustive study of the ownership of airlines in the other American republics, which revealed a large number of lines owned by Axis interests. A fund of $8,000,000 was allocated by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Defense Supplies Corporation to provide the necessary equipment for the purpose of getting airline control out of the hands of the Axis.

The economic development program is designed to help develop and conserve the natural resources of the Americas through technical assistance in the increase of industrialization, encouragement of greater productivity, and the consequent rise in purchasing power. The Office seeks to remove barriers to trade and commerce, to improve markets for United States goods, and to make possible the greater flow of necessary raw materials to the United States.

The Office works in close collaboration with the Inter-American Development Commission in stimulating economic development for the mutual benefit of all Western Hemisphere nations.

In the field of agriculture, critical food shortages in the other American republics arising from wartime conditions have been alleviated by cooperative food supply programs carried on under the technical supervision of field parties from the United States through agreements with governments of the other republics. Under these programs food has been provided for United States Army and Navy personnel stationed in the other Americas as well as for workers engaged in the production of strategic materials. Provision also has been made for continued future agricultural development and farm

training programs which are designed not to compete with export crops of the United States.

The Office's program of health and sanitation, in cooperation with the countries concerned, is designed to fit into development work, with the object of stimulating the production of essential supplies for war needs. The most intensive work in the control, prevention, and treatment of disease is in areas of strategic importance in the war effort, such as the rubber-production area of the Amazon Valley, the Rio Doce Valley of Brazil, with its large mineral deposits, and the iron and coal fields in the Chimbote Valley of Peru and Central America. On request from the other republics, projects are in operation in 18 countries. Field parties consisting of tropical medicine specialists, sanitary engineers, and other technicians are collaborating with health authorities and medical specialists of cooperating countries.

Because of the heavy demands made upon the transportation facilities of the other American republics to supply United States requirements of strategic war materials, all of these countries are experiencing increasing difficulty in keeping their transportation systems in operation. To meet this situation, the Office has placed increased emphasis on its transportation program. In this phase of activities the Office cooperates with the other republics by furnishing the services of technicians to advise on maintenance and operational methods. The work is carried out in close collaboration with the Department of State, War Shipping Administration, Office of Defense Transportation, Army, Navy, and other interested agencies.

A large part of the program of the Office has been devoted to improving communications among the 21 republics. The program in this field has been greatly intensified since Pearl Harbor. Media such as the press, radio, and motion pictures are used. In response to a growing demand in the other Americas for information from the United States, a steady flow of news, articles, pictures, pamphlets, and research material relating to the United States war effort is prepared and distributed by the Office to newspapers and magazines in the other republics. Shortwave stations are supplied with approximately 40,000 words daily of news and news commentary in Spanish, Portuguese, and English. Press associations and feature and picture syndicates are regularly supplied with information and news material.

In addition, the Office seeks to help fill an increased demand in the United States for news about the other republics by serving as a clearing house for background information and research data.

The Office publishes and distributes monthly 550,000 copies of an illustrated magazine, *En Guardia*, in both Spanish and Portuguese to a selected list in the other American republics. The purpose of this publication is to depict the progress of the American Hemisphere war effort.

In the field of radio, the Office has encouraged specially planned programs beamed to the other Americas, in addition to programs of Latin American background for broadcast in this country. Specially transcribed programs of United States news broadcasts are prepared for use in the other republics. Under the present contractual agreements with shortwave broadcasting stations, the talent for producing programs for the other American republics has been pooled, and the

production of Spanish, Portuguese, and English programs has been centralized in three studios. Each program is now carried simultaneously by several stations.

In the field of motion pictures, the Motion Picture Society for the Americas, Inc., has been created with the cooperation of various organizations of the motion picture industry. The Society represents the Office upon various committees within the industry and in general acts in an advisory capacity to the industry, correlating and reviewing motion picture activities affecting in any way the program of the Office of Inter-American Affairs. In addition, non-theatrical films are being produced and exhibited; 500 such films are in process of distribution both in the United States and in the other American republics. Through the cooperation of the five newsreel companies, an extensive program of distribution of newsreels of inter-American significance has been undertaken both in the United States and in the other American republics. Under this program, special reels of inter-American events are included in the regular weekly releases of the newsreel companies and are seen by an estimated audience of 16,000,000 people each week in the other Americas. In addition to commercial releases, 16-millimeter newsreels are sent each week to the other American republics for non-theatrical distribution.

A broad program of education has been an integral part of the Office of Inter-American Affairs since its inception. This program has been greatly intensified since the entry of the United States into the war. The program is designed to help forge bonds of mutual understanding and appreciation which form the basis of close cooperation in the Hemisphere war effort.

In the United States, a program for the extension of inter-American education in schools, colleges, and universities centers on activities to improve teacher training and inter-American teaching aids and to promote Spanish and Portuguese instruction. The work is organized around cooperative projects with other agencies such as the Pan American Union, the United States Office of Education, State departments of education, and national educational organizations.

Other programs in the United States are carried out to assure that the people of this country are fully informed about the interdependent relations which exist between the United States and the other Hemisphere republics, especially in relation to the war effort. Activities include service to a large number of national organizations, local communities, and individuals who are concerned with inter-American programs.

Through the Inter-American Educational Foundation, cooperative educational programs are being developed in the other American republics, with emphasis on general education, health and vocational training, and English language teaching. The programs are being carried out through bilateral agreements providing for the exchange of educators and the preparation and interchange of teaching materials.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

The Inter-American Development Commission, of which Nelson A. Rockefeller (former Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs) is

chairman, is a permanent international body set up by the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee. The aim of the Commission is to encourage development of natural resources and industry in the other American republics. The Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs collaborates closely with the Commission.

Approved.

WALLACE K. HARRISON
Deputy Coordinator

Office of Defense Transportation

Fifth Floor, Interstate Commerce Building
REpublic 7500, Branch 6528

OFFICIALS

Director	J. M. JOHNSON
Executive Assistant to the Director	HOMER C. KING
Deputy Director	BRIG. GEN. CHARLES D. YOUNG
Executive Officer	JOSEPH L. WHITE
Chief Consultant—Rates	G. LLOYD WILSON

STAFF DIVISIONS

General Counsel	CLAIR M. RODDEWIG
Assistant General Counsel	WALTER L. BAUMGARTNER
Assistant General Counsel	FRANCIS A. SILVER
Assistant General Counsel	FRANK PERRIN
Information Director	CHARLES E. V. PRINS
Transport Personnel Division Director	ARTHUR W. MOTLEY
Assistant Director	WILLIAM J. MICHEELS
Storage Division Director	SAMUEL G. SPEAR
Consultant on Refrigerated Storage	J. R. SHOEMAKER
Materials and Equipment Division Director	H. H. KELLY
Assistant Division Director	CARROLL W. BROWN
Rates Division Director	HARRY WILSON
Associate Division Director	(VACANCY)

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENTS

Railway Transport Department Director	J. H. AYDELOTT
Assistant Directors:	
Manpower	G. R. GALLAGHER
Operations	J. E. FRIEND
Traffic	LINWOOD L. ADAMS
Equipment and Structure	S. E. SHOUP
Passenger Traffic	V. T. CORBETT
Special Representative, Federal Manager T. P. & W. Railroad	HOLLY STOVER

Regional Organization:	
Eastern Director	A. R. PELNAR (New York)
Associate Eastern Director	C. M. MOORE (New York)
Assistant Eastern Director	LEE A. CHRISTENSEN (New York)
Assistant Eastern Director	J. D. GALLERY (Buffalo)
Southern Director	J. M. HOOD (Washington)
Assistant Southern Director	J. P. KIERNAN (Washington)
Western Director	W. F. KIRK (Chicago)
Assistant Western Director	J. M. BATHS (Los Angeles)
Associate Western Director, Ports	N. S. LAIDLAW (San Francisco)
Associate Director, Ore and Grain	F. S. KEISER (Chicago)

Highway Transport Department Director	GUY A. RICHARDSON
Central Organization:	
Property Operations Division Director	H. R. STICKEL
Passenger Operations Division Director	E. A. ROBERTS
Federal Operations, Federal Manager	E. T. LONGENECKER
Equipment and Research Division Director	W. S. RAINVILLE, JR.
Management Division Director	ERNST JACOBSON
Regional Operations Division Director	T. H. NICHOLL
Assistant Division Director	A. S. MCEVOY
Regional Directors:	
New York, N. Y.	P. N. SIMMONS
Philadelphia, Pa.	MELVIN R. GREEN
Atlanta, Ga.	JOHN G. CALEY
Cleveland, Ohio	ROBERT D. THOMAS
Chicago, Ill.	HARRY L. GORMLEY
Dallas, Tex.	E. P. MCCALLUM, JR.
Denver, Colo.	ASA J. MERRILL
San Francisco, Calif.	ROBERT O. CROWE
Puerto Rican Transport Director	M. G. DEQUEVEDO (Washington)
San Juan Regional Director	PAUL H. QUINN (San Juan, P. R.)
Hawaiian Transport Regional Director	JAMES O'DOWDA (Honolulu, T. H.)
Alaskan Transport, Alaskan Representative	JOHN E. PEGUES (Fairbanks, Alaska)
Waterway Transport Department Director	L. C. TURNER
Coastwise and Intercoastal Division Director	CHARLES F. KELLERS (New York)
Associate Regional Director	N. S. LAIDLAW (San Francisco)
Inland Waterways Division Director	VACANCY (Washington)
Assistant Division Director	A. W. KITTO (New Orleans)
Great Lakes Carriers Division Director	A. T. WOOD (Cleveland)
Liquid Transport Department Director	FAYETTE B. DOW
Deputy Director	R. H. LAMBERTON
Pipe Line Division Director	R. W. SHIELDS
Tank Car Service Division Director	A. V. BOURQUE
Tank Trucks Division Director	S. F. NINESS

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Office of Defense Transportation was established in the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8989, of December 18, 1941, in order to "define further the functions and duties of the Office for Emergency Management with respect to the state of war and to assure maximum utilization of the domestic transportation facilities of the Nation for the successful prosecution of the war." Domestic transportation as defined in the order includes railroad, motor, inland waterway, pipeline, air transport, and coastwise and intercoastal shipping. This Office assumes the duties formerly vested in the Transportation Division of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.

PURPOSE.—The functions of the Office, subject to such policies, regulations, and directions as the President may from time to time prescribe, are to:

"a. Coordinate the transportation policies and activities of the several Federal agencies and private transportation groups in effecting such adjustments in the domestic transportation systems of the Nation as the successful prosecution of the war may require.

"b. Compile and analyze estimates of the requirements to be imposed upon existing domestic transport facilities by the needs of the war effort; determine the adequacy of such facilities to accommodate

the increased traffic volume occasioned by the war effort; develop measures designed to secure maximum use of existing domestic transportation facilities; and stimulate the provision of necessary additional transport facilities and equipment in order to achieve the level of domestic transportation services required; and in this connection advise the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board [1] as to the estimated requirements, and recommend allocations of materials and equipment necessary for the provision of adequate domestic transportation service.

"c. Coordinate and direct domestic traffic movements with the objective of preventing possible points of traffic congestion and assuring the orderly and expeditious movement of men, materials, and supplies to points of need.

"d. In cooperation with the United States Maritime Commission and other appropriate agencies, coordinate domestic traffic movements with ocean shipping in order to avoid terminal congestion at port areas and to maintain a maximum flow of traffic.

"e. Perform the functions and exercise the authority vested in the President by . . . (1) Sec. 1 (15) of Interstate Commerce Act as amended, U. S. C. title 49, sec. 1 (15); (2) Sec. 6 (8) of Interstate Commerce Act as amended, U. S. C. title 49, sec. 6 (8).

"f. Survey and ascertain present and anticipated storage and warehousing requirements at points of transfer and in terminal areas; and encourage the provision of increased storage, loading, and unloading facilities where necessary.

"g. Represent the defense interest of the Government in negotiating rates with domestic transportation carriers and in advising the appropriate governmental agencies with respect to the necessity for rate adjustments caused by the effect of the defense program.

"h. Advise upon proposed or existing emergency legislation affecting domestic transportation, and recommend such additional emergency legislation as may be necessary or desirable.

"i. Keep the President informed with respect to progress made in carrying out this Order; and perform such related duties as the President may from time to time assign or delegate to it."

Additional functions, duties, and powers were conferred on the Office of Defense Transportation by Executive Order 9156 of May 2, 1942. The order stated that the Office shall:

"a. Include within the scope of its authority and responsibility, as defined in said order, all rubber-borne transportation facilities, including passenger cars, buses, taxicabs, and trucks.

"b. Develop programs to facilitate the continuous adjustment of the Nation and its transport requirements to the available supply of transportation services relying upon rubber.

"c. Formulate measures to conserve and assure maximum utilization of the existing supply of civilian transport services dependent upon rubber, including the limitation of the use of rubber-borne transportation facilities in nonessential civilian activities, and regulation of the use or distribution of such transportation facilities among essential activities."

Executive Order 9214, of August 5, 1942, extended the scope of authority of the Office of Defense Transportation, as defined in Exec-

[1] Succeeded by War Production Board.

utive Orders 8989 and 9156, to include all domestic transportation within the Territories and possessions of the United States.

Executive Order 9294, of January 4, 1943, provided that the Office shall:

Advise and assist Federal departments and agencies, State and local governments, and private organizations in surveying the need for and planning the provision of transportation service for the movement of personnel to and from war plants and establishments, including those related to production in the war effort, agricultural as well as industrial, to military and naval establishments, and to essential civilian services.

Review and approve such contracts, agreements, or arrangements hereafter made by Federal departments and agencies, or by private firms (except common carriers) holding contracts from such departments and agencies, for the purchase, lease, requisition, or use of new or used local passenger transportation equipment necessary to insure proper transportation service to war plants and establishments.

Advise the War Production Board on the allocation of new local passenger transportation equipment; and recommend to the War Production Board programs and procedures for controlling the transfer and placement of used local passenger transportation equipment.

Executive Order 9294 implements the act of Congress approved December 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 1024; 50 U. S. C. App. 841), which authorized the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Chairman of the Maritime Commission to provide transportation facilities for personnel (attached to or employed by their departments or agency) to and from their places of employment, when adequate private and other facilities are not available. The act provides that this authority shall be exercised in each case only after a determination by the ODT that existing private and other facilities are not and cannot be rendered adequate by other means, and that its exercise will result in the most efficient method of supplying transportation to the personnel concerned and a utilization of transportation facilities consistent with the plans, policies, and programs of the Office.

By War Production Board Directive 36, effective July 1, 1944, the power and responsibility for the allocation of new commercial motor vehicles was delegated to the ODT.

ACTIVITIES.—The Office of Defense Transportation maintains a thorough daily check on railroad traffic movement and initiates measures to relieve or forestall terminal congestion. In conjunction with other agencies, it controls movement of export freight to the ports. Through its efforts, storage space in port areas for shipments awaiting export has been substantially expanded. To obtain maximum service from a limited supply of railroad equipment, the ODT has required heavier loading of freight cars, arranged for pooling of refrigerator and tank cars, and promoted interchange of motive power. It has frozen passenger-train schedules, prohibited operation of special trains, cars, or extra sections without permit, and encouraged voluntary curtailment of unnecessary civilian travel.

In the field of automotive transportation, the ODT has brought about greater utilization and conservation of motor trucks and commercial and private passenger vehicles. It has coordinated the operations of motor common carriers and curtailed local delivery services.

Under its Certificate of War Necessity program, mileage of trucks, buses, and taxicabs has been rationed. Maximum use of local transit facilities has been promoted by staggering hours, rerouting bus lines, and other measures. A group-riding program for private passenger cars, initiated by ODT, has also eased the burden on local transportation systems. The ODT has likewise acted to coordinate the services and conserve the facilities of intercity bus lines and school buses. It allocates new commercial motor vehicles by controls over the sale or transfer thereof.

The Office of Defense Transportation is charged with responsibility for transportation of petroleum and other liquids by rail tank car, barge, pipeline, and tank truck. Its efforts have brought about a great increase in the volume of petroleum and other liquids transported by these means, at a time when transportation of such products by ocean tankers has been greatly reduced.

The ODT has established various controls over coastwise, Great Lakes, and inland waterway shipping. It has fostered formation of labor-management committees, promoted expansion of training programs, and dealt in other ways with transportation, manpower, and personnel problems. The ODT is the claimant agency for domestic transportation under the Controlled Materials Plan of the War Production Board. It is also the claimant agency before the Petroleum Administration for War for gasoline for highway use.

Approved.

J. M. JOHNSON
Director

Office of Economic Stabilization

Room 1224, Federal Reserve Building
REpublic 7500, Branch 76961

OFFICIALS

Director ..... WILLIAM H. DAVIS
Counsel ..... (VACANCY)
Executive Administrative Assistant ..... WILLIAM BERG, Jr.

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PHILIP MURRAY (President, Congress of Industrial Organizations)

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JAMES G. PATTON (President, Farmers Cooperative Union)
EDWARD A. O'NEAL (President, American Farm Bureau Federation)
Representing Management:
ERIC A. JOHNSTON (President, United States Chamber of Commerce)
(VACANCY)

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Office of Economic Stabilization was established within the Office for Emergency Management on October 3, 1942, by Executive Order 9250, to control so far as possible the inflationary tendencies and the vast dislocations attendant thereon which threaten the military effort and domestic economic structure. To advise the Director of Economic Stabilization, the Economic Stabilization Board was established by the same order, with the Director designated as Chairman.

The Director of Economic Stabilization was authorized to formulate and to develop a comprehensive national economic policy relating to the control of civilian purchasing power, prices, rents, wages, salaries, profits, rationing, subsidies, and related matters for the purpose of preventing avoidable increases in the cost of living, cooperating in minimizing unnecessary migration of labor from one business, industry, or region to another, and facilitating the prosecution of the war. The Director was empowered to issue directives on policy to the Federal departments and agencies concerned.

The administration of activities related to the national economic policy remains with the departments and agencies now responsible for such activities, but conforms to the directives on policy issued by the Director.

Executive Order 9328, of April 8, 1943, provided regulations with respect to the control of price, wage, and salary increases as are necessary to maintain stabilization.

Approved.

WILLIAM H. DAVIS
Director

Office of Scientific Research and Development

1530 P Street NW.
REpublic 7500, Branch 72992

OFFICIALS

Director	DR. VANNEVAR BUSH (Carnegie Institution of Washington)
Executive Assistant to Director	CARROLL L. WILSON
Executive Secretary	IRVIN STEWART

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Dr. A. Baird Hastings (Harvard University)	
Executive Secretary	Irvin Stewart

Office of Field Service

Chief	Dr. Karl T. Compton (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Deputy Chief	Dr. Alan T. Waterman

Creation and Purpose.—The Office of Scientific Research and Development was created within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8807, dated June 28, 1941, for the purpose of assuring adequate provision for research on scientific and medical problems relating to the national defense.

Activities.—The functions of the Office are to:

"a. Advise the President with regard to the status of scientific and medical research relating to national defense and the measures necessary to assure continued and increasing progress in this field.

"b. Serve as the center for the mobilization of the scientific personnel and resources of the Nation in order to assure maximum utilization of such personnel and resources in developing and applying the results of scientific research to defense purposes.

"c. Coordinate, aid, and, where desirable, supplement the experimental and other scientific and medical research activities relating to national defense carried on by the Departments of War and Navy and other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

"d. Develop broad and coordinated plans for the conduct of scientific research in the defense program, in collaboration with representatives of the War and Navy Departments; review existing scientific research programs formulated by the Departments of War and Navy and other agencies of the Government, and advise them with

respect to the relationship of their proposed activities to the total research program.

"e. Initiate and support scientific research on the mechanisms and devices of warfare with the objective of creating, developing, and improving instrumentalities, methods, and materials required for national defense.

"f. Initiate and support scientific research on medical problems affecting the national defense.

"g. Initiate and support such scientific and medical research as may be requested by the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States under the terms of the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled 'An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States'; and serve as the central liaison office for the conduct of such scientific and medical research for such countries.

"h. Perform such other duties relating to scientific and medical research and development as the President may from time to time assign or delegate to it."

The Office of Scientific Research and Development utilizes the laboratories, equipment, and services of governmental agencies and institutions. The Director may contract with and transfer funds to existing governmental agencies and institutions and may enter into contracts and agreements with individuals, educational and scientific institutions (including the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council), industrial organizations, and other agencies for studies, experimental investigations, and reports.

The Director is authorized to carry out the provisions of any contracts which fall within the scope of the Executive order heretofore entered into by (1) the National Defense Research Committee, established by order of the Council of National Defense on June 27, 1940, (2) the Health and Medical Committee, established by order of the Council of National Defense on September 19, 1940, and (3) the Federal Security Administrator in his capacity as coordinator of health, medical, welfare, nutrition, recreation, and other related activities as authorized by order of the Council of National Defense on November 28, 1940.

The Advisory Council advises and assists the Director with respect to the coordination of research activities carried on by private and governmental research groups, and facilitates the interchange of information and data between such groups and agencies.

The National Defense Research Committee advises and assists the Director in the performance of his scientific research duties, with special reference to the mobilization of the scientific personnel and resources of the Nation. To this end it is the responsibility of the Committee to recommend to the Director the need for and character of contracts to be entered into with universities, research institutes, and industrial laboratories for research and development on instrumentalities of warfare to supplement such research and development activities of the Departments of War and the Navy. Furthermore, the Committee shall from time to time make findings, and submit recommendations to the Director with respect to the adequacy, progress, and results of research on scientific problems related to the War Program.

The Committee on Medical Research advises and assists the Director in the performance of his medical research duties, with special ref-

erence to the mobilization of medical and scientific personnel of the Nation. To this end it is the responsibility of the Committee to recommend to the Director the need for and character of contracts to be entered into with universities, hospitals, and other agencies conducting medical research activities for research and development in the field of the medical sciences. Furthermore, the Committee shall from time to time, on request by the Director, make findings and submit recommendations with respect to the adequacy, progress, and results of research on medical problems related to national defense.

Approved.

VANNEVAR BUSH
Director

Office of War Information

Social Security Building, Fourth Street and Independence Avenue SW.
REpublic 7500

OFFICIALS

Director	ELMER DAVIS
Associate Director	EDWARD KLAUBER
Assistant to the Director	JULIAN L. WOODWARD
Assistant Director for Management	CHARLES M. HULTEN
Executive Officer	NATHANIEL LOOKER
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Chief, Budget, Fiscal, and Operating Services Office	PARKER MAY
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Assistant to the Director	ROBIN E. DOAN
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HAROLD R. STONE	ARTHUR SWEETSER
Chief, Book and Magazine Bureau	OSCAR SCHISGALL
Chief, Foreign News Bureau	MATTHEW GORDON
Chief, Graphics Bureau	JACQUES DUNLANY
Chief, Motion Picture Bureau	TAYLOR MILLS
Chief, News Bureau	DOWSLEY CLARK
Chief, Radio Bureau	GEORGE P. LUDLAM
Chief, Special Services Bureau	KATHERINE C. BLACKBURN

OVERSEAS OPERATIONS BRANCH

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Assistant to Director	DAVID G. WILSON
Assistant to Executive Director	GILBERT T. HOAG
Policy Coordinator	LEONARD DOOB
Special Liaison Officer	MAJ. WILLIAM A. AIKEN
Chief of Information Liaison	WILLIAM C. BOURNE
Chief of Operations Liaison	R. EDGAR MOORE

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Deputy Director, Area II (British Commonwealth, Mid-East, U. S. S. R.)	FERDINAND KUHN
Deputy Director, Area III (Pacific and Far East)	GEORGE E. TAYLOR
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Chief, San Francisco Office	CLAUDE A. BUSS
Assistant Chief for Operations (San Francisco)	KENNETH D. FRY
Assistant Chief for Policy (San Francisco)	CHARLES A. SIEPMANN
Chief, Communications Facilities Bureau	JAMES O. WELDON
Chief, Office of Communications Control	MAJ. ROBERT B. FENTRESS
Chief, Bureau of Overseas Intelligence	VICTOR M. HUNT, Acting
Chief, News and Features Bureau	ADRIAN BERWICK
Chief, Overseas Publications Bureau	SAMUEL T. WILLIAMSON
Chief, Overseas Motion Picture Bureau	ROBERT RISKIN
Chief, Radio Program Bureau	LAWRENCE BLOCHMAN
Chief, Outpost Service Bureau	ARTHUR A. MAY, Acting

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—By Executive Order 9182 of June 13, 1942, the war information functions of the Government—foreign and domestic—were consolidated into one new agency, Office of War Information, within the Office for Emergency Management.

The following agencies, powers, and duties were transferred and consolidated into the Office of War Information:

1. Office of Facts and Figures
2. Office of Government Reports
3. Division of Information in the Office for Emergency Management ("The functions of the Division of Information of the Office for Emergency Management with respect to the provision of press and publication services relating to the specific activities of the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management are transferred to those constituent agencies respectively, and the Division of Information is accordingly abolished.")
4. Foreign Information Service, Outpost, Publications, and Pictorial Branches of the Coordinator of Information.

PURPOSE.—The Director was authorized to:

"a. Formulate and carry out, through the use of press, radio, motion picture, and other facilities, information programs designed to facilitate the development of an informed and intelligent understanding, at home and abroad, of the status and progress of the war effort, and of the war policies, activities, and aims of the Government.

"b. Coordinate the war informational activities of all Federal departments and agencies for the purpose of assuring an accurate and consistent flow of war information to the public and the world at large.

"c. Obtain, study, and analyze information concerning the war effort and advise the agencies concerned with the dissemination of such information as to the most appropriate and effective means of keeping the public adequately and accurately informed.

"d. Review, clear, and approve all proposed radio and motion picture programs sponsored by Federal departments and agencies; and serve as the central point of clearance and contact for the radio broadcasting and motion picture industries, respectively, in their relationships with Federal departments and agencies concerning such Government programs.

"e. Maintain liaison with the information agencies of the United Nations for the purpose of relating the Government's informational programs and facilities to those of such nations.

"f. Perform such other functions and duties relating to war information as the President may from time to time determine."

The Director was also given authority, subject to policies laid down by the President, to issue directives to all Federal departments and agencies with respect to their informational services. He has full authority to eliminate all overlapping and duplication, and to discontinue in any department any informational activity which is not necessary or useful to the war effort.

The order specified that the Director of the Office of War Information and the Director of Censorship collaborate in the performance of their respective functions for the purpose of facilitating the prompt and full dissemination of all available information which will not give aid to the enemy.

It was further specified that the Director of the Office of War Information and the Board of War Communications collaborate in the performance of their respective functions for the purpose of facilitating the broadcast of war information to the peoples abroad.

Executive Order 9312 of March 9, 1943, defined the foreign information activities of the Office of War Information and modified the military order of June 13, 1942, establishing the Office of Strategic Services, to the extent necessary to make the order of March 9, 1943, effective. The Office of War Information was authorized to "plan, develop, and execute all phases of the Federal program of radio, press, publication, and related foreign propaganda activities involving the dissemination of information. The program for foreign propaganda in areas of actual or projected military operations will be coordinated with military plans through the planning agencies of the War and Navy Departments, and shall be subject to the approval of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Parts of the foreign propaganda program which are to be executed in a theater of military operations will be subject to the control of the theater commander. The authority, functions, and duties of the Office of War Information shall not extend to the Western Hemisphere, exclusive of the United States and Canada."

Domestic Operations Branch

The Domestic Operations Branch is responsible for coordinating and disseminating war information within the continental limits of the United States. It develops war information policies, coordinates the war information programs of Government agencies, and through the use of established communications facilities seeks to assure an accurate flow of war information to the public.

The Branch consists of the Office of the Director and seven operating Bureaus. The Office of the Director includes the Deputies, the Office of the Director of War Programs, the Inter-Agency Publications Committee Unit, and the Speech Clearance Unit.

Deputies of the Director of OWI assigned to the staff of the Director of Domestic Operations coordinate war information policy between the Office of War Information and other Federal departments and agencies; keep the Director informed of impending policy decisions; interpret OWI policy to the departments and agencies; and offer counsel on matters affecting public information.

Office of the Director of War Programs.—This office formulates and executes policies involved in the conduct of war information

programs. It coordinates the activities of the Deputy Directors, Program Managers, and Bureau Chiefs insofar as these concern war information programs, maintains liaison with the advertising and allied industries through the War Advertising Council, and supervises the scheduling of all war information program activities and the allocation of media facilities used in the promotion of war information programs.

BOOK AND MAGAZINE BUREAU.—The Book and Magazine Bureau is the central clearing house and liaison agency between Government war agencies on the one hand and books and magazines on the other. The Bureau keeps magazine editors, writers, and literary agents apprised of subjects important to Government war information programs, and supplies them with information in line with such programs. Through a monthly Magazine War Guide and Supplement the Bureau keeps the magazine world acquainted with official information topics which will be in the foreground on the magazines' dates of publication. Magazine editors and writers are assisted in obtaining information from other Government agencies. The Bureau does not prepare finished articles for individual magazines. In somewhat similar fashion the Bureau offers to book publishers, authors, literary agents, bookstores, and libraries such services as will assist them to convey messages about the war to the readers of books. The Bureau maintains liaison with the Writers War Board, a volunteer group of leading American writers, and the Council on Books in Wartime, an organization representing the book trade.

FOREIGN NEWS BUREAU.—The function of this Bureau is to provide the American press, radio commentators, and other news outlets with war information obtained from foreign sources available only in a limited way, if at all, to nongovernmental agencies. The Bureau receives from United States and allied monitoring services a world-wide report of broadcasts from allied and neutral as well as enemy and enemy-occupied countries. Newsworthy information derived from these broadcasts is distributed to American news outlets. Special emphasis is placed on the analysis and exposure of enemy propaganda techniques. The press of enemy and enemy-occupied countries is also analyzed and the information material derived from such analysis is distributed. The Bureau also aids in the distribution of war news by acting as the receiving and distributing agency for pooled press copy received from overseas war theaters.

GRAPHICS BUREAU.—The Bureau clears all posters and graphics materials produced by the Government. To be sure that all such materials meet requisite technical standards, the Bureau strengthens copy appeals when necessary and makes available to all Government agencies the services of America's leading art directors and poster artists. In the actual production of graphics materials, the Bureau serves as liaison between Federal departments and the Government Printing Office. In the distribution of graphics materials, the Bureau maintains liaison with the outdoor, transportation, retail, and direct mail advertising industries as well as with special distribution facilities both inside and outside of the Government.

MOTION PICTURE BUREAU.—This Bureau is the Government's official channel to the motion picture industry for both theatrical and nontheatrical information films. The Bureau does not, itself, produce.

any motion pictures. On important subjects requiring theatrical distribution, the Motion Picture Bureau requests the War Activities Committee of the motion picture industry to arrange for scripts, production, release prints, distribution, and exhibition in more than 16,000 theaters throughout the country. This entire service is performed by the motion picture industry at no cost to the Government. The newsreel companies also schedule important timely subjects on request by the Bureau. The Bureau releases monthly a production report on the motion picture activities of all civilian and military agencies. It also releases monthly suggested topics dealing with war information programs to theatrical short subject producers and nontheatrical producers.

NEWS BUREAU.—The News Bureau clears and releases war-related news stories, statements, speeches, and reports of Government departments and war agencies. This informational material is cleared with all agencies concerned so as to harmonize and reconcile the facts. The news releases are then distributed to the daily press representatives and news services, and to radio news commentators. To such extent as necessary, the releases are re-written and distributed to such specialized press groups as serve rural, Negro, labor, business, and foreign language elements of our population. Although a large proportion of the news releases are prepared by information staffs attached to the respective agencies, the News Bureau itself prepares, through its own writing staff, many extensive reports on war-related subjects that involve assembling facts from more than one agency. Also the News Bureau prepares, clears, and issues all news releases involving furtherance of official Government home front war programs.

RADIO BUREAU.—This Bureau reviews, clears, and approves all proposed radio programs sponsored by Federal departments and agencies, and serves as the central point of clearance and contact for such departments and agencies in their relationships with the radio broadcasting and radio advertising industries. The Bureau also channels Government information programs to the public through both commercially sponsored and sustaining radio shows. For the Government agency which seeks to enlist public support of a wartime activity, it secures the use of radio programs with a known audience on a regular basis through the facilities of its several operating plans. The Bureau allocates broadcasting time made available by the industry and by radio advertisers and clears for war information policy all Government messages which go out over the air.

SPECIAL SERVICES BUREAU.—The Bureau has three divisions. The Research Division provides a fact-gathering service for the OWI. The Division of Press Intelligence provides on request, a daily newspaper clipping service for OWI, other Federal departments and agencies, and Members of Congress. The Division of Public Inquiries (see Foreword to *Manual*) provides a central information service for the Federal Government that is available to all agencies of government, and to the public. Questions relating to the organization, functions, and personnel of the Federal Government, and general information questions, may be submitted in person, by telephone, or by mail. The Division will refer to the proper agencies questions within their jurisdiction, and will provide direct answers to questions not within the jurisdiction of a specific agency.

Overseas Operations Branch

The Overseas Operations Branch plans and executes the wartime information and propaganda activities of the United States Government in all countries outside the continental limits of the United States, except Central and South America.

In active military zones, the Office of War Information works with United States and Allied military agencies in the prosecution of psychological warfare. OWI outposts operate in more than a score of allied and neutral nations. In other areas OWI provides State Department missions with informational materials for distribution.

Through radio broadcasts, newspapers, publications, motion pictures, news pictures, exhibits, and other media, the Overseas Branch works to:

1. Undermine the enemy's morale and will to fight.
2. Strengthen the resistance of the peoples of enemy-occupied territories.
3. Create friendlier relations with the peoples of areas where our forces are stationed or which are traversed by our military supply lines.
4. Inform other nations of the part the United States is playing in the war.
5. Convince neutral nations that a United Nations victory is inevitable and desirable.
6. Generally engender a better understanding abroad of the United States, its war aims and its post-war interests and purposes.

Headquarters of the Overseas Branch are in Washington. Other offices are maintained in New York and San Francisco.

WASHINGTON OFFICE

Office of the Overseas Director.—Directs the operations of outposts and domestic offices; maintains policy and operating liaison with Army, Navy, State Department, and other Government and allied agencies; through Deputy Directors for Europe and Turkey (Area I), British Commonwealth, Mid-East, and U. S. S. R. (Area II), and Pacific and Far East (Area III) and their staffs of regional specialists, plans propaganda and informational policies and directs their execution.

Outpost Service Bureau.—The Outpost Service Bureau provides those continuing services required for the efficient operation of the individual outposts. Included are responsibility for the financial management, budgeting, transportation abroad of individuals, materials, and equipment, and the provision for all administrative services for the outposts. The Bureau in cooperation with the outpost managers recruits and trains personnel for outpost work. Outposts are now in operation in the following countries:

Australia	French North Africa	Portugal
China	Greece	Spain
Egypt	Hawaii	Sweden
Eire	India	Switzerland
England	Iraq	Turkey
France	Italy	Union of South Africa
French Equatorial Africa	Lebanon-Syria	U. S. S. R.
	Philippines	

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES BUREAU.—Provides and maintains for the Overseas Operations Branch a world-wide network of communications to carry the "Voice of America" by radio and the written word by cable and wireless to every important propaganda target throughout the world. The Bureau also operates a world-wide network for the transmission and reception of pictures by radiophoto.

BUREAU OF OVERSEAS INTELLIGENCE.—Analyzes incoming intelligence material to meet the needs of policy determination and operations. Its Central Intelligence Division processes European material of value to Far Eastern operations and vice versa; prepares tropical reports on inter-regional matters and on selected American and United Nations subjects; maintains a central file of intelligence materials. The Regional Analysis Division handles European intelligence, determines its reliability, compiles information needed by those responsible for policy, and prepares reports for use by operating bureaus in New York and San Francisco and by overseas outposts. The Foreign Morale Analysis Division prepares special reports.

NEW YORK OFFICE

This office is responsible for Overseas Operations having to do with the preparation and distribution of material in all media except radio directed to the Far East. The four producing bureaus are: Radio Program Bureau, News and Features Bureau, Overseas Publications Bureau, and Overseas Motion Picture Bureau.

RADIO PROGRAM BUREAU.—This Bureau is responsible for the preparation and production of all short-wave radio programs originating in the Atlantic area, the translating of all foreign language productions—publications, motion pictures, and feature materials—and for servicing cooperating medium-wave radio stations in foreign countries with recordings and other programming. Broadcasts are conducted in about 20 languages with about 1,500 broadcasts a week.

OVERSEAS PUBLICATIONS BUREAU.—Prepares and produces printed material in many forms exclusively for overseas use. This includes the procurement of periodicals and books and the preparation of leaflets, booklets, magazines, and posters, some of which are directed toward allied and neutral countries and the remainder developed for use in connection with military operations in theaters of war and in liberated areas.

OVERSEAS MOTION PICTURE BUREAU.—Provides films for distribution in allied, neutral, liberated, and conquered countries. The Bureau produces newsreels and factual documentary films through the use of its own production facilities and through contractual arrangements with the motion picture industry. In addition, it acquires films produced by other Government agencies. These films are prepared by the Bureau in approximately 25 foreign languages.

With the cooperation of the American motion picture industry, the Bureau selects commercially made films for showing to the civilian populations in areas liberated or conquered by allied forces, in conjunction with allied psychological warfare services. The films selected by the Bureau are prepared by the industry in 15 foreign languages.

NEWS AND FEATURES BUREAU.—Supplies news, articles, and photographs to overseas outposts and to other home units of the Overseas

Branch. The Bureau consists of five divisions. Its Basic News Division supplies a daily news report for use on short-wave news broadcasts produced by the Radio Program Bureau and for the output of Cable-Wireless Division. Cable-Wireless Division supplies a news file to overseas outposts by wireless telegraph and cable; Features Division mails feature articles; and Picture Division sends news photos, radiophotos, microfilms, filmstrips, and picture exhibits. The Washington News Division supplies the New York and San Francisco offices with news and features from the Nation's capital.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

Headquarters for Pacific radio operations are in San Francisco. The San Francisco office produces short-wave radio programs in English and Far Eastern languages to be broadcast direct or by relay to China, Japan, the Philippines, and other Pacific and Far Eastern areas; coordinates short-wave and medium-wave relay operations in the Pacific area; produces radio programs and other material for the use of Pacific outposts; coordinates news and information distributed in the Pacific area by cable and wireless telegraph.

Approved.

ELMER DAVIS
Director.

War Manpower Commission

Room 5261, Social Security Building
Fourth Street and Independence Avenue SW.

EXecutive 4660

MEMBERS

Chairman_____ PAUL V. MCNUTT (Administrator, Federal Security Agency)
ARTHUR J. ALTMEYER (Chairman, Social Security Board, Federal Security Agency)
RALPH A. BARD (Under Secretary of the Navy)
ROBERT P. PATTERSON (Under Secretary of War)
BRIG. GEN. PHILIP G. BRUTON (Director of Labor, War Food Administration)
FRANCES PERKINS (Secretary of Labor)
J. A. KRUG (Chairman. War Production Board)
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING (Commissioner, Civil Service Commission)
JOHN B. BLANDFORD, JR. (Administrator, National Housing Agency)
ARTHUR W. MOTLEY (Director, Transport Personnel, Office of Defense Transportation)
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Vice Chairman	CLINTON S. GOLDEN
Assistant to the Vice Chairman	DARRELL D. SMITH
Deputy Chairman	FRANCIS L. MCNAMEE
Executive Director	ROBERT C. GOODWIN
Deputy Executive Director	J. DONALD KINGSLEY
Assistant Executive Director for Field Service	LEO R. WERTS
Assistant Executive Director for Program Development	COLLIS STOCKING

Assistant Executive Director for Business Management	WILLIAM J. ROGERS
General Counsel	BERNICE LOTWIN, Acting
Chief, Information Service	EDWARD T. INGLE
Chief, Reports and Analysis Service (Chairman, Essential Activities Committee)	COLLIS STOCKING
Chief, Budget and Finance Service	WALDEMAR THORSON
Chief, Administrative Service	HAROLD DOTTERER
Director, Personnel Service	ROBERT M. BARNETT
Chief, Executive Services	BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM C. ROSE
Chief, Veterans Employment Service	PERRY FAULKNER
Chairman, Review Committee on Deferment of Government Employees	EDGAR F. PURYEAR

BUREAU OF MANPOWER UTILIZATION

Director	EUGENE G. BEWKES
Assistant Director	ROYAL B. MUDGE
Chief, Occupational Analysis	CARL A. HEINZ
Chief, Division of Government Agencies	JOHN MCDIARMID
Chief, Division of Industrial Consultation	GEORGE V. R. MULLIGAN
Chairman, Industry Associations Committee	W. O. W. LEE

BUREAU OF PLACEMENT

Director	JOHN K. COLLINS
Associate Director	RICHARD D. FLETCHER
Assistant Director	GEORGE W. CROSS
Chief, Employment Office Service Division	ROBERT L. THOMAS
Chief, Industrial Allocation Division	J. BRADLEY HAIGHT
Chief, Minority Groups Service	BENJAMIN F. WILSON
Director, National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel	GEORGE A. WORKS
Executive Officer, Procurement and Assignment Service	PAUL C. BARTON, M. D.
Chief, Foreign Labor Section	J. DEWEY COATES

BUREAU OF TRAINING

Director	PHILIP S. VAN WYCK
Assistant Director	DR. RAYMOND S. WARD
Director, Apprentice Training Service	WILLIAM F. PATTERSON
Director, Training Within Industry	CHANNING R. DOOLEY
Chief, Technical Services	JOHN J. TESSARI
Chief, Management Division	JAMES B. TRUXELL

MANAGEMENT-LABOR POLICY COMMITTEE

Chairman	ARTHUR S. FLEMMING
Executive Secretary	MRS. MARJORIE R. NASH
Executive Assistant	FORD T. SHEPHERD
Executive Assistant	DARRELL D. SMITH

Representing Management:
- FREDERICK CRAWFORD (Chairman of Board, National Association of Manufacturers)
- R. CONRAD COOPER (Assistant Vice President, Wheeling Steel Corporation)
- ERIC A. JOHNSTON (President, United States Chamber of Commerce)

Representing Labor:
- WILLIAM L. GREEN (President, American Federation of Labor)
- PHILIP MURRAY (President, Congress of Industrial Organizations)
- H. W. FRASER (President, Order of Railway Conductors of America)

Representing Agriculture:
- EDWARD A. O'NEAL (President, American Farm Bureau Federation)
- JAMES G. PATTON (President, National Farmers Union)
- ALBERT S. GOSS (Manager, National Grange)

Member at Large:
- LAWRENCE V. APPLEY (Vice President, Vick Chemical Co.)

WOMEN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairman ..... MARGARET A. HICKEY
Executive Secretary ..... VIRGINIA PRICE

MRS. DOROTHY BELLANCA (Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, New York, N. Y.)
JENNY MATYAS (International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, San Francisco, Calif.)
BESS BLOODWORTH (Vice President in Charge of Personnel, Namm Store, Brooklyn, N. Y.)
MRS. HARRIS T. BALDWIN (Former Vice President, National League of Women Voters, Washington, D. C.)
MRS. LOWELL HOBART (Past National President, American Legion Auxiliary, Cincinnati, Ohio)
MRS. BEATRICE GOULD (Editor, Ladies Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.)
MRS. BLANCHE M. RALSTON (Coahoma, Miss.)
MRS. SAIDIE ORR DUNBAR (Executive Secretary, Oregon Tuberculosis Association, Portland, Oreg.)
MRS. GLADYS TALBOTT EDWARDS (Director of Education, National Farmers Union, Denver, Colo.)
MRS. MAUDELLE BOUSFIELD (Principal, Wendell Phillips High School, Chicago, Ill.)
ELISABETH CHRISTMAN (National Women's Trade Union, Washington, D. C.)
ELEANOR PARK (Personnel Division, Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, New York, N. Y.)

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The War Manpower Commission was established within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9139 of April 18, 1942, to assure the most effective mobilization and utilization of the Nation's manpower for the war.

PURPOSE.—The Chairman, after consultation with the members of the Commission, shall:

"a. Formulate plans and programs and establish basic national policies to assure the most effective mobilization and maximum utilization of the Nation's manpower in the prosecution of the war; and issue such policy and operating directives as may be necessary thereto.

"b. Estimate the requirements of manpower for industry; review all other estimates of needs for military, agricultural, and civilian manpower; and direct the several departments and agencies of the Government as to the proper allocation of available manpower.

"c. Determine basic policies for, and take such other steps as are necessary to coordinate, the collection and compilation of labor market data by Federal departments and agencies.

"d. Establish policies and prescribe regulations governing all Federal programs relating to the recruitment, vocational training, and placement of workers to meet the needs of industry and agriculture.

"e. Prescribe basic policies governing the filling of the Federal Government's requirements for manpower, excluding those of the military and naval forces, and issue such operating directives as may be necessary thereto.

"f. Formulate legislative programs designed to facilitate the most effective mobilization and utilization of the manpower of the country; and, with the approval of the President, recommend such legislation as may be necessary for this purpose."

All Federal departments and agencies which perform functions relating to the recruitment or utilization of manpower shall conform to such policies and directives as the Chairman may prescribe in the

execution of the powers vested in him, and are subject to such other coordination by the Chairman as may be necessary to enable him to discharge his responsibilities. The order directs that the following agencies conform to such policies and directives as the Chairman may prescribe:

The Federal Security Agency with respect to employment service and defense training functions.

The Work Projects Administration with respect to placement and training functions.

The United States Civil Service Commission with respect to functions relating to the filling of positions in the Government service.

The Railroad Retirement Board with respect to employment service activities.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

The Labor Production Division of the War Production Board.

The Department of Agriculture with respect to farm labor statistics, farm labor camp programs, and other labor market activities.

The Office of Defense Transportation with respect to labor supply and requirement activities.

Executive Order 9139 transferred the following agencies and functions to the War Manpower Commission:

"a. The labor supply functions of the Labor Division of the War Production Board.

"b. The National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel of the United States Civil Service Commission and its functions.

"c. The Office of Procurement and Assignment in the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services in the Office for Emergency Management and its functions."

ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS TRANSFERRED TO THE COMMISSION.—Executive Order 9247, dated September 17, 1942, transferred to the War Manpower Commission:

1. The United States Employment Service and all functions, duties, and powers of the Social Security Board in the Federal Security Agency relating to employment service.

2. The National Youth Administration in the Federal Security Agency, and its functions, duties, and powers.[1]

3. The Apprenticeship Training Service in the Office of the Federal Security Administrator, and its functions, duties, and powers, including those relating to the program to encourage apprentice training in national defense industries.

4. The Training Within Industry Service in the Office of the Federal Security Administrator, and its functions, duties, and powers.

5. All functions, duties, and powers of the Federal Security Administrator relating to the following matters administered by the Office of Education: loans to students in technical and professional fields (national defense); education and training of defense workers (national defense); and visual aids for war training (national defense).

Executive Order 9279, dated December 5, 1942, transferred the Selective Service System to the War Manpower Commission. By Execu-

[1] Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 539) provided for the liquidation of National Youth Administration.

tive Order 9410 of December 23, 1943, effective December 5, 1943, the Selective Service System was made a separate agency directly responsible to the President under the name of the Selective Service System.

BUREAU OF MANPOWER UTILIZATION

The Bureau of Manpower Utilization develops programs and policies to promote the most effective utilization of manpower that is compatible with peak long-run production efficiency of employed workers. Through occupational analyses, plant surveys, and other techniques, the Bureau facilitates proper utilization of skills, assists in reducing labor hoarding, encourages job breakdown or job dilution to make possible the use of less skilled workers, encourages the development of safety and health measures to promote the conservation of manpower, and encourages the application of all other measures that appear in any case to be conducive to effective utilization. The Bureau supervises and renders technical assistance to the field organizations of the War Manpower Commission with regard to manpower utilization programs, techniques, and methods.

The Bureau assumes the responsibility for promoting effective utilization of manpower employed by the Federal Government as well as private industries. In promoting more effective utilization of Federal employees, the Bureau utilizes a staff of employees of the Civil Service Commission who are responsible for this function and are attached to the Bureau of Manpower Utilization in the Division of Government Agencies.

BUREAU OF PLACEMENT

This Bureau develops programs and policies with respect to recruitment and placement for workers for industry and agriculture. It exercises supervision as to recruitment and placement methods, rendering technical advice and assistance to the field organization of the War Manpower Commission. It maintains the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel and the Procurement and Assignment Service for Physicians, Dentists, and Veterinarians, Nurses, and Sanitary Engineers. All such recruitment and placement programs are coordinated with the recruitment of Government personnel. The Employment Office Service Division supervises the operations of employment offices which, at the local level, have retained their identity as the United States Employment Service.

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Veterans Employment Service functions through local offices of the United States Employment Service. It operates under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Placement Service Board which consists of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, as chairman, the Director of the Selective Service System, and the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission. Policies and programs of the Veterans Employment Service are determined by the Board and are carried out through its executive secretary, who is also Chief of the Veterans Employment

Service, and by State Veterans Employment Representatives who are functionally responsible for supervision of the employment interests of veterans registered with local offices of the United States Employment Service.

STATE OFFICES—U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND VETERANS EMPLOYMENT REPRESENTATIVE

State	U. S. Employment Service	Veterans Employment Representative
Alabama	First National Bank Building, Montgomery.	326 First National Bank Building, Montgomery.
Alaska	124 Marine Way (Box 471), Juneau	
Arizona	428 Security Building, Phoenix	808 Security Building, Phoenix.
Arkansas	205 Old Post Office Building, Little Rock.	Old Post Office Building (Box 2019), Little Rock.
California (North)	153 Kearny Street, San Francisco	401-02 Sharon Building, 55 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco 5.
California (South)	1031 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 15	1031 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 15.
Colorado	741 Equitable Building, Denver	470 State Capitol Annex, Denver 2.
Connecticut	122 Washington Street, Hartford 6	122 Washington Street, Hartford 6.
Delaware	601 Shipley Street, Wilmington	601 Shipley Street, Wilmington.
District of Columbia	501 K Street NW., Washington 25	1022 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 25.
Florida	409 W. Adams Street, Jacksonville	409 W. Adams Street (Box 1979), Jacksonville.
Georgia	86½ Luckie Street NW., Atlanta 1	86½ Luckie Street NW. (Box 1276), Atlanta 1.
Hawaii	Young Hotel Building, Honolulu	
Idaho	802 Grove Street, Boise	159 S. Eighth Street (Box 877), Boise.
Illinois	Room 414, 222 W. North Bank Drive, Chicago 54.	Room 414, 222 W. North Bank Drive, Chicago 54.
Indiana	105 S. Meridian Street, Indianapolis 4	105 S. Meridian Street, Indianapolis 4.
Iowa	112 Eleventh Street, Des Moines	419 Federal Office Building, Des Moines 9.
Kansas	439 New England Building, Topeka	439 New England Building, Topeka.
Kentucky	620 S. Fifth Street, Louisville	520 Federal Building, Louisville 2.
Louisiana	329 Florida Street, Baton Rouge	127 Elk Place, New Orleans 13.
Maine	331 Water Street, Augusta	76 Pearl Street, Portland 3.
Maryland	3002 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore 2	935 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore 2.
Massachusetts	881 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston	881 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.
Michigan	1164 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26	1164 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26.
Minnesota	369 Cedar Street, St. Paul 1	369 Cedar Street, St. Paul 1.
Mississippi	524 E. Capitol Street, Jackson	524 E. Capitol Street, Jackson.
Missouri	1101 Capitol Avenue, Jefferson City	310 E. Capitol Avenue, Jefferson City.
Montana	11 Edwards Street, Helena	322 Fuller Avenue (Box 953), Helena.
Nebraska	1220 N Street, Lincoln 8	1220 N Street (Box 1033), Lincoln 8.
Nevada	309 N. Virginia Street, Reno	Bradley Building (Box 2071), Reno.
New Hampshire	32 S. Main Street, Concord	34 S. Main Street, Concord.
New Jersey	219 E. Hanover Street, Trenton	Room 222, 219 E. Hanover Street, Trenton.
New Mexico	111 S. Sixth Street, Albuquerque	111 S. Sixth Street (Box 1492), Albuquerque.
New York	11 W. Forty-second Street, New York 18.	28th Floor, 11 W. Forty-second Street, New York 18.
North Carolina	Jones and McDowell Streets, Raleigh	Caswell Building, Raleigh.
North Dakota	305½ N. Broadway, Bismarck	Federal Building (Box 1242), Fargo.
Ohio	427 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus 16	427 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus 16.
Oklahoma	425 American National Bank Building, Oklahoma City.	600 Colcord Building, Oklahoma City 2.
Oregon	300 Central Building, Portland	218 Pioneer Post Office Building, Portland 4.
Pennsylvania	1835 N. Third Street, Harrisburg	1835 N. Third Street, Harrisburg.
Puerto Rico	No. 5, J. C. Barbosa Street, San Juan	

STATE OFFICES—U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND VETERANS EMPLOYMENT REPRESENTATIVE—Continued

State	U. S. Employment Service	Veterans Employment Representative
Rhode Island	901 Union Trust Building, Providence	901 Union Trust Building, Providence.
South Carolina	1429 Senate Street, Columbia	1008 Palmetto Building (Box 1227), Columbia.
South Dakota	422½ S. Main Street, Aberdeen	422½ S. Main Street, Aberdeen.
Tennessee	908 Warner Building, Nashville	403 Cotton States Building, Nashville 3.
Texas	204 Brown Building, Austin	208 Brown Building (Box 957), Austin.
Utah	605 Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City 1.	617 Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City 1.
Vermont	7 School Street, Montpelier	14 Cottage Street, Rutland.
Virginia	306 Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 19	311 Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 19.
Washington	201 Ranke Building, Seattle 1	201 Ranke Building, Seattle 1.
West Virginia	614 Chamber of Commerce Building, Charleston 1.	510 Chamber of Commerce Building, Charleston 1.
Wisconsin	One W. Wilson Street, Madison 2	One W. Wilson Street, Madison 2.
Wyoming	P and R Building, Casper	200 N. Wolcott Street (Box 760), Casper.

BUREAU OF TRAINING

The Bureau of Training develops unified programs and policies to meet training needs of wartime employment and to obtain the most effective utilization of training resources by coordinating the training programs of the Apprentice Training Service, the Training Within Industry Service, and the war training programs of the United States Office of Education. It also evaluates the effectiveness of war training programs and provides technical advice and assistance to the field organization on training problems.

COMMITTEES

MANAGEMENT-LABOR POLICY COMMITTEE.—This Committee was created by order of the Chairman of the Commission "to consider and recommend to the Chairman matters of major policy concerning the activities and responsibilities of the Commission." Section 10 of Executive Order 9279, dated December 5, 1942, gave the Committee official status. On March 22, 1943, the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission appointed a 9-member committee to succeed the 17-member group, at the recommendation of the latter group. The Chairman consults with this Committee, composed of equal representation for management, labor, and agriculture, on matters of policy and program for the most effective mobilization, training, and maximum utilization of manpower.

WOMEN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The Women's Advisory Committee, established by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission on August 31, 1942, considers and recommends to the Chairman matters of policy, particularly as they affect women and the contribution women can make in the successful prosecution of the war.

REGIONAL OFFICES—WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Region	Regional Director	Address
No. 1. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Arthur C. Gernes	55 Tremont Street, Boston 8, Mass.
No. 2. New York	Mrs. Anna Rosenberg	11 W. Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y.
No. 3. Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey.	Paul Lewis	Stephen Girard Building, S. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
No. 4. Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia, North Carolina.	Henry E. Treide	433 Third Street NW., Washington 25, D. C.
No. 5. Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan.	Edward L. Keenan	693 Union Commerce Building, Euclid Avenue and E. Ninth Street, Cleveland 14, Ohio.
No. 6. Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin.	William H. Spencer	1200 Adams-Franklin Building, 222 W. Adams Street, Chicago 6, Ill.
No. 7. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee.	Dillard B. Lasseter	Grand Theater Building, 157 Peachtree Street NE., Atlanta 3, Ga.
No. 8. Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska.	Frank M. Rarig, Jr.	500 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis 1, Minn.
No. 9. Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma.	Ed McDonald	1600 Fidelity Building, 911 Walnut Street, Kansas City 6, Mo.
No. 10. Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico.	James H. Bond	Sixth Floor, New Mercantile National Bank Building, Dallas 1, Tex.
No. 11. Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Colorado.	John E. Gross	221 Equitable Building, Denver 2, Colo.
No. 12. California, Arizona, Oregon, Washington, Nevada.	Fay W. Hunter	709 Furniture Mart Building, San Francisco 3, Calif.
Territory of Hawaii.	Newton R. Holcomb, Territorial Director.	P. O. Box 3680, Honolulu 11.

Approved.

PAUL V. MCNUTT
Chairman

War Production Board

Social Security Building
Fourth Street and Independence Avenue SW.
REpublic 7500

MEMBERS

Chairman	J. A. KRUG
Secretary of War	HENRY L. STIMSON
Secretary of the Navy	JAMES FORRESTAL
Secretary of Agriculture	CLAUDE R. WICKARD
Federal Loan Administrator	FRED M. VINSON
Lieutenant General in Charge of War Department Production	WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN
Administrator, Office of Price Administration	CHESTER BOWLES
Foreign Economic Administrator	LEO T. CROWLEY
Special Assistant to the President	HARRY L. HOPKINS
Chairman, War Manpower Commission	PAUL V. MCNUTT
Director, Office of Defense Transportation	J. M. JOHNSON
Petroleum Administrator for War	HAROLD L. ICKES
War Food Administrator	MARVIN JONES
Director of Contract Settlement	ROBERT H. HINCKLEY

STAFF

Chief of Operations	HILAND G. BATCHELLER
Executive Officer	JOHN D. SMALL
Special Assistant to the Chairman	CHARLES H. KETCHAM
Special Assistant to the Chairman	PHILIP D. WILSON
General Counsel	FREDRICK M. EATON
Executive Secretary	G. LYLE BELSLEY
Division of Budget Administration, Budget Officer	FRANCIS R. CAWLEY
Division of Personnel Management, Director of Personnel	CARLTON HAYWARD
Division of Administrative Services, Director	C. STERRY LONG
Office of Procedures, Director	LAURENCE M. SHEA
Office of Production Research and Development, Director	DONALD B. KEYES
Division of Information, Director	BRUCE CATTON
Management Consultant Division, Director	J. H. EDDY, Acting
Procurement Policy Division, Director	ROBERT A. IRWIN
Bureau of Program and Statistics, Director	BERTRAND FOX
General Statistics Staff, Director	ERNEST J. ENGQUIST
Office of Survey Standards, Director	HOWARD C. GRIEVES
Planning Division, Director	RAYMOND W. GOLDSMITH
Construction Research Division, Director	ROBINSON NEWCOMB
Materials Division, Director	SHAW LIVERMORE
Military Division, Director	MORRIS A. COPELAND
Foreign Division, Director	ROBERT C. TURNER
Reports Division, Director	JOSEPH A. LIVINGSTON
Office of War Utilities, Director	EDWARD FALCK
Power Division, Director	V. M. MARQUIS
Gas Division, Director	ALEXANDER MACOMBER
Water Division, Director	ARTHUR E. GORMAN
Communications Division, Director	LEIGHTON H. PEEBLES
Aircraft Resources Control Office, Director	MYRON A. TRACY, Acting
Vice Chairman for Smaller War Plants	MAURY MAVERICK
Vice Chairman for Civilian Requirements	W. Y. ELLIOTT
Deputy Vice Chairman	A. C. C. HILL, Jr.
Assistant Vice Chairman	MERRITT C. PENTICOFF
Staff Bureau, Director	CARROLL BURTON
Government Bureau, Director	ARTHUR G. EATON
Wholesale and Retail Trade Division, Deputy Director	DEAN C. GALLAGHER
Service Trades Division, Director	ROSS WILLIAMS
Apparel, Textile, and Leather Products Division, Director	RICHARD N. JOHNSON
Durable Goods and Products Division, Director	ROLAND P. BROWN
Forest Products Division, Director	PAUL FISKE, Acting
Chemicals, Drugs, and Health Supplies Division, Director	GEORGE K. HAMILL, Acting
Consumer Fuels Division, Director	RAYMOND E. KERR
Program Vice Chairman	SAMUEL W. ANDERSON
Deputy Vice Chairman	LINCOLN GORDON
Special Assistant	MICHAEL J. DEUTCH
Program Controls Bureau, Director	LINCOLN GORDON, Acting
Stockpiling and Transportation Bureau, Director	EDWARD BROWNING, Jr.
Orders and Regulations Bureau, Director	HUGH W. JACKSON
Distribution Bureau, Director	WILLIAM J. LOGAN
Vice Chairman for Field Operations	JAMES A. FOLGER
Deputy Vice Chairman for Field Distribution Operations	SAMUEL L. SHOBER, Jr.
Deputy Vice Chairman for Field Production Operations	TUDOR BOWEN
War Production Drive Division, Director	WILLIAM F. TODD, Acting
Vice Chairman (International Supply)	WILLIAM L. BATT

Vice Chairman for Labor Production	JOSEPH D. KEENAN
Deputy Vice Chairman	D. ALAN STRACHAN
Deputy Vice Chairman	IRVING J. BROWN
Plant and Community Facilities Service, Chief	ROY M. BREWER
Plant Productivity Division, Director	GEORGE W. BROOKS
Shipbuilding Stabilization Division, Director	PAUL R. PORTER
Industrial Relations Division, Director	D. ALAN STRACHAN
Vice Chairman for Manpower Requirements	CLINTON S. GOLDEN
Deputy Vice Chairman	PHILIP J. CLOWES
Deputy Vice Chairman	MAJ. RALPH HETZEL
Manpower Analysis Division, Director	ALLEN BUCHANAN
Manpower Programming Division, Director	DAVID ZISKIND
Operations Vice Chairman	HAROLD BOESCHENSTEIN
Deputy Vice Chairman	A. J. MCCOMB
Deputy Vice Chairman for Production	JOHN B. CAMPBELL
Executive Officer	W. C. SKUCE
Office of Industry Advisory Committees, Director	JOSIAH G. FORT
Salvage Division, Director	W. THOMAS HOYT
Rubber Bureau, Director	JAMES F. CLARK
Production and Distribution Division, Director	ARTHUR S. PAWLING
Allocations and Statistics Division, Director	G. B. KAYSER
Technical Division, Director	THOMAS J. NEWTON
Facilities and Construction Division, Director	RICHARD W. ALGER
Radio and Transport Bureau, Director	(VACANCY)
Aircraft Division, Director	HENRY P. NELSON
Radio and Radar Division, Director	LOUIS J. CHATTEN
Transportation Equipment Division, Director	GEORGE M. CORNELL
Shipbuilding Division, Director	CAPT. J. O. GAWNE (U. S. N ret.)
Chemicals Bureau, Director	D. P. MORGAN
Office of Chemicals Coordination, Director	LAWRENCE BROWN
Compounded Chemical Products Division, Director	W. FLETCHER TWOMBLY
Basic Chemicals Division, Director	WALTER G. WHITMAN
Forest Products Bureau, Deputy Director	BENTON CANCELL
Paper Division, Director	WALTER H. WILCOX
Paperboard Division, Director	RALPH A. POWERS
Lumber and Lumber Products Division, Director	J. PHILIP BOYD
Printing and Publishing Division, Director	JAMES H. STEINMAN
Containers Division, Director	EDWARD J. DETGEN
Consumer Hard Goods Bureau, Director	(VACANCY)
Consumer Durable Goods Division, Director	STANLEY B. ADAMS
Safety and Technical Equipment Division, Director	HOWARD FRANK
Service Equipment Division, Director	N. G. BURLEIGH
Textiles, Clothing and Leather Bureau, Director	KENNETH W. MARRINER
Clothing, Knit Goods, and Equipage Division, Director	J. F. GLEITSMAN
Cotton and Synthetic Textiles Division, Director	GEORGE H. LANIER, Jr.
Wool, Cordage, and Textile Machinery Division, Director	E. R. METCALF
Leather and Shoe Division, Director	JOHN H. PATTERSON
Equipment Bureau, Director	(VACANCY)
Automotive Division, Director	FRED GLOVER
Farm Machinery and Equipment Division, Director	FRANCIS M. SHIELDS
General Industrial Equipment Division, Director	WILLIAM M. HAILE
Tools Division, Director	JOHN S. CHAFEE

Operations Vice Chairman—Continued.
- Construction Bureau, Director—JOHN L. HAYNES
- Building Materials Division, Director—W. W. SPENCER, Acting
- Plumbing and Heating Division, Director—C. R. DAVISSON
- Construction Machinery Division, Director—HENRY M. HALE

Vice Chairman for Metals and Minerals—WILLIAM C. KEELEY
- Deputy Vice Chairman—JAMES DOUGLAS
- Steel Division, Director—W. B. TODD
- Copper Division, Director—MICHAEL SCHWARZ
- Aluminum and Magnesium Division, Director—GEORGE C. HEIKES
- Mineral Resources Coordinating Division, Director—JAMES DOUGLAS
- Miscellaneous Minerals Division, Director—JAMES S. MACGREGOR
- Tin, Lead, and Zinc Division, Director—ERWIN VOGELSANG
- Cork, Asbestos, and Fibrous Glass Division, Director—WILLIAM T. MELOY
- Mining Division, Director—ARTHUR S. KNOIZEN

PRODUCTION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman—J. A. KRUG

Vice Chairman—HILAND G. BATCHELLER
- HOWARD BRUCE (Army Service Forces, War Department)
- MAJ. GEN. OLIVER P. ECHOLS (Commanding General, Matériel Command, Army Air Forces, War Department)
- VICE ADMIRAL SAMUEL M. ROBINSON (Chief of Procurement and Material, Navy Department)
- VICE ADMIRAL HOWARD L. VICKERY (Vice Chairman, U. S. Maritime Commission)
- REAR ADMIRAL D. C. RAMSEY (Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department)
- FRANCIS L. MCNAMEE (War Manpower Commission)
- JOHN D. SMALL (Executive Officer, War Production Board)

Executive Secretary—G. LYLE BELSLEY

REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE

Chairman—SAMUEL W. ANDERSON

Vice Chairman—LINCOLN GORDON
- BRIG. GEN. HUGH C. MINTON (Army Service Forces, War Department)
- REAR ADMIRAL HENRY WILLIAMS (Office of Procurement and Material, Navy Department)
- BRIG. GEN. F. M. HOPKINS (Aircraft Resources Control Office, War Department)
- BRIG. GEN. CHARLES D. YOUNG (Office of Defense Transportation)
- ALLAN D. MACLEAN (Maritime Commission)
- FREDERICK W. GARDNER (State Department)
- SAMUEL H. LEBENSBURGER (Foreign Economic Administration)
- F. B. NORTHRUP (War Food Administration)
- J. BION PHILIPSON (National Housing Agency)
- CLAUDE P. PARSONS (Petroleum Administration for War)
- EDWARD FALCK (Director, Office of War Utilities, War Production Board)
- W. Y. ELLIOTT (Vice Chairman for Civilian Requirements, War Production Board)
- HAROLD BOESCHENSTEIN (Operations Vice Chairman, War Production Board)
- WILLIAM C. KEELEY (Vice Chairman for Metals and Minerals, War Production Board)
- CLINTON S. GOLDEN (Vice Chairman for Manpower Requirements, War Production Board)

Secretary—FRANK R. ISENHART

Aircraft Production Board

Chairman ..... J. A. Krug
Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen (Army Air Forces, War Department)
Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols (Army Air Forces, War Department)
Rear Admiral Lawrence B. Richardson (Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department)
T. P. Wright (Administrator, Civil Aeronautics Administration)
Myron A. Tracy (Acting Recorder, Aircraft Production Board)

Resources Protection Board

Chairman ..... Virgil E. Tobin
Vice Chairman ..... Robert A. Graham
Col. Carl G. Richmond (Office of the Provost Marshal General, War Department)
Col. Harrison G. Reynolds (Army Air Forces, War Department)
Rear Admiral A. M. Charlton (Office of Procurement and Material, Navy Department)
Col. J. B. Warden (Industrial Protection Division Chief, Office of Civilian Defense)
H. H. Sunderland (Storage Branch, Bureau of Stockpiling and Transportation, War Production Board)
Secretary ..... M. L. Reese

Mineral Resources Operating Committee

Chairman ..... James Douglas
Alan M. Bateman (Metals and Minerals Branch, Office of Imports, Foreign Economic Administration)
R. S. Dean (Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior)
Simon D. Strauss (Vice President, Metals Reserve Company)
C. K. Leith (Metals and Minerals Branch, Office of Production Research and Development, War Production Board)
Roland D. Parks (Assistant Deputy Vice Chairman for Metals and Minerals, War Production Board)
Secretary ..... M. L. Reese

Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee

Chairman ..... Paul R. Porter
Deputy Chairman ..... Ernest A. McMillan
Vice Admiral Howard L. Vickery (U. S. Maritime Commission)
Daniel S. Ring (U. S. Maritime Commission)
Capt. G. M. Keller (Navy Department)
Comdr. Hal J. Wright (Navy Department)
Col. Charles E. Martin (War Department)
Col. Ralph F. Gow (War Department)
(and 24 representatives of management and labor)

Building Trades Stabilization Board of Review

Chairman ..... Louis K. Comstock
Richard J. Gray (Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor)
Col. James T. O'Connell (Army Service Forces, War Department)

Creation and Authority.—The War Production Board was established within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9024, dated January 16, 1942, amplified by Executive Order 9040 of January 24, 1942, and Executive Order 9125, of April 7, 1942.

PURPOSE.—Executive Order 9024 states that "the Chairman of the War Production Board, with the advice and assistance of the members of the Board, shall:

"a. Exercise general direction over the war procurement and production program.

"b. Determine the policies, plans, procedures, and methods of the several Federal departments, establishments, and agencies in respect to war procurement and production, including purchasing, contracting, specifications, and construction; and including conversion, requisitioning, plant expansion, and the financing thereof; and issue such directives in respect thereto as he may deem necessary or appropriate.

"c. Perform the functions and exercise the powers vested in the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board by Executive Order 8875 of August 28, 1941.

"d. Supervise the Office of Production Management in the performance of its responsibilities and duties, and direct such changes in its organization as he may deem necessary.

"e. Report from time to time to the President on the progress of war procurement and production; and perform such other duties as the President may direct."

Policies, plans, methods, and procedures with respect to war procurement and production, as determined by the Chairman, are to be complied with by Federal departments and agencies.

The order stipulates that the Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board shall report to the President through the Chairman of the War Production Board.

The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, within the Office for Emergency Management, was abolished by the order creating the War Production Board, and its personnel, records, and property were transferred to the War Production Board. The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board had been established to "assure unity of policy and coordinated consideration of all relevant factors involved in the supply and allocation of materials and commodities among the various phases of the defense program and competing civilian demands."

The following Executive orders were amended in accordance with Executive Order 9024, establishing the War Production Board: 8629 of January 7, 1941 (establishing the Office of Production Management and defining its functions); 8875 of August 28, 1941 (delegation and coordination of priority authority); 8891 of September 4, 1941 (establishing the Division of Contract Distribution); 8942 of November 19, 1941 (providing for administration of requisition of property required for national defense); and 9001 of December 27, 1941, and 9023 of January 14, 1942 (authorizing certain departments and agencies to enter into contracts). Provisions of these or other Executive orders conflicting with Executive Order 9024 were thereby superseded.

The Office of Production Management was abolished by Executive Order 9040 and its personnel, records, property, and funds were transferred to the War Production Board. The Office of Production Management had been established in the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8629, dated January 7, 1941, to "formulate and execute in the public interest all measures needful and appropriate in order (1) to increase, accelerate, and regulate the production and

supply of materials, articles, and equipment and the provision of emergency plant facilities and services required for the national defense, and (2) to insure effective coordination of those activities of the several departments, corporations, and other agencies of the Government which are directly concerned therewith."

Executive Order 9040 states that in addition to the responsibilities and duties described in Executive Order 9024, the Chairman of the War Production Board, with the advice and assistance of the members of the Board, shall:

"a. Perform the functions and exercise the powers heretofore vested in the Office of Production Management.

"b. Perform the functions and exercise the powers vested in the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board by Executive Order 8942, of November 19, 1941.

"c. Perform the functions and exercise the authority vested in the President by section 120 of the National Defense Act of 1916 (39 Stat. 213)."

The order also specifies that "the Chairman of the War Production Board may exercise the powers, authority, and discretion conferred upon him by this or any other order through such officials or agencies and in such manner as he may determine; and his decisions shall be final."

The powers of the Board were further extended by Executive Order 9125 on April 7, 1942, as follows: "The Chairman of the War Production Board, with the advice and assistance of the members of the Board, shall perform the additional functions and duties, and exercise the additional powers, authority, and discretion conferred upon the President of the United States by title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942."

Executive Order 9280, of December 5, 1942, amended Executive Order 9024 by providing that the Secretary of Agriculture should be a member of the War Production Board.

Executive Order 9335, dated April 19, 1943, amended Executive Order 9024 by providing that the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, and the Petroleum Administrator for War should be members of the War Production Board.

By letter dated June 30, 1943, the President named the War Food Administrator to membership on the War Production Board. Similarly, by letter of December 9, 1944, the President approved membership on the War Production Board for the Director of Contract Settlement.

ORGANIZATION.—The Chairman exercises control of all War Production Board policies and operations and is responsible for the presentation of those policies to the Congress, the President, and other Government agencies. He is directly assisted by a Chief of Operations and an Executive Officer. Reporting directly to the Chairman are a small group of staff offices and divisions, including the Office of the General Counsel, the Office of the Executive Secretary, Office of Production Research and Development, Information Division, Management Consultant Division, Procurement Policy Division, Bureau of Program and Statistics, and Office of War Utilities. In addition to exercising general supervision over the work of the agency, the

Chairman of the War Production Board is Chairman of the Production Executive Committee and the Aircraft Production Board.

The principal functions of the War Production Board are assigned to the following Vice Chairmen: Vice Chairman for Smaller War Plants, Vice Chairman for Civilian Requirements, Program Vice Chairman, Vice Chairman for Field Operations, Vice Chairman (International Supply), Vice Chairman for Labor Production, Vice Chairman for Manpower Requirements, Operations Vice Chairman, and Vice Chairman for Metals and Minerals.

The Vice Chairman for Smaller War Plants is Chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

The Vice Chairman for Civilian Requirements directs the Office of Civilian Requirements. He determines requirements for consumer goods and services, and, within the limits of total allocations made by the Program Vice Chairman, distributes materials. He also determines War Production Board policies for necessary rationing.

The Program Vice Chairman apportions available supplies of critical resources among major claimants, and controls the distribution of materials through the direction and supervision of the following organization units: Program Controls Bureau, Stockpiling and Transportation Bureau, Orders and Regulations Bureau, and Distribution Bureau. He is Chairman of the Requirements Committee, which consists of representatives of those agencies authorized to present demands for critical materials. This Committee advises the Program Vice Chairman in his function of determining allocations.

The Vice Chairman for Field Operations is responsible for the field activities of the War Production Board, including the decentralized issuance of priority certificates, production expediting, area production urgency operations, servicing joint labor-management production committees in war plants, and other programs.

The Vice Chairman (International Supply) represents the War Production Board in dealing with problems and maintaining relationships concerned with the broad aspects of international supply and requirements. He is the United States member of the Combined Raw Materials Board, the Joint War Production Committee, and the Material Coordinating Committee, and represents the Chairman on the Combined Production and Resources Board.

The Vice Chairman for Labor Production exercises War Production Board responsibilities related to labor productivity, including such matters as industrial relations, remedying of inadequate labor utilization, stimulation of production in war plants through plant and community services and programs, and the operation of wage stabilization programs in the shipbuilding and building trades.

The Vice Chairman for Manpower Requirements acts for the War Production Board to assure an adequate supply of manpower for war and essential civilian production. He is concerned with the analysis and programming of manpower requirements, and their presentation to the War Manpower Commission, the identification of labor shortage areas, the development of policies regarding location of new plants, and the transfer of production away from labor shortage areas.

The Operations Vice Chairman and the Vice Chairman for Metals and Minerals direct and supervise the work of the industry divisions and closely related staff agencies. In general, the industry divisions

reporting to the Operations Vice Chairman are concerned with end-products and components, and with materials of a non-metallic and non-mineral character; those industry divisions that report to the Vice Chairman for Metals and Minerals are concerned with metals and minerals. The industry divisions serve as the points of contact between the War Production Board and the industries whose production they regulate and control. The divisions are divided further into industry and commodity sections that give specialized attention to each industry or closely related groups of industries. Within each industry division estimates are made of (1) the industry's requirements for materials, (2) its capacity for producing finished products, and (3) the military, civilian, and foreign requirements for these finished products. These estimates form the basis for production programs developed by the Requirements Committee. Industry divisions are responsible for distributing materials in accordance with approved programs and for otherwise assisting in meeting production goals. The metals and minerals divisions are concerned with problems of balancing supply and demand for these materials.

ACTIVITIES.—The major activities of the War Production Board revolve about its exercise of the power to assign priorities to deliveries of material, to require acceptance and performance of contracts and orders deemed necessary for the defense of the United States, and to allocate materials and facilities whose supply is less than requirements. These powers, which are vested in the President by title III of the Second War Powers Act (56 Stat. 177; 41 U. S. C. note prec. 1, 50 App. U. S. C. 633), were in turn delegated by the President to the Chairman of the War Production Board. They are used as the instruments through which the War Production Board exercises over-all control of the war production and procurement program and directs the flow of materials and critical components through the industrial system.

The character of the controls exercised by the War Production Board has shifted with the changing problems of the war production program. The first task was to provide industrial facilities for the production of materials and war products. Accordingly, in the period immediately following the outbreak of war on December 7, 1941, there were two main objectives: (1) the expansion of mining facilities and construction of new plants and tools, and (2) the conversion of existing plants and tools used in the manufacture of less essential civilian goods to war work. These objectives were achieved in major part by the latter part of 1942, although in particular areas there was continued emphasis upon construction and conversion of industrial facilities. More recent efforts have been directed toward a reduction in the volume of construction, wider distribution of war contracts, and avoidance of excessive production demands upon labor shortage areas. The objective has been to insure the most efficient utilization of plants, materials, manpower, tools, managerial talent, transportation, and other limited resources.

Through the Requirements Committee and other agencies the War Production Board allocates available supplies of materials and components quarterly among the competing requirements of the following claimant agencies: Army, Navy, United States Maritime Commission, Aircraft Resources Control Office, Foreign Economic Administra-

tion, Canadian Division, National Housing Agency, War Food Administration, Office of Defense Transportation, Petroleum Administration for War, Office of Civilian Requirements, Office of War Utilities, and Operations Vice Chairman. Under the Controlled Materials Plan, adopted in November 1942, each claimant agency divides its portion of the materials approved for different end-products among the producers or users under its jurisdiction. Each end-product manufacturer in turn extends his authority to secure materials among the manufacturers supplying parts entering into the final product.

The War Production Board, in December 1942, undertook the responsibility for scheduling various production programs of the agencies participating in the national war production program in order to insure that program schedules do not conflict, are in balance, are consistent with the maximum productive possibilities of the national economy, and are in accord with the strategic requirements of the Chiefs of Staff. Toward the end of February 1943 the Board issued a general scheduling order whereby it exercises detailed control over the placement of orders for critical components that enter into a number of important war products. This action recognized that components rather than raw materials were the principal bottlenecks in a number of programs, and that the remedy lay in detailed control over both production and distribution of these critical common components. Scheduling and specific allocation techniques have continued to be indispensable in meeting military and essential civilian programs.

In September 1943 the War Production Board inaugurated an extensive program designed to (a) decentralize operations to the regional offices and (b) relax the rigidity of the Board's controls over users of small amounts of critical resources, particularly materials. In October 1943 the Board established Area Production Urgency Committees charged with bringing the production load on the West Coast and in other designated critical labor areas within the limits of available labor supply. The work of these committees has been increasingly important during 1944 as a result of intensified local manpower shortages which have affected many programs.

During the winter and spring of 1944 extensive consideration was given to the problems of resumption of civilian production as productive resources became available. Among other specific actions taken, in June 1944 the Board established the Production Executive Committee Staff, which acts for the Board in connection with the translation of cutbacks in military programs into cancellations of specific war contracts. This development cumulated during the summer months in the issuance of the so-called four "reconversion orders," which authorized the freer use of aluminum, the construction of experimental models, purchase of machine tools, and "spot resumption" of civilian production where manpower and facilities were available.

On September 5, 1944, as military progress in France pointed to the possibility of the early defeat of Germany and military procurement plans indicated that a sharp curtailment of equipment needs would follow that defeat, the War Production Board gave unanimous approval to a policy of virtually unrestricted civilian production after victory over Germany. Detailed plans were developed for the orderly relaxation of controls over specific industries.

Battle experience in the late fall and winter of 1944–45 made it necessary to revise military requirements upward for a number of items. As a consequence, production of civilian items was placed under stricter control.

REGIONAL AND DISTRICT OFFICES—WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

[DM—District Manager; ADM—Acting District Manager; RD—Regional Director; DRD—Deputy Regional Director; DD—Deputy Director]

City	Officer	Address
ALABAMA:		
Birmingham 1	James P. Barnes, DM	322 Phoenix Building.
ARIZONA:		
Phoenix	Louis Myers, Assistant DM	402 Security Building.
ARKANSAS:		
Little Rock	Charles S. Christian, DM	Pyramid Building.
CALIFORNIA:		
San Francisco 9 (Region 10: California, Arizona, Nevada, south half of Idaho).	Henry S. Wright, Acting RD	1355 Market Street.
	Edwin F. Halloran, DD	1355 Market Street.
	Dunsmuir S. Neher, DD	1355 Market Street.
Los Angeles 15	Louis M. Dreves, DRD	1031 S. Broadway.
COLORADO:		
Denver 2 (Region 9: Colorado, New Mexico, Utah).	Virgil L. Board, RD	Continental Oil Building.
	Lewis J. Todhunter, Chief DRD	Continental Oil Building.
	James Reed Lane, DD, Metals and Minerals.	Continental Oil Building.
	Norman J. Castellan, DRD, Distribution.	Continental Oil Building.
CONNECTICUT:		
Bridgeport 3	Raymond L. French, DM	144 Golden Hill Street.
Hartford 4	Harold Bates, DM	119 Ann Street.
New Haven 10	Charles A. Newton, DM	152 Temple Street.
DELAWARE:		
Wilmington 50	Thomas E. Doremus, DM	314 Pennsylvania Building.
FLORIDA:		
Jacksonville 1	T. L. Staton, DM	300 George Washington Hotel Annex.
Tampa 2	Herbert A. Brennan, DM	901 Wallace S. Building.
GEORGIA:		
Atlanta 1 (Region 4: North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida).	Harry G. Thornton, RD	116 Candler Building.
	John B. Reeves, Chief DD	116 Candler Building.
	G. Leonard Allen, DD, Production Service.	116 Candler Building.
	John H. Olden, DM	116 Candler Building.
IDAHO:		
Boise	Raymond J. Briggs, DM	Capitol Securities Building.
ILLINOIS:		
Chicago 6 (Region 6: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin).	John Nuveen, Jr., RD	226 W. Jackson Boulevard.
	W. G. W. Glos, DD, Distribution	226 W. Jackson Boulevard.
	George A. Dinnen, DD, Production Service.	226 W. Jackson Boulevard.
	Paul A. Jenkins, DD, Subregion	226 W. Jackson Boulevard.
Decatur 12	Paul Fields, DM	308 Standard Office Building.
Peoria 2	Wesley C. Heppard, DM	1107 Alliance Life Building.
Rockford	Frank G. Bastable, DM	621 Gas-Electric Building.
INDIANA:		
Evansville	G. M. Haynie, DM	8 Koenig Building.
Fort Wayne 2	N. R. Zurbuch, DM	210 Utility Building.
Indianapolis 4	Albert O. Evans, DM	Circle Market Building.
South Bend 9	Elmer G. Wenz, DM	808 Sherland Building.
IOWA:		
Davenport	Arthur W. Lineberry, ADM	405 Kahl Building.
Des Moines 9	Walter E. Muir, DM	327 Liberty Building.
KANSAS		
Wichita 2	Edward G. Fahnestock, DM	Union National Bank Building.
KENTUCKY:		
Louisville 2	Henry Edson, DM	Hoffman Building, Fourth and Market Street.
LOUISIANA:		
New Orleans 12	Allan T. Dusenbury, DM	Canal Building.
MAINE:		
Portland	Edwin C. Hyde, DM	142 High Street.
MARYLAND:		
Baltimore 2	G. W. Creighton, DM	Baltimore Trust Building.
MASSACHUSETTS:		
Boston 8 (Region 1: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont).	Walker Mason, RD	17 Court Street.
	William P. Homans, DD, Priorities Distribution.	17 Court Street.
	Ray Hudson, DD, Production Service.	17 Court Street.
Springfield 3	William E. Haskell, DM	1200 Main Street.
Worcester 8	John W. Perry, DM	340 Main Street.

REGIONAL AND DISTRICT OFFICES—WAR PRODUCTION BOARD—Continued

City	Officer	Address
MICHIGAN:		
Detroit 2 (Region 11: Michigan, Ohio).	Carsten Tiedeman, RD	7310 Woodward Avenue.
	Walter F. Wright, Chief DD	7310 Woodward Avenue.
	Dea B. Meadows, DD, Production Service.	7310 Woodward Avenue.
	John D. McGillis, DD, Priorities Distribution.	7310 Woodward Avenue.
Grand Rapids 2	Herbert S. O'Brien, DM	310 Keeler Building.
Saginaw 11	LeRoy Bates, DM	614 Building and Loan Association Building.
MINNESOTA:		
Minneapolis 1 (Region 12: Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana).	David J. Winton, RD	326 Midland Bank Building.
	Carl W. Jones, Chief DD	326 Midland Bank Building.
Duluth 2	Russell G. Barnes, DM	307 Christie Building.
MISSISSIPPI:		
Jackson	A. G. McIntosh, DM	11th Floor, Tower Building.
MISSOURI:		
Kansas City 6 (Region 7: Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska).	Louis E. Crandall, RD	Mutual Interstate Building.
	Vacancy, Chief DD	Paul Brown Building, St. Louis 1, Mo.
	Harold W. Taft, DD, Production Service.	Mutual Interstate Building.
	Charles B. Shaeffer, DM	Mutual Interstate Building.
St. Louis 1	Robert L. Hughes, DM	Paul Brown Building.
MONTANA:		
Helena	Oscar A. Baarson, DM	Room 222, Power Block.
NEBRASKA:		
Omaha	W. R. Harris, DM	City National Bank Building.
NEVADA:		
Reno	Edwin S. Bender, DM	P. O. Box 1751.
NEW HAMPSHIRE:		
Manchester	Thomas H. Hagan, DM	Amoskeag Industries Building.
NEW JERSEY:		
Newark 2	M. E. Cutler, DM	Globe Indemnity Building.
Trenton 8	H. A. Ludeke, ADM	1102 Broad Street Bank Building.
NEW MEXICO:		
Albuquerque	Murray H. Sprague, DM	103½ W. Central Avenue.
NEW YORK:		
New York City 1 (Region 2: New York and northern half of New Jersey).	Lewis S. Greenleaf, Jr., RD	Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue.
	Paul T. Brady, DD, Priorities Distribution.	Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue.
	Milton H. Luce, DD, for Operations and Civilian Requirements.	Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue.
	Ralph A. Parker, DD, Production Service.	Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue.
Albany 7	F. J. Holman, DM	112 State Street.
Brooklyn 2	E. Z. Weinberg, DM	16 Court Street.
Buffalo 3	Paul R. Smith, DM	9th floor, Rand Building.
Rochester 4	Mahlon H. Gregg, DM	707 Commerce Building.
Syracuse 2	Earl R. Mason, DM	224 Harrison Street.
Utica 2	Matt DeZee, DM	First National Bank Building.
NORTH CAROLINA:		
Charlotte 2	Thomas J. Love, ADM	New Charlotte Law Building.
Raleigh	Thomas J. Love, DM	Capitol Club Building.
NORTH DAKOTA:		
Bismarck	Robert L. Schwichtenberg, ADM	10 Eltinge Building.
Fargo	Wm. A. McMillan, ADM	400 Universal Building.
OHIO:		
Cleveland 1 (Region 5: Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia).	John C. Virden, RD	1300 Union Commerce Building.
	Fred W. Ramsey, Chief DRD	1300 Union Commerce Building.
	H. Dale Rue, DRD	1300 Union Commerce Building.
	Frank M. Aldridge, DRD	1300 Union Commerce Building.
Akron 8	Leif Oyen, DM	604 Central Tower.
Cincinnati 2	Elmer C. Henlein, DM	34 E. Fourth Street.
Cleveland 1	George A. Moore, DM	Union Commerce Building
Columbus 15	Wm. S. Reinhart, ADM	145 N. High Street.
Dayton	H. B. Doty, DM	129 S. Ludlow Street.
Toledo	A. E. Buchenberg, DM	833 Security Bank Building.
OKLAHOMA:		
Oklahoma City 2	Clarence A. Stoldt, DM	Key Building.
Tulsa 3	Alfred E. Ballin, DM	Petroleum Building.
OREGON:		
Portland 4	Paul Hirsh, DRD	Bedell Building.

REGIONAL AND DISTRICT OFFICES—WAR PRODUCTION BOARD—Continued

City	Officer	Address
PENNSYLVANIA:		
Philadelphia 3 (Region 3: Eastern Pennsylvania, southern half of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia).	J. Griffith Boardman, RD	1617 Pennsylvania Boulevard.
	L. C. Murdoch, Acting Chief DD	1617 Pennsylvania Boulevard.
	Richard P. Hendren, DD, Production.	1617 Pennsylvania Boulevard.
	L. C. Murdoch, DD, Priorities Distribution.	1617 Pennsylvania Boulevard.
Allentown	Felix P. Gross, DM	506 Hamilton Street.
Erie	Ralph DeLancy, DM	418 Commerce Building.
Harrisburg	Ritchie Lawrie, Jr., DM	112 Market Street.
Pittsburgh 22	Chester C. Morrison, DM	800 First National Bank Building.
Scranton 3	J. P. Eyre Price, DM	First National Bank Building.
RHODE ISLAND:		
Providence 3	John C. Nash, DM	500 Industrial Trade Building.
SOUTH CAROLINA:		
Columbia 56	Thomas K. Legare, DM	Waters Building.
SOUTH DAKOTA:		
Sioux Falls	James G. Scott, DM	402 Western Surety Building.
TENNESSEE:		
Knoxville 10	Stuart Fonde, DM	203 Goode Building.
Memphis 1	Paul P. Henderson, ADM	1821 Sterick Building.
Nashville 3	Paul P. Henderson, DM	315 Stahlman Building.
TEXAS:		
Dallas 1 (Region 8: Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas).	George L. Noble, Jr., RD	1221 Mercantile Bank Building.
	Paul F. Rutledge, Chief DD	1221 Mercantile Bank Building.
	Robert C. Stryker, DD for Operations and District Offices.	1221 Mercantile Bank Building.
	A. J. Langford, DM	1208 Mercantile Bank Building.
El Paso	John I. Hallett, DM	Caples Building.
Houston 2	Hugh J. Corcoran, DM	Electric Building.
San Antonio 5	Carl L. Pool, DM	1914 Transit Tower Building.
UTAH:		
Salt Lake City	Ralph Bristol, DM	Atlas Building.
VERMONT:		
Montpelier	Robert C. Lane, DM	84 State Street.
VIRGINIA:		
Norfolk 10	Harry C. Ritter, DM	526 Dickson Building.
Richmond 19	Courtenay S. Welton, DM	Schmidt Building.
WASHINGTON:		
Seattle 1 (Region 13: Washington, Oregon, and north half of Idaho, Alaska).	Kenneth B. Colman, RD	White-Henry-Stuart Building.
	Joseph E. Gandy, Chief DRD	White-Henry-Stuart Building.
	T. A. Mardon, DRD, Production Service.	White-Henry-Stuart Building.
Spokane 8	Dewitt E. Wallace, DM	Sun Life Building.
WEST VIRGINIA:		
Charleston 30	Alex H. Cooper, DM	605 Atlas Building.
WISCONSIN:		
Eau Claire	Ronald R. Valier, ADM	128½ Graham Avenue.
Green Bay	Paul Romig, DM	206 Main Street.
Madison 3	Ronald R. Valier, DM	Washington Building.
Milwaukee 1	Frank W. Greusel, DM	Plankinton Building.
ALASKA	Norman C. Stines, Alaska Representative.	Juneau.
PUERTO RICO:		
San Juan	Gordon W. Foote, Chief, Territorial Possessions.	Building B, Stop 8.
	Harold Lockheimer, DM	Building B, Stop 8.
HAWAII:		
Honolulu	Fred R. Kingman, DM	Iolani Palace.
CANADA:		
Ottawa	Wm. J. Zepp, Chief of Ottawa Branch.	Temporary "3" Building.

Approved.

J. A. KRUG
Chairman

Smaller War Plants Corporation[1]

101 Indiana Avenue NW.
REpublic 7500

Board of Directors

Chairman	Maury Maverick
James T. Howington	Laurence F. Arnold
Patrick W. McDonough	(Vacancy)

Staff

General Manager	Maury Maverick
Assistant General Manager	Malcolm G. Bardwell
Secretary of the Corporation	Jesse Robison
General Counsel	David L. Podell
Chief, Operations Bureau	M. Rea Paul
Chief, Loan Bureau	Frank Prince
Chief, Field Bureau	William C. Wright
Director, Office of Administrative Finance and Management	W. Darlington Denit
Director, Office of Reports	John M. Blair
Director, Office of Information	Paul H. Jordan
Director, Office of Labor Consultants	Rudolph M. Marginot
Comptroller	Robert F. Nachtrieb
Chief, Technical Advisory Service	Orville T. Colby

Creation and Purpose.—Act of Congress approved June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 351; 50 U. S. C. 1101), created the Smaller War Plants Corporation with a capital stock of $150,000,000, to ensure that small business concerns will be most efficiently and effectively utilized in the production of articles, equipment, supplies, and material for both war and essential civilian purposes.

Organization.—The management of the Corporation is vested in a board of five directors, familiar with the problems of small business, appointed by the Chairman of the War Production Board.

Activities.—The Corporation assists in the procurement of prime contracts and subcontracts, leases machinery, lends money, aids in the disposal of surplus materials and equipment to small business, and assists in the solution of technical and financial problems.

The Corporation also participates with other agencies in facilitating the prompt and equitable settlement of the claims of small prime and subcontractors arising from the termination of war contracts.

Approved.

Maury Maverick
Chairman

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[1] Reports through Chairman of the War Production Board.

War Shipping Administration

Room 1060, Department of Commerce Building
EXecutive 3340, Branch 400

OFFICIALS

Administrator	VICE ADMIRAL EMORY S. LAND (U. S. N. retired)
Deputy Administrator (for construction)	VICE ADMIRAL HOWARD L. VICKERY
Deputy Administrator (for vessel utilization)	CAPT. GRANVILLE CONWAY
Executive Assistant	FRANK J. MAHONEY
Deputy Administrator (for labor relations, manning, training, and recruitment)	CAPT. EDWARD MACAULEY (U. S. N. retired)
Executive Deputy Administrator	S. DUVALL SCHELL
Secretary	A. J. WILLIAMS
Assistant Secretary	R. L. MCDONALD
General Counsel	WILLIAM RADNER
Executive Assistant	THOMAS LISI
Assistant to Administrator	H. T. MORSE
Comptroller	J. M. QUINN
Chairman, Price Adjustment Board	JAMES L. MURPHY[1]
Coordinator of Ship Defense Installations	VICE ADMIRAL A. P. FAIRFIELD (U. S. N. retired)
Director, Division of Public Relations	ROBERT W. HORTON
Director, Division of Personnel Management	JOHN H. ASHMAN
Director, Division of Allocations	DUDLEY B. DONALD
Director, Foreign Service	JASON C. OUTLER
Director, Division of Statistics and Research	L. P. NICKELL
Director, Division of Ship Requirements	R. M. BISSELL, Jr.
Director, Division of Security and Communications	VICE ADMIRAL A. P. FAIRFIELD
Director, Division of Tanker Allocations	JOHN J. WINTERBOTTOM
Assistant Deputy Administrator (for ship operations and traffic organization)	GERALD H. HELMBOLD
Special Assistant	WALTER C. HIPKINS
Director, Operating Contracts Division	PAUL A. SULLIVAN
Director, Food Control Division	HAROLD O'CONNELL
Director, Division of Traffic	FERDINAND M. DARR
Director, Vessel Operations Division	CAPT. WILLIAM H. LEE
Director, Tanker Operations Division	J. W. BANCKER
Assistant Deputy Administrator (for fiscal affairs organization)	PERCY CHUBB
Director, Division of Freight Rates	JOHN F. MCART
Director, Division of Large Vessel Procurement	WALTER GHERARDI
Director, Division of Fiscal Controls	R. H. OVERSTREET
Director, Division of Wartime Insurance	E. A. BLOOMQUIST
Director, Division of Lend-Lease Procurement	C. G. CORNWELL
Director, Division of Foreign Charters and Ship Warrants	JOHN W. MANN
Assistant Deputy Administrator (for training organization)	COMMO. TELFAIR KNIGHT
Executive Assistant	CAPT. R. R. MCNULTY (U. S. N. R.)
Commandant, U. S. Maritime Service	REAR ADMIRAL A. B. RANDALL (U. S. N. R.)
Supervisor, U. S. Merchant Marine Cadet Corps	CAPT. R. R. MCNULTY (U. S. N. R.)

[1] 39 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Supervisor, State Maritime Academies	Capt. Norman L. Queen (U. S. N. R.)
Assistant Deputy Administrator (for Maritime labor relations organization)	Hubert Wyckoff
Executive Assistant	Erich Nielsen
Director, Division of Labor Agreements	M. Worth Oswald
Director, Division of War Risk Compensation	John G. Baldwin
Director, Division of Marine Complaints	A. J. Dunn
Medical Director	Dr. Justin K. Fuller (U. S. P. H. S.)
Deputy Medical Director (for training)	Dr. M. V. Ziegler (U. S. P. H. S.)
Deputy Medical Director (for training)	Dr. C. E. Rice (U. S. P. H. S.)
Deputy Medical Director (for vessel operations)	Comdr. W. G. Terwilliger (U. S. N. R.)
Deputy Medical Director (for recruitment and manning)	Dr. Daniel Blain [1] (U. S. P. H. S.)
Assistant Deputy Administrator (recruitment and manning organization)	H. Chase Stone
Executive Assistant	Howard K. Hyde
Director, Manning Division	Hugh King
Director, Recruitment Division	Samuel Kudish
Director, Service Division	Edward H. Hughes
Director, Foreign Division	Roy C. Donnally
Labor Economist	Myer Naigles
Assistant Deputy Administrator (for maintenance and repair organization)	Rear Admiral Charles A. Dunn [2]
Director, Division of Foreign Repairs and Salvage Operations	D. S. Brierley
General Manager, Maintenance and Repair	R. T. Lemon [2]
Assistant Deputy Administrator (for small vessels organization)	Commo. E. J. Moran (U. S. N. R.)
Budget officer	Norman L. Johnson
Assistant Deputy Administrator (for Pacific Area organization)	John E. Cushing [1]
Executive Assistant	Felix W. Isherwood [3]
Pacific Coast Director	Lt. Comdr. W. C. Peet, Jr.[2] (U. S. N. R.)
Assistant to Pacific Coast Director	Raymond Tibbits [3]
Assistant Pacific Coast Director	Gerald H. Wagner [5]
Assistant Pacific Coast Director (San Pedro, Calif.)	Strafford Harlow [4]
Assistant Pacific Coast Director (Portland, Oreg.)	George Powell [15]
Director, North Pacific Division	A. R. Lintner [5]
Director, Southwest Pacific Division	F. A. Bailey [3]
Chairman, Pacific Coast Maritime Industry Board	Paul Eliel [3]
Executive Assistant	Waldo Chamberlain [3]
Atlantic Coast Director	Walter W. Schwenk [6]
District Manager	J. Victor Bahorich [7]
District Manager	M. H. McGann [8]
District Manager	John F. Doyle [9]
District Manager	Julius A. Bouslog [10]
District Manager	George F. Blair [11]
District Manager	John Morel [12]
Director, Division of Cargo Control	J. O. Senner [6]
Director, Division of Forwarding	Capt. H. L. McKay [6]
Assistant Director, Division of Transit Inventory Records	Judson Evans [2]

See footnotes on following page

Gulf Coast Director	CHESTER H. MARSHALL [13]
District Manager	J. J. FITZPATRICK [13]
Regional Manager for Great Lakes	R. D. SMITH [14]

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The War Shipping Administration was established within the Office for Emergency Management on February 7, 1942, by Executive Order 9054, issued under the First War Powers Act (55 Stat. 838, ch. 593; U. S. C. title 50 App., secs. 601 et seq.).

The Executive order transferred to the Administrator the functions, duties, and powers of the United States Maritime Commission with respect to the operation, purchase, charter, insurance, repair, maintenance, and requisition of vessels and the issuance of warrants with respect to them, and assigned to the Administration such part of the personnel of the Maritime Commission together with such records and public property as the Administrator may deem necessary to the full exercise of his function and duties.

Pursuant to this authority all vessels owned by the Commission and all vessels the ownership of which may be acquired by the Commission were transferred to the War Shipping Administration. Vessels under the control of the War Shipping Administration constitute a pool to be allocated by the Administrator for use by the Army, the Navy, other Federal departments and agencies, and the governments of the United Nations, in compliance with strategic military requirements.

Provisions were made by the order for use of the services and personnel of other Government agencies engaged in activities related to the operation of shipping, for the employment of necessary personnel, supplies, facilities, and services, and, with the approval of the President, for the transfer to the Administration of funds and contract authority available for the use of the Maritime Commission.

PURPOSE.—The Administrator, appointed by and responsible to the President, is authorized to perform the following functions and duties:

1. Control the operation, purchase, charter, requisition, and use of all ocean vessels under the flag or control of the United States, except combatant vessels of the Army, the Navy, and the Coast Guard, fleet auxiliaries of the Navy, transports owned by the Army and the Navy, and vessels engaged in coastwise, intercoastal, and inland transportation under the control of the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation.

2. Allocate vessels under the flag or control of the United States for use by the Army, the Navy, other Federal departments and agencies, and the governments of the United Nations.

3. Provide marine insurance and reinsurance against loss or damage by the risks of war as authorized by title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended.

[1] 37 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
[2] 39 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
[3] 220 Bush St., San Francisco 4, Calif.
[4] Cabrillo Theater Bldg., San Pedro, Calif.
[5] Dexter Horton Bldg., Seattle 4, Wash.
[6] 45 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
[7] 502 Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg., Halifax, N. S.
[8] 89 Broad St., Boston 10, Mass.
[9] Pier 98, So. Philadelphia 48, Pa.
[10] 22 Light St., Baltimore 2, Md.
[11] 12th St. and Monticello Ave., Norfolk 10, Va.
[12] Savannah Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., Savannah, Ga.
[13] Canal Bldg., New Orleans 12, La.
[14] 1319 Terminal Tower Bldg., Cleveland 13, Ohio.
[15] Portland 14, Oreg.

4. Establish the conditions to be complied with as condition to receiving priorities and other advantages as provided in the act of Congress, approved July 14, 1941 (55 Stat. 591; 46 U. S. C. note preceding 1101).

5. Represent the United States Government in dealing with the British Ministry of War Transport and with similar shipping agencies of nations allied with the United States in the prosecution of the war in matters related to the use of shipping.

6. Maintain current data on the availability of shipping, in being and under construction, and furnish such data on request to the War and the Navy Departments, and other Federal departments and agencies concerned with the import or export of war materials and commodities.

7. Keep the President informed with regard to the progress made, and perform such related duties as the President shall from time to time assign or delegate to him.

The functions pertaining to the operation of the United States Maritime Service, the merchant marine cadet and cadet officer training program, and Federal supervision over State marine and civilian nautical schools were placed under the War Shipping Administration by Executive Order 9198, of July 11, 1942. These functions had been transferred from the United States Maritime Commission to the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard by Executive Order 9083 of February 27, 1942.

ACTIVITIES.—The Administrator collaborates with existing military, naval, and civil departments and agencies of the Government performing functions connected with wartime overseas transportation to secure the most effective utilization of shipping in the prosecution of the war. With respect to the overseas transportation of cargoes essential to the war production effort and civilian economy, the Administrator is guided by schedules transmitted to him by the Chairman of the War Production Board prescribing the priority of movement of such commodities and materials.

The Administrator is authorized to issue such directives concerning shipping operations as he may deem necessary or appropriate, and his decisions are final with respect to the functions and authorities so vested in him. He may exercise his powers, authority, and discretion through such officials or agencies and in such manner as he may determine.

The Administrator is authorized to establish committees or groups of advisers representing two or more departments of the Federal Government, or agencies or missions of the United Nations, and he may appoint representatives to such joint missions or boards dealing with matters within the scope of the Executive order as may be established with the governments of the United Nations.

The War Shipping Administration maintains offices in the principal ports of the United States and has designated representatives in other ports of the world to expedite the transportation of cargoes and the movement of vessels.

Approved.

EMORY S. LAND
Administrator

Board of War Communications

Room 6107, Post Office Department Building
EXecutive 3620, Branches 9 and 32

MEMBERS

Chairman---------- PAUL A. PORTER (Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission)
REAR ADMIRAL JOSEPH R. REDMAN (Director of Naval Communications)
MAJ. GEN. HARRY C. INGLES (Chief Signal Officer of the Army)
WILLIAM L. CLAYTON (Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Transportation and Communications)
Secretary---------- HERBERT E. GASTON (Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of Treasury Enforcement Activities)
Assistant Secretary---------- CAPT. E. M. WEBSTER (Chief of Communications, U. S. Coast Guard)

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Coordinating Committee:
Chairman---------- E. K. JETT (Commissioner, Federal Communications Commission)
HARVEY B. OTTERMAN (State Department)
COL. W. T. GUEST (War Department)
CAPT. FRANZ O. WILLENBUCHER (Navy Department)
CAPT. E. M. WEBSTER (Chief of Communications, U. S. Coast Guard)

Law Committee:
Chairman---------- CHARLES R. DENNY, Jr. (General Counsel, Federal Communications Commission)
COL. CONRAD E. SNOW (Chief, Legal Branch, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, War Department)
COMDR. ERNEST R. FEIDLER (U. S. Coast Guard Reserve)
CAPT. FRANZ O. WILLENBUCHER (Navy Department)
RAYMUND T. YINGLING (State Department)

Labor Advisory Committee:
Chairman---------- ROBERT J. WATT (American Federation of Labor)
JOSEPH P. SELLY (Congress of Industrial Organizations)
JOSEPH A. BEIRNE (President, National Federation of Telephone Workers)
Secretary---------- (VACANCY)

Industry Advisory Committee:
Chairman---------- WALTER S. GIFFORD (President, American Telephone and Telegraph Co.)
VACANCY (Globe Wireless, Ltd.)
COL. SOSTHENES BEHN (President, International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.)
A. WARREN NORTON (President, Press Wireless, Inc.)
DAVID SARNOFF (President, Radio Corporation of America).
R. V. HOWLEY (President, Tropical Radio Telegraph Co.)
R. A. PHILLIPS (President, U. S. Independent Telephone Assn.)
A. N. WILLIAMS (President, Western Union Telegraph Co.)
Secretary---------- DR. C. B. JOLLIFFE (Radio Corporation of America)

International Broadcasting Coordinating Committee:
Chairman---------- (VACANCY)
COMDR. ADOLPH CHAMBERLAIN (United States Navy)
JAMES O. WELDON (Office of War Information)
VACANCY (War Production Board)
MAJ. GEN. FRANK STONER (United States Army)
VACANCY (Interstate Commerce Commission)
Secretary---------- (VACANCY)

Special Planning Committees

I. Amateur Radio Committee:
Chairman---------- George W. Bailey (American Radio Relay League)
Secretary---------- (Vacancy)

II. Aviation Communications Committee:
Chairman---------- R. O. Smith (Aeronautical Radio, Inc.)
Secretary---------- (Vacancy)

III. Cable Committee:
Chairman---------- C. Mills (Mexican Telegraph Co.)
Secretary---------- Benedict P. Cottone (Federal Communications Commission)

IV. Domestic Broadcasting Committee:
Chairman---------- (Vacancy)
Secretary---------- A. D. Ring (Consulting Engineer)

V. Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee:
Chairman---------- Comdr. Paul D. Miles (U. S. Navy)
Vice Chairman---------- Capt. E. M. Webster (U. S. Coast Guard)
Secretary---------- M. H. Woodward (Federal Communications Commission)
Assistant Secretary------ L. R. Brady (Federal Communications Commission)

VI. International Broadcasting Committee:
Chairman---------- Walter C. Evans (Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.)
Secretary---------- (Vacancy)

VII. Radiocommunications Committee:
Chairman---------- Capt. E. M. Webster (U. S. Coast Guard)
Secretary---------- F. M. Ryan (American Telephone and Telegraph Co.)

VIII. State and Municipal Facilities Committee:
Chairman---------- Capt. Donald S. Leonard (International Association of Chiefs of Police)
Secretary---------- G. E. Nielsen (Federal Communications Commission)

IX. Telegraph Committee:
Chairman---------- E. R. Shute (Western Union Telegraph Co.)
Secretary---------- W. J. Norfleet (Federal Communications Commission)

X. Telephone Committee:
Chairman---------- (Vacancy)
Secretary---------- Clyde S. Bailey (U. S. Independent Telephone Assn.)

XI. U. S. Government Facilities Committee:
Chairman---------- Col. Alva Gael Simson (Signal Corps, War Department)
Secretary---------- (Vacancy)

XII. Communications Liaison Committee for Civilian Defense:
Chairman---------- William N. Krebs (Federal Communications Commission)
Secretary---------- Herbert A. Friede (International Association of Fire Chiefs)

XIII. Priorities Liaison Committee:
Chairman---------- Comdr. R. H. Griffin (Navy Department)
Secretary---------- (Vacancy)

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Executive Order 8546 of September 24, 1940, created the Defense Communications Board. The name of the Board was changed to the Board of War Communications by Executive Order 9183 of June 15, 1942.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Board of War Communications is to coordinate the relationship of all branches of communication to the war effort.

The Board is basically a planning agency without operating or procurement functions. This task of planning embraces common carriers such as commercial radiotelephone and radiotelegraph, as well as other telephone, telegraph, and cable facilities and radiobroadcasting.

The Board has been given no power to censor radio or other communications.

Reports containing the findings and recommendations of the Board are submitted to the President for final action. These reports were formerly submitted through the Liaison Officer for Emergency Management.

The President, by Executive Orders 8964 of December 10, 1941, and 9089 of March 6, 1942, assigned to the Defense Communications Board the power and authority vested in the President under the provisions of section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1104; 47 U. S. C. 606).

Approved.

PAUL A. PORTER
Chairman

National Housing Agency

1600 Eye Street NW.
EXecutive 4160; Information, Branch 656

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Administrator	JOHN B. BLANDFORD, Jr.
Assistant Administrator (Administration)	LYMAN S. MOORE
Assistant Administrator (Program)	COLEMAN WOODBURY
Assistant Administrator (Operations)	J. BION PHILIPSON
General Counsel	LEON H. KEYSERLING
Director of Information	HOWARD F. VICKERY
Special Assistant to the Administrator	JACOB CRANE
Special Assistant to the Administrator	N. S. KEITH

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

(101 Indiana Avenue NW. EXecutive 4160; Information, Branch 2686)

Federal Home Loan Bank Commissioner	JOHN H. FAHEY
Executive Assistant to the Commissioner	ORMOND E. LOOMIS
Assistant to the Commissioner	WILLIAM F. PENNIMAN
Secretary	J. FRANCIS MOORE
General Counsel	HAROLD LEE
Director of Personnel	GEORGE R. HULVERSON

Federal Home Loan Bank System

Governor	James Twohy
Assistant Governor	David Ford
Assistant Governor	Harland G. Keller
Assistant Governor	A. C. Newell [1]
Associate General Counsel	Kenneth G. Heisler

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation

General Manager	William H. Husband
Assistant General Manager	F. R. Anderson
Assistant General Manager	Nathan V. Morgan
Associate General Counsel	Robert B. Jacoby

Home Owners' Loan Corporation

(Home Office: 2 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.; Information Office: 101 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.)

General Manager	Charles F. Cotter
Deputy General Manager	Edward E. Wendell
Deputy General Manager	J. S. Baughman
Assistant to the General Manager	Knute C. Borregard
Associate General Counsel	John B. Murphy

Federal Housing Administration

(1001 Vermont Avenue NW. EXecutive 4160; Information, Branch 609)

Commissioner	Abner H. Ferguson
Deputy Commissioner	Earle S. Draper
General Counsel	Burton C. Bovard
Assistant Commissioner (Administration)	R. Winton Elliott
Assistant Commissioner (Title I)	Ernest P. Jones, Jr.
Assistant Commissioner (Underwriting)	Curt C. Mack
Assistant Commissioner (Rental Housing)	Clyde L. Powell
Assistant to the Commissioner	Robert B. Smith
Zone Commissioners:	
Zone I	John G. Rouse
Zone II	Kent R. Mullikin
Zone III	Frederick A. Van Patten
Zone IV	Franklin D. Richards
Comptroller	Lester H. Thompson
Director, Division of Research and Statistics	Mrs. Shirley K. Hart
Personnel Director	James E. Hicks
Budget Officer and Actuary	Paul M. Stoner

Federal Public Housing Authority

(1201 Connecticut Avenue NW. EXecutive 4160; Information, Branch 2251)

Commissioner	Philip M. Klutznick
Assistant Commissioner for Project Management	John Taylor Egan
Assistant Commissioner for Development	W. P. Seaver
Assistant Commissioner for Disposition	C. Russell Craven
Comptroller	H. L. Wooten
General Counsel	David L. Krooth
Chief Economist	Warren Jay Vinton
Assistant to the Commissioner	James R. Lee
Personnel Director	Charles G. Stern
Administrative Planning Director	Francis A. Staten

[1] On military leave.

CREATION.—The National Housing Agency represents a consolidation (effectuated under the First War Powers Act, 1941, on February 24, 1942, by Executive Order 9070) of the housing functions and activities of or relating to the following agencies: Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, United States Housing Corporation, the Federal Housing Administration, the United States Housing Authority, Defense Homes Corporation, Division of Defense Housing Coordination, Central Housing Committee, Farm Security Administration with respect to nonfarm housing, Public Buildings Administration, Division of Defense Housing, Mutual Ownership Defense Housing Division, Office of the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, and the War and Navy Departments with respect to housing located off military or naval reservations, posts, or bases.

FUNCTIONS.—All the housing functions and activities which formerly were carried on by the above 17 different agencies and administrative units are now administered in the National Housing Agency, under the general direction and supervision of the National Housing Administrator. The National Housing Agency is also the claimant and administering agency under the Controlled Materials Plan, not only for war housing, but also for such other housing construction, improvement, or betterment as it becomes practicable to provide during the period when materials continue to be allocated by the War Production Board.

ORGANIZATION.—The National Housing Agency consists of the Office of the Administrator and three main constituent units: Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, Federal Housing Administration, and Federal Public Housing Authority.

Office of the Administrator

The Office of the Administrator supervises and directs the activities of the three constituent units, and thus has the over-all responsibility for unifying and coordinating most of the housing functions and activities of the Federal Government. In addition, it performs various functions arising out of the war effort.

In cooperation with the War Production Board, the War Manpower Commission, other Federal agencies, local communities, and war plants, the Office of the Administrator determines the need for housing for war workers in areas where a shortage of housing exists or impends, which threatens to impede the War Program, and devises ways and means of supplying such need. This function includes surveys of individual communities; the compilation of employment and housing data from all available sources; and, finally, in light of all the various factors, a determination of (a) the proportion of the housing need for each community which can be met through a more complete utilization of existing housing facilities, (b) the proportion which can be supplied by private builders through new construction, and (c) the proportion of the remaining need which is absolutely essential to the war effort and which must therefore be supplied through publicly financed housing.

In order to increase the proportion of the housing need of each community which could be met by more effective use of existing housing facilities, and thus reduce the proportion required to be met by new housing construction requiring the expenditure of critical materials, manpower, and funds, the Office of the Administrator has assisted in the establishment of local War Housing Centers. War Housing Centers encourage home owners to make extra space available to war workers, and refer eligible war workers to such accommodations. These Centers are controlled and supported by local committees, with Federal financial assistance in the most critical areas. Such assistance is withdrawn as the emergency passes.

The Office of the Administrator has the responsibility for representing the National Housing Agency in its claimant agency activities before the War Production Board.

The Office of the Administrator also has responsibility for executing congressional policy on, and programming the disposition of, publicly financed war housing of a permanent character and the removal of publicly financed war housing of a temporary character, under the jurisdiction of the National Housing Administrator.

REGIONAL OFFICES—OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Region	Representative	Address
No. 1. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.	John M. Dobbs	24 School Street, Boston 8, Mass.
No. 2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware.	Charles S. Ascher	2 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.
No. 3. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	William K. Divers	201 N. Wells Street, Chicago 6, Ill.
No. 4. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia.	Robert K. Creighton	114 Marietta Street, Atlanta 3, Ga.
No. 5. Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Kansas.	Joseph P. Tufts	Room 1909, 1907 Elm Street, Dallas 1, Tex.
No. 6. Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah	Preston L. Wright	593 Market Street, San Francisco 5, Calif
No. 7. Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Alaska.	George W. Coplen	1018 Vance Building, Seattle 1, Wash.
Washington Metropolitan Area. District of Columbia; Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's, Prince Georges, and Montgomery counties in Maryland; Arlington and Fairfax counties and the city of Alexandria in Virginia; Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Hawaii.	John W. Hyde	Room 203, 1601 Eye Street NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Federal Home Loan Bank Administration

CREATION.—The Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, as a constituent unit of the National Housing Agency, performs functions formerly exercised by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in supervision of the Federal Home Loan Bank System and Federal Savings and Loan Associations, and in administering the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Functions relating to the United States Housing Corporation (now

in liquidation) are also administered in the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, in accordance with Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

The activities under control of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration are provided for in the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, approved July 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 725; 12 U. S. C. 1421–49; 15 U. S. C. 602); the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, approved June 13, 1933 (48 Stat. 128; 12 U. S. C. 1461–68); and title IV of the National Housing Act, approved June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246; 12 U. S. C. 1724–30), together with amendatory acts of Congress, approved April 27, 1934; May 28, 1935; February 3, 1938; August 10, 1939; August 11, 1939; March 28, 1941, and October 24, 1942.

ORGANIZATION.—The Federal Home Loan Bank Administration is headed by the Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, who serves as the Federal Home Loan Bank Commissioner. The positions of the remaining four members of the Bank Board have been vacated for as long as title I of the First War Powers Act, 1941, remains in force.

FUNDS.—Expenses of the Administration are paid by assessments against the regional Federal Home Loan Banks, charges against institutions examined by its Examining Division, and charges against the other agencies under its supervision.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM

CREATION.—The Federal Home Loan Bank System was created by authority of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, approved July 22, 1932 (see citations under Federal Home Loan Bank Administration), to provide a credit reserve for thrift and home-financing institutions.

ORGANIZATION.—There are 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks in the System, located in New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Winston-Salem, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Des Moines, Little Rock, Topeka, Portland (Oreg.), and Los Angeles. The management of each Bank is vested in 12 directors, 4 appointed by the Administration and 8 elected by member institutions. The directors of each Bank elect a president, who must be approved by the Bank Administration, as chief executive officer.

CAPITAL AND FUNDS.—The capital stock of the Federal Home Loan Banks is owned by institutions which have been accepted into membership, each of which is required to purchase stock, and by the United States. The Government's $124,741,000 stock is held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Banks may obtain other loanable funds through deposits accepted from member institutions and from other Federal Home Loan Banks, and through the issuance of bonds, debentures, or other obligations.

ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS.—The types of institutions eligible to become members of the Federal Home Loan Banks are building and loan, savings and loan, and homestead associations, savings and cooperative banks, and insurance companies. Every Federal savings and loan association is required to become a member of its regional Federal Home Loan Bank.

On June 30, 1944, there were 3,714 members in the System, having estimated total assets of $6 840,241,000. Through June 30, 1944, the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks had advanced these member institutions

a total of $1,247,781,080, of which $1,119,503,534 had been repaid, leaving outstanding a balance of $128,277,546.

POWER TO BORROW.—Any Bank may issue bonds, debentures, and other obligations when permitted by the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration. Consolidated debentures, which are the joint and several obligations of all the Banks, may be issued by the Administration when no assets of any Bank are pledged as security for any debt or are subject to any lien. Consolidated debentures amounting to $58.000,000 were outstanding on June 30, 1944.

LOANS TO VETERANS.—Members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System specialize in the making of loans on homes. They are therefore particularly well equipped to make and service loans to veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 291).

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.—These were provided for by section 5 of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 132) as amended. They are chartered and supervised by the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, and may be either new institutions or converted from established State-chartered institutions. As of June 30, 1944, there were 1,465 Federal savings and loan associations, with combined assets of $2,881,276,000, located in the 48 States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

CREATION.—The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation was created by title IV of the National Housing Act (see citations under Federal Home Loan Bank Administration), to insure the safety of savings in thrift and home-financing institutions.

FUNCTIONS.—The Corporation guarantees the safety of repurchasable (withdrawable) investments and credited earnings up to $5,000 for each investor in an insured institution. All Federal savings and loan associations, and those State-chartered building and loan, savings and loan, and homestead associations, and cooperative banks which apply and are approved, are insured. On June 30, 1944, there were 2,461 insured institutions, with total assets of $4,584,000,000.

PROCEDURE UPON DEFAULT.—To prevent the default of an insured institution or restore it to normal operation, the Corporation may make loans to, purchase assets of, or contribute to, such an institution. In the event of default and liquidation of an insured institution, the Corporation will make available to the holders of insured accounts, at their option, either a new insured account of equal amount in an insured institution which is not in default, or 10 percent of the insured account in cash, 45 percent in negotiable noninterest-bearing debentures of the Corporation due within 1 year from the date of default, and 45 percent in similar debentures due within 3 years from the date of default.

FUNDS.—The capital of the Corporation, in the amount of $100,000,000, was obtained by the sale of its stock to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Its income consists of premiums paid by insured institutions, admission fees from newly insured associations, and interest earned on its investments. All income above expenses is placed in reserves, which totaled $51,631,510 on June 30, 1944. Additional funds may be obtained by the issuance of notes, bonds, or debentures.

HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

CREATION.—The Home Owners' Loan Corporation was established by the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (see citations under Federal Home Loan Bank Administration). Its purpose was to grant long-term mortgage loans, at low interest rates, to distressed home owners who were unable to procure financing through normal channels, and to help stabilize real estate and mortgage values—then almost non-existent because of the depression. As provided by the act, the Corporation ceased its lending activities in 1936. Since then it has been engaged in liquidating its loans and other assets.

ORGANIZATION.—Collections of its loans and rental and sale of the Corporation's acquired properties are carried on through eight regional offices under the Corporation's home office in New York. These regional offices are located in New York, Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati, Omaha, Memphis, Dallas, and San Francisco.

LENDING OPERATIONS.—The Corporation granted loans totaling $3,093,451,321 to 1,017,821 home owners, the great majority facing the loss of their homes through foreclosure. Since then, the Corporation has made additional advances and capitalizations which through June 30, 1944, aggregated $394,204,939.

Practically all loans were originally made at an annual interest rate of 5 percent. The Corporation is now accepting interest at the rate of 4.5 percent. Loans were written for a term not to exceed 15 years. In order to assist delinquent borrowers to overcome their arrearages and retain their homes, Congress, in 1939, amended the act, providing that the Corporation may extend its loans, when advisable up to a maximum period of 25 years from the date of the granting of the loan.

LIQUIDATION OF ASSETS.—Since 1936, the Corporation's chief task has been to aid its borrowers in meeting their payments and keeping their homes, and to liquidate its loans and properties. On June 30, 1944, it was collecting on 641,446 accounts—499,238 those of original borrowers and the rest purchasers of foreclosed properties. Three hundred and fifty-eight thousand, six hundred and eight borrowers and purchasers of HOLC houses had paid off their accounts in full. More than 100,000 borrowers were making monthly payments in amounts greater than called for by their contracts. Of the 197,680 properties which the Corporation had taken over, 192,221, or 97.2 percent, had been sold.

Up to June 30, 1944, total loans and subsequent advances reached a cumulative total of $3,487,656,260. On the same date, $2,231,486,950, or 64 percent of this amount, had been liquidated.

OTHER INVESTMENTS.—Of $223,856,710 invested by HOLC in the securities of savings and loan associations, pursuant to an act of Congress, $46,529,250 was outstanding on June 30, 1944. The Corporation also owns the $100,000,000 stock of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.—The capital stock of the Corporation, owned by the United States, amounts to $200,000,000. The HOLC lending program, however, was financed primarily through its bonds which it was authorized to issue in an amount up to $4,750,000,000, exclusive of those for refunding purposes. The Corporation now is retiring its bonds as rapidly as funds become available for that purpose.

Exclusive of bonds for refunding purposes, the Corporation had issued bonds in the cumulative amount of $3,489,453,550 up to June 30, 1944. Bonds outstanding totaled $1,334,904,000.

UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION

CREATION.—The United States Housing Corporation was incorporated on July 10, 1918, pursuant to acts of Congress approved May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), and June 4, 1918 (40 Stat. 595). Its purpose was to provide housing for war workers in World War I. The Corporation is now in liquidation.

Federal Housing Administration

CREATION.—The Federal Housing Administration is one of the main constituent units of the National Housing Agency. Its function is to insure private lending institutions against loss on loans secured by mortgages on one- to four-family dwellings or on large scale rental housing projects, and on loans for property repair or improvement.

The Federal Housing Administration was created by the National Housing Act, approved June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246; 12 U. S. C. 1702), as amended, by acts of Congress approved May 28, 1935; August 23, 1935; April 3, 1936; April 17, 1936; February 19, 1937; April 22, 1937; February 3, 1938; June 3, 1939; March 28, 1941; June 28, 1941; September 2, 1941; May 26, 1942; March 23, 1943; October 14, 1943; October 15, 1943; and June 30, 1944.

FUNCTIONS.—The National Housing Act, as amended, authorizes the Federal Housing Commissioner to insure lending institutions against losses incurred on two general types of loans: those for the repair, alteration, or improvement of real property—which may or may not be secured by collateral security—and those secured by mortgages on structures designed primarily for residential use.

For the duration of the war new construction is limited to war areas, and priority ratings as required by the War Production Board must be obtained whenever critical materials are necessary for private or public housing construction or for repair or rehabilitation work. Federal Housing Administration field offices accept, process, and approve applications for priorities and authority to begin construction on privately financed war housing and on utility lines or systems necessary thereto. In addition, FHA field offices issue allotments and preference ratings in connection with approved privately financed war housing projects. They likewise make compliance inspections of such projects to determine conformity of the construction with WPB and NHA regulations regarding the use of critical materials. There is no correlation whatever between these activities on behalf of the War Production Board and the issuance of Federal Housing Administration commitments for mortgage insurance.

Title I offers insurance to private lending institutions on loans up to $5,000 to alter, convert, improve, or repair an existing structure to provide additional living accommodations in areas where an acute housing shortage exists or impends by reason of war activities; on loans up to $2,500 to alter, repair, or improve other existing structures; and on loans up to $3,000 to build new structures.

The insurance coverage on these loans amounts to 10 percent of the aggregate advanced by the lender. The maximum liability which may be outstanding at any time, plus the total amount of claims paid under title I, less the amount collected from insurance premiums and other sources, is $165,000,000.

Title II is designed to improve housing standards and conditions by utilizing "the best available means for achieving a sustained long-term residential construction program with a minimum expenditure of Federal funds and a maximum reliance upon private business enterprise." The means to this end are the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund and the Housing Insurance Fund. The total insurance liability under title II may not exceed $4,000,000,000 at any one time, except that with the approval of the President the aggregate may be increased to an amount not to exceed $5,000,000,000. However, the total amount of the principal obligations of mortgages insured after June 3, 1939, and covering property the construction of which was completed more than 1 year prior to the date of application for insurance shall not exceed 35 percent of the total amount of mortgages with respect to which insurance may be granted after such date.

The Mutual Mortgage Insurance system establishes a revolving fund for the insurance of mortgages on structures with accommodations for not more than four separate families. The mortgages, as provided for under section 203 of the act, are of three types:

1. Those which do not exceed $5,400 may cover up to 90 percent of the appraised value of property improved by a single-family, owner-occupied dwelling approved for mortgage insurance prior to the beginning of construction.

2. Those which do not exceed $8,600 may cover up to 90 percent of $6,000 of the appraised value plus 80 percent of such value in excess of $6,000 of property improved by a single-family, owner-occupied dwelling approved for mortgage insurance prior to the beginning of construction.

3. Those which do not exceed $16,000 may cover up to 80 percent of the appraised value of a property improved by a structure which need not be newly constructed or owner-occupied, but which must be designed to house not more than four separate families.

However, no mortgage to refinance an existing mortgage shall be insured under this section unless the mortgagor certifies to the Commissioner that he has applied to the holder of the existing mortgage for refinancing, and after reasonable opportunity the holder has failed or refused to make a loan on as favorable terms as those of the mortgage offered for insurance.

The provisions of section 203 are also applicable to eligible mortgages covering farm properties, provided that not less than 15 percent of the principal is to be expended for materials and labor for construction or repairs.

The Housing Insurance Fund is a revolving fund for the insurance of mortgages of two types: (1) those involving a principal obligation in an amount not to exceed $5,000,000 and not to exceed 80 percent of the value of the property when the proposed improvements are completed, and (2) those previously insured under section 210, which was repealed by an act approved June 3, 1939.

Title VI was created by an amendment to the National Housing Act signed by the President on March 28, 1941. Its scope was expanded

by the amendments of May 26, 1942, so that in addition to providing for the insurance of mortgages on one- to four-family dwellings for sale or rent, with occupancy priority to war workers, it also provides for the insurance of mortgages not exceeding $5,000,000 on rental housing for war workers. The title VI insurance authorization is $1,700,000,000.

In contrast to the provisions of section 203 limiting 90-percent mortgages to owner-occupied new homes, section 603 of title VI authorizes the insurance of mortgages representing up to 90 percent of the Federal Housing Administration valuation of newly constructed dwellings of which the builder is the mortgagor. The mortgagor must, however, establish to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that occupancy priority will be given to persons engaged in war activities.

Mortgages insured under section 603 are limited to a maximum of $5,400 on a single-family dwelling, $7,500 on a two-family dwelling, $9,500 on a three-family dwelling, and $12,000 on a four-family dwelling. The maximum term is 25 years and the maximum interest rate is 4.5 percent.

Under section 608 of title VI the Commissioner is authorized to insure mortgages, including advances during construction, on large-scale projects in amounts not to exceed $5,000,000 and not to exceed 90 percent of the Commissioner's estimate of the reasonable replacement cost of the completed project, but not in excess of his estimate of the cost of the completed physical improvements exclusive of off-site public utilities and streets, and organization and legal expenses, and not to exceed $1,350 a room for such part of such project as may be attributable to dwelling use.

The property must be designed for rent for residential use by war workers. The mortgagor must be approved by the Commissioner and may be regulated by him as to rents or sales, charges, capital structure, rate of return, and methods of operation.

In authorizing insurance of mortgages under title VI, the Commissioner need not find that the project is economically sound, as under title II, but must find that the project with respect to which the mortgage is executed is an acceptable risk in view of the war emergency. The Commissioner is authorized to prescribe such procedures as he may deem necessary to secure occupancy priority to war workers.

The Federal Housing Administration is now concentrating all its activities, as far as new construction is concerned, on title VI of the National Housing Act. In addition, the Administration is carrying on a program to encourage the attainment of three objectives: (1) the financing of existing property on a sound amortized basis, (2) the conversion of older properties for residential use, and (3) to meet sanitary and health requirements and to maintain property values, property repair within the restrictions of the War Production Board and of Federal Reserve Board Regulation W, which restricts the extension of consumer credit.

The Federal Housing Administration now insures loans to veterans, and FHA field offices are accepting applications from private lending institutions for the insurance of principal loans supplemented by loans under section 505 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

The Federal National Mortgage Association, organized by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on February 10, 1938, under the

National Housing Act as amended February 3, 1938, provides a ready market for insured mortgages.

ORGANIZATION.—The work of the Federal Housing Administration is directed by the Commissioner. The general administrative staff includes a Deputy Commissioner, the General Counsel, four Assistant Commissioners, one Assistant to the Commissioner, the Comptroller, and four Zone Commissioners.

The principal divisions of the Administration, the general nature of each of which is indicated by its name, are as follows: Legal, Underwriting, Title I, Mortgage Insurance, Administrative Services, Research and Statistics, and Comptroller.

STATE AND DISTRICT OFFICES—FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

State	Address
ALABAMA	Comer Building, Birmingham 3.
ARIZONA	Luhrs Tower, Phoenix.
ARKANSAS	Federal Building, Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA	Rives-Strong Building, Los Angeles 15.
	315 Montgomery Street, San Francisco 4.
COLORADO	Boston Building, Denver 2.
CONNECTICUT	125 Trumbull Street, Hartford 3.
DELAWARE	Industrial Trust Building, Wilmington.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1021 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington 25, D. C
FLORIDA	Greenleaf Building, Jacksonville 2.
	Coral Gables City Hall, Miami 34.
GEORGIA	101 Marietta Street Building, Atlanta 3.
HAWAII	Federal Building, Honolulu.
IDAHO	805 Idaho Street, Boise.
ILLINOIS	Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54.
	605 Illinois Building, Springfield.
INDIANA	Guaranty Building, Indianapolis 9.
IOWA	Insurance Exchange Building, Des Moines 9.
KANSAS	National Bank Building, Topeka.
KENTUCKY	American Life and Accident Insurance Building, Louisville 2.
LOUISIANA	Richards Building, New Orleans 12
MAINE	Exchange Building, Bangor.
MARYLAND	Fidelity Building, Baltimore 1.
MASSACHUSETTS	40 Broad Street Building, Boston 9.
MICHIGAN	Penobscot Building, Detroit 26.
MINNESOTA	New Post Office, Minneapolis 1.
MISSISSIPPI	Lamar Life Building, Jackson 111.
MISSOURI, EASTERN	315 N. Seventh Street, St. Louis 1.
MISSOURI, WESTERN	Land Bank Building, Kansas City 6.
MONTANA	Federal Building, Helena.
NEBRASKA	Woodmen of the World Building, Omaha 2.
NEVADA	Lunsford Building, Reno.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	70 Market Street, Manchester.
NEW JERSEY	Raymond-Commerce Building, Newark 2.
NEW MEXICO	N. Third Street, Albuquerque.
NEW YORK	2 Park Avenue, New York City 16.
	The City & County Savings Bank Building, Albany 7.
	Main Post Office Building, Buffalo 3.
NORTH CAROLINA	Guilford Building, Greensboro.
NORTH DAKOTA	621 First Avenue North, Fargo.
OHIO	New Post Office Building, Cleveland 13.
	Old Post Office Building, Columbus 15.
OKLAHOMA	Cotton Exchange Building, Oklahoma City.
OREGON	Platt Building, Portland 5.
PENNSYLVANIA	Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia 6.
	Henry W. Oliver Building, Pittsburgh 22.
PUERTO RICO	P. O. Box 3592, San Juan.

STATE AND DISTRICT OFFICES—FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION—Continued

State	Address
RHODE ISLAND	Old Colony Bank Building, Providence 3.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Federal Land Bank Building, Columbia 29.
SOUTH DAKOTA	New City Hall, Sioux Falls.
TENNESSEE	Federal Building, Memphis.
TEXAS	Cotton Exchange Building, Dallas 1.
	Electric Building, Fort Worth 2.
	Rusk Building, Houston 2.
	Alamo National Bank Building, San Antonio 5.
UTAH	109 W. Second Street South, Salt Lake City 1.
VERMONT	Parkhill Building, Burlington.
VIRGINIA	1005 E. Main Street, Richmond 19.
WASHINGTON	Dexter-Horton Building, Seattle 4.
WEST VIRGINIA	Chamber of Commerce Building, Charleston.
WISCONSIN	312 E. Wisconsin Avenue at Broadway, Milwaukee 2.
WYOMING	Post Office Building, Cheyenne.

Federal Public Housing Authority

CREATION.—The Federal Public Housing Authority, as one of the three main constituent units of the National Housing Agency, performs the functions, powers, and duties relating to public housing theretofore performed by the Federal Works Agency and its constituent units or agencies (United States Housing Authority, Public Buildings Administration, Division of Defense Housing, Mutual Ownership Defense Housing Division), the War Department and the Navy Department (except housing located on military or naval reservations, posts, or bases), and the Farm Security Administration (nonfarm housing). Under the order, also, the Defense Homes Corporation and its functions, powers, and duties are administered by the Federal Public Housing Commissioner.

WAR HOUSING.—The Federal Public Housing Authority is authorized to provide housing for persons engaged in war activities in localities in which the President finds that an acute shortage of housing exists or impends which would impede war activities, and that such housing would not be provided by private enterprise when needed. This includes housing for workers engaged in industries essential to the war effort, for certain military and naval personnel, and for certain employees of the Government whose duties are essential to the war effort.

The Federal Public Housing Authority is authorized to acquire land and to construct and operate projects to provide such war housing, including family housing, dormitories, and trailers. The Federal Public Housing Authority is authorized to utilize local public housing agencies in the construction and operation of such war housing projects.

The Authority is also authorized to revise contracts for financial assistance which had been entered into with local public housing agencies in connection with low-rent housing and slum clearance projects located in areas where there is a shortage of housing for persons engaged in war activities, so that these projects can be used during the war to provide necessary public housing for war workers.

LOW-RENT HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE.—Pursuant to the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, contracts for financial as-

sistance (in the form of capital loans and annual subsidies during administration) to aid local public housing agencies in the development and administration of low-rent housing and slum clearance projects were entered into by the United States Housing Authority. The Federal Public Housing Authority is now administering these contracts under Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942. As already indicated, many projects originally intended for low-rent housing have been made available for persons engaged in war activities. Such United States Housing Act projects now used to house war workers will revert to low-rent housing purposes after the war.

The Authority also administers nonfarm housing projects developed by the Farm Security Administration, including three "greenbelt" communities, and some 30 rural or suburban projects for families not deriving their principal income from operating or working on farms.

REGIONAL AND AREA OFFICES—FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

Region	Directors	Headquarters
No. 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island.	Sumner K. Wiley	24 School Street, Boston 8, Mass.
No. 2. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware.	John A. Kervick	270 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.
No. 3. Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas City, Eudora, Kans., and Kansas City Metropolitan Area.	Orvil R. Olmsted	201 N. Wells Street, Chicago 6, Ill.
No. 4. North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia.	John P. Broome	Georgia Savings Bank Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.
No. 5. Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas (except Kansas City, Eudora, Kans., and Kansas City Metropolitan Area).	Marshall W. Amis	1411 Electric Building, Seventh and Taylor Streets, Ft. Worth 2, Tex.
No. 6. California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Hawaii	Langdon W. Post	760 Market Street, San Francisco 3, Calif.
No. 7. Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Alaska.	Frank M. Crutsinger	Skinner Building, Fifth Avenue and Union Street, Seattle 1, Wash.
No. 8. Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio and Michigan.	Hugo Schwartz, Acting	2073 E. Ninth Street, Cleveland 15, Ohio.
General Field Office. District of Columbia; in Virginia, Fairfax County, Arlington County, and the city of Alexandria; in Maryland, Montgomery County, Prince Georges County, and the war housing localities of Cedar Point, Indian Head, and Meadedale; Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Cuba, and the Canal Zone, and special projects not assigned to the regional offices.	Oliver C. Winston	Longfellow Building, Connecticut Avenue at M Street NW., Washington 25, D. C

Approved.

JOHN B. BLANDFORD, Jr.
Administrator, National Housing Agency

Office of Censorship

Federal Trade Commission Building
EXecutive 3800

Officials

Director of Censorship	Byron Price
Assistant Director (Press)	Jack Lockhart
Assistant Director (Broadcasting)	John E. Fetzer
Assistant Director (Cable)	Capt. H. K. Fenn (U. S. N.)
Assistant Director (Postal)	Col. N. V. Carlson (G. S. C.)
Assistant Director (Technical Operations)	Col. H. R. Shaw (A. U. S.)
Assistant to the Director (Liaison)	Lt. T. F. Koop (U. S. N. R.)
Chief, Administrative Division	R. L. McKeever
Legal Counsel	Col. E. T. Brennan (A. U. S.)

Censorship Policy Board

Chairman (Postmaster General)	Frank C. Walker
Vice President of the United States	Harry S. Truman
Secretary of the Treasury	Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of War	Henry L. Stimson
Attorney General	Francis Biddle
Secretary of the Navy	James Forrestal
Director, Office of War Information	Elmer Davis

Creation and Authority.—Executive Order 8985, of December 19, 1941, established the Office of Censorship with a Director of Censorship as the head of the Office.

Purpose.—"The Director of Censorship shall cause to be censored, in his absolute discretion, communications by mail, cable, radio, or other means of transmission passing between the United States and any foreign country or which may be carried by any vessel or other means of transportation touching at any port, place, or Territory of the United States and bound to or from any foreign country, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President shall from time to time prescribe."

The Censorship Policy Board, created by the order, advises the Director of Censorship with respect to policy and the coordination and integration of censorship.

The Director of Censorship was authorized to establish a Censorship Operating Board consisting of representatives of such departments and agencies of the Government as he shall specify.

The President instructed the Director of Censorship "to coordinate the efforts of the domestic press and radio in voluntarily withholding from publication" information which should not be released in the interest of effective prosecution of the war.

Approved.

Byron Price
Director of Censorship

Office of Price Administration

Federal Office Building 1, Second and D Streets SW.
REpublic 7500

Officials

Administrator	Chester Bowles
Executive Assistant to the Administrator	Robert R. R. Brooks
Deputy Administrator	James G. Rogers, Jr.
Assistant to Administrator	Leo F. Gentner
Assistant to Administrator	James C. Derieux
Assistant to Administrator	Ben C. Duniway
Office of Administrative Services, Director	Louis J. Kroeger
Office of Board Management, Director	John G. Neuk m
Office of Budget and Planning, Director	H. Burke Fry
Office of Personnel, Director	Wallace S. Sayre
General Counsel	Richard H. Field
Assistant General Counsel	Frank S. Ketcham
Court Review, Research and Opinion Division, Associate General Counsel	Nathaniel L. Nathanson
Counsel to Boards of Review	Lehan K. Tunks
OPA Secretary	Ervin H. Pollack
Economic Adviser	Richard V. Gilbert
Research Division, Director	Roderick H. Riley
Office of Congressional Information, Director	Zenas L. Potter
Agricultural Relations Adviser	Tyrus R. Timm
Labor Relations Adviser	Warren E. Hall
Office of Industry Advisory Committees, Director	Ethel B. Gilbert
Consumer Relations Adviser	Esther Cole Franklin
Credit Policy Adviser	Francis A. Bonner
Hearing Administrator	Charles L. Ferguson
Deputy Administrator for the Price Department	James F. Brownlee
Assistant to the Deputy Administrator	John M. Bulkley
Assistant to the Deputy Administrator	G. Griffith Johnson
Economic Adviser to Deputy Administrator	R. B. Heflebower
Economic Adviser to Deputy Administrator	Donald H. Wallace
Executive Officer for Price	Charles A. Marquardt
Field Operations Officer	Edward C. Welsh
Standards Officer	Edward J. Hennessy, Acting
War Goods Price Coordinator	Allen Coe
Consumer Goods Price Division, Director	Jerome M. Ney
Food Price Division, Director	Geoffrey Baker
Fuel Price Division, Director	Sumner T. Pike
Industrial Manufacturing Price Division, Director	John S. Clement
Industrial Materials Price Division, Director	John S. Clement
Price Legal Division, Associate General Counsel	Henry M. Hart, Jr.
Services and Foreign Trade Price Division, Director	Frederick Roselius
Transportation and Public Utilities Division, Director	R. A. Nixon
Deputy Administrator for the Rationing Department	Maxwell L. McCullough
Assistant Deputy Administrator	Emmette S. Redford
Special Assistant on Field Coordination	Charles W. Isaacs, Jr.
Food Rationing Division, Director	James E. Kelley
Fuel and Automotive Rationing Division, Director	Fred L. Parker
Miscellaneous Products Rationing Division, Director	William H. Molster
Special Assistant on Program Planning	Patterson H. French
Rationing Legal Division, Associate General Counsel	Ellsworth E. Clark

Deputy Administrator for the Rent Department	IVAN D. CARSON
Assistant to the Deputy Administrator	R. W. COGGESHALL
Program Division, Director	NORTON E. LONG
Operations Division, Director	TOM TIPPETT
Rent Legal Division, Associate General Counsel	EUGENE SWIGART
Deputy Administrator for the Information Department	ALFRED B. STANFORD
Group and Educational Services Division, Director	OLIVER A. PETERSON
Editorial Division, Director	HERBERT LITTLE
Field Division, Director	JOHN T. O'BRIEN
Office of Program Planning, Director	DOUGLAS J. BENNET
Deputy Administrator for the Enforcement Department	THOMAS I. EMERSON
Executive Officer for Enforcement	BYRON S. MILLER
Chief Investigator	ROBERT R. EHRLICH
Apparel and Industrial Materials Enforcement Division, Director	JOSEPH FORER
Food Enforcement Division, Director	ROBERT C. FINLEY
Fuel and Consumer Goods Enforcement Division, Director	WILLIAM E. REMY
Litigation Division, Director	FLEMING JAMES, JR.
Rent and Service Enforcement Division, Director	BRAINERD CURRIE
Deputy Administrator for the Accounting Department	PAUL M. GREEN
Executive Officer	H. V. LLEWELLYN
Regional Accounting Coordinator	L. DONALD MACKAY
Industrial Accounting Division, Director	PERCY L. HANSON
Consumer Products Accounting Division, Director	WALKER E. CAMPBELL
Audits and Services Accounting Division, Director	LINDSLEY H. NOBLE

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply was created by Executive Order 8734, issued by the President on April 11, 1941. In the agency were combined the Price and the Consumer Divisions of the National Defense Advisory Commission. The name of the agency was changed to the Office of Price Administration by Executive Order 8875, of August 28, 1941. By the same order the functions of the Civilian Allocation Division were transferred to the Office of Production Management, which later was absorbed by the War Production Board.

The Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, approved by the President on January 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 23; 50 U. S. C. App. 901–946), created the Office of Price Administration as an independent agency under the direction of a Price Administrator. This act has since been amended by the act of October 2, 1942 (cited below), by section 5 of the act approved July 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 566; 50 U. S. C. App. 902), which limited the authority of the Price Administrator with respect to grade labeling and commodity standards in connection with price ceilings, and by the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944, approved June 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 632). Funds for the operation of the Office of Price Administration have been provided by the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943 (56 Stat. 704, 711), by the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, approved

July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 524), and by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, approved June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 600).

PURPOSE.—The purposes of the Office of Price Administration as enumerated in the act are: to stabilize prices and to prevent speculative, unwarranted, and abnormal increases in prices and rents; to eliminate and prevent profiteering, hoarding, manipulation, speculation, and other disruptive practices resulting from abnormal market conditions or scarcities caused by or contributing to the national emergency; to assure that defense appropriations are not dissipated by excessive prices; to protect persons with relatively fixed and limited incomes, consumers, wage earners, investors, and persons dependent on life insurance, annuities, and pensions from undue impairment of their standard of living; to prevent hardships to persons engaged in business, to schools, universities, and other institutions, and to the Federal, State, and local governments which would result from abnormal increases in prices; to assist in securing adequate production of commodities and facilities; to prevent a post-emergency collapse of values; to stabilize agricultural prices in the manner provided in section 3 of the Price Control Act; and to permit voluntary cooperation between the Government and producers, processors, and others to accomplish the aforesaid purposes.

The Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 765; 50 U. S. C. App. 961–971), amended the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 extending its period of effectiveness to June 30, 1944. While preserving the existing authority of the Office of Price Administration, this act authorized and directed the President to stabilize prices, wages, and salaries affecting the cost of living on the basis of the levels which existed on September 15, 1942. On October 3, 1942, the President, by Executive Order 9250, delegated his powers under this act to the Director of Economic Stabilization, who was instructed to formulate a comprehensive national economic policy, and to effectuate this policy by directives to the Federal agencies concerned, including the Office of Price Administration. On April 8, 1943, the President issued Executive Order 9328 (the "hold-the-line" order) for the purpose of safeguarding the stabilization of prices, wages, and salaries affecting the cost of living on the basis of the levels existing on September 15, 1942. With respect to prices, this order directed the Price Administrator and the Food Administrator to take immediate steps to place ceiling prices on all commodities affecting the cost of living, and to authorize no further increases in ceiling prices except to the minimum extent required by law.

By the passage of the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944, the periods of effectiveness of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 and the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942, were extended to June 30, 1945. The Stabilization Extension Act of 1944 preserved the existing authority of the Office of Price Administration, subject to various changes with respect principally to enforcement and the treatment of protests.

Broad powers to ration commodities among consumers have been delegated to the Office of Price Administration. On January 24, 1942, the Chairman of the War Production Board issued Directive 1 delegating to the Office of Price Administration full authority with respect to rationing control over (1) the sale, transfer, or other dis-

position of products by any person who sells at retail to any person, and (2) the sale, transfer, or other disposition of products by any person to an ultimate consumer. The term "ultimate consumer" as used in the directive means a person acquiring products for the satisfaction of personal needs as distinguished from one acquiring products for industrial or other business purposes. Prior to the rationing of particular commodities, supplementary directives dealing with these commodities have been issued by the Chairman of the War Production Board. Similar delegations of authority to the Office of Price Administration to ration foods have been made by the Secretary of Agriculture and the War Food Administrator, pursuant to Executive Orders 9280 of December 5, 1942, and 9322 of March 26, 1943.

By Executive Order 9125 of April 7, 1942, the President delegated to the Price Administrator certain enforcement authority with respect to rationing, including the authority to institute civil suits in his own name or to intervene in impending civil actions. This order was issued under title III of the Second War Powers Act, approved March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 177; 50 U. S. C. App. 633), which is the statutory foundation of the rationing authority.

EXECUTIVE STAFF.—The Executive Staff of the Administrator and Deputy Administrator comprises the advisory offices, the executive offices, and the management offices. The management offices, now directly attached to the Executive Staff, include the Offices of Administrative Services, Budget and Planning, and Personnel, formerly a part of a separate Administrative Management Department, and the Office of Board Management, responsible for the direction of local board operations.

PRICE CONTROL.—The provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, the Stabilization Act of 1942, and the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944, are being administered by the Price Department under the supervision of the Deputy Administrator in charge of price.

This Department, which is subdivided into commodity divisions, develops all essential data on prices, prepares maximum price regulations and amendments thereto, interprets and explains the regulations, determines the policies for making adjustments under maximum price regulations, passes upon petitions for amendment, adjustment, or exception, and upon protests filed under the provisions of the statute, and administers the other phases of the price control program.

RATIONING.—The rationing programs of the agency are planned, prepared, and administered by the Rationing Department under the supervision of the Deputy Administrator for rationing. After amounts of rationed commodities available for civilian consumption are determined by the War Production Board, Petroleum Administrator for War, or the War Food Administration, the Rationing Department decides how these amounts shall be distributed among different users, purposes, and geographical areas. In the field, these rationing programs are administered pursuant to policies and procedures established by the Department.

RENT.—Under the Deputy Administrator in charge of rent, the Rent Department determines the necessity for declaring an area to be a defense-rental area and for putting rent regulations into effect in such areas, prepares rent regulations and determines appropriate rent

levels within areas, and plans and supervises the administration of rent regulations in the defense-rental areas.

LEGAL.—The General Counsel advises the Administrator on the legal requirements of statutes and orders affecting the operations of the agency, defends the validity of price and rent regulations in the Emergency Court of Appeals, and provides standards for the performance of legal work by attorneys. The Enforcement Department, in charge of the Deputy Administrator for Enforcement, plans and supervises the enforcement of OPA regulations by the enforcement staff of the field offices.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT.—Under the direction of the Deputy Administrator in charge of accounting, this Department collects and analyzes all accounting data requested by the price, rent, rationing, and enforcement departments as a basis for OPA actions. In order to insure objective treatment of business records this Department has full responsibility for establishing and maintaining accounting standards, determining accounting policies, the application of accounting methods, and the direction of the accounting program.

INFORMATION.—The Information Department, under the direction of a Deputy Administrator, performs the general functions of informing the public on the policies, regulations, and procedures of the Office of Price Administration. It provides, in cooperation with the Office of War Information, press releases, radio scripts, pamphlets, and other informational materials on rationing, rent, and price regulations, and requirements and methods of complying with them.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.—The Office of the Secretary is responsible for the issuance of all regulations, orders, amendments, formal protests, and other official documents. Records and files of all documents are maintained and are available for inspection by the public during office hours. Compilations of amended documents are prepared and distributed to the public without cost. The Secretary is authorized to authenticate, certify, or attest copies of written material in the custody of the Office of Price Administration and to accept service of process on behalf of the Price Administrator.

FIELD ADMINISTRATION.—The field work of the Office of Price Administration is carried on through 9 regional offices, each under the direction of a regional administrator. Each regional office supervises the administration of price, rationing, and rent regulations in its region, the legal activities essential to enforcement of the regulations, and provides the needed professional and management services. The 8 regional offices operating in the United States supervise the operations of over 90 district offices, 259 area rent control offices, and over 5,500 war price and rationing boards.

WAR PRICE AND RATIONING BOARDS.—War price and rationing boards assist in the administration of, and play an important part in securing compliance with, regulations affecting retail prices. Much of the work of the boards is in the determination of the eligibility of applicants for rationed commodities. The boards also serve local communities by providing easily accessible centers of information on OPA programs, by engaging in various activities to inform consumers and retailers on how these programs operate, and by reporting the problems of local communities to district and regional offices.

INQUIRIES.—Inquiries on consumer rationing and retail price matters should be directed to the nearest war price and rationing board; on rent control and other matters relating to the Office of Price Administration, to the nearest district office, a list of which appears below. Addresses of war price and rationing boards may be obtained from the appropriate district offices.

REGIONAL AND DISTRICT OFFICES—OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

[RA: Regional Administrator; DD: District Director]

City	Officer	Address
ALABAMA:		
Birmingham 1	Sam J. Watkins, DD	222 Phoenix Building.
Montgomery 4	Albert H. Collins, DD	Old Post Office Building.
ALASKA:		
Juneau	Mrs. Mildred R. Hermann, Territorial Director.	Juneau.
ARIZONA:		
Phoenix	Harry W. Hill, DD	17 W. Van Buren Street.
ARKANSAS:		
Little Rock 3	Robert P. Hall, DD	Commercial National Bank Building, Second and Main Streets.
CALIFORNIA:		
San Francisco (Region 8: Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona).	Charles Baird, RA	1355 Market Street, San Francisco 3.
	Robert B. Parks, DD	1355 Market Street, San Francisco 3.
Los Angeles 15	Frank S. Balthis, DD	Western Pacific Building, 1031 South Broadway.
Sacramento 14	Gilbert McNeil, DD	1330 J Street.
San Diego 12	Stewart Wicklin, DD	540 San Diego Trust and Savings Building, 530 Broadway.
Fresno 1	Jack H. Farrior, DD	430 Patterson Building.
COLORADO:		
Denver (Region 7: Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico).	Richard Batterton, RA	506 Kittredge Building, Denver 2.
	George M. Bull, DD	620 Kittredge Building, Denver 2.
CONNECTICUT:		
Hartford 4	James J. Carney, Acting DD	55 Allyn Street.
DELAWARE:		
Wilmington 50	Charles W. Hardesty, DD	105 Pennsylvania Railroad Building.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:		
Washington, D. C. (Region 9: Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands).	James P. Davis, RA	201A Temporary Building D, Sixth Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington 25.
	R. K. Thompson, DD	5601 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.
FLORIDA:		
Jacksonville 2	Vacancy, DD	9th Floor, Barnett National Bank Building.
GEORGIA:		
Atlanta (Region 4: Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia).	Alexander Harris, RA	Candler Building, Peachtree Street, Atlanta 3.
	Elie McCord, DD	44 Pryor Street NE., Atlanta 3..
Savannah	Rudolph E. Thorpe, DD	Blun Building, 35 Bull Street.
HAWAII:		
Honolulu 2	Gerald Barrett, Territorial Director.	Iolani Palace.
IDAHO:		
Boise	C. C. Anderson, DD	405 Capital Securities Building.

REGIONAL AND DISTRICT OFFICES—OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION—Continued

[RA: Regional Administrator; DD: District Director]

City	Officer	Address
ILLINOIS:		
Chicago (Region 6: Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, North Dakota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota).	Rae E. Walters, RA	226 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 6.
	Marion W. Isbell, Director, Chicago Metropolitan Area.	222 W. Adams Street, Chicago 6.
Moline	Robert M. Harper, DD	1630 Fifth Avenue.
Peoria 2	James A. Carruthers, DD	Alliance Life Insurance Building.
Springfield	Carter Jenkins, DD	301 W. Adams Street.
INDIANA:		
Indianapolis 7	J. D. Strickland, DD	429 N. Pennsylvania Street.
IOWA:		
Des Moines 8	Walter D. Kline, DD	700 Liberty Building.
Sioux City 16	Maurice E. Rawlings, DD	209 Frances Building, Fifth and Pierce Streets.
KANSAS:		
Wichita 2	H. O. Davis, DD	York-Rite Building, 201 E. Williams Street.
KENTUCKY:		
Lexington	E. Reed Wilson, DD	152 E. Short Street.
Louisville 2	George H. Goodman, DD	700 Kenyon Building.
LOUISIANA:		
New Orleans 12	Gilbert J. Fortier, DD	708 Canal Building.
Shreveport	Emmett Speriky, DD	720 Ardis Building, 425 Milan Street.
MAINE:		
Augusta	Prescott H. Vose, DD	151 Water Street.
MARYLAND:		
Baltimore 2	Leo H. McCormick, DD	2700 O'Sullivan Building.
MASSACHUSETTS:		
Boston 8 (Region 1: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island).	Eldon D. Shoup, RA	55 Tremont Street, Boston 8.
MICHIGAN:		
Detroit 26	William E. Fitzgerald, DD	600 Griswold Avenue.
Escanaba	Lawrence L. Farrell, DD	First National Bank Building.
Grand Rapids	Jacob Zweedyk, DD	506 Keeler Furniture Building, Fountain Street.
Saginaw	John F. Kessel, DD	135 N. Water Street
MINNESOTA:		
Duluth 2	Patrick A. Burke, DD	120 N. Fourth Avenue.
St. Paul 1	Harold J. Slawik, DD	W-1200 First National Bank Building.
MISSISSIPPI:		
Jackson 1	W. E. Holcomb, DD	Tower Building.
MISSOURI:		
Kansas City 6	James G. Callaway, DD	Mutual Interstate Building.
St. Louis 1	W. H. Bryan, DD	640 Paul Brown Building.
MONTANA:		
Helena	A. T. Peterson, DD	Placer Hotel, Main and Grand Streets.
NEBRASKA:		
North Platte	Charles Smrha, DD	109 E. Sixth Street.
Omaha 2	John G. Aldrich, DD	Kresge Building, Sixteenth and Harney Streets.
NEVADA:		
Reno	James H. Bradshaw, DD	285 S. Virginia Street.
NEW HAMPSHIRE:		
Concord	John D. Jameson, Acting DD	9 Capitol Street.
NEW JERSEY:		
Camden	T. Harold Dempsey, DD	Broadway-Stevens Building, 300 Broadway.
Newark 2	Richard J. Tarrant, DD	20 Washington Place.
Trenton 8	Ralph W. Hackett, DD	Broad Street National Bank Building, 142 E. State Street.

REGIONAL AND DISTRICT OFFICES—OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION—Continued

[RA: Regional Administrator; DD: District Director]

City	Officer	Address
NEW MEXICO:		
Albuquerque	John D. Bingaman, DD	320 W. Central Avenue, P. O. Box 1694.
NEW YORK:		
New York City (Region 2: New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia).	Daniel P. Woolley, RA	Empire State Building, New York 1.
Albany 7	Lester W. Herzog, DD	112 State Street.
Binghamton	Howard T. Ware, DD	64 Henry Street.
Buffalo 2	Thomas J. Reese, DD	190 Delaware Avenue.
Syracuse 2	Stephen P. Toadvine, DD	224 Harrison Street
NORTH CAROLINA:		
Charlotte 2	L. W. Driscoll, DD	Law Building, 730 E. Trade Street.
Raleigh	Theodore S. Johnson, DD	227 E. Edenton Street.
NORTH DAKOTA:		
Fargo	Harold Bangert, DD	510 Fourth Avenue North.
OHIO:		
Cleveland (Region 3: Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, West Virginia).	Birkett L. Williams, RA	363 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14.
	Clinton M. Fiske, DD	Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14.
Cincinnati 2	John E. Robinson, Jr., DD	605 Union Trust Building.
Columbus 15	John H. Summers, DD	68 E. Gay Street.
Toledo	Harold Bogart, DD	News Bee Building.
OKLAHOMA:		
Oklahoma City 2	John Varnell, DD	516 Key Building.
Tulsa 3	Ben O. Kirkpatrick, DD	504 Mayo Building.
OREGON:		
Portland 4	McDannell Brown, DD	Bedell Building, 520 SW. Sixth Avenue.
PENNSYLVANIA:		
Altoona	Paul T. Winter, DD	Rothert Building, Twelfth Avenue and Twelfth Street.
Erie	Alvin J. Williams, Acting DD	516 Commerce Building.
Harrisburg	Walter Young, Acting DD	Blackstone Building, 112 Market Street.
Philadelphia 3	Frank J. Loftus, Acting DD	813 New Broad Street Station Building.
Pittsburgh 22	Alvin J. Williams, DD	205 Fulton Building.
Scranton 3	John A Hart, DD	Lincoln Trust Building.
Williamsport 3	Joseph Ray, DD	330 Government Place.
PUERTO RICO:		
San Juan	Sam P. Gilstrap, Territorial Director.	Stop 9, Ponce De Leon Avenue
RHODE ISLAND:		
Providence	Frank Martin, DD	938 Hospital Trust Building.
SOUTH CAROLINA:		
Columbia 7	Edward H. Talbert, DD	Liberty Life Building.
SOUTH DAKOTA:		
Sioux Falls	Edmund Wintersteen, DD	Wilson Terminal Building.
TENNESSEE:		
Memphis 1	W. C. Manley, Jr., DD	2113 Sterick Building.
Nashville 3	Carson Vaughan, DD	715 Stahlman Building.
TEXAS:		
Dallas (Region 5: Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas).	William A. Orth, RA	Fidelity Building, 1000 Main Street, Dallas 2.
	Gus W. Thomasson, DD	5th Floor, Rio Grande Building, 1100 Main Street, Dallas 2.
Fort Worth 2	John H. Kultgen, DD	Fort Worth Club Building.
Houston 2	Stephen J. Tully, Jr., DD	820 Electric Building, 1016 Walker Street.
Lubbock 3	Howard R. Gholson, DD	Lubbock National Bank Building, 916 Main Street.

REGIONAL AND DISTRICT OFFICES—OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION—Continued

[RA: Regional Administrator; DD: District Director]

City	Officer	Address
TEXAS—Continued.		
San Antonio 6	C. T. Giesen, DD	310 S. Marys Street.
UTAH:		
Salt Lake City 1	H. Grant Ivins, DD	Atlas Building.
VERMONT:		
Montpelier	James J. Carney, DD	109 State Street.
VIRGIN ISLANDS:		
St. Thomas	Jacob A. Robles, Territorial Director.	Charlotte Amalie.
VIRGINIA:		
Richmond 9	J. Fulmer Bright, DD	Seventh and Franklin Streets.
Roanoke 8	Bernard C. Goodwin, DD	H. C. Baker Building.
WASHINGTON:		
Seattle 1	Arthur J. Krauss, DD	3312 White-Henry-Stuart Building.
Spokane 8	Dave S. Cohn, DD	S. Ninth and Washington Streets.
WEST VIRGINIA:		
Charleston 5	Samuel Grover Smith, DD	317 Peoples Building.
WISCONSIN:		
Green Bay	John C. Reinhart, DD	115 S. Jefferson Street.
LaCrosse	P. H. Griffin, DD	Fifth Avenue and Jay Street.
Milwaukee	Harold Smith, Acting DD	Plankinton Building.
WYOMING:		
Cheyenne	Henry Watenpaugh, DD	State OPA Building.

Approved.

CHESTER BOWLES
Administrator

Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion

Director's Office: The White House, East Wing; NAtional 1414, Branch 183
Offices of Deputy Directors: Lafayette Building; REpublic 7500

OFFICIALS

Director's Office:
- Director — JAMES F. BYRNES
- General Counsel — BENJAMIN V. COHEN
- Executive Administrative Officer — CASSIE CONNOR
- Special Assistant — WALTER BROWN
- Special Assistant — DONALD RUSSELL

Deputy Directors:
- Deputy for War Programs — MAJ. GEN. L. D. CLAY
- Deputy for Agriculture — J. B. HUTSON
- Director of Production Liaison and Coordination — FRED SEARLS, JR.
- Director of Manpower Liaison and Coordination — WILLIAM HABER
- Coordinator of Plans — J. ANTHONY PANUCH

Advisory Board

Chairman	O. Max Gardner
T. C. Cashen	George H. Mead
William H. Davis	Philip Murray
Nathaniel Dyke, Jr.	Edward A. O'Neal
Albert F. Goss	James G. Patton
William L. Green	Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg
Eric A. Johnston	

Creation and Authority.—The Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion was established pursuant to an act of Congress approved October 3, 1944 (Public Law 458, 78th Cong., 2d sess.).

The legislation created an Advisory Board to consist of 12 members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The function of this Board is to advise with the Director with respect to war mobilization and reconversion and to make appropriate recommendations pertinent thereto.

The act places the following agencies in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and requires them to exercise their functions under the supervision of its Director:

1. Office of Contract Settlement, created by the Contract Settlement Act of 1944.

2. Surplus War Property Administration and its successor, the Surplus Property Board, created by the Surplus Property Act of 1944.

3. The Retraining and Reemployment Administration created by Executive Order 9427, and the Retraining and Reemployment Administration created by title III of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion Act.

With the enactment of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act, the President by Executive Order 9488 of October 3, 1944, transferred to the newly created Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion all functions previously assigned to the Office of War Mobilization, established by Executive Order 9347 of May 27, 1943.

Purpose.—Under Executive Order 9347 as amended and extended by the statute, the Director is responsible, subject to the direction and control of the President, for:

1. The development of unified programs and the establishment of policies for the maximum use of the Nation's natural and industrial resources, to include the effective use of national manpower not in the armed forces for the maintenance and stabilization of the civilian economy and for its adjustment to war needs and conditions.

2. The unification of the activities of Federal agencies and departments engaged in or concerned with the production, procurement, distribution, or transportation of supplies and materials to include the resolution and determination of any controversies which may develop between such agencies.

3. The issuance of such directives to the responsible Federal agencies and departments as appear necessary and appropriate for the execution of those programs deemed essential to the conduct of the war.

ACTIVITIES.—The Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion may perform the functions of his office by delegation through such officials and agencies as he may determine.

Under the provisions of the act establishing the Office, the Director is authorized to:

Formulate such plans as appear necessary to meet the problems arising from transition from war to peace.

Issue such orders and regulations as may appear necessary to insure the coordination of the activities of executive agencies having responsibilities over the problems arising from transition from war to peace.

Recommend to the Congress such legislation as appears appropriate and necessary for the execution of the plans developed for transition from war to peace.

Promote and assist in the development of demobilization and reconversion plans and procedures by the responsible executive agencies, and to keep these agencies currently informed of each other's respective progress of developing such plans and procedures.

Settle controversies which may develop between executive agencies in the development of plans for transition from war to peace.

Cause studies and reports to be made which will develop the need for simplification, consolidation, or elimination of emergency war agencies as the need for such agencies shall cease to exist.

Determine the possibilities of relaxing or removing emergency war controls.

Institute a specific study to be submitted to the President and to the Congress in the field of manpower which will develop a program for the reorganization and consolidation of the agencies having jurisdiction in this field.

Consult and cooperate with State and local governments, industry, labor, agriculture, and other groups, both national and local, concerning the problems arising from transition from war to peace.

Submit progress reports to the President and the Congress quarterly.

In addition to these authorities, the Director is charged specifically with the responsibility for approving the continuation of any prime contracts for war production no longer required for the prosecution of the war in the event he finds that the continuation of work under the contracts is beneficial to the Government; maintaining a continuing scrutiny of all current and anticipated war programs; and establishing policies to be followed by contracting agencies in selecting individual contracts for curtailment, non-renewal, or termination, and for full and prompt consultation between the Government contracting agencies, war contractors, and representatives of employees of war contractors in order to obtain the most effective use of production facilities for war production or for the maintenance of the domestic economy.

The Director is therefore charged with the supervision of the activities of all Government agencies having responsibilities directly concerned with or affecting the procurement, production, distribution, and transportation of supplies and materials. It is his responsibility to direct the economic forces of the Nation into a coordinated war program while maintaining an adequate civil economy, and to coordinate

the planning of the responsible Government agencies to insure that war production will be discontinued promptly to the extent made practicable by successful military operations, so that reconversion to a peace economy may be undertaken in an orderly manner with a minimum of delay and uncertainty.

Office of Contract Settlement

Federal Reserve Building, Twentieth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.

EXecutive 3300, Branch 450

Officials

Director of Contract Settlement	Robert H. Hinckley
Deputy Director of Contract Settlement	Roger L. Putnam
General Counsel	Edward H. Foley, Jr.

Contract Settlement Advisory Board

Director of Contract Settlement	Robert H. Hinckley, *Chairman*
Secretary of War	Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of the Navy	James Forrestal
Secretary of the Treasury	Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Chairman, United States Maritime Commission	Vice Admiral Emory S. Land (U. S. N. retired)
Administrator, Foreign Economic Administration	Leo T. Crowley
Chairman, Board of Directors, Reconstruction Finance Corporation	Charles B. Henderson
Chairman, War Production Board	J. A. Krug
Chairman, Board of Directors, Smaller War Plants Corporation	Maury Maverick
Attorney General	Francis Biddle

Creation and Authority.—The Office of Contract Settlement was established by the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 (Public Law 395, 78th Cong., 2d sess.), approved July 1, 1944, to provide for the settlement of claims arising from terminated war contracts. To advise the Director of Contract Settlement, the Contract Settlement Advisory Board was established by the act, with the Director designated as Chairman. The act also provided for the creation of an Appeal Board, to be appointed by the Director, to hear appeals arising in connection with termination claims.

By act of Congress approved October 3, 1944 (Public Law 458, 78th Cong., 2d sess.), the Office of Contract Settlement was placed within the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, its functions to be subject to the general supervision of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Purpose.—The Contract Settlement Act regulates the settlement of terminated contracts with the Government. In order to insure uniform and efficient administration of the act, the Director is required, by general orders or regulations, to prescribe policies, principles, and procedures to govern the exercise of the authority which the act confers on the contracting agencies. The Director is also empowered to re-

quire or restrict the exercise of any authority or discretion conferred by the act on any contracting agency.

Among the subjects dealt with by the act are the principles governing the determination of fair compensation for the termination of contracts, the prompt clearance from contractors' plants of property connected with terminated contracts, and the financing of contractors during the period between the termination of their contracts and their final settlement.

Surplus Property Board

Rooms 2040, 2044, and 2046, Municipal Center
REpublic 7500, Branch 6212

MEMBERS

Chairman ..... GUY M. GILLETTE
ROBERT A. HURLEY
EDWARD H. HELLER

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Surplus Property Board was established within the Office of War Mobilization, and in its successor, by the Surplus Property Act of 1944, approved October 3, 1944 (Public Law 457, 78th Cong., 2d sess.), to supervise and direct the care, handling, and distribution of Government surplus property. The act provided that the Board consist of three members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The War Mobilization and Reconversion Act provided that when a majority of the members of this Board have taken office, the Surplus War Property Administration, established within the Office of War Mobilization by Executive Order 9425 of February 19, 1944, to supervise and direct the handling and disposition of surplus war property, shall cease to exist.

ACTIVITIES.—The Surplus Property Act of 1944 provided that the activities of the Board shall be coordinated with the programs of the armed forces of the United States in the interests of the war effort. The Board has general supervision and direction over (1) the care and handling and disposition of surplus property, and (2) the transfer of surplus property between Government agencies.

Retraining and Reemployment Administration

7019 Federal Works Building
REpublic 7500, Branch 4127

OFFICIALS

Administrator ..... BRIG. GEN. FRANK T. HINES
Assistant Administrator ..... COL. PAUL H. GRIFFITH
Executive Assistant to the Administrator ... CHESLEY W. BAILEY
General Counsel ..... GEORGE H. LYNCH

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Executive Order 9427 of February 24, 1944, established within the Office of War Mobilization a Retraining and Reemployment Administration to supervise and direct the activities of all Government agencies relating to the retraining and reemployment of persons discharged or released from the armed services or other war work. The act of Congress approved October 3, 1944 (Public Law 458, 78th Cong., 2d sess.), established a new Retraining and Reemployment Administration within the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. The act provided that when the Retraining and Reemployment Administrator appointed under this act has taken office, the Retraining and Reemployment Administration created by Executive Order 9427 shall cease to exist.

ACTIVITIES.—The Administration has general supervision and direction of the activities of all existing executive agencies (except the Veterans Administration and the Administrator of Veterans Affairs) authorized by law relating to retraining, reemployment, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation for the purpose of coordinating such activities and eliminating overlapping functions of such agencies. It confers with existing State and local agencies and officials in charge of existing programs relating to retraining, reemployment, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation for the purpose of coordinating the activities of existing Federal agencies with the activities of such State and local agencies.

Approved.

JAMES F. BYRNES
Director

Petroleum Administration for War

Department of the Interior Building, Nineteenth and C Streets NW.
REpublic 1820, Branch 3429

OFFICIALS

Petroleum Administrator	HAROLD L. ICKES
Deputy Petroleum Administrator	RALPH K. DAVIES
Assistant Deputy Administrator	BRUCE K. BROWN
Assistant Deputy Administrator and Chief Counsel	ROBERT E. HARDWICKE
Executive Officer	WILLIAM H. NEWMAN
Labor Counselor	GEORGE E. DEWEY
Assistant to the Deputy Administrator	BERNICE KIRSCHLING
Executive Assistant to the Deputy Administrator	H. CHANDLER IDE
Special Assistant to the Deputy Administrator	DR. JOHN W. FREY
Special Assistant to the Deputy Administrator	GEORGE M. FULLER
Director of Organizational Planning	WILLIAM H. NEWMAN
Director, Facility Security Division	WILLIAM K. MCCOY
Director, Foreign Refining Division	C. S. SNODGRASS
Director, Foreign Supply and Distribution Division	ROY F. HAWKINS
Director, Foreign Production Division	WILLIAM B. HEROY
Director, Distribution and Marketing Division	WALTER HOCHULI
Director, Materials Division	CLAUDE P. PARSONS
Director, Natural Gas and Natural Gasoline Division	JAMES E. PEW

Director, Production Division	J. R. McWILLIAMS
Director, Program Division	STEWART P. COLEMAN
Director, Public Relations	SPENCER W. ROBINSON
Director, Refining Division	A. P. FRAME
Director, Research Division	EDWARD B. SWANSON
Director, Supply and Transportation Division	GEORGE A. WILSON
Director, Administrative Division	E. J. SKIDMORE
Personnel Officer	(VACANCY)

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Executive Order 9276 of December 2, 1942, established the Petroleum Administration for War and designated the Secretary of the Interior as Administrator ex officio. The order abolished the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator for War and transferred to the new Administration all its records, personnel, property, and funds.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Administration is to coordinate and centralize the war policies and activities of the Government relating to petroleum, providing adequate supplies of petroleum for the successful prosecution of the war and for other essential purposes.

The Administrator, responsible to the President, is authorized to perform the following functions and duties:

1. Establish basic policies and formulate plans and programs to assure for the prosecution of the war, the conservation and most effective development and utilization of petroleum in the United States, its Territories and possessions.
2. Issue orders and directives to the petroleum industry in order to assure adequate supplies of petroleum for military or other essential uses and to distribute among persons engaged in the petroleum industry critical materials allotted for the use of that industry.
3. Serve as the claimant agency under the Controlled Materials Plan for the petroleum industry.
4. Serve as liaison between the petroleum industry and the Federal Government.
5. Obtain estimates and make recommendations concerning the amounts of petroleum and petroleum products required to meet military, industrial, and civilian requirements.
6. Determine time, area, and quantity of petroleum available for rationing when petroleum is rationed for the purpose of maintaining adequate supplies.
7. Make surveys and recommendations concerning petroleum prices.
8. Direct shipment and receipt of petroleum and petroleum products and regulate control and operation of petroleum pipe lines.
9. Conduct and promote developmental research in the production of petroleum components for synthetic rubber.
10. Collaborate with Federal departments and agencies concerning the plans and policies with respect to foreign petroleum activities.

DISTRICT OFFICES—PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

District	Officer	Address
No. 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.	Glenn D. Miller, Administrative Officer. C. L. Harding, District Director in Charge. District Directors Facility Security—Frank A. Epps. Foreign—Norris G. Wood, Special Representative. Legal—W. D. Mangan, District Counsel. Distribution and Marketing—John Harper. Materials—Rawlston M. Dinges. Natural Gas and Natural Gasoline—Vacancy. Production—James R. Wylie, Jr. Refining—Carlton J. Everett, Acting Supply and Transportation—Paul J. Butler.	1104 Chanin Building, 122 E. Forty-second Street, New York 17, N. Y
	Sub-District Office	700 Benedum-Trees Building, 221 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.
No. 2. Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota.	Alfred W. Gaede, Administrative Officer. W. W. Vandeveer, District Director in Charge. District Directors: Facility Security—Edward J. Bullock. Legal—Fanner C. Wonderly, District Counsel. Distribution and Marketing—H. W. Nankervis. Materials—L. B. Holland. Natural Gas and Natural Gasoline—Mark S. Patton. Production—Charles C. Brown. Refining—Charles H. Alberding. Supply and Transportation—Paul J. Bond.	Twelfth Floor, Blum Building, 624 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Ill
	Sub-District Office	410 Beacon Building, 406 S. Boulder Avenue, Tulsa 3, Okla.
	Sub-District Office	2101 Fidelity Building, 911 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo
No. 3. Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico.	Mrs. Juanita L. Kilgarlin, Office Manager. William M. Averill, District Director in Charge. District Directors: Facility Security—Kraus Earhart. Legal—Dudley E. Cornell, District Counsel. Distribution and Marketing—Glen P. Thompson. Materials—James B. Thompson. Natural Gas and Natural Gasoline—Henry M. Brown. Production—E. A. Wahlstrom Refining—Gordon T. Granger. Supply and Transportation—Harry Leyendecker.	245 Mellie Esperson Building, Houston 1, Tex.

DISTRICT OFFICES—PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR—Continued

District	Officer	Address
No. 4. Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.	Alice C. Serrahn, Administrative Assistant. Michael J. Foley, District Director in Charge. District Directors: Distribution and Marketing—Louis G. Wilkie. Materials—John B. Schuyler. Natural Gas and Natural Gasoline—Albert M. Ballard. Production—Michael J. Foley. Refining—Edward A. Markey. Supply and Transportation—F. C. Fogarty.	320 First National Bank Building, Denver 2, Colo.
No. 5. California, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Territories of Alaska and Hawaii.	Claire H. Dolan, Administrative Officer. Herbert R. Gallagher, District Director in Charge. District Directors: Facility Security—A. Roy Heise. Legal—R. S McLaughlin, District Counsel. Distribution and Marketing—Charles E. Heynes. Materials—Charles T. Reichert. Natural Gas and Natural Gasoline—Kenyon L. Reynolds. Production—Eugene L. Davis. Refining—Malcolm P. Youker. Supply and Transportation—Lewis E. Fleming.	855 Subway Terminal Building, Los Angeles 13, Calif.
	Sub-District Office	426 Marshall Square Building, 1182 Market Street, San Francisco 2, Calif.

Approved.

HAROLD L. ICKES
Petroleum Administrator

President's War Relief Control Board

Room 1044, Washington Building

REpublic 3175

MEMBERS

Chairman ..... JOSEPH E. DAVIES
CHARLES P. TAFT
CHARLES WARREN

STAFF

Executive Director ..... JAMES BRUNOT
Assistant Executive Director and Consultant ..... ARTHUR C. RINGLAND
General Counsel ..... MELVIN D. HILDRETH
Consultant ..... JUDSON C. DICKERMAN
Program Assistant ..... MRS. KATHALEEN C. ARNESON

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The President's War Relief Control Board was established by Executive Order 9205 of July 25, 1942, to

succeed the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies, established by Presidential letter on March 13, 1941. The order transferred to the Board the administration of provisions of section 8 (b) of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939 (54 Stat. 8; 22 U.S.C. 448), relating to the solicitation and collection of funds and contributions for relief purposes, heretofore vested in the Secretary of State.

The Chairman of the Board is responsible to the President. All matters within the jurisdiction of the Board relating to the foreign policy of the United States are determined after conference with the Secretary of State.

PURPOSE.—The Board is authorized to control, in the interest of the furtherance of the war purpose, all solicitations, sales of merchandise or services, collections, receipts, and distribution of funds and contributions for (1) charities for foreign and domestic relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and welfare arising from war-created needs in the United States or in foreign countries; (2) refugee relief; (3) relief of the civilian population of the United States affected by enemy action; or (4) relief and welfare of the armed forces of the United States or of their dependents: "*Provided*, that the powers herein conferred shall apply only to activities concerned directly with war relief and welfare purposes and shall not extend to local charitable activities of a normal and usual character nor in any case to intrastate activities other than those immediately affecting the war effort."

The Board is authorized to provide for the registration or licensing of persons or agencies engaged in such activities and for the renewal or cancellation of such registration or licenses; to regulate and coordinate the times and amounts of fund-raising appeals; and to eliminate or merge such agencies in the interests of efficiency and economy.

The foregoing provisions do not apply to the American National Red Cross or to established religious bodies which are not independently carrying out any of the activities specified.

Approved.

JOSEPH E. DAVIES
Chairman

Selective Service System

National Headquarters, Twenty-first and C Streets NW.

REpublic 5500

OFFICIALS

Director	MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Deputy Director	COL. CARLTON S. DARGUSCH
Assistant Director, Presidential Appeals and Advisory	COL. JOHN D. LANGSTON
Assistant Director, Camp Operations	COL. LEWIS F. KOSCH
Chief Liaison and Legislative Officer	COL. FRANCIS V. KEESLING, Jr.
Executive Assistant to the Director	COL. CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON
General Counsel	COL. GEORGE H. HAFER
Post-War Activities Officer	COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS
Budget Officer	COL. JOSEPH B. MITCHELL

Chief Information Officer	Col. James T. Coatsworth
Planning Officer	Comdr. Patrick H. Winston, U. S. N. R.
Adjutant General	Lt. Col. Edmund H. Jones
Editor	Col. Edward A. Fitzpatrick
Presidential Appeals Officer	Col. Richard P. Davidson
Educational Consultant	Lt. Col. Robert H. Owens
Medical Consultant	Col. Richard H. Eanes
Special Assignments Officer	Capt. D. S. H. Howard, U. S. N. R.
Special Assignments Officer	Lt. Col. Joseph H. Berry, Jr., U. S. M. C.
Division Chiefs:	
Appointments and Personnel Division	Lt. Col. Charles A. Fuller
Head Archivist, Archives Division	Col. Victor J. O'Kelliher
Communications and Records Division	Col. William Hart
Field Division	Col. Gareth N. Brainerd
Finance and Supply Division	Col. Joseph B. Mitchell
Headquarters Division	Angus J. Gallagher
Legal Division	Col. George H. Hafer
Manpower Division	Col. George H. Baker
Medical Division	Dr. Leonard G. Rowntree
Research and Statistics Division	Kenneth H. McGill
Veterans Personnel Division	Lt. Col. Emmett G. Solomon
Director, Marine Corps Liaison	Col. Victor I. Morrison, U. S. M. C.
Director, Navy Liaison	Capt. B. S. Killmaster, U. S. N.
War Department Liaison Officer	Col. Jefferson J. Graves

Creation and Authority.—Section 5 (b) of the National Defense Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 763; 10 U. S. C. 34) reads in part: "The duties of the War Department General Staff shall be to prepare plans for national defense and use of the military forces for that purpose, both separately and in conjunction with the naval forces, and for the mobilization of the manhood of the Nation and its material resources in an emergency. . . ."

Under this authority, officers of the War and the Navy Departments joined in the creation of the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee in 1926 and began preparation for mobilization of the Nation's manpower in crises. On September 16, 1940, the President signed the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 885; 37 U. S. C. 13a, 14a; 41 U. S. C. 1 note; 50 App. U. S. C. 124, 301–18, 403), designed to put into effect the plan for Selective Service as adopted by Congress.

The act originally called for the annual training of not more than 900,000 men at any one time in the land and naval forces of the United States, the classification of millions of others on the basis of their availability and general qualifications for use in military and civilian endeavors in times of emergency, and the development of a sizable reserve composed of men trained in the various branches of the armed forces. Subsequent legislation, approved on August 18, 1941, eliminated the 900,000-man restriction.

Also, as the act provides that no man who has sincere scruples against bearing arms shall be required to serve in the combatant forces, Selective Service has worked with other Federal agencies and interested organizations in devising a system whereby conscientious objectors may serve the Nation. Not only has provision been made for use

in noncombatant units, such as the Army Medical Corps, of those men who while opposed to bearing arms are willing to assist combatant units, but a program for the employment of those who object to any service whatever with the Military Establishment is also being carried out. Through the cooperation of religious organizations, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and the War Department, the latter group of objectors is being sent to camps where, under civilian direction, they are engaged in soil conservation, forestry projects, and similar public work.

The men who serve in work camps are not eligible, however, for reinstatement in former jobs or placement in new positions as are the men who serve in the armed forces. Placement of the latter group is a function of Selective Service and one upon which it is working through its Veterans Personnel Division.

Originally a separate component of the Government responsible directly to the President, Selective Service was placed under jurisdiction of the War Manpower Commission by Executive Order 9279, of December 5, 1942, and became known as the Bureau of Selective Service.

By virtue of Executive Order 9410 of December 23, 1943, effective December 5, 1943, the Selective Service System was made a separate agency directly responsible to the President under the name of the Selective Service System.

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION.—Since enactment of the Selective Training and Service Act, which expires May 15, 1945, Congress has made certain important changes in its provisions.

Although the original act provided for the training and service of men between the ages of 21 and 36, an amendment was approved on August 16, 1941, reducing the age limit. This amendment reads in part:

". . . there shall be deferred from training and service, under this act, in the land and naval forces of the United States until Congress shall declare otherwise, the men who, on the first day of July 1941, or on the first day of July of any subsequent year, (1) are liable for such training and service, (2) have not been inducted into the land or naval forces for such training and service, and (3) have attained the twenty-eighth anniversary of the day of their birth . . ."

The original act provided for a peacetime training period of not more than 12 months but, by an amendment approved August 18, 1941, Congress extended the period of service to not more than 30 months in time of peace. This same legislation also provided that selectees should receive the sum of $10 for each month of training and service in excess of 12 in addition to the amounts otherwise payable to them.

Involvement in war against the Axis nations necessitated an immediate change in the manpower recruitment program. In peacetime it was the task of the Selective Service System to obtain men for training in the armed forces. Declaration of war changed the job to one of calling men, not only for training, but for actual and vital service in the Nation's widespread Military Establishment.

Congress extended the limits of the act so that all men between the ages of 18 and 45 were liable for military service. Men between 18 and 64 years inclusive also must register so that a census of this country's

manpower and the capabilities of that manpower in the field of civilian defense and similar activities may be obtained.

The restriction which prohibited the use of selectees outside the Western Hemisphere except in the Territories and possessions of the United States, including the Philippine Islands, was removed by Congress so that American soldiers may now be sent to any part of the world.

While the Army, from the inception of Selective Service, issued calls for men through Selective Service, the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard continued to recruit their manpower through their own offices until Executive Order 9279, of December 5, 1942, ordered that all branches of the Military Establishment obtain men between the ages of 18 and 38 through Selective Service channels. After that date, men 38 years of age and over were not called for service.

DATES OF REGISTRATION.—When the President signed the Selective Training and Service Act, he issued a proclamation fixing October 16, 1940, as the first day of registration for all men between 21 and 36 years of age who were either citizens or resident aliens. On the first registration day approximately 16,400,000 men registered for service. Registrations were held in Hawaii on October 26, Puerto Rico on November 20, and Alaska on January 22.

Following the registration of October 16, a national lottery was held in Washington to determine the order in which prospective trainees would be classified on the basis of their availability for military service. The War Department also announced its schedule for calling the new civilian soldiers, and the first group was inducted in November 1940.

On May 26, 1941, acting under authority of the Selective Training and Service Act, the President proclaimed July 1, 1941, as the second day of registration for men eligible for possible military training. This second registration was for young men who became 21 years of age following the first registration day on October 16, 1940, and for certain others who would have been eligible for registration had they been in the United States on the first registration day. On July 1, 1941, 752,170 men in the continental United States registered for service. A second national lottery was held on July 17, 1941, and the new registrants were integrated among the lists of former registrants to be classified as their order numbers were reached.

Because of the extension of the age limits it became necessary for the President to proclaim additional registration days for the registration of all men liable for military and civilian service.

February 16, 1942, was fixed as the date of registration of all men who would be 21 by December 31, 1942, and who would not have arrived at their 45th year. Men who registered prior to February 16, 1942, were not required to enroll again.

April 27, 1942, was fixed by Presidential proclamation as the date of the fourth registration. All men who had attained their 45th birthday on or before February 16, 1942, and who had not attained their 65th birthday on April 27, 1942, were required to register.

June 30, 1942, was the date fixed for the fifth registration. All men born on or after January 1, 1922, and on or before June 30, 1924, were required to register.

Presidential proclamation fixed December 11-17, 1942, as the time for registration of men born on or after July 1, 1924, but not after

August 31, 1924; December 18-24, 1942, as the registration time for men born on or after September 1, 1924, but not after October 31, 1924; December 26-31, 1942, as the time for registration for men born on or after November 1, 1924, but not after December 31, 1924.

Furthermore, the proclamation declared that after December 31, 1942, and for the continuance of the war, "those who were born on or after January 1, 1925, shall be registered on the day they attain the eighteenth anniversary of the day of their birth; provided that if such anniversary falls on Sunday or a legal holiday, their registration shall take place on the day following that is not a Sunday or a legal holiday."

On October 26, 1943, the President by proclamation provided for the registration of all male citizens of the United States outside the continental United States, the Territory of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and Puerto Rico who had not registered and who on December 31, 1943, had attained or who thereafter shall attain the 18th anniversary of the day of their birth and who on December 31, 1943, had not attained the 45th anniversary of the day of their birth. Those citizens who were born after December 31, 1898, but before January 1, 1926, were by the proclamation required to be registered during the period commencing November 16, 1943, and ending Friday, December 31, 1943. Those citizens who were born on or after January 1, 1926, were by the proclamation required to be registered on the day they attain the 18th anniversary of the day of their birth.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.—The Selective Training and Service Act authorizes the organization of a National Headquarters of the Selective Service System in charge of a Director of Selective Service. This executive may be a civilian or a member of the Military Establishment.

As the entire program of Selective Service calls for a decentralization of its operations, National Headquarters serves primarily as a coordinating agency for the various headquarters set up for the individual States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.

National Headquarters acts as a procurement agency for the War and the Navy Departments. When called upon to assist in supplementing the manpower of the armed forces, it in turn calls upon the individual State headquarters to furnish the men required for training and service.

STATE HEADQUARTERS.—In furtherance of the decentralization policy, each State Governor is charged with the administration of the Selective Service program in his State. He may designate a State Director of Selective Service as the official in charge of his State headquarters.

Individual State headquarters coordinate the work of the various local boards, appeal boards, medical advisory boards, registrants' advisory boards, and other Selective Service units and agents under their jurisdiction. All members of local boards, appeal boards, medical advisory boards, and registrants' advisory boards, as well as local board physicians, Government appeal agents, and reemployment committeemen, serve without pay.

The local boards maintain direct contact with the prospective trainees, their families, and employers. Their power is virtually autonomous and their decision as to a registrant's classification is

final except when an appeal is noted. On the basis of their study, registrants are classified in one of the following classifications and subclassifications:

Class I–A: Available for military service.
Class I–A–O: Conscientious objector available for noncombatant military service.
Class I–C: Member of land or naval forces and registrants separated therefrom under honorable conditions.
Class II–A: Man supporting the national health, safety, or interest.
Class II–B: Man in war production.
Class II–C: Man deferred by reason of his agricultural occupation or endeavor.
Class III–D: Man deferred because induction would cause extreme hardship and privation to a wife, child, or parent with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in his home.
Class IV–A: Man 38 years of age deferred by reason of age.
Class IV–B: Official deferred by law and certain registrants in Government service.
Class IV–C: Neutral aliens requesting relief from liability for training and service, and aliens not acceptable to the armed forces.
Class IV–D: Minister of religion or divinity student.
Class IV–E: Conscientious objector available for, assigned to, or released for work of national importance.
Class IV–F: Physically, mentally, or morally unfit.

All men are placed in class I–A or class I–A–O before induction into the land or naval forces.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS REGIONAL OFFICES—SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Region	Officer	Address
No. 1. Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island.	Lt. Col. Jules L. Wettlaufer	10 Post Office Square, Boston 9, Mass.
No. 2. New York	Comdr. E. B. Erickson, U. S. N. R.	11 W. Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y.
No. 3. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware.	Col. Andrew J. Lewis	918 Stephen Girard Building, 21 S. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
No. 4. Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia.	Lt. Col. Daniel O. Omer	433 Third Street NW. (P. O. Box 1639), Washington, D. C.
No. 5. Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan.	Lt. Col. John E. Baker	714 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio.
No. 6. Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana.	Col. George A. Irvin	1200 Adams-Franklin Building, 222 W. Adams Street, Chicago 6, Ill.
No. 7. Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina	Col. Gordon Snow	Grand Theater Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.
No. 8. North Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota.	Lt. Col. H. J. Schwabacher	520 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis 1, Minn.
No. 9. Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma.	Lt. Col. James McE. Cherry	1613 Fidelity Building, Kansas City 6, Mo.
No. 10. New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana.	Col. Dwight Horton	Mercantile Bank Building, Dallas 2, Tex.
No. 11. Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado.	Lt. Col. Glenn P. McAtee, U. S. M. C.	Equitable Building, Denver 2, Colo.
No. 12. California, Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, Washington.	Col. Ben R. Howell Maj. John W. Barber.	1355 Market Street, San Francisco 3, Calif.

STATE HEADQUARTERS—SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

State	Director	Address
ALABAMA	Col. James T. Johnson, Jr.	300 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery 4.
ALASKA	John L. McCormick	Juneau.
ARIZONA	Maj Gen. Alexander M. Tuthill	1006 Professional Building, Phoenix.
ARKANSAS	Brig. Gen. E. L. Compere	Old State Highway Building, Sixth and Marshall, Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA	Col. Kenneth H. Leitch	Plaza Building, Sacramento 14.
COLORADO	Lt. Col. Howard E. Reed	300 Logan Street, Denver 9.
CONNECTICUT	Comdr. John F. Robinson	10 N. Main Street, W. Hartford 7.
DELAWARE	Col. Albert W. Foreman	Eighth and Wollaston Streets, Wilmington 99
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	William E. Leahy	2227 M Street NW., Washington 7.
FLORIDA	Brig. Gen. Vivian Collins	State Arsenal, St Augustine.
GEORGIA	Col. James N. Keelin, Jr.	959 E. Confederate Avenue SE., Atlanta 1.
HAWAII	Milton E. Ballangee	Hotel and Miller Streets, Honolulu 12.
IDAHO	Brig Gen. Mervin G. McConnel	(P. O. Box 1639) Sixth and Bannock Streets, Boise.
ILLINOIS	Col Paul G. Armstrong	104 Armory Building, Springfield 3.
INDIANA	Col. Robinson Hitchcock	711 N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis 4.
IOWA	Brig. Gen. Charles H Grahl	National Guard Armory, Des Moines 8.
KANSAS	Brig Gen Milton R. McLean	State House, Topeka.
KENTUCKY	Col. Frank D. Rash	334 E Broadway, Louisville 2.
LOUISIANA	Brig. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, Acting.	Headquarters Building, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans 12.
MAINE	Maj Harold M Hayes	31 Western Avenue, Augusta.
MARYLAND	Col. Henry C. Stanwood	Fifth Regiment Armory, Baltimore 1.
MASSACHUSETTS	Col Ralph M Smith	38 Chauncey Street, Boston 11.
MICHIGAN	Brig. Gen. LeRoy Pearson	Capitol Savings and Loan Building, 112 E. Allegan Street, Lansing 41.
MINNESOTA	Col. Joseph E Nelson	100 E. Tenth Street, St Paul 2
MISSISSIPPI	Col. Lawrence W Long	P. O. Box 122, Jackson.
MISSOURI	Col Claude C Earp	310 E Capitol Avenue, Jefferson City.
MONTANA	Col S H. Mitchell	State Arsenal Building, Helena.
NEBRASKA	Brig. Gen. Guy N. Henninger	Eleventh Floor, State Capitol, Lincoln 9.
NEVADA	Brig Gen Jay H. White	State Capitol, Carson City.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Brig Gen Chas. F. Bowen	203 N. Main Street, Concord.
NEW JERSEY	Col. E N Bloomer	Armory Drive, Trenton 8.
NEW MEXICO	Lt. Col. Rufino R. Sedillo	Lensic Building, Santa Fe.
NEW YORK	Brig Gen. Ames T Brown	76 State Street, Albany 1.
NEW YORK CITY 17	Col. A V. McDermott	1 E. Forty-fourth Street.
NORTH CAROLINA	Brig. Gen. J. Van B. Metts	Justice Building, Raleigh.
NORTH DAKOTA	Brig. Gen. Heber L. Edwards	Frame Barracks, Bismarck.
OHIO	Col. Chester W. Goble	40 S. Third Street, Columbus 15.
OKLAHOMA	Col. Clive E. Murray	Fifth Floor, Hightower Building, 105 N. Hudson Street, Oklahoma City 2.
OREGON	Col. Elmer V. Wooton	184 N. Commercial Street, Salem.
PENNSYLVANIA	Col. Richard K. Mellon	P. O. Box 92, Harrisburg.
PUERTO RICO	Col. Harry F. Besosa	P. O. Box 4591, San Juan 3.
RHODE ISLAND	Brig. Gen. Herbert R. Dean	32 Customhouse Street, Providence 3.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs	Wade Hampton Office Building, Columbia 10.
SOUTH DAKOTA	Col. Edward A. Beckwith	National Guard Administration Building, Rapid City.
TENNESSEE	Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Frazier	Cumberland Lodge Building, 319 Seventh Avenue, North, Nashville 3.
TEXAS	Brig. Gen. J. Watt Page	Fourth Floor, Tribune Building, Austin 17.
UTAH	Col. H. A. Rich	Utah Oil Building, 10 W. Broadway, Salt Lake City 9.
VERMONT	Col. Charles N. Barber	27 School Street, Montpelier.

STATE HEADQUARTERS—SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM—Continued

State	Director	Address
VIRGINIA	Col. Mills F. Neal	State Office Building, Richmond 19.
VIRGIN ISLANDS	Gov. Charles Harwood	St. Thomas.
WASHINGTON	Col. Walter J. DeLong	Camp Murray, Ft. Lewis.
WEST VIRGINIA	Brig. Gen. Carleton C. Pierce	Capitol Building, Charleston 5.
WISCONSIN	Col John F. Mullen	122 W. Washington Avenue, Madison 3.
WYOMING	Col. Rhodolph L. Esmay	State Capitol Building, Cheyenne.

Approved.

LEWIS B. HERSHEY
Director

War Contracts Price Adjustment Board

Principal Office: Room 118, 718 Eighteenth Street NW.; REpublic 7400, Branch 4876

Pentagon Office: Room 3D573, The Pentagon; REpublic 6700, Branch 73636

MEMBERS

Chairman ..... COL. MAURICE HIRSCH
Vice Chairman ..... W. JOHN KENNEY (Navy Price Adjustment Board)
CAPT. H. C. MAULL, JR. (Treasury Department Price Adjustment Board)
JOHN R. PAULL (U. S. Maritime Commission Price Adjustment Board)
G. B. COIT (Reconstruction Finance Corporation Price Adjustment Board)
CARMAN G. BLOUGH (War Production Board)

STAFF

General Counsel ..... LT. COL. W. W. WATTS
Assistant General Counsel ..... C. BOUTON MCDOUGAL
Secretary ..... LT. J. S. FEIGHT, U. S. N. R.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The War Contracts Price Adjustment Board was created by the Renegotiation Act of 1943 (title VII of the Revenue Act of 1943, approved February 25, 1944, sec. 701 (d) (1); 58 Stat. 85, 50 App. U. S. C. 1191).

ORGANIZATION.—The Board is composed of representatives designated by the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Treasury, Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Chairman of the War Production Board, and a representative designated jointly by the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission and the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration. Members of the Board are officers or employees of the department or agency by which they are appointed, and serve without additional compensation for their services on the Board. Four members of the Board constitute a quorum, and the Board may act by a majority of a quorum.

PURPOSE AND ACTIVITIES.—Under the Renegotiation Act, the Board has authority over renegotiations for fiscal years ending after June 30, 1943. The Board establishes principles, policies, and procedures

with reference to such renegotiations, and these principles, policies, and procedures have been embodied in the Renegotiation Regulations, issued by the Board and available to the public through the Superintendent of Documents.

Pursuant to subsection (d) (4) of the Renegotiation Act of 1943, the Board has delegated to the various departments named in the act the authority to conduct renegotiation proceedings in accordance with the principles set forth in the Renegotiation Regulations. The Board may, in its discretion, either upon its own motion or at the request of a contractor or subcontractor, review any determination of excessive profits made by order by a department under delegated authority.

Approved.

J. S. FEIGHT
Secretary

Joint Chiefs of Staff

Combined Chiefs of Staff Building

Nineteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.

REpublic 6700, Branch 77500

FLEET ADMIRAL WILLIAM D. LEAHY (Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the United S ates Army and Navy)
GENERAL OF TI E ARMY GEORGE C. MARSHALL (Chief of Staff, United States Army)
FLEET ADMIRAL E. J. KING (Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations)
GENERAL OF THE ARMY H. H. ARNOLD (Commanding General, Army Air Forces)
Secretary---------- BRIG. GEN. A. J. MCFARLAND
Deputy Secretary---------- CAPT. E. D. GRAVES, JR. (U. S. N.)

Under the direction of the President, the Joint Chiefs of Staff consult together on matters of joint concern to the armed forces, advise the President as to their use, and take appropriate action to implement his plans and policies as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. The Joint Chiefs of Staff comprise the United States membership of the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

Office of Strategic Services

Twenty-fifth and E Streets NW.

EXecutive 6100

Director---------- MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
First Assistant Director---------- G. EDWARD BUXTON
Second Assistant Director---------- CHARLES S. CHESTON
Executive Officer---------- LT. COL. O. C. DOERING, JR.
Deputy Director, Administrative Services-- LOUIS M. REAM
Chief, Secretariat---------- LT. CHARLES A. BANE, U. S. N. R.

CREATION.—By Military Order of June 13, 1942, the office of Coordinator of Information, exclusive of the foreign information activities transferred to the Office of War Information by Executive Order 9182

of June 13, 1942, was designated Office of Strategic Services and transferred to the jurisdiction of the Joint United States Chiefs of Staff.

ACTIVITIES.—The functions of this agency as modified by Executive Order 9312, of March 9, 1943, are collecting and analyzing such strategic information as may be required by the Joint Chiefs of Staff for military operations, and planning and conducting special operations not assigned to other Government agencies.

Army and Navy Staff College

New War Department Building

Twenty-first Street and Virginia Avenue NW.

REpublic 6700, Branch 77270

Commandant ..... LT. GEN. JOHN L. DEWITT
Deputy Commandant ..... COMMO. E. J. FOY

CREATION.—The Army and Navy Staff College was established pursuant to a directive issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff on April 23, 1943. Officially opened on August 5, 1943, the College operates under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

PURPOSE.—The Army and Navy Staff College provides a special course of instruction for specially selected and qualified Army, Navy, and Marine Corps officers in order to increase efficiency in the performance of command and staff duties in unified and coordinated operations of the Army and Navy forces.

Approved.

A. J. MCFARLAND
Secretary, Joint Chiefs of Staff

Joint War Production Committee—United States and Canada

UNITED STATES SECTION

Room 4060, Social Security Building, Fourth Street and Independence Avenue SW.

REpublic 7500, Branch 2031

Chairman ..... WILLIAM L. BATT (Vice Chairman, International Supply, War Production Board)

JAMES FORRESTAL (Secretary of the Navy)
ROBERT P. PATTERSON (Under Secretary of War)
LEO T. CROWLEY (Foreign Economic Administrator)
VICE ADMIRAL HOWARD L. VICKERY (Vice Chairman, United States Maritime Commission)
Executive Director ..... LT. COL. CHARLES HEIDT

CANADIAN SECTION

Chairman ..... H. J. CARMICHAEL (Coordinator of Production, Department of Munitions and Supply)

J. R. DONALD (Director General, Chemicals and Explosives Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply)

W. A. NEWMAN (President, Federal Aircraft, Ltd., Montreal).

D. B. CARSWELL (Director General, Shipbuilding Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply)

HUME WRONG (Department of External Affairs)

J. H. BERRY (Director General, Automotive and Tank Production Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply)

Executive Director ..... J. J. D. BRUNKE

Executive Assistant to the Chairman ..... H. C. GOLDENBERG (Director General, Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply)

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Joint Defense Production Committee was set up on November 5, 1941, by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada, to coordinate the capacities of the two countries for the production of defense matériel. This action puts into effect a recommendation of the Joint Economic Committees of Canada and the United States. The name "Joint Defense Production Committee" was later changed to Joint War Production Committee.

PURPOSE.—On December 22 the Joint War Production Committee, United States and Canada, adopted at a meeting the following statement of war production policy for Canada and the United States:

"1. Victory will require the maximum war production in both countries in the shortest possible time; speed and volume of war output, rather than monetary cost, are the primary objectives.

"2. An all-out war production effort in both countries requires the maximum use of the labor, raw materials, and facilities in each country.

"3. Achievement of maximum volume and speed of war output requires that the production and resources of both countries should be effectively integrated, and directed towards a common program of requirements for the total war effort.

"4. Each country should produce those articles in an integrated program of requirement which will result in maximum joint output of war goods in the minimum time.

"5. Scarce raw materials and goods which one country requires from the other in order to carry out the joint program of war production should be so allocated between the two countries that such materials and goods will make the maximum contribution toward the output of the most necessary articles in the shortest period of time.

"6. Legislative and administrative barriers, including tariffs, import duties, customs, and other regulations or restrictions of any character which prohibit, prevent, delay, or otherwise impede the free flow of necessary munitions and war supplies between the two countries should be suspended or otherwise eliminated for the duration of the war.

"7. The two Governments should take all measures necessary for the fullest implementation of the foregoing principles."

ORGANIZATION.—The Joint War Production Committee has in the main functioned through the organization of 10 joint technical subcommittees composed chiefly, on the Canadian side, of Government production executives and, on the United States side, of War Production Board officials and procurement officers from the armed services. These 10 joint technical subcommittees are: Tank-Automotive, Artillery, Artillery Ammunition, Small Arms and Small Arms Ammunition, Chemicals and Explosives, Signal Corps Equipment, Conservation, Aircraft, Naval Shipbuilding, and Merchant Shipbuilding.

Approved.

CHARLES HEIDT
Executive Director, United States Section

Material Coordinating Committee—United States and Canada

Room 4749, Social Security Building, Fourth Street and Independence Avenue SW.

REpublic 7500, Branch 4776

UNITED STATES MEMBERS

WILLIAM L. BATT
HOWARD C. SYKES
United States Secretary ..... GEORGE H. EMERY

CANADIAN MEMBERS

G. C. BATEMAN
H. J. SYMINGTON
Canadian Secretary ..... F. V. C. HEWETT

Creation of the Material Coordinating Committee—United States and Canada—was announced on May 14, 1941, by the Director General of the Office of Production Management (now the War Production Board). The primary purpose of the Committee is to make possible the free exchange of vital information between responsible officials of the two governments relating to supplies of strategic raw materials. The exchange of such information, it was felt, would be of assistance to each government in planning its defense program, especially in relation to questions concerning raw material supplies needed for the production of military items.

Approved.

WILLIAM L. BATT
United States Member

Permanent Joint Board on Defense—United States and Canada

UNITED STATES SECTION

Room 388, Department of State Building
REpublic 5600, Branch 2125

Chairman ..... FIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA (Mayor of New York, President of the United States Conference of Mayors)
VICE ADMIRAL ALFRED WILKINSON JOHNSON, U. S. N. (Retired)
MAJ. GEN. GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A.
CAPT. R. W. RUBLE, U. S. N.
COL. CHARLES H. DEERWESTER, U. S. A.
Secretary ..... JOHN HICKERSON (Department of State)

CANADIAN SECTION

Chairman ..... O. M. BIGGAR, K. C.
MAJ. GEN. M. A. POPE (General Staff, Canadian Army)
AIR VICE MARSHAL W. A. CURTIS, CBE, DSC (Royal Canadian Air Force)
VICE ADMIRAL G. C. JONES (Royal Canadian Navy)
COL. J. H. JENKINS
Secretary ..... HUGH L. KEENLEYSIDE (Department of External Affairs)

The Permanent Joint Board on Defense was set up by the United States and Canada in pursuance of a joint announcement of the President and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, dated August 17, 1940, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., for the purpose of carrying out studies relating to sea, land, and air problems, including personnel and matériel, and to consider, in the broad sense, the defense of the northern half of the Western Hemisphere.

Approved.

JOHN HICKERSON
Secretary, United States Section

Combined Chiefs of Staff—United States and Great Britain

Combined Chiefs of Staff Building
Nineteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.
REpublic 6700, Branch 77500

UNITED STATES MEMBERS

FLEET ADMIRAL WILLIAM D. LEAHY (Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the United States Army and Navy)
GENERAL OF THE ARMY GEORGE C. MARSHALL (Chief of Staff, United States Army)
FLEET ADMIRAL E. J. KING (Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations)
GENERAL OF THE ARMY H. H. ARNOLD (Commanding General, Army Air Forces)
Secretary ..... BRIG. GEN. A. J. MCFARLAND
Deputy Secretary ..... CAPT. E. D. GRAVES, JR. (U. S. N.)

GREAT BRITAIN MEMBERS

FIELD MARSHAL SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON
ADMIRAL SIR JAMES SOMERVILLE
LT. GEN. G. N. MACREADY
AIR MARSHAL DOUGLAS COLYER
Secretary ..... BRIG. A. T. CORNWALL-JONES
Deputy Secretary ..... COMDR. R. D. COLERIDGE (R.N.)

CREATION.—Establishment of the Combined Chiefs of Staff was announced by the War Department on February 6, 1942.

ACTIVITIES.—The Combined Chiefs of Staff collaborate in the formulation and execution of policies and plans concerning (a) the strategic conduct of the war; (b) the broad program of war requirements, based on approved strategic policy; (c) the allocation of munition resources, based on strategic needs and the availability of means of transportation; (d) the requirements for overseas transportation for the fighting services of the United Nations, based on approved strategic priority.

Approved.

A. J. MCFARLAND
United States Secretary, Combined Chiefs of Staff

Combined Food Board—United States, United Kingdom, and Canada

South Building, Department of Agriculture
REpublic 4142, Branch 3681

Chairman ..... CLAUDE R. WICKARD (U. S. Secretary of Agriculture)

United States:
- Member ..... MARVIN JONES (War Food Administrator)
- Deputy Member ..... LT. COL. RALPH W. OLMSTEAD (Director for Supply, CCC, WFA)
- Executive Officer ..... L. T. HOPKINSON (Chief, Requirements and Allocations Branch, Office of Supply, CCC, WFA)
- Deputy Executive Officer ... GLENN H. CRAIG (Assistant Chief, Requirements and Allocations Branch, Office of Supply, CCC, WFA)

United Kingdom:
- Member ..... M. I. HUTTON (Head, British Food Mission)
- Deputy Member ..... ERIC ROLL (British Food Mission)
- Executive Officer ..... ERIC ROLL (British Food Mission)
- Deputy Executive Officer ... G. E. F. CHILVER (British Food Mission)

Canada:
- Member ..... J. G. GARDINER (Canadian Minister of Agriculture)
- Deputy Member ..... DR. H. BARTON (Deputy Minister of Agriculture)
- Executive Officer ..... GEORGE R. PATERSON (Canadian Embassy)
- Deputy Executive Officer ... J. N. LEWIS (Canadian Embassy)
- Secretary ..... ARTHUR T. THOMPSON (Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture)
- Assistant Secretary ..... N.N. BENIDT (Office of Supply WFA)
- Assistant Secretary ..... PEYTON KERR (Office of Supply, WFA)
- Assistant Secretary ..... EUNICE B. GETTELL (Office of Supply, WFA)

CREATION AND PURPOSE.—Acting jointly, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain on June 9, 1942, authorized the creation of the Combined Food Board to obtain a planned and expeditious utilization of the food resources of the United Nations, in order to coordinate further the prosecution of the war effort. In October 1943, Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King accepted membership on behalf of the Government of Canada.

ACTIVITIES.—The Board considers, investigates, and formulates plans with regard to any question relating to the supply, production, transportation, disposal, allocation or distribution, in or to any part of the world, of foods, agricultural materials from which foods are derived, and equipment and nonfood materials ancillary to the production of such foods and agricultural materials.

It works in collaboration with others of the United Nations toward the best utilization of their food resources, and, in collaboration with the interested nation or nations, formulates plans and recommendations for the development, expansion, purchase, or other effective use of their food resources.

Approved.

CLAUDE R. WICKARD
Chairman

Combined Production and Resources Board—United States, United Kingdom, and Canada

Social Security Building, Fourth Street and Independence Avenue SW.
REpublic 7500, Branch 73161

UNITED STATES

Member	J. A. KRUG (Chairman, War Production Board)
Deputy Member	W. L. BATT (Vice Chairman, International Supply WPB)
Executive Officer	OGDEN WHITE

UNITED KINGDOM

Member	THE RT. HON. OLIVER LYTTELTON, M. P. (Minister of Production)
U. K. Representative in Washington	SIR HENRY SELF (Representative of Minister of Production)
Deputy to Sir Henry Self	H. G. VINCENT
Executive Officer	VISCOUNT STRATHALLAN

CANADA

Member	C. D. HOWE (Minister of Munitions and Supply)
Deputy Member	G. C. BATEMAN (Associate Metals Controller)
Executive Officer	G. C. MONTURE (Department of Munitions and Supply)

Secretary	STANLEY L. PHRANER, United States
Secretary	P. HAYWARD, United Kingdom

LONDON COMMITTEE

United Kingdom	THE RT. HON. OLIVER LYTTELTON
United States	HARRY HAWKINS (pro tempore)

CREATION AND PURPOSE.—The creation of the Combined Production and Resources Board was announced by the President on June 9, 1942. The Board was established by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, in order to complete the organization needed for the most effective use of the combined resources of the United States and the United Kingdom for the prosecution of the war.

On November 10, 1942, by agreement of the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and the Prime Minister of Canada, the Board was expanded to include a Canadian member.

On January 19, 1945, following a review by the member governments of the past work of the Board and its future operations, the President of the United States and the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and Canada issued a joint statement announcing their decision to continue the Board until the end of the Japanese war and reaffirming their expectation that the Board would, in the future as in the past, continue to play its part in facilitating the prompt and adequate use of economic resources for the common war effort.

ACTIVITIES.—It is the function of the Board to coordinate the war effort of the member countries, and as appropriate, of the other United Nations, in the production, allocation, and supply of those products (other than raw materials and foodstuffs) which continue to require combined planning in order to meet military and essential civilian requirements.

Since the Atlantic City conference of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration the Board has been charged with the responsibility for determining availability and sources of supply for finished products (other than raw materials and food) required to meet the needs of liberated areas.

Approved.

STANLEY L. PHRANER
United States Secretary

Combined Raw Materials Board—United States and United Kingdom

Social Security Building
Fourth Street and Independence Avenue SW.
REpublic 7500, Branch 73564

UNITED STATES

Member	WILLIAM L. BATT
Deputy Member	EDWARD J. BROWNING, JR.
Executive Secretary	ROBERT A. GORDON

United Kingdom

Member ..... Sir Henry Self
Deputy Member and Executive Secretary ..... George Archer
Deputy Executive Secretary ..... Glyn Roberts

Operating Committee

Chairman ..... Edward J. Browning, Jr. (United States Deputy Member)
George Archer (Deputy Member and United Kingdom Executive Secretary)
Robert A. Gordon (United States Executive Secretary)
Frederick W. Gardner (Department of State)
J. P. Summerscale (British Embassy)
Glyn Roberts (Deputy to the Secretary General, British Raw Materials Mission)
Arthur Z. Gardiner (Director, Foreign Procurement and Development Branch, Foreign Economic Administration)
Arthur Paul (Executive Director, Bureau of Areas, Foreign Economic Administration)
Alan M. Bateman (Foreign Economic Administration)
Simon D. Strauss (Vice President, Metals Reserve Company)
Francis E. McIntyre (Foreign Economic Administration)
Morton M. Banks (War Production Board)
Secretary ..... Keith W. Johnson (Combined Raw Materials Board)

Creation and Purpose.—The establishment of the Combined Raw Materials Board was announced by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain on January 26, 1942. On January 20, 1945, the charter of the Board was reaffirmed and continued for the duration of the war with both Germany and Japan. The Board is given a comprehensive responsibility for the planning of the raw materials effort of the two countries, for materials in short supply, and for collaborating with the other United Nations to provide for the most effective utilization of the raw material resources at their disposal.

Activities.—The activities of the Board include over-all review of the supply and requirements position of the United Nations for the major critical and essential raw materials, allocation of supplies of scarce raw materials among the United Nations (including the liberated areas) when necessary, recommendations aimed at expanding supplies and conserving the use of raw materials in short supply, coordinating the purchasing activities of the United States and Great Britain in foreign raw material markets, and the adjustment of the day-to-day raw materials problems which have been referred to or initiated by the Board.

The Board's decisions are made after consultation with the appropriate government agencies in the two countries, and it relies on the operating agencies of both countries to implement its decisions. Through the Board's Advisory Operating Committee, on which are

represented American and British agencies concerned with raw material and shipping problems, a machinery is provided for discussion of raw material problems requiring cooperative action by the operating agencies of the two countries. Appropriate representatives of the other United Nations are also consulted in matters affecting their interests.

Approved.

ROBERT A. GORDON
United States Executive Secretary

Combined Shipping Adjustment Board—United States and Great Britain

Department of Commerce Building
EXecutive 3340, Branch 653

UNITED STATES MEMBER

VICE ADMIRAL EMORY S. LAND (Chairman, United States Maritime Commission, and Administrator, War Shipping Administration)

GREAT BRITAIN MEMBERS

W. O. HART (Head of the British Merchant Shipping Mission in the United States)

In London:
LORD LEATHERS (Minister of War Transport)

Creation of the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board was announced by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain on January 26, 1942. The function of the Board is to adjust and concert in one harmonious policy the work of the British Ministry of War Transport and the War Shipping Administration.

Approved.

EMORY S. LAND
United States Member

British-American Joint Patent Interchange Committee

United States Court of Appeals Building, Fifth and E Streets NW.

NAtional 4534

United States Members:
- JUSTICE HAROLD M. STEPHENS, *American Chairman* (State Department representative)
- LT. COMDR. RALPH L. CHAPPELL (Navy Department representative)
- W. HOUSTON KENYON, Jr. (War Department representative)
- FRANCIS M. SHEA (Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice representative)
- JOHN B. HOWARD (Foreign Economic Administration representative)

United Kingdom Members:
BEN SMITH, *British Chairman* (Minister Resident in Washington for Supply)
J. H. MAGOWAN (British Embassy representative)
F. G. LEE (United Kingdom Treasury Delegation representative)
T. W. CHILDS (British Supply Council representative)
JOHN WHITFORD (Adviser on Patents to the Minister Resident)

WILLIAM B. JONES, *Committee Secretary and Executive Assistant to American Chairman*

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The British-American Joint Patent Interchange Committee was created pursuant to Article XIII of Executive Agreement Series 268 (British-American Patent Interchange Agreement) as a result of an exchange of notes between the two governments. The Agreement, signed at Washington on August 24, 1942, is effective as of January 1, 1942, and may be terminated by either government on any date not less than 6 months after the giving of notice of such termination.

PURPOSE.—It is the function of the Joint Committee to deal with problems arising in connection with operations under the British-American Patent Interchange Agreement and to make appropriate recommendations to proper authorities with respect thereto. The Agreement has for its purpose facilitating the interchange of patent rights, inventions, technical information, designs, and processes between the two governments under the lend-lease and mutual-aid programs. It provides that each government insofar as it may lawfully do so will procure and make available to the other government for use in war production patent rights, technical information, etc., requested by the other government. Each government will bear the cost of procurement from its own nationals. All payments made by the Government of the United States and the Government of the United Kingdom, respectively, in carrying out the terms of the Agreement shall be accounted for as aid extended and benefits received by the Government of the United States in accordance with the Lend-Lease Act and the February 23, 1942, Agreement between the two governments applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war against aggression. The patent rights, technical information, etc., acquired are acquired for war production purposes. They may be transferred by the recipient government to its contractors, subcontractors, and other appropriate designees for such purposes. The Agreement thus makes possible the furnishing of the necessary patent rights, technical information, etc., to a government's contractors and suppliers.

In dealing with problems arising as a result of the operations under the Agreement, the Committee meets jointly as well as in its American and British sections. Problems pertaining to both governments are finally resolved by the Joint Committee and appropriate recommendations are made to the proper authorities of both governments.

Problems that arise which affect only one government are dealt with by that section of the Joint Committee which represents the interested government, and when such problems are finally concluded, appropriate recommendations are made to the proper authorities of that government.

Approved.

HAROLD M. STEPHENS
American Chairman

Munitions Assignments Board—United States and Great Britain

Combined Chiefs of Staff Building
Nineteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.
REpublic 6700, Branch 77501

UNITED STATES MEMBERS

Chairman ..... HARRY L. HOPKINS

ADMIRAL J. M. REEVES	LT. GEN. BREHON B. SOMERVELL
REAR ADMIRAL W. R. PURNELL	LT. GEN. B. M. GILES
REAR ADMIRAL L. D. MCCORMICK	MAJ. GEN. R. L. MAXWELL

Executive ..... MAJ. GEN. JOHN Y. YORK, JR.
Secretary ..... COL. E. C. KIELKOPF

GREAT BRITAIN MEMBERS

ADMIRAL SIR JAMES SOMERVILLE
LT. GEN. G. N. MACREADY
AIR MARSHAL DOUGLAS COLYER
CAPT. E. M. C. ABEL-SMITH (R. N.)
Secretary ..... GROUP CAPT. T. E. H. BIRLEY

CREATION.—Creation of the Munitions Assignments Board was announced by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain on January 26, 1942.

ACTIVITIES.—The United States Section of the Board, working in close collaboration with the corresponding London organization, maintains full information of the entire munitions resources of Great Britain and the United States. Its duties relate to the assignment of munitions and the balancing of resources against stated requirements.

Approved.

JOHN Y. YORK, JR.
Executive

Filipino Rehabilitation Commission

UNITED STATES MEMBERS

Chairman ..... MILLARD E. TYDINGS (United States Senator)
CARL HAYDEN (United States Senator)
ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG (United States Senator)
C. JASPER BELL (United States Representative)
DAN R. MCGEHEE (United States Representative)
RICHARD J. WELCH (United States Representative)
LYNN R. EDMINSTER (Vice Chairman, U. S. Tariff Commission)
E. D. HESTER (Economic Adviser, Office of the U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippines, Department of the Interior)
WAYNE COY (Assistant to Editor, Washington Post, and former Assistant Director, Bureau of the Budget)

FILIPINO MEMBERS

Vice Chairman ..... JAIME HERNANDEZ
BRIG. GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO
COL. MANUEL NIETO
COL. ALEJANDRO MELCHOR
COL. MARIANO ERAÑA
DR. URBANO A. ZAFRA
MRS. PILAR H. LIM
SENATOR CARLOS P. GARCIA
ASSEMBLYMAN PEDRO LOPEZ

Secretary ..... VERNON E. MOORE (Room 113, House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.; Telephone, NAtional 3120, Branches 416 and 1319)

CREATION AND PURPOSE.—The Filipino Rehabilitation Commission was created by act of Congress approved June 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 626), amending the Philippine Independence Act of 1934. The purpose of the Commission is to investigate and formulate recommendations on all matters affecting post-war economy, trade, finance, economic stability, and rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands, including the matter of damages to public and private property and to persons occasioned by enemy attack and occupation.

Approved.

MILLARD E. TYDINGS
Chairman

Joint Brazil-United States Defense Commission

UNITED STATES MEMBERS

The Pentagon
REpublic 6700, Branch 72909

Chairman ..... MAJ. GEN. J. GARESCHÉ ORD, U. S. A.
Secretary General ..... COL. ARTHUR S. PETERSON, G. S. C.
REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM O. SPEARS, U. S. N.
CAPT. COLIN C. CAMPBELL, U. S. N.
CAPT. PAUL STROOP, U. S. N.
COL. JOHN D. GILLETT, A. C.

BRAZILIAN MEMBERS

Munitions Building
REpublic 6700, Branch 78894

Senior Member---------- GENERAL DE DIVISÃO ESTEVÃO LEITÃO DE CARVALHO
CONTRA-ALMIRANTE SYLVIO DE NORONHA (Navy)
BRIGADEIRO DO AR VASCO ALVES SECCO (Air Force)
CORONEL JOÃO VICENTE SAYÃO CARDOZO (Army)
TENENTE CORONEL LOURIVAL SERÔA DA MOTTA (Army)
MAJOR SEVERINO SOMBRA DE ALBUQUERQUE (Army)
MAJOR AVIADOR JOÃO DA CRUZ SECCO, JR. (Air Force)
CAPITÃO TASSO VILLAR DE AQUINO (Army)
CAPITÃO TENENTE JORGE OSORIO DE NORONHA (Navy)
TENENTE ANTONIO FIRIZOLA (Air Force)

The Commission, composed of military delegates—Army, Navy, and Air Forces—of the two countries, was established in August 1942. Meetings are held in Washington for the purpose of making staff plans for the mutual defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Approved.

J. GARESCHÉ ORD
Chairman

Joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission

UNITED STATES MEMBERS

Chairman and Senior Navy Member (Federal Reserve Building; REpublic 7500, Branch 72866) ---------- VICE ADMIRAL ALFRED WILKINSON JOHNSON, U. S. N.

Senior Army Member (Room 3E840, The Pentagon; REpublic 6700, Branch 3607)---------- MAJ. GEN. GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A.

MEXICAN MEMBERS

Mexican Embassy, 2829 Sixteenth Street NW.
COlumbia 3781

MAJ. GEN. FRANCISCO CASTILLO NÁJERA
BRIG. GEN. LUIS ALAMILLO FLORES

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Governments of Mexico and the United States on January 12, 1942, announced the organization of a mixed defense commission. The United States Section of the Joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission was officially established by Executive Order 9080 of February 27, 1942.

PURPOSE.—The purposes of the Commission are to study problems relating to the common defense of the United States and Mexico, to

consider broad plans for the defense of Mexico and adjacent areas of the United States, and to propose to the respective governments the cooperative measures which, in its opinion, should be adopted.

Approved.

ALFRED W. JOHNSON
Chairman

Inter-American Defense Board

New War Department Building
REpublic 7500, Branch 72867

DELEGATES

Argentina	BRIG. GEN. ANTONIO PARODI
	REAR ADMIRAL ALBERTO D. BRUNET
Bolivia	LT. COL. ALFREDO PACHECO
Brazil	MAJ. GEN. ESTEVÃO LEITÃO DE CARVALHO
	REAR ADMIRAL SYLVIO DE NORONHA
	LT. COL. CLOVIS MONTEIRO TRAVASSOS
Chile	MAJ. GEN. OSCAR FUENTES
	GROUP COMDR. TEODORO RUIZ-DIEZ
	COMDR. DONALD MCINTYRE
	LT. COL ERNESTO MEDINA-PARKER
Colombia	COL. RAFAEL SÁNCHEZ AMAYA
Costa Rica	COL. FERNANDO DE LA GUARDIA
	LT. COL. BERNARDO DE LA GUARDIA
Cuba	COL. FELIPE MUNILLA
	LT. COMDR. FELIPE CADENAS
Dominican Republic	CAPT. AMADO HERNÁNDEZ POLANCO
Ecuador	GEN. LUIS LARREA ALBA
	CAPT. LUIS R. PIÑEIROS
El Salvador	LT. COL. GILBERTO CARMONA SOSA
Guatemala	BRIG. GEN. FÉLIX CASTELLANOS
Haiti	COL. ROCHE B. LAROCHE
Honduras	CAPT. JUAN DA COSTA
Mexico	BRIG. GEN. LUIS ALAMILLO FLORES
	MAJ. ROBERTO VEGA FUENTES
	LT. GUILLERMO HERNÁNDEZ SAGARRA
Nicaragua	CAPT. LUIS A. SOMOZA
Panama	COL. BEY MARIO AROSEMENA
Paraguay	COL. LUIS SANTIVIAGO
Peru	COL. ARMANDO REVOREDO
	CAPT. MANUEL NIETO
	LT. COL. JORGE SARMIENTO
United States	LT. GEN. STANLEY D. EMBICK, *Chairman*
	VICE ADMIRAL ALFRED W. JOHNSON
	MAJ. GEN. J. G. ORD
Uruguay	COL. MEDARDO FARÍAS
	LT. COMDR. ALFONSO DELGADO-PEALER
Venezuela	COL. JUAN JONES-PARRA
	LT. COMDR. ARÍSTIDES ROJAS
	MAJ. JOSUÉ LÓPEZ HENRÍQUEZ

Coordinator ..... COL. EDWARD H. PORTER

Advisers

Argentina	Maj. Jorge R. Boucherie
Bolivia	Maj. Augusto Aramayo
Brazil	Lt. Col. Miguel Lampert
	Lt. Comdr. João Pereira Machado
	Maj. Alfredo Souto Malan
Chile	Lt. Col. Marcos López
	Lt. Calixto R. Pereira
El Salvador	Maj. Oscar Osorio
Mexico	Maj. Jesús Betancourt
Paraguay	Lt. Comdr. Amado Daniel Candia
Peru	Comdr. Fernando Romero
	Lt. Comdr. Enrique Ciriani
United States	Col. Earle W. Hockenberry
Uruguay	Capt. Juan Carlos Jorge
Venezuela	Capt. Jesús M. Gámez Arellano

Officers of the Secretariat

Col. Lawrence S. Hitchcock	Maj. James L. Hall
Lt. Col. Earl H. Chapman	Maj. Henry A. Correa
Lt. Col. Calixto C. Valle	Capt. R. Ralston Bushart
Lt. Col. Gregorio Márquez	Capt. Alfredo R. de Arellano
Lt. Col. Robert G. Boyd	Capt. Willmoore Kendall
Maj. William B. Shattuck	Capt. William H. Crawford, Jr.
Maj. Thomas D. Price	First Lt. David R. McLean

WOJG Augusto Centeno

Naval Adviser to the Secretariat	Rear Admiral W. O. Spears
Officers Attached to the Secretariat	Lt. Comdr. Alan W. Laidlaw (U. S. N. R.)
	Lt. R. B. Wheeler (U. S. N. R.)

Creation and Authority.—The Inter-American Defense Board is a permanently constituted organization composed of military, naval, and aviation technical delegates appointed by each of the governments of the 21 American Republics. It was established in accordance with Resolution XXXIX of the meeting of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro in January 1942. The Board meets regularly in the City of Washington, and is an autonomous international organization under the auspices of the Pan American Union.

Purpose.—The Board studies and recommends to the governments of the American Republics measures necessary for the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Approved.

Lawrence S. Hitchcock
Secretary General

Pacific War Council

Formation of the Pacific War Council was announced by the President on March 30, 1942. The Council considers matters of policy relating to the joint war effort. Meetings are held at the White House. A diplomatic representative of each of the following nations attends meetings of the Council: United States, Great Britain, China, The Netherlands, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas

Office of the Secretary, National Gallery of Art, Sixth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.
REpublic 4215, Branch 334

MEMBERS

Chairman—OWEN J. ROBERTS (Justice of the United States Supreme Court)
Vice Chairman—DAVID E. FINLEY (Director, National Gallery of Art)
Secretary-Treasurer—HUNTINGTON CAIRNS (Secretary-Treasurer, National Gallery of Art)
WILLIAM BELL DINSMOOR (Former President, Archeological Institute of America)
HERBERT H. LEHMAN (Director General, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration)
PAUL J. SACHS (Former Associate Director, Fogg Museum of Fine Arts, Harvard University)
THE MOST REVEREND FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN (Archbishop of the Diocese of New York)
FRANCIS HENRY TAYLOR (Director, Metropolitan Museum of New York City)

Special Adviser—JOHN WALKER (Chief Curator, National Gallery of Art)
Special Adviser—SUMNER CROSBY (Associate Professor of Art, Yale University)
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer—JOHN A. GILMORE

CREATION.—Establishment of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas, approved by the President on June 23, 1943, was announced by the Secretary of State on August 20, 1943. The members of the Commission serve for 3 years.

PURPOSE.—The Commission functions in conjunction with the War Department, State Department, and other Government agencies, as well as with various museums, universities, and scholars, for the conservation of works of art and monuments in war areas. It is also charged with the duty of urging the restitution of works of art and archives appropriated by the Axis powers or individuals acting under their authority or consent. The Commission cooperates with similar committees of other countries, or of the United Nations, in furtherance of those objectives.

Approved.

OWEN J. ROBERTS
Chairman

United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture

2841 McGill Terrace NW.
DEcatur 6565

COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

Australia	France	Norway
Belgium	Great Britain	Panama
Bolivia	Greece	Paraguay
Brazil	Guatemala	Peru
Canada	Haiti	Philippine Commonwealth
Chile	Honduras	Poland
China	Iceland	Union of South Africa
Colombia	India	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Costa Rica	Iran	United States of America
Cuba	Iraq	Uruguay
Czechoslovakia	Liberia	Venezuela
Dominican Republic	Luxembourg	Yugoslavia
Ecuador	Mexico	The Danish Minister
Egypt	Netherlands	
El Salvador	New Zealand	
Ethiopia	Nicaragua	

Chairman	L. B. PEARSON, Canada
Vice Chairmen	PAVEL I. TCHEGOULA, U. S. S. R. P. W. TSOU, China
United States Representative	HOWARD R. TOLLEY (Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture)
Executive Secretary	HOWARD S. PIQUET

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture was established in Washington on July 15, 1943, in accordance with Resolution II adopted by the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture held at Hot Springs, Va., from May 18 to June 3, 1943.

PURPOSE.—The functions of the Interim Commission are "to formulate and recommend for consideration by each member government or authority (a) a specific plan for a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture; (b) the formal declaration . . . in which each participant shall recognize its obligation: (I) to raise the level of nutrition and standards of living of its own people; (II) to improve the efficiency of agricultural production and distribution; (III) to cooperate, so far as may be possible, with other nations for the achievement of these ends; (IV) to undertake to submit periodically to the other participants, through the permanent organization, reports on the action taken and the progress achieved toward these ends; (c) such proposals or reports as are necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference." Furthermore, the Interim Commission is initiating preliminary statistical investigations and research into the problems with which the permanent organization will deal.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES.—The United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture is composed of one official representative from each of the member countries. The four committees of the Commission are: the Executive Committee, composed of representatives from 11 countries, and Working Committees A, B, and C,

each of which deals with one phase of the work of the Commission. An international Secretariat, under the direction of the Executive Secretary, gathers such information on problems of food and agriculture as is required by the various technical committees.

Committee A has drafted a Declaration regarding the obligation of governments, to one another and to their respective peoples, to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living. The Declaration will soon be submitted to member governments for adoption.

Committee B has drafted the Constitution and has made other specific plans necessary for the establishment of a permanent world organization on food and agriculture. The Committee has examined the extent and manner in which the proposed permanent organization (to be known as the "Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations") can assist governments to carry out the recommendations of the Hot Springs Conference by (a) the promotion of scientific and economic research, (b) collection and dissemination of information and provision for exchange of services between nations, and (c) submission to member governments and authorities of recommendations for action regarding specific economic and scientific subjects on which the Conference made recommendations.

The Commission transmitted its "First Report" to the governments of the United Nations on August 1, 1944. The Constitution of the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), which appears as an appendix to the report, has been submitted for the formal adherence by governments according to their respective constitutional procedures. It provides that the Interim Commission shall convene the first conference of the permanent body at a suitable date after 20 governments have formally accepted the Constitution.

The Interim Commission estimates that the FAO will need a budget of $5,000,000 a year for the first 5 years but that one-half of this amount will suffice for the first year. It is provided that the United States will furnish 25 percent of the first year's budget, the United Kingdom 15 percent, the U. S. S. R. 8 percent, China 6.5 percent, and other countries smaller proportions down to 0.05 percent.

The permanent seat of the Organization is to be decided by the FAO itself. Meanwhile, unless the Conference decides otherwise, the temporary seat is to be in Washington, D. C.

Committee C recommends projects and other current activities of the Interim Commission, pending the establishment of the permanent organization.

The Interim Commission has established liaison with war and relief agencies; has initiated factual surveys of a few representative countries and areas; and, with the cooperation of special committees of experts from member countries, is preparing reports on urgent agricultural and nutrition problems, including those pertaining to forestry and fisheries.

The publication, *Final Act and Section Reports of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture*, contains the complete

text of recommendations and resolutions under which the Interim Commission functions. The Interim Commission's *First Report to the Governments of the United Nations* was released to the public on August 23, 1944.

Approved.

HOWARD S. PIQUET
Executive Secretary

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

1344 Connecticut Avenue NW.
DEcatur 7300

MEMBER GOVERNMENTS

Australia
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
France
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Iceland
India
Iran
Iraq
Liberia
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Union of South Africa
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

OFFICERS OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

Chairman—DEAN ACHESON (Member of the Council for the United States of America)

Vice Chairmen—SIR OWEN DIXON (Member of the Council for Australia)
RAFAEL DE LA COLINA (Member of the Council for Mexico)
P. A. KERSTENS (Member of the Council for the Netherlands)

OFFICERS OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

Chairman—L. B. PEARSON (Member of the Council for Canada)

Vice Chairmen—CHRISTIAN VALENSI (Member of the Council for France)
C. DE FREITAS VALLE (Member of the Council for Brazil)
V. S. HURBAN (Member of the Council for Czechoslovakia)

Officials

(Headquarters Office, 1344 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.)

Director General	Herbert H. Lehman (United States)
Senior Deputy Director General	Comdr. R. G. A. Jackson
Deputy Director General (in charge of Bureau of Finance and Administration)	John J. Corson (United States)
Deputy Director General (in charge of Bureau of Supply)	Roy F. Hendrickson (United States)
Deputy Director General (in charge of Regional Liaison)	Hugh R. Jackson (United States)
Deputy Director General (in charge of the Secretariat)	P. W. Kuo (China)
Deputy Director General (in charge of Bureau of Areas)	Michail A. Menshikov (U. S. S. R.)
Director of Displaced Persons Division	Fred K. Hoehler (United States)
Director of Welfare Division	Mary Craig McGeachy (Canada)
Director of Health Division	Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer (United States)
General Counsel	Abraham H. Feller (United States)
Director of Public Information	Morse Salisbury (United States)
Diplomatic Adviser	Francis B. Sayre (United States)
Financial Adviser	Mieczyslaw Sokolowski (Poland)
Treasurer, Bureau of Finance and Administration	Kenneth Dayton (United States)
Chief of the Committee Division of the Secretariat	Eugene S. Sergeev (U. S. S. R.)

European Regional Office

(11 Portland Place, London, W. 1, England)

Deputy Director General (for Administration and Finance)	Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., K. C. M. G., C. B. (United Kingdom)
Deputy Director General (for Supply)	Nicolai I. Feonov (U. S. S. R.)
Deputy Director General (for Operations)	Edward E. Rhatigan (U. S.)
Executive Secretary of the Administrative Council	George S. Mooney (Canada)

Field Offices

Chief of Mission (Cairo, Egypt)	Sir William Matthews, C. B. (United Kingdom)
Representative of the Director General (at Supreme Allied Headquarters, Mediterranean Theater, now located in Algiers)	R. L. Cochran (United States)

Creation and Authority.—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is an international agency, created on November 9, 1943, through the signing of an Agreement at the White House by the United Nations and other nations associated with them in the war.

PURPOSE.—The Administration was created with a view to giving effect to the determination of the United Nations and the other nations associated with them in the war that, as stated in the preamble of the Agreement, "immediately upon the liberation of any area by the armed forces of the United Nations or as a consequence of retreat of the enemy the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services."

ORGANIZATION.—The Administration is composed of (1) a Council, consisting of one member from each nation signatory to the Agreement, which meets in regular session at least twice a year; (2) a Central Committee, consisting of the members for China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States, which makes emergency policy decisions between sessions of the Council; and (3) an administrative staff under a Director General, who has full power and authority to carry out relief operations within the limits of the broad policies determined by the Council or Central Committee. There are in addition a number of standing committees of the Council on which member governments are represented. These committees, consisting of a Committee for Europe, a Committee for the Far East, a Committee on Supplies, a Committee on Financial Control, and Standing Technical Committees on Agriculture, Displaced Persons, Health, Industrial Rehabilitation, and Welfare, make recommendations and give advice as to policy to the Council, the Central Committee, and the Director General.

The headquarters office is in Washington, D. C. A regional office for Europe is located in London, and field missions will be established in liberated areas from time to time as operations expand. There is no regional office as yet in the Far East, although a Southwest Pacific area office has just been established in Sydney, Australia, and a China area office in Chungking.

FUNDS.—The operating funds of the organization are contributed by the member nations which have not been invaded by the enemy. The Council has recommended as a basis for the contribution of such nations one percent of their national income for the year ending June 30, 1943. Administrative expenses, on the other hand, are shared by all member nations, according to allotments made by the Council.

ACTIVITIES.—The Administration seeks to insure to the peoples in areas liberated from the enemy the provision of the following:

Relief supplies of essential consumer goods to meet immediate needs, such as food, fuel, clothing, shelter, and medical supplies.

Relief services such as health and welfare; assistance in caring for, and maintaining records of, persons found in any areas under the control of any of the United Nations who by reason of war have been displaced from their homes, and in agreement with the appropriate governments, military authorities, or other agencies, in securing their repatriation or return; and such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes.

Rehabilitation supplies and services—materials (such as seeds, fertilizers, raw materials, fishing equipment, machinery, and spare parts) needed to enable a recipient country to produce and transport relief supplies for its own and other liberated areas, and such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes.

Rehabilitation of public utilities and services so far as they can be repaired or restored to meet immediate needs, such as light, water, sanitation, power, transport, temporary storage, communications, and assistance in procuring material equipment for the rehabilitation of educational institutions.

Approved.

HERBERT H. LEHMAN
Director General

United Nations Information Organization

610 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y., Circle 5-8060; 2841 McGill Terrace NW., Washington 8, D. C., DEcatur 6565

COUNTRIES REPRESENTED ON CONTROLLING BOARD

Australia	Great Britain	Norway
Belgium	Greece	The Philippines
Canada	India	Poland
China	Luxembourg	South Africa
Czechoslovakia	The Netherlands	United States of America
Denmark	New Zealand	Yugoslavia
France		

U. S. Chairman ..... ARTHUR SWEETSER
(Associate Chairmen are elected in succession from the members of the Controlling Board and hold office for 3-month periods.)

OFFICE STAFF

Secretary General	BRYANT MUMFORD
Associate Secretary General	ROBERT VALEUR
Deputy Secretary General (also in charge of Films and Exhibitions)	GEORGE JANECEK
Deputy Secretary General (in charge of Washington Office)	JAMES ORRICK
Press Officer	SAMUEL BOAL
Broadcasting Officer	JOHN MACDONELL
Documentary Division	OLAV PAUS GRUNT
Librarian	JOSE MEYER
Personnel and Finance	ARTHUR GAGLIOTTI

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The United Nations Information Organization, membership of which is open to all United Nations, operated under the names United Nations Information Board and Office since November 1942 and acquired a formal constitution and authority by virtue of a resolution, dated January 1, 1945, signed by representatives of the appropriate government departments of the countries listed above. The organization grew, however, out of an Inter-Allied

Information Committee and its Office, which were created in September 1940. Representatives of 19 nations now sit on the Board, which controls and finances the United Nations Information Organization, and a limited international secretariat working for common interests in the field of information. There is an associated parallel organization in London, England.

ACTIVITIES.—The United Nations Information Organization provides a clearing house for information on the United Nations, individually and collectively. For this purpose close cooperation has been established both with national information services and with other United Nations organizations. Inquiries regarding individual member nations are referred to the information service of the country concerned, but information about joint activities and matters of joint interest are dealt with by the Organization itself. The Organization acts as a service agency for representatives of newspapers and periodicals, authors, moving picture and radio organizations, and the public generally. It maintains a reference library dealing with matters which concern the United Nations, including a special section for information on post-war planning. It receives regularly and indexes by subject approximately 325 current periodicals, bulletins, releases, reports, and cables. From time to time it issues press releases, information papers, and joint statements on matters of common interest to the United Nations; such releases and statements are often issued simultaneously with the parallel agency in London or in cooperation with other United Nations bodies.

Approved.

BRYANT MUMFORD
Secretary General

Department of State

Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
REpublic 5600

Officials

Secretary of State	Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.
Special Assistant to the Secretary for Press Relations	Michael J. McDermott
Special Assistant to the Secretary and Chief of Protocol	George T. Summerlin
Special Assistant to the Secretary on Broad Management Matters	Robert J. Lynch
Special Assistant to the Secretary on Substantive Matters	G. Hayden Raynor
Assistant to the Secretary for White House liaison	Charles E. Bohlen
Assistant to the Secretary for drafting	Wilder Foote
Assistant to the Secretary on matters of general policy	Carlton Savage
Assistant to the Secretary for review and coordination of Secretary's and Under Secretary's correspondence	Blanche R. Halla
Consultant	Robert Woods Bliss
Adviser on Arms and Munitions Control	Joseph C. Green
Adviser on Petroleum Policy	Charles B. Rayner
Adviser on Caribbean Affairs	Charles W. Taussig
Under Secretary of State	Joseph C. Grew
Assistant to the Under Secretary	Frances Willis
Assistant to the Under Secretary	Marion A. Johnston
Assistant Secretary of State for European, Far Eastern, Near Eastern, and African Affairs	James C. Dunn
Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations and International Conferences	Dean Acheson
Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs	William L. Clayton
Deputy to the Assistant Secretary	Edward S. Mason
Assistant Secretary of State for American Republic Affairs	Nelson Rockefeller
Assistant Secretary of State for Public and Cultural Relations	Archibald MacLeish
Assistant Secretary of State for Administration	Julius C. Holmes
Legal Adviser	Green H. Hackworth
Special Assistant to the Secretary for International Organization and Security Affairs	Leo Pasvolsky
Executive Committees:	
Secretary's Staff Committee:[1]	
Chairman	Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.
Vice Chairman	Joseph C. Grew
Committee on International Conferences,[2] Chairman	Dean Acheson
Coordinating Committee,[3] Chairman	Joseph C. Grew
Joint Secretariat:	
Executive Secretary	Charles W. Yost
Executive Secretary	C. Easton Rothwell
Director, Office of European Affairs	H. Freeman Matthews
Deputy Director	John D. Hickerson
Chief, Division of British Commonwealth Affairs	Theodore C. Achilles

[1] This Committee includes as members the Assistant Secretaries, the Legal Adviser, and the Special Assistant to the Secretary for International Organization and Security Affairs.
[2] This Committee includes as members an Assistant Secretary (to be designated) and the Special Assistant to the Secretary for International Organization and Security Affairs.
[3] This Committee includes as members the Directors of Offices and the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Press Relations.

Office of European Affairs—Continued.	
Chief, Division of Eastern European Affairs	ELBRIDGE DURBROW
Chief, Division of Central European Affairs	JAMES W. RIDDLEBERGER
Chief, Division of Southern European Affairs	CAVENDISH W. CANNON
Chief, Division of Northern European Affairs	HUGH S. CUMMING, JR.
Chief, Division of Western European Affairs	PAUL T. CULBERTSON
Director, Office of Far Eastern Affairs	JOSEPH W. BALLANTINE
Deputy Director	EDWIN F. STANTON
Chief, Division of Chinese Affairs	JOHN CARTER VINCENT
Chief, Division of Japanese Affairs	ERLE R. DICKOVER
Chief, Division of Southwest Pacific Affairs	ABBOT LOW MOFFAT
Chief, Division of Philippine Affairs	FRANK P. LOCKHART
Director, Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs	WALLACE MURRAY
Deputy Director	PAUL H. ALLING
Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs	GORDON P. MERRIAM
Chief, Division of Middle Eastern Affairs	GEORGE V. ALLEN
Chief, Division of African Affairs	HENRY S. VILLARD
Director, Office of American Republic Affairs	AVRA M. WARREN
Deputy Director	JOHN E. LOCKWOOD
Chief, Division of Mexican Affairs	JOHN WILLARD CARRIGAN
Chief, Division of Caribbean and Central American Affairs	JOHN M. CABOT
Chief, Division of Brazilian Affairs	PHILIP OWEN CHALMERS, Acting
Chief, Division of River Plate Affairs	CARL B. SPAETH
Chief, Division of North and West Coast Affairs	JAMES H. WRIGHT
Chief, Division of American Republics Analysis and Liaison	JOHN C. DREIER
Director, Office of Special Political Affairs	ALGER HISS, Acting
Chief, Division of International Organization Affairs	DURWARD V. SANDIFER
Chief, Division of International Security Affairs	JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, Acting
Chief, Division of Dependent Area Affairs	BENJAMIN GERIG
Director, Office of International Trade Policy	BERNARD F. HALEY
Deputy Director	LEROY D. STINEBOWER
Chief, War Areas Economic Division	LIVINGSTON T. MERCHANT
Chief, War Supply and Resources Division	COURTNEY C. BROWN
Chief, Commodities Division	EDWARD G. CALE, Acting
Chief, Petroleum Division	CHARLES F. DARLINGTON
Chief, Division of Commercial Policy	WILLIAM A. FOWLER
Chief, Division of International Labor, Social, and Health Affairs	OTIS E. MULLIKEN
Director, Office of Financial and Development Policy	EMILIO G. COLLADO
Chief, Division of Financial Affairs	GEORGE F. LUTHRINGER
Chief, Division of Foreign Economic Development	DUDLEY M. PHELPS
Chief, Division of Economic Security Controls	SEYMOUR J. RUBIN
Chief, Division of Lend-Lease and Surplus War Property Affairs	FRANK W. FETTER, Acting
Director, Office of Transportation and Communications	(VACANCY)
Chief, Aviation Division	STOKELEY W. MORGAN
Chief, Shipping Division	JESSE E. SAUGSTAD
Chief, Telecommunications Division	FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF
Director, Office of Public Affairs	JOHN S. DICKEY
Deputy Director	RICHARD W. MORIN
Chief, Division of Public Liaison	FRANCIS H. RUSSELL
Chief, Division of Cultural Cooperation	BRYN J. HOVDE
Chief, International Information Division	JOHN M. BEGG
Chief, Central Translating Division	GUILLERMO A. SURO, Acting
Chief, Division of Research and Publication	E. WILDER SPAULDING
Chief, Division of Geography and Cartography	S. W. BOGGS
Director, Office of the Foreign Service	MONNETT B. DAVIS
Deputy Director	SELDEN CHAPIN
Chief, Division of Foreign Service Personnel	NATHANIEL P. DAVIS
Chief, Division of Foreign Service Administration	LAURENCE C. FRANK

Director, Office of Departmental Administration	JOHN ROSS
Deputy Director	HARRY M. KURTH
Chief, Division of Budget and Finance	HARRY M. KURTH
Chief, Division of Management Planning	(VACANCY)
Chief, Division of Departmental Personnel	ROBERT E. WARD, JR.
Chief, Division of Central Services	RAYMOND H. GEIST
Chief, Division of Cryptography	COMDR. LEE W. PARKE (U. S. N.)
Chief, Division of Coordination and Review	BLANCHE R. HALLA
Chief, Division of Protocol	STANLEY WOODWARD
Chief, Division of International Conferences	WARREN KELCHNER
Director, Office of Controls	(VACANCY)
Chief, Passport Division	RUTH B. SHIPLEY
Chief, Visa Division	HOWARD K. TRAVERS
Chief, Special War Problems Division	EDWIN A. PLITT
Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation	FREDERICK B. LYON

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Prior to the adoption of the Constitution, the foreign affairs of the United States were conducted successively by the Committee of Secret Correspondence (1775–77), the Committee of Foreign Affairs (1777–81), and the Department of Foreign Affairs (1781–89). The Department of Foreign Affairs was reconstituted, following the adoption of the Constitution, by an act of Congress approved July 27, 1789 (1 Stat. 28).

The name of the Department was changed to "Department of State" and its activities extended to include some of a purely domestic nature by an act approved September 15, 1789, "to provide for the safekeeping of the Acts, Records, and Seal of the United States, and for other purposes" (1 Stat. 68; 5 U. S. C. 151). Since 1789 many statutes affecting the Department have been enacted, but its primary functions have remained unaltered.

PURPOSE.—The principal responsibility for the determination of the policy of the Government in relation to international problems devolves upon the Department of State. Some of the more vital decisions on questions of foreign affairs are made by the President, but the day-to-day negotiations with foreign countries, the specific measures for the protection of American interests and the promotion of solidarity with friendly countries, and the conduct of the voluminous correspondence with the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States as well as with the representatives of foreign powers accredited to the United States, are delegated to the Department of State. Certain domestic duties of the Department have been transferred from time to time, by legislation, to other agencies, including the Departments of Justice, the Interior, and Commerce, but the Department of State is still charged with such duties as the custody of the Great Seal of the United States, the publication of the *Statutes at Large*, and the ascertainment of Presidential electors.

RELATION TO THE WAR EFFORT.—The multitude of foreign relations problems arising from the war has necessitated a broadening of many phases of the Department's work. The wartime functions of the Department include the conduct of war-related negotiations with foreign countries; collaboration with other Government agencies in the mapping of broad strategies and in the determination of questions of foreign policy relating to lend-lease aid and economic warfare against the enemy; and the coordination of other foreign policy aspects of wartime operations. The Department is also conducting special

research and discussions, formulating policies, and planning programs relating to post-war political and economic reconstruction as it pertains to the foreign relations of the United States.

ORGANIZATION.—The work of the Department is directed by the Secretary of State, who is the highest ranking member of the Cabinet. He is at the head not only of the home establishment in Washington but also of the Foreign Service of the United States in lands abroad.

The Directors of the 12 Offices of the Department report to the Secretary and the Under Secretary as follows:

Through the Assistant Secretary for European, Far Eastern, Near Eastern, and African Affairs:

Office of European Affairs
Office of Far Eastern Affairs
Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs

Through the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs:

Office of International Trade Policy
Office of Financial and Development Policy
Office of Transportation and Communications

Through the Assistant Secretary for American Republic Affairs:

Office of American Republic Affairs

Through the Assistant Secretary for Public and Cultural Relations:

Office of Public Affairs

Through the Assistant Secretary for Administration:

Office of the Foreign Service
Office of Departmental Administration
Office of Controls

Through the Special Assistant to the Secretary for International Organization and Security Affairs:

Office of Special Political Affairs

Further information on the organization of the Department of State, with a more detailed description of the functions of its various divisions and offices, will be found in the *Department of State Bulletin* for December 17, 1944 (Supplement), vol. 11, No. 286 A.

The Foreign Service of the United States includes ambassadors and ministers, Foreign Service officers, officers of the Foreign Service Auxiliary, and other personnel listed in the Department's periodical, *Foreign Service List.* The Foreign Service officers are ordinarily assigned as counselors of embassy or legation, commercial or agricultural attachés, diplomatic secretaries, consuls general, consuls, or vice consuls. Diplomatic representatives of the United States are accredited to the following countries:

Embassies

Argentina	Czechoslovakia [1]	Honduras	Poland [1]
Belgium	Dominican Republic	Iran	Portugal
Bolivia	Ecuador	Italy	Spain
Brazil	El Salvador	Mexico	Turkey
Canada	France	Netherlands [1]	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Chile	Great Britain	Nicaragua	
China	Greece	Norway [1]	
Colombia	Guatemala	Panama	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Haiti	Paraguay	Venezuela
Cuba		Peru	Yugoslavia [1]

[1] Government established in England.

Legations

Afghanistan	Ireland	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of
Australia	Latvia [1]	Sweden
Denmark [1]	Lebanon	Switzerland
Egypt	Liberia	Syria
Estonia [1]	Lithuania [1]	Union of South Africa
Ethiopia	Luxembourg	
Iceland	Morocco	
Iraq	New Zealand	

[1] Closed.

American diplomatic missions have been established at New Delhi, India; Sofia, Bulgaria; Bucharest, Rumania; and Helsinki, Finland.

Certain of the above offices are authorized to perform consular duties as well as diplomatic functions. In addition, the United States maintains approximately 250 consular offices in cities throughout the world.

ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Department of State, arranged in accordance with the organization of the Department into divisions and offices, are set forth below. The work of the first group, consisting of the Secretary of State and his principal aides, covers the entire field of the Department's activities.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—Under the President's direction, the Secretary of State is charged with the conduct of negotiations of the United States with foreign countries. The more important matters involved in this duty are handled personally by the Secretary, with such assistance as he may require from other officers of the Department.

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Under Secretary serves as the Secretary's deputy in all matters and, in the absence of the Secretary, as Acting Secretary of State.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE.—One of the Assistant Secretaries of State has general responsibility for the work of the Department in the field of European, Far Eastern, Near Eastern, and African affairs. Another Assistant Secretary supervises the Department's liaison with Congress, except on fiscal or other administrative matters, and serves as the Secretary's deputy to secure coordinated conduct of international conferences and the unified and effective representation of the interests of the United States Government at international conferences. A third Assistant Secretary is charged with general responsibility in the field of international economic affairs. A fourth has jurisdiction over American Republic affairs. A fifth is responsible for the public information policy of the Department and for international cultural relations. A sixth Assistant Secretary supervises the work of the Department of State in the fields of departmental and Foreign Service administration and controls.

LEGAL ADVISER.—The Legal Adviser and his staff are responsible for all matters of a legal character concerning the Department.

SPECIAL ASSISTANTS.—One of the five Special Assistants to the Secretary, with rank equivalent to that of an Assistant Secretary of State, is responsible for international organization and security affairs. Another is in charge of the Department's relations with the press. A third Special Assistant serves as Chief of Protocol. A fourth assists

the Secretary on matters of a broad management nature requiring the Secretary's personal attention. A fifth Special Assistant handles substantive matters requiring the Secretary's personal attention.

OTHER ASSISTANTS.—The Assistants to the Secretary and his Consultant, Advisers, and Special Advisers aid him in his immediate office.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.—The Secretary's Staff Committee advises and otherwise assists the Secretary in determining current and long-range foreign policy and is available for consultation on the full range of activities and interests of the Department. A standing subcommittee of the Secretary's Staff Committee, known as the Committee on International Conferences, evaluates all proposals for holding international conferences and formulates recommendations on their scheduling, organizing, and conduct. The Coordinating Committee considers matters of policy or action and questions of interoffice relations.

Assignment of major responsibilities for maintaining liaison with other agencies of the Government is made by the Secretary on advice by the Secretary's Staff Committee. Most of the divisions named below, however, have liaison functions and maintain informal working relationships, on matters within the scope of their responsibilities, with other departments and agencies of the United States Government, with international organizations, or with private groups and organizations within the United States or in foreign countries.

The Geographic Offices

The four geographic offices of the Department of State, dealt with separately immediately below, are responsible for the formulation of over-all United States policy toward the countries within their jurisdiction and for the coordination, as to these countries, of the programs and activities of other offices and divisions of the Department and of other Federal agencies, with over-all United States foreign policy.

In fulfilling their responsibilities the geographic offices (a) develop basic country and area policies to guide the conduct of United States relations with countries within their respective jurisdictions; (b) draw into consultation, in the formulation of policy, all appropriate functional offices and divisions of the Department and all appropriate agencies of the Government; (c) guide the conduct of day-to-day relationships with other countries, taking the initiative in affairs primarily political, and in other affairs stimulating the initiative of functional divisions in the Department and of other agencies charged with primary responsibility in specialized fields; (d) keep other offices of the Department and other departments and agencies of the Government adequately informed concerning emerging problems, policy decisions, and action with respect to other countries; (e) provide the Department of State and other appropriate Federal agencies with all suitable available information to guide them in the conduct of activities which depend upon, or impinge upon, United States policy toward other countries; (f) provide the Office of Public Affairs with all information necessary to keep the American public informed on United States policy toward other countries; (g) direct the work of United States Foreign Service establishments; (h) take the leadership in advising on the type and

number of personnel required in the Foreign Service establishments; (i) cooperate with the Information Service Committee in keeping the Foreign Service establishments fully informed of significant trends in United States policy throughout the world; (j) develop current and standing instructions on necessary political information from the field and serve as the center of substantive coordination for instructions as to other types of information required by the Department and other Federal agencies.

Office of European Affairs

In accordance with the general statement on the functions of the geographic offices, matters concerning relations with the countries and territories named below comprise the field of responsibility of the Office of European Affairs.

Division of British Commonwealth Affairs.—British Commonwealth of Nations, and British territories (jointly with the interested geographic offices and divisions) except India, Burma, Ceylon, and possessions in Africa.

Division of Eastern European Affairs.—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (jointly with the Office of Far Eastern Affairs in matters relating to the Soviet Far East), Poland, and other areas of eastern Europe.

Division of Central European Affairs.—Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia.

Division of Southern European Affairs.—Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, San Marino, Yugoslavia, and the Vatican.

Division of Northern European Affairs.—Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and territories of these countries (jointly with the interested geographic offices and divisions).

Division of Western European Affairs.—Andorra, Belgium, France, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, and territories of these countries (jointly with the interested geographic offices and divisions), except possessions in Africa.

Office of Far Eastern Affairs

The Office of Far Eastern Affairs is responsible for matters falling within the scope of a geographic office concerning relations with the countries and territories indicated below:

Division of Chinese Affairs.—China and adjacent territories.

Division of Japanese Affairs.—Japanese Empire.

Division of Southwest Pacific Affairs.—Thailand and (jointly with other interested geographic offices and divisions) Burma, Indochina, Malaya, British North Borneo, Netherlands East Indies, Portuguese Timor, and British and French island possessions in the Pacific.

Division of Philippine Affairs.—Philippine Islands and other American-controlled islands of the Pacific.

Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs

The three Divisions of this Office have charge of relations with the following countries as indicated:

DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.—Egypt, Greece, Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine and Trans-Jordan, Saudi Arabia and other countries of the Arabian Peninsula, Syria, and Turkey.

DIVISION OF MIDDLE EASTERN AFFAIRS.—Afghanistan, Iran, India, Ceylon, and Burma (the last jointly with the Division of Southwest Pacific Affairs).

DIVISION OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS.—Ethiopia, Liberia, and all other parts of Africa (including colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories), except the Union of South Africa, Algeria, and Egypt.

Office of American Republic Affairs

This Office is responsible for matters concerning relations with the countries and territories named in the ensuing paragraphs.

DIVISION OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—Mexico.

DIVISION OF CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama, and—in collaboration with the appropriate divisions in the Office of European Affairs—European possessions in the area, including the Guianas and British Honduras.

DIVISION OF BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.—Brazil.

DIVISION OF RIVER PLATE AFFAIRS.—Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

DIVISION OF NORTH AND WEST COAST AFFAIRS.—Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.

DIVISION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS ANALYSIS AND LIAISON.—This Division is charged with responsibility for (a) analysis of data and preparation of special studies and reports on developments within and among the other American republics; (b) liaison with other offices of the Department and with other agencies of the Government on matters of general policy in the inter-American field which are outside the scope of the geographic divisions of the Office; and (c) formulation of policy to be adopted by the Office of American Republic Affairs concerning inter-American organizations, conferences, and conventions.

Office of Special Political Affairs

This Office is charged with responsibility for the formulation and coordination of policy and action relating to international organization and security affairs, with special emphasis on the maintenance of international peace and security through organized action. It comprises the following divisions:

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS.—This Division handles matters regarding (a) the establishment of the proposed organization of the United Nations and relations with that organization, and (b) the relations between the organization and specialized or regional agencies and organizations, and the coordination of their policies and activities through the organization.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS.—This Division is responsible for matters regarding all security phases of the proposed organization of the United Nations, including the security aspects

of relations between regional systems or arrangements and the organization.

DIVISION OF DEPENDENT AREA AFFAIRS.—This Division handles matters regarding activities of the proposed organization of the United Nations affecting dependent areas.

Office of International Trade Policy

The Office of International Trade Policy is charged with responsibility for the initiation, formulation, and coordination of policy and action by the Department of State for international economic, trade, and commercial affairs. The Office of the Director includes an Adviser on Refugees and Displaced Persons. Temporarily the following divisions report to the Director of the Office:

WAR AREAS ECONOMIC DIVISION.—This Division is responsible, so far as the Department of State is concerned, for coordination of policy and action in wartime economic matters pertaining to all the European and Middle and Far Eastern countries and their colonial possessions, except Japan, Germany, Austria, the British Commonwealth, and Russia, including (a) all supply and requirement programs, including those for lend-lease programs and industrial and agricultural rehabilitation and reconstruction programs, and (b) economic blockade of enemy and enemy-occupied territories.

WAR SUPPLY AND RESOURCES DIVISION.—This Division is charged with responsibility, so far as the Department is concerned, for the formulation and coordination of policy and action in all matters pertaining to (a) procurement and development abroad of materials needed for the prosecution of the war or the relief of war areas; (b) war shipping matters; (c) within the scope of its responsibilities, representation of the Department before the combined boards and their committees and before the Foreign Economic Administration, War Production Board, War Shipping Administration, War Food Administration, and other agencies concerned, in connection with requirements programs (including those for long-range economic development projects) and requests for allocations for commodities and shipping submitted by other divisions of the Department; (d) economic policies to be followed in the application of wartime trade controls by various Government agencies; and (e) the administration, so far as the Department is concerned, of the statutes for the control of international traffic in arms, ammunition, and implements of war, and the discharge of related duties.

COMMODITIES DIVISION.—This Division is responsible for the formulation and coordination of policy and action with respect to (a) the production, control, and distribution in international commerce of major commodities such as rubber, tin and the heavy metals, coffee, sugar, wheat, and cotton; (b) international commodity arrangements; (c) international fisheries matters and agreements; and (d) cartels and related industrial arrangements.

PETROLEUM DIVISION.—This Division is responsible for the formulation and coordination of policy and action in all foreign policy matters pertaining to petroleum and petroleum products.

DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL POLICY.—This Division is responsible for the formulation and coordination of policy and action in all matters pertaining to (a) the protection and promotion of American commercial and agricultural interests in foreign countries under the terms of the President's Reorganization Plan II, in accordance with which the foreign services of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce were transferred to the Department of State; (b) the formulation, negotiation, and administration of commercial treaties, of reciprocal trade agreements under the act of June 12, 1934, and of other commercial agreements; (c) the tariff, general trade, and international commercial policy of the United States; and (d) commercial policy aspects of lend-lease agreements and settlements.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR, SOCIAL, AND HEALTH AFFAIRS.—This Division is charged with responsibility for the formulation and coordination of policy and action in matters pertaining to (a) the effects of labor and social developments on the foreign policy of the United States and of other countries and on international relations; (b) the effects of international economic policies and activities of the United States and foreign governments and of international agencies or organizations on employment, wages, and standards of living in the United States; (c) international measures to promote full employment and to raise labor standards; (d) the foreign policy aspects of the migration and settlement of persons, including post-war aspects of wartime displacements; (e) the operations of international organizations in the field of labor, social, and health matters, in conjunction with the Division of International Organization Affairs; (f) the importation of foreign labor into the United States; (g) international control of narcotics and the suppression of the abuse of narcotic drugs; and (h) labor, social, and health matters in liberated areas and ex-enemy territories.

Office of Financial and Development Policy

This Office is responsible for the initiation, formulation, and coordination of policy and action by the Department of State for international financial and economic development affairs and related emergency property and financial controls.

DIVISION OF FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.—This Division is responsible for matters pertaining to (a) general international financial and monetary policy; (b) international financial and monetary agreements, institutions, and arrangements; (c) reparations and financial aspects of terms of surrender and peace treaties; (d) assets in the United States of foreign governments and central banks; (e) financial problems of liberated countries; (f) foreign exchange and foreign exchange control; (g) dollar-bond settlements and servicing of dollar bonds; (h) international stabilization and short-term credits and the issue of foreign securities in the United States; and (i) international double taxation.

DIVISION OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.—This Division is responsible for matters pertaining to (a) general investment, loan, and

foreign economic development policy; (b) international agreements, arrangements, or institutions for economic development abroad; (c) public and private foreign loans and investments other than short-term or stabilization credits; (d) promotion of foreign investment and protection of interests of American investors abroad; (e) projects and programs for industrialization and development and, in liberated areas, for reconstruction and rehabilitation of industry and agriculture; and (f) industrial and economic developmental aspects of terms of surrender, peace treaties, and general security.

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC SECURITY CONTROLS.—The Division is responsible for matters pertaining to (a) controls over foreign funds or properties; (b) administration of export controls applicable to specified consignees; (c) control and disposition of enemy property; (d) measures to prevent concealment of enemy assets and flight of enemy capital, and evaluation and organization of data on foreign holdings of enemy or ex-enemy nationals and on looted property; (e) restitution of looted property; (f) property controls in enemy and ex-enemy countries; (g) measures for protection or restoration of patent, copyright, or similar rights affected by the existence of war; and (h) application of certain recommendations of the Inter-American Conference on Systems of Economic and Financial Control.

DIVISION OF LEND-LEASE AND SURPLUS WAR PROPERTY AFFAIRS.—This Division is responsible for matters pertaining to (a) lend-lease; (b) foreign-policy aspects involved in the disposal abroad of surplus war property; and (c) the interest of the Department in data to be assembled by the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions and Reports with respect to transactions of this Government abroad.

Office of Transportation and Communications

AVIATION DIVISION.—This Division has responsibility for the formulation and coordination of policy and action in all matters pertaining to (a) international aviation, including the development and operation of airlines and air transportation, the acquisition of landing rights abroad, and matters relating to airports and airways; (b) discussions with foreign countries on matters relating to civil aviation; (c) representation of the Department on international bodies dealing with aeronautical affairs; (d) international airmail; (e) presentation to the Munitions Assignments Committee (Air) or other appropriate authorities of foreign requests for aircraft and collaboration with other divisions and agencies concerned in the export of aircraft; (f) training of foreign aircraft and ground personnel in the United States and abroad; and (g) obtaining of military and civil flight permits for United States aircraft proceeding abroad and, on request of diplomatic missions accredited to the United States, for foreign aircraft visiting the United States and its possessions.

SHIPPING DIVISION.—This Division is responsible for the formulation and coordination of policy and action in matters concerning international shipping (except functions relating to shipping space requirements and allocations assigned to Office of International Trade Policy). This includes such activities as (a) analysis and study of all international aspects of shipping; (b) observation and review

of developments in the maritime services and laws of other countries; (c) analysis and recommendation with regard to foreign policy aspects of subsidies and other governmental assistance to shipping and with regard to discriminatory laws or practices against American shipping; (d) development of recommendations on foreign policy aspects involved in relationships between private and governmental shipping; (e) in cooperation with other divisions, the conduct of negotiations between foreign governments and the Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration; (f) formulation and execution of policy on matters involving the effect of ocean-freight, marine-insurance, and war-risk-insurance rates on foreign trade; (g) interpretation of international conventions concerning seamen; and (h) analysis of regulatory measures and standards that affect shipping and trade, in order to determine their relationship to foreign policy.

Telecommunications Division.—This Division is charged with responsibility for the formulation and coordination of policy and action in matters pertaining to the international aspects of telegraph, cable, and postal communications, of radio (with reference to technical as distinguished from informational phases), and of motion pictures (other than responsibilities assigned to the Office of Public Affairs).

Office of Public Affairs

This Office is charged with responsibility for the formulation and coordination of policy and action regarding informational and cultural aspects of foreign relations, including responsibility for the problems of freedom of information among peoples and for furthering the interchange of scientific and cultural knowledge with other countries. It is responsible also for coordinating the informational and cultural programs and activities of other Federal agencies with overall United States foreign policy.

Division of Public Liaison.—This Division is responsible for (a) the Department's relations with private groups and organizations interested in the formulation of foreign policy; (b) the collection and analysis of material relating to public attitudes on foreign policy questions; (c) assistance to the officers of the Department in the public interpretation of foreign policy; and (d) handling of correspondence expressing public views on foreign policy.

Division of Cultural Cooperation.—This Division is responsible for formulating policy and for initiating, coordinating, and putting into effect programs of the Department of State and programs undertaken through the collaboration of other departments and agencies of the Government, designed to encourage and strengthen cultural contact, interchange, and mutual understanding between the peoples of the United States and those of other nations. In fulfilling these responsibilities the Division carries on such activities as (a) the planning and execution, for the Department, of balanced programs of a reciprocal and cooperative nature in the intellectual, technical, and other cultural fields; (b) the planning and execution of the Department's programs for cooperative exchanges of students, interns, and trainees and the interchange of leaders, experts, and teachers in such fields as education, the professions, the arts, the sciences, social wel-

fare, technology, and public administration, and for the interchange of books, scientific and technological publications, music, art, and other materials, and scientific equipment; (c) cooperation with private and governmental agencies engaging in student and training programs; (d) assistance in the establishment and maintenance of libraries and cultural centers as focal points for cultural interchange; (e) assistance and advice to organizations engaged in maintaining American schools in other countries; and (f) development of programs for cooperation with private organizations and other governments in the reconstruction of essential educational and cultural facilities in war-devastated areas.

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION DIVISION.—This Division is responsible for the formulation and coordination of policy and programs related to the Department's participation in overseas dissemination of information through the media of films, radio, and publications. In carrying out this responsibility the Division (a) initiates and formulates policy, and advises officials of other Government agencies, regarding the role and scope of official overseas information programs and projects of the Government; (b) initiates and develops the Department's program of overseas information services by means of films, radio broadcasts, and publications and publications materials (other than books and specialized periodicals handled by the Division of Cultural Cooperation); (c) participates in the development of policy recommendations regarding transitional and post-war overseas informational activities; (d) advises commercial and other private organizations and interests within the field of the Division's responsibilities on foreign policy aspects of overseas informational activities; and (e) officially attests the international educational character of documentary films.

CENTRAL TRANSLATING DIVISION.—This Division is responsible for all the translating and interpreting work of the Department including (a) translation from English of certain official publications or other material recommended for distribution in the other American republics by Government departments and agencies participating in the program of the Interdepartmental Committee on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation, and, in cooperation with other divisions and offices of the Department and the Interdepartmental Committee, the formulation and administration of programs for the distribution of such translations; (b) translation from English of addresses and statements on foreign policy, as required, such translations to serve as the official translated version of those public utterances; (c) review of material published in Spanish and Portuguese by other Government departments and agencies, and review of Spanish, Portuguese, and French scripts for motion pictures and radio programs to be distributed through official channels in the other American republics; (d) translation of communications addressed to the President by heads of foreign states and other material referred by the White House, and of diplomatic notes and miscellaneous material; (e) the critical examination of foreign texts of draft treaties to which the United States is to be a party, with a view to the closest harmonizing thereof with the English text; and (f) coordination of a translating service for all Federal agencies through the facilities of the Division, other Federal departments, or contracts with commercial services.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION.—This Division is responsible for matters pertaining to (a) conduct of historical research studies in international relations, including studies of the Department's wartime policies and operations; (b) preparation for the Secretary of State, the Under Secretary, and other officers of the Department of historical information pertaining to current problems; (c) compilation of the *United States Statutes at Large*, *Foreign Relations of the United States*, *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*, *The Territorial Papers of the United States*, the *Department of State Bulletin*, special volumes on foreign policy, and other publications; (d) collection, compilation, and maintenance of information pertaining to treaties and other international agreements; the performance of research and the furnishing of information and advice, other than of a legal character, with respect to the provisions of such existing or proposed instruments; procedural matters, including the preparation of full powers, ratifications, proclamations, and protocols, and matters related to the signing, ratification, proclamation, and registration of treaties and other international agreements (except with respect to proclamations of trade agreements which are handled in the Division of Commercial Policy); and custody of the originals of treaties and other international agreements; (e) maintenance of the Department's Library; (f) editing of publications of the Department, codification of regulatory documents, maintenance of the Department's mailing lists, custody and control of the distribution of the Department's publications and processed material, procurement for and allocation to various Government agencies of foreign publications received through American Foreign Service officers, and release of unpublished documents to private individuals; (g) administration of the printing and binding appropriation for the Department; (h) preparation of the certification of the Secretary of State to the adoption by the States of amendments to the Constitution and to the publication of such amendments; and (i) the receipt, preservation, and transmittal by the Secretary of State of certificates of ascertainment of electors of the President and Vice President furnished him by the executive of each State, and the receipt, obtention, preservation, and disposition by the Secretary of State of the certificates of votes given by the electors for President and Vice President.

DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHY AND CARTOGRAPHY.—This Division has responsibility for (a) the collection, analysis, interpretation, and presentation in the form of maps, charts, or reports, of geographic, geodetic, or cartographic data in connection with current and post-war considerations and negotiations concerning international or interregional relations; (b) development and maintenance of current directories of data on location, capacity, production, and facilities, and development of index maps of resources, mines, industrial plants, and transportation and communications facilities in all parts of the world; (c) compilations of current statistics on population numbers, trends, composition and movement, and on industrial capacity, output, and trade, mineral resources and production, agriculture, communications, and transportation, and the preparation of special studies from such data; (d) maintenance of the Department's collection of maps, atlases, and gazetteers; (e) representation for the Department in matters relating to mapping programs, the determination of geographical names, mat-

ters relating to cartography and geodesy, and other geographical problems which arise between the Department and other Government agencies and between this Government and the governments of other nations; (f) preparation of statements regarding geographical aspects of problems pertaining to territorial claims, immigration quotas, and other international matters; and (g) assistance to other divisions in planning and drafting graphic portrayals of data.

Office of the Foreign Service

PLANNING STAFF.—The Planning Staff renders staff assistance on programming and planning, with a view toward continual adjustment and improvement in the over-all administration of the Foreign Service.

DIVISION OF FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL.—This Division has responsibility for (a) recruitment, appointment, and training of the classified, auxiliary, and clerical personnel of the Foreign Service of the United States; (b) maintenance of the required efficiency standards of the Service and custody of the confidential records of all personnel; (c) recommendation to the Board of Foreign Service Personnel of administrative action regarding personnel; (d) preparation, under the supervision of the Chairman of the Board of Foreign Service Personnel, of biannual rating lists; (e) consultation with chiefs of mission, principal consular officers, and heads of offices and divisions of the Department in regard to the proper functioning of field offices; (f) the giving of information with respect to entrance into the Foreign Service; and (g) matters connected with the holding of examinations and with the records of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service.

DIVISION OF FOREIGN SERVICE ADMINISTRATION.—This Division is charged with general responsibility for all matters concerning the administration of the Foreign Service of the United States, except such matters as are or may be assigned to other divisions in the Office of the Foreign Service or to the Division of Budget and Finance in the Office of Departmental Administration. Specifically, the Division is charged with responsibility for such matters as (a) the drafting of regulations and the coordinating of instructions in regard thereto; (b) the preparation and justification of budget estimates for the Foreign Service; (c) the control of expenditures from the various appropriations for the Foreign Service; (d) analysis of the cost of living at the various posts in connection with equitable distribution of allowances and clerical salaries; (e) the establishment, operation, or closing of diplomatic and consular offices; (f) the operation of diplomatic pouch service and the supervision of diplomatic couriers; (g) supervision of the despatch agencies and of matters relating to the designation of military, naval, and other attachés abroad; (h) maintenance and revision of the Foreign Service regulations; (i) handling of emergency wartime problems, such as the evacuation of staffs and dependents from dangerous areas; (j) selective service; (k) general administrative assistance to missions sent abroad by other departments and agencies; (l) the documentation of merchandise; (m) matters relating to the estates of American citizens dying abroad; (n) notarial services performed by consular officers; (o) reports of death of American

citizens; (p) extradition cases handled in collaboration with the Office of the Legal Adviser; (q) services for the Veterans Administration; (r) administration and maintenance of Government property abroad, including supervision of contracts; (s) the furnishing of equipment and supplies with maintenance of inventories; (t) direction and administration of work concerned with the protection abroad of seamen and with official services to ships by the Foreign Service; and (u) the making of all arrangements to facilitate the official travel of officers and employees of the Department within and outside the continental limits of the United States, the official travel of officers and employees of other civilian agencies outside the continental limits of the United States, and the travel of foreign nationals.

DIVISION OF FOREIGN BUILDINGS OPERATIONS.—This Division is charged with responsibility for performing the functions of housing and furnishing diplomatic and consular establishments abroad. The Division, specifically, is responsible for (a) the analysis, approval, and development of projects for the purchase of properties and construction of buildings for the housing of the diplomatic, consular, and other agencies of the United States Government abroad; (b) the supervision of the physical maintenance and use of Foreign Service real properties; (c) the initial purchase and replacement of articles of residential furniture and furnishings; (d) the preparation of budgetary programs for initial construction work, property acquisitions, alterations, repairs, maintenance, residential furnishings, and supervision of construction; and (e) the rendering of technical services, when required, to the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

Office of Departmental Administration

DIVISION OF BUDGET AND FINANCE.—This Division has responsibility for the budgetary and fiscal functions of the Department of State, including functions relating to international commissions and other international bodies. Within this scope the Division is responsible for (a) formulation and control of the budgetary program for the Department; (b) fiscal operations; (c) the drafting, clearance, and review of budgetary and fiscal legislation and of regulations and instructions relating to budgetary and fiscal affairs; (d) assisting the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations and International Conferences in providing and directing the fiscal services necessary to the conduct of international conferences and meetings; (e) the carrying out of fiscal arrangements necessary to fulfillment of financial obligations incurred by the United States through membership in international organizations; (f) arrangement, in collaboration with other Government agencies, for necessary use of the Department's fiscal facilities abroad; (g) collaboration with other divisions and agencies in connection with the procurement and sale of foreign exchange by Foreign Service establishments abroad; and (h) preparation of fiscal, statistical, and related reports.

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT PLANNING.—This Division assists the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department in the effective management of the Department through improved organizational structure and improved organizational and functional relations with the Foreign Service of the United States, clear definition of functions,

lines of authority and responsibility, and effective work methods and procedures. In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Division performs such functions as (a) continuous study of our foreign policies and objectives and participation in planning future foreign-relations programs, with particular reference to the administrative implications and feasibility of such programs; (b) the furnishing of assistance in a staff capacity to offices and divisions to facilitate the execution of their functions through planned improvements of administrative management; (c) continuous study of techniques of management analysis and planning; (d) continuous appraisal of the Department's organizational and functional relations with other governmental and intergovernmental agencies, interdepartmental and intergovernmental committees, and similar groups; (e) investigation, analysis, and appraisal of the Department's organizational structure; (f) analysis of functions, work assignments, and lines of authority and responsibility among the offices and divisions of the Department with a view to clearer definition; (g) study and analysis of work methods and procedures with a view to simplification of work, standardization of methods and procedures, elimination of waste, and improved utilization of employee skills; (h) preparation, or assistance in preparation, and review of Departmental Orders, Designations, and Regulations, Administrative Instructions, and other documents concerning organizational structure, functions, lines of authority and responsibility, work methods, and procedures; and (i) participation with other divisions in the consideration of such matters as the preparation of budget estimates and allotment of positions, the evaluation and classification of positions, the allotment and utilization of space and equipment, and records administration.

Division of Departmental Personnel.—This Division has responsibility for (a) the planning, developing, determining, and prescribing of all policies and procedures governing personnel management in the departmental service of the Department; (b) administration and execution of the applicable provisions of law and of regulations controlling Government personnel-management programs; and (c) supervision of the development, installation, and maintenance of personnel records and reports.

Division of Central Services.—This Division is charged with responsibility for (a) all communications services of the Department; (b) the development and maintenance of an adequate system of records and files; (c) procurement and supply activities of the Department; (d) procurement and allocation of space and related matters; (e) assistance to the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations and International Conferences in providing and directing the administrative services necessary to the conduct of international conferences and meetings; (f) maintenance of special secretarial and conference reporting facilities; (g) arrangement, in cooperation with the Office of Public Affairs, for presentation of the Department's exhibits at national and international exhibitions; (h) signature and issuance of certificates of authentication under the seal of the Department; (i) preparation of nominations of officers appointed and promoted by the President through the Department of State; issuance of commissions, certificates of designation, and exequaturs; and custody of pertinent current records; (j) custody of and control over

the Great Seal of the United States; and (k) certification, with or without seal, of copies of the official texts of United States treaties.

DIVISION OF CRYPTOGRAPHY.—This Division is responsible for (a) the construction of codes; (b) the development of procedures and methods for the use of codes; (c) the selection of code equipment adequate for the needs of the Department and the Foreign Service; and (d) the maintenance of security of information transmitted by means of cryptographic systems.

DIVISION OF COORDINATION AND REVIEW.—This Division has responsibility for (a) review of correspondence to assure proper signature and the maximum delegation of signing authority; (b) coordination of correspondence, including telegrams and airgrams to assure that any new statements on policy represent the consensus of the divisions whose responsibilities are involved and that all divisions are currently informed of developments within the sphere of their functions and responsibilities; (c) review of correspondence for conformity with the approved style and form of the Department; (d) continuous study of the Department's correspondence to assure simplicity of style and form, adequacy of expression, and facilitation of rapid transaction of business; and (e) cooperation with other divisions in training new employees in the styles and forms of correspondence.

DIVISION OF PROTOCOL.—This Division is charged with responsibility in the following matters: (a) arranging for presentation to the President of Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to this Government; (b) correspondence concerning their acceptability to this Government and correspondence concerning the acceptability to foreign governments of like officers of the United States; (c) questions regarding rights and immunities in the United States of representatives of foreign governments, including questions of tax exemptions; (d) arrangements for all ceremonials of a national or international character in the United States or participated in by the United States abroad; (e) arrangements for and protection of distinguished foreign visitors; (f) questions concerning customs and other courtesies abroad; (g) making arrangements for the casual or ceremonial visits of foreign naval vessels and of foreign military organizations to the United States and visits of the same character of United States naval vessels and military organizations abroad; (h) arrangements for the entry of troops of Allied nations and their baggage arriving at United States ports en route to training centers in this hemisphere and en route to foreign duty; (i) arrangements for release, as international courtesy, of certain war materials, ammunition, models, etc., used in fulfilling contracts for Allied nations; (j) matters with respect to visits of aliens to industrial factories and plants where war contracts are being executed; (k) questions affecting the Diplomatic Corps under the commodities rationing program; (l) matters of ceremonial in connection with the White House and the Department of State, including operation of the Blair House and the Blair-Lee House; (m) preparation of the *Diplomatic List* and of *Foreign Consular Offices in the United States;* (n) maintenance of a record of all officers and employees of foreign governments in the United States and its possessions; (o) selective service matters as they affect foreign government officials and certain aliens; (p) preparation of exequaturs, certificates of recognition, and notes granting provisional recognition to foreign

consular officers in the United States, and correspondence relating thereto; and (q) preparation of communications from the President to heads of foreign states.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.—This Division is responsible for the coordination of all administrative aspects of the preparation and conduct of international conferences.

Office of Controls

PASSPORT DIVISION.—This Division is responsible for formulating and coordinating policy and action in all matters pertaining to (a) the administration of laws and regulations relating to the control of American citizens and nationals leaving and entering territory under the jurisdiction of the United States; (b) limitation of travel of American citizens in foreign countries; (c) determination of eligibility to receive passports or to be registered as citizens or nationals of the United States in American consulates; (d) prevention and detection of fraud in passport matters and the preparation of cases involving fraud for prosecution in the courts; (e) issuance of passports; (f) administration of passport work performed by the executive officers of American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and by the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands; (g) supervision of passport agencies; and (h) direction of clerks of courts with regard to passport matters.

VISA DIVISION.—The Visa Division is charged with responsibility for the formulation and coordination of policy and action in all matters pertaining to (a) alien visa control; (b) the assembling and examination of all information necessary to determine the admissibility of aliens into the United States in the interest of public safety; (c) the issuance of exit and reentry permits; (d) recommendations to American Foreign Service officers for their final consideration concerning individual visa applicants; (e) the control of immigration quotas; (f) the issuance of licenses within the purview of paragraph XXV of the Executive Order of October 12, 1917, relating to the Trading with the Enemy Act; and (g) collaboration with other divisions and other agencies of the Government concerning the control of subversive activities and the transportation of enemy aliens.

SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS DIVISION.—This Division is responsible for the formulation and coordination of policy and action in all wartime matters pertaining to (a) the whereabouts and welfare of Americans abroad and the transmission of funds to them; (b) the evacuation and repatriation of Americans from foreign countries; (c) coordination of foreign relief operations of private agencies with the foreign policy of the Government; (d) representation by the United States Government of the interests of foreign governments and representation by a third power of United States interests in enemy countries; (e) supervision of the representation in the United States by third powers of the interests of governments with which the United States has severed diplomatic relations or is at war; (f) the exchange of official and nonofficial personnel of the United States and Axis powers; (g) civilian internees and prisoners of war, including the accompanying of representatives of the protecting powers and the International Red Cross on inspections of prisoner-of-war and civilian enemy-alien

camps; and (h) in collaboration with other offices and divisions, all questions arising from the use, possible use, or alleged use of asphyxiating, poisonous, or similar gases, or of bacteriological methods of warfare.

DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION.—This Division is concerned with such foreign activities and operations as may be directed, including cooperation with various intelligence agencies of the Government and censorship matters.

Approved.

E. R. STETTINIUS, JR.
Secretary of State

International Organizations of Which the United States Is a Member or in the Work of Which It Participates

American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood.[2]
Anglo-American Caribbean Commission (see p. 210).
Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union (Radio Section).[2]
Bureau of the Interparliamentary Union.[2]
Central Bureau of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale.[2]
Central International Office for Collecting and Preserving Information Relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa.[1]
Committee of Experts on the Codification of International Law.
Committee on Cartography of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History.
Conference of the Ministers of Education of the Allied Governments.[2]
Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense.[2]
Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.[2]
Governing Board of the Pan American Union
Habana Committee on Comparative Legislation and the Unification of Legislation.
Inter-American Coffee Board.[2]
Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration.[3]
Inter-American Commission of Women.
Inter-American Defense Board (see p. 175).
Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee.[3]
Inter-American Indian Institute.[2]
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.[2]
Inter-American Juridical Committee.[4]
Inter-American Radio Office.[2]
Inter-American Trade Mark Bureau.[2]
Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees.
Interim Commission on European Inland Transport.[2]
International Boundary Commission, United States, Alaska, and Canada (see p. 211).[5]
International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico (see p. 211).[5]
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.[1]
International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property.[2]
International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs.[1]
International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.[2 6]
International Bureau of Weights and Measures.[1]
International Commission for the Maintenance of the Lighthouse at Cape Spartel.[1]
International Commission on Historic Monuments.
International Council of Scientific Unions.[2 5]
International Criminal Police Commission.[2 6 7]
International Fisheries Commission, United States and Canada (see p. 214).[5]
International Hydrographic Bureau.[2]
International Institute of Agriculture.[1]
International Joint Commission, United States and Canada (see p. 215).[5]
International Labor Organization.[2]
International Meteorological Organization.[2 6]
International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.[2 6]
International Office of Public Health.[1]
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission (see p. 216).[5]
International Penal and Penitentiary Commission.[2]
International Seed Testing Association.[2 6]
International Statistical Bureau at The Hague.[1]
International Sugar Council.[2 6]
International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts.[1]

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—Complete descriptions of most of the international organizations listed above may be found in the publication of the Department of State entitled "American Delegations to International Conferences, Congresses and Expositions, and American Representation on International Institutions and Commissions." The publication of this booklet, which was issued at the end of each fiscal year has been suspended for the duration, the last volume being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941.

There are a number of commissions, committees, and boards, concerned primarily with prosecuting the war effort, which have not been listed.

NOTE.—See footnotes on following page.

International Wheat Council.[2 6]
League of Nations Advisory Committee on Social Questions.
Narcotics Convention of 1931 (Opium Section, League of Nations; Supervisory Body, Permanent Central Opium Board).[2]
Pan American Committee of the United States.
Pan American Highway Organizations.
Pan American Institute of Geography and History.[3]
Pan American Railway Committee.
Pan American Resources Commission.
Pan American Sanitary Bureau.[2]
Pan American Soil Conservation Commission.
Pan American Union.[3]
Panel of Mediators (Inter-American).
Permanent American Aeronautical Commission (C. A. P. A.).
Permanent Commissions of Inquiry Provided for by Treaties for the Advancement of Peace and Treaties of Conciliation.
Permanent Commissions of Investigation and Conciliation (Inter-American).
Permanent Committee of Jurists on Civil and Commercial Laws (Inter-American).
Permanent Court of Arbitration.
Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security.
Permanent International Association of Road Congresses.[1]
Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses.[2 6 7]
Peru-Ecuador Boundary Demarcation Commission.
United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes.
United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture (see p. 178).[2]
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (see p. 180).[9]

Committee for Reciprocity Information

Tariff Commission Building, E Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets NW.
NAtional 3947

MEMBERS

Chairman ..... LYNN R. EDMINSTER (Vice Chairman United States Tariff Commission)

Representatives of:
Department of State
Department of the Treasury
Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce

Special Assistant and Executive Secretary ..... EDWARD YARDLEY

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Committee for Reciprocity Information was created by Executive Order 6750, issued June 27, 1934, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 943; 19 U. S. C. 1351–54).

PURPOSE.—The above-mentioned section 4 provides in part that before a trade agreement is concluded with any foreign government interested persons shall have an opportunity to present views to the President or to such agency as the President may designate. The Committee for Reciprocity Information was created as such an agency. The Committee receives written and oral statements, digests them, and transmits them to the various agencies concerned with

[1] No appropriation was made for payment of quotas covering the fiscal year 1945.
[2] Payments or annual contributions have been made by the Government of the United States for the fiscal year 1945.
[3] Provided for by the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, which came into effect on January 8, 1942, and replaces the "Emergency Committee for the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas."
[4] Replacing the Inter-American Neutrality Committee.
[5] Funds have been made available for the expenses of the American section for the fiscal year 1945.
[6] International bodies which function, with respect to participation by the United States, under the jurisdiction of Government departments other than the Department of State.
[7] Annual contribution currently being withheld
[8] No appropriations were made for payment of quotas to the following organizations to cover the fiscal year 1945: Union of Biological Sciences, Union of Chemistry, Geographical Union, and Union of Physics.
[9] Congress has authorized this Government's membership and the appropriation of funds and has passed an appropriation bill providing for this Government's initial payment.

the negotiation of the reciprocal trade agreements with foreign governments.

ORGANIZATION.—The Executive order creating the Committee for Reciprocity Information provides that the Committee shall consist of members appointed from the personnel of certain designated departments and such other Federal departments or offices as may be named by the Executive Committee on Commercial Policy.

The membership of the Committee, as well as the departments and agencies represented on it, has changed from time to time. In May 1937 the Committee was reconstituted to integrate it even more closely than theretofore with the rest of the interdepartmental trade agreements organization. This was done by designating as members of the Committee for Reciprocity Information certain officers of the Government who are at the same time members of the Committee on Trade Agreements.

Executive Order 8190, issued July 5, 1939, places the Committee under the jurisdiction and control of the Department of State, and provides that its functions shall be exercised under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of State, who shall designate from the membership of the Committee the Chairman thereof.

ACTIVITIES.—The Committee's work is primarily concerned with receiving and disseminating throughout the trade agreements organization the information and views presented by interested persons in regard to the trade agreements program. Originally its activities were concerned only with pending trade agreements. In December 1936 its functions were extended to include the receipt of statements concerning completed trade agreements or with reference to any other aspect of the trade agreements program. As occasion warrants, the Committee arranges for informal conferences.

The rules issued by the Committee provide that formal statements submitted to the Committee in writing shall be in sextuplet and that the original shall be under oath. The information in these statements is *confidential* and for the use only of the Committee and the interdepartmental trade agreements organization. Anyone who has presented such a statement may supplement it at the public hearings which are held, in the Tariff Commission hearing room, before each trade agreement is completed

Approved.

LYNN R. EDMINSTER
Chairman

Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy

Department of State Building, Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
REpublic 5600, Branch 2869

MEMBERS

Department of State	WILLIAM L. CLAYTON, *Chairman*
Department of State	EDWARD S. MASON, *Vice Chairman*
Department of the Treasury	HARRY D. WHITE
Department of Agriculture	LESLIE A. WHEELER
Department of Commerce	AMOS E. TAYLOR
Department of Labor	A. F. HINRICHS
United States Tariff Commission	OSCAR B. RYDER
Foreign Economic Administration	JAMES W. ANGELL
Executive Secretary	ROBERT M. CARR

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy was created by letter of April 5, 1944, from the President to the Secretary of State (and similar letters to the heads of the other interested departments and agencies listed above).

PURPOSE.—It is the function of the Committee to examine problems and developments affecting the economic foreign policy of the United States and to formulate recommendations in regard thereto for the consideration of the Secretary of State, and, in appropriate cases, of the President. Major interdepartmental committees concerned with general economic affairs including those established in the Department of State are, in accordance with the letter from the President, expected to be appropriately geared into this Committee.

ORGANIZATION.—The Committee consists of representatives of the Departments of State, the Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, the United States Tariff Commission, and the Foreign Economic Administration. Representatives of other departments and agencies are invited to participate in this Committee or its subcommittees when matters of special interest to them are under consideration. The Chairman of the Committee is an officer of the Department of State designated by the Secretary of State, and the Committee's secretariat is attached to the office of the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

ACTIVITIES.—The Committee meets weekly, or more often if necessary. The Committee studies and advises on questions of economic foreign policy. It considers also problems of various departments and agencies of the Government dealing with domestic matters which have an important bearing on such policy.

Approved.

WILLIAM L. CLAYTON
Chairman

Interdepartmental Committee on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation

Department of State Building, Seventeenth and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
REpublic 5600, Branch 748

MEMBERS

Chairman	ARCHIBALD MACLEISH
Vice Chairman	JOHN S. DICKEY
Vice Chairman	BRYN J. HOVDE
Executive Director	RAYMUND L. ZWEMER
Executive Secretary	STEPHEN P. DORSEY

Representatives of:

Department of State
Department of the Treasury
Department of Justice
Department of the Navy
Department of the Interior
Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Labor
Bureau of the Budget
Export-Import Bank of Washington
Federal Communications Commission
Federal Security Agency
Federal Works Agency
Foreign Economic Administration
Library of Congress
National Archives
Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
Smithsonian Institution
United States Maritime Commission
United States Tariff Commission

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics, established by the Secretary of State in May 1938 at the request of the President, met for the first time on May 26, 1938. The Committee's name was changed to Interdepartmental Committee on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation by Departmental Order 1301, December 20, 1944.

PURPOSE.—It is the function of the Committee, operating under the act of August 9, 1939 (53 Stat. 1290; 22 U. S. C. 501), to coordinate and guide the activities of the various departments and agencies of the United States Government for the cooperative development of social, economic, cultural, and scientific relations with other countries. In particular, the Committee is responsible for coordinating the activities which the United States undertakes under the treaties, resolutions, declarations, and recommendations signed or adopted by all the American republics in 1936 at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace at Buenos Aires and in 1938 at the Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima. The Committee is responsible also for the administration of the act of May 25, 1938, as amended by the act of May 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 652; 5 U. S. C. 118e), providing for the temporary detail of United States Government employees to the other American republics, the Philippine Islands, and Liberia.

ORGANIZATION.—The Committee is organized under the chairmanship of the Assistant Secretary of State for Public and Cultural Relations, and the secretariat of the Committee is located in the Division of Cultural Cooperation, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State. The Committee is supported by an Executive Committee and by Subcommittees on Scientific and Technical Projects, Exchange of Persons, and Exchange of Information.

ACTIVITIES.—A large portion of the Committee's program is devoted to 22 types of cooperative projects of a technical or scientific nature, such as the development of vital statistics, the investigation of methods of insect eradication and control of malaria and bubonic plague, the study of marine and fresh-water resources, the conduct of experimental investigations dealing with quinine, essential oils, fibers, insecticide-producing plants, and other complementary crops, rubber cultivation, research on tides, and the investigation of mineral resources. The Committee's program also includes exchange fellowships in fields ranging from public administration and aviation to tariff problems and archival science, the exchange of distinguished citizens, professors, and students, the exchange of publications and translations, assistance in the cooperative maintenance of United States cultural institutes abroad, and aid to United States schools and libraries in the other American republics.

The Committee submits annually to the Congress a combined budget for these cooperative programs and allocates the funds granted to the participating agencies.

Approved.

R. L. ZWEMER
Executive Director

American Mexican Claims Commission

Room 402–422, Dupont Circle Building

DEcatur 2474

MEMBERS

Commissioner	EDGAR E. WITT, *Chairman*
Commissioner	CHARLES F. MCLAUGHLIN
Commissioner	SAMUEL MARSHALL GOLD
General Counsel	JOHN MAKTOS
Secretary	JAMES A. LANGSTON

CREATION AND PURPOSE.—The Commission was established pursuant to the provisions of the Settlement of Mexican Claims Act of 1942, approved December 18, 1942 (56 Stat. 1058; 22 U. S. C., Supp. II, 661–72). Under this act the Commission adjudicates claims and makes awards to claimants entitled to participate in the distribution of a lump-sum settlement recently effected by the Department of State whereby the Republic of Mexico pays $40,000,000 to the United States in settlement of claims. Participating claims have originated over a long period extending from 1868 to 1940 and include claims relating to the expropriation of lands and mines, confiscation or destruction of personal property, injuries to individuals, and miscellaneous cases of alleged denial of justice. Included are all claims not heretofore finally adjudicated in which the Government of Mexico is alleged to have become responsible to the United States for injuries to American nationals, excepting claims concerning petroleum properties and certain claims arising from default of payment on Mexican bonds.

Approved.

EDGAR E. WITT
Chairman

Anglo-American Caribbean Commission

Otis Building, 810 Eighteenth Street NW.
United States Section, REpublic 5600, Branches 2612, 2620, and 2376
British Section, EXecutive 4865

United States Members

Chairman	Charles W. Taussig
Coert duBois	Rexford G. Tugwell
Special Assistant to the Chairman	Sidney de la Rue
Executive Secretary	John Gange

British Members

Chairman	Sir John S. Macpherson
Member	(Vacancy)
(One member to be appointed *ad hoc* according to problems under consideration.)	
Executive Secretary	E. Stanley Pembleton

Creation and Authority.—As the result of an exchange of notes between the two Governments, under date of March 9, 1942, a joint communiqué issued by the British and United States Governments announced the creation of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. The United States Section of the Commission, which is directly responsible to the President, opened its offices on August 1, 1942. It has operated as an integral unit of the Department of State by departmental order. The British Section was formed in October 1942 and moved into joint offices with the United States Section on January 1, 1943.

Purpose.—The Commission was organized for the purpose of encouraging and strengthening social and economic cooperation between the United States of America and its possessions and bases in the area known geographically and politically as the Caribbean, and the United Kingdom and the British Colonies in the same area, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of research in these fields.

The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission serves in an advisory capacity to the British and United States Governments. Members of the Commission concern themselves primarily with matters pertaining to labor, agriculture, housing, health, education, social welfare, finance, economics, and related subjects in the territories under the British and United States flags within the Caribbean area. Where the Commission's advice requires administrative action it works with the appropriate British and United States agencies that have administrative responsibility in regard to the problem in question.

Organization.—The Commission consists of six members. Three are appointed by the President of the United States, and three by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, two of whom have been nominated permanently, the third being appointed *ad hoc* according to the problems under consideration.

Approved.

Charles W. Taussig
United States Chairman

International Boundary Commission—United States, Alaska, and Canada

United States Section

Department of Commerce Building, Fourteenth Street between Constitution Avenue and E Street NW.

DIstrict 2200, Branch 791

Commissioner	(Vacancy)
Engineer to the Commission	Jesse Hill
Secretary	Edgar A. Klapp

Canadian Section

Commissioner	Noel Ogilvie
Engineer to the Commission	George H. McCallum

Creation and Purpose.—The Commission was created under the provisions of the treaties of April 21, 1906, April 11, 1908, and February 24, 1925, between the United States and Great Britain, for the purpose of defining, marking, and maintaining the demarcation of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada, and between Alaska and Canada.

Approved.

Edgar A. Klapp
Secretary, United States Section

International Boundary Commission—United States and Mexico

United States Section

627 First National Bank Building, El Paso, Tex.

Commissioner (Boundary and Water)	Lawrence M. Lawson
Consulting Engineer	Culver M. Ainsworth
Counsel	F. B. Clayton
Secretary	George H. Winters
Administrative Officer and Chief Clerk	M. B. Moore

Mexican Section

P. O. Box 14, El Paso, Tex.

Commissioner (Boundary and Water)	Rafael Fernández MacGregor
Consulting Engineer (Boundary)	Joaquín C. Bustamante
Consulting Engineer (Water)	J. Franco Urías
Secretary	Horacio Gil de Partearroyo
Assistant Secretary	Fernando Rivas S.

Creation and Authority.—The Commission was organized under authority of the treaty of March 1, 1889, and was provided with addi-

tional powers and duties by the treaties of March 20, 1905, and February 1, 1933. The authority for further international functions with regard to matters affecting the boundary between the United States and Mexico is delegated to the Commission by exchange of notes between the two governments, and by national legislation undertaken independently by either government with respect to its own section of the Commission.

PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of the Commission to exercise jurisdiction over, and to examine and decide all differences or questions affecting, the location of the boundary line arising in connection with both the land and the water portions of the boundary separating the two countries, as well as to conduct, under instructions of the two governments, technical investigations of all international problems along the boundary which require an engineering solution.

ORGANIZATION.—The Commission is composed of a United States section and a Mexican section. Both sections are headed and staffed by engineers experienced in water engineering and with those problems peculiar to the Rio Grande and to the Colorado River. The United States Section has headquarters at El Paso, Tex., and the Mexican Section at Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico.

ACTIVITIES

JURISDICTION.—The jurisdiction of the Commission covers all questions pertaining to the location of the boundary between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, as established and modified by the treaties of 1848, 1853, 1884, 1905, and 1933. The boundary is delineated for a distance of 1,210 miles by the Rio Grande, for 20 miles by the Colorado River, and for 675 miles by the overland boundary between El Paso and the Pacific Ocean.

GENERAL DUTIES.—The Commission is authorized to suspend the construction of works of any character along the Colorado River and the Rio Grande that are found to be in contravention of existing treaties. It erects and maintains certain monuments along the water boundary. It also repairs and maintains the monuments along the land boundary.

Surveys of the boundary made necessary by changes brought about by force of the current in both rivers are made by the Commission. It marks and eliminates bancos caused by such changes, establishing the national jurisdiction to be exercised over such tracts of land.

The Commission has authority to assemble papers containing information relative to boundary matters from either country, to hold meetings wherever questions may arise, to summon witnesses and to take testimony. If the two Commissioners agree to a decision, their judgment is binding on both governments, unless it is disapproved by one of them within one month from the date it was pronounced.

EQUITABLE USE OF WATERS.—The Commission is charged with investigation, study, and report regarding the equitable use of waters of the three major international streams of the southwestern frontier, the Lower Rio Grande, the Lower Colorado River, and the Tia Juana River. In addition to the development and analysis of data pertaining to irrigated areas and the use of waters generally, the Commission operates, over some 1,500 miles of the Rio Grande and its tributaries and diversions, 54 stream-gaging stations. These em-

brace the measurement of the run-off from over 55,000 square miles of drainage area of the Rio Grande within the United States, between Fort Quitman and the Gulf of Mexico, and approximately half of the drainage area in Mexico between the same points.

INTERNATIONAL FLOOD CONTROL.—The Commission handles questions for investigation and report in connection with flood control measures along the international boundary, which are submitted to it from time to time upon agreement of the United States and Mexico expressed through an exchange of notes.

By the provisions of the treaty of February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Commission was charged with the direction and inspection of the construction, and with the subsequent maintenance, of the Rio Grande rectification project in the El Paso-Juarez Valley. The plans for this project, of which the total estimated cost is $6,106,500, were developed by the Commission. Through an exchange of notes the two governments approved plans submitted by the Commission for the Lower Rio Grande and the Nogales flood control projects. The construction of all these projects was initiated during the fiscal year 1934.

The Rio Grande rectification project has been constructed and the maintenance of the works of this project is being conducted by the Commission under joint regulations adopted pursuant to the treaty provisions. The local authorities of the two countries, under the general supervision of the Commission, operate and maintain the constructed works of the Nogales flood control project.

INTERNATIONAL SANITATION.—Questions relating to international sanitation along the international boundary are referred to the Commission for investigation and report to the governments of the two countries.

By an exchange of notes, the two governments approved the plan submitted by the Commission for the construction of an international sanitation system along the Lower Tia Juana River Valley to provide means for the solution of the serious sanitary situation existing along the boundary in both countries. The works constructed by the two governments on the Lower Tia Juana Valley sanitation project are operated and maintained by local agencies in the two countries. The Commission has general supervision over this maintenance.

UNITED STATES SECTION.—The acts of August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), and June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), authorized the Secretary of State, acting through the American Section of the Commission, to construct, operate, and maintain works for the canalization of the Rio Grande from the Caballo Dam in New Mexico to El Paso, Tex., including a diversion dam in the Rio Grande wholly within the United States, in order to facilitate compliance with the Convention of May 21, 1906, between the United States and Mexico, and for the regulation and control of the water supply for use in the two countries as provided by treaty. A total of $4,000,000 was authorized by Congress to be appropriated for the construction of these works.

On the Rio Grande rectification project in the El Paso-Juarez Valley, the process of straightening the boundary river involved the acquisition of lands through exchange with Mexico. Administration and disposition of such lands is provided for by the act approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 906; 22 U. S. C. 277e).

Under the provisions of the act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370; 22 U. S. C. 277–277d), together with executive action taken thereunder, statutory authorization is provided for the cooperation of the American Commissioner with representatives of the Government of Mexico in studies relating to the equitable use of waters of the Lower Rio Grande, Lower Colorado, and Tia Juana Rivers. Provision also is made for the conduct by the American Commissioner of technical and other investigations relating to the defining, demarcation, fencing, or monumentation of the land and water boundary. The act further embraces statutory authority and administrative provisions for the construction, operation, and maintenance of projects, or works under treaty provisions and works designed to facilitate compliance with the treaties.

Under authority embraced in the act of August 19, 1935, an engineering investigation is being conducted and a study is being made to determine the feasibility and best means of effecting flood control and the conservation of water on the United States side of the Rio Grande between Fort Quitman, Tex., and the Gulf of Mexico.

Approved.

L. M. LAWSON
Commissioner, United States Section

International Fisheries Commission—United States and Canada

UNITED STATES SECTION

Director of Investigation, International Fisheries Commission, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Commissioner ..... EDWARD W. ALLEN, *Secretary*
Commissioner ..... CHARLES E. JACKSON

CANADIAN SECTION

Commissioner ..... A. J. WHITMORE, *Chairman*
Commissioner ..... G. W. NICKERSON

Director ..... HARRY A. DUNLOP

CREATION AND PURPOSE.—The International Fisheries Commission was established pursuant to the Convention of March 2, 1923, for the purpose of making a thorough investigation into the life history of the halibut of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, and recommending regulations for its preservation and development. The Convention of March 2, 1923, was supplanted by the Convention of May 9, 1930, which in turn was supplanted by the Convention of January 29, 1937. The Conventions of May 9, 1930, and January 29, 1937, continued the International Fisheries Commission as orig-

inally established, and pursuant to their provisions, the International Fisheries Commission now regulates the fishery.

Approved.

CHARLES E. JACKSON
Commissioner, United States Section

International Joint Commission—United States and Canada

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS

Washington Loan and Trust Building, Ninth and F Streets NW.
DIstrict 3733

Chairman	A. OWSLEY STANLEY
Commissioner	ROGER B. MCWHORTER
Secretary	JESSE B. ELLIS

CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS

Chairman	CHARLES STEWART
Commissioner	J. E. PERRAULT
Secretary	LAWRENCE J. BURPEE

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The International Joint Commission was created by the treaty of January 11, 1909, between the United States and Great Britain. The Commission has jurisdiction over all cases involving the use, obstruction, or diversion of boundary waters between the United States and Canada, of waters flowing from boundary waters and of waters at a lower level than the boundary in rivers flowing across the boundary.

PURPOSE.—The Commission is constituted an investigatory body for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon any questions or matters of difference arising along the common frontier that shall be referred to it at the request of either the United States or Canada.

There may be referred to the Commission for decision any questions or matters of difference involving the rights, obligations, or interests of the United States or of Canada, either in relation to each other or to their respective inhabitants, it being understood that such action on the part of the United States will be by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and on the part of Great Britain with the consent of the Government of Canada.

The Commission is also charged with the measurement and apportionment from time to time of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers and their tributaries, in Montana, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, which waters are largely used for irrigation in both countries.

ORGANIZATION.—The Commission consists of six members, three appointed by the President of the United States and three appointed by His Majesty on recommendation of the Government of Canada. Permanent offices are established in Washington and Ottawa.

Approved.

JESSE B. ELLIS
Secretary, United States Commissioners

International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission

Dominion Building, New Westminster, B. C.

United States Section

Commissioner---------- Edward W. Allen, *Chairman*
Commissioner---------- Fred J. Foster
Commissioner---------- Charles E. Jackson

Canadian Section

Commissioner---------- A. J. Whitmore, *Secretary*
Commissioner---------- A. L. Hager
Commissioner---------- Tom Reid

Director---------- B. M. Brennan

Creation and Purpose.—The International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission was established pursuant to the Convention between the United States and Canada which was signed at Washington on May 26, 1937, the ratifications of which were exchanged July 28, 1937. The Commission was created for the protection, preservation, and extension of the sockeye salmon fishery of the Fraser River and is empowered to investigate the natural history of the sockeye salmon, hatchery methods, spawning ground conditions, and related matters. It may conduct fish cultural operations and recommend removal of obstacles. It has power of regulation which will not become effective until the scientific investigations provided for in the Convention have been made, covering two cycles of sockeye salmon runs, or a period of 8 years.

There are six Commissioners, three for each country. Two Commissioners from each country must concur in any action to make it effective.

Approved.

Charles E. Jackson
Commissioner, United States Section

Department of the Treasury

Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
EXecutive 6400, Branches 342, 345–47

Officials

Secretary of the Treasury	Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Under Secretary of the Treasury	Daniel W. Bell
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury	Herbert E. Gaston
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury	Harry D. White
Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury	Edward F. Bartelt
General Counsel	Joseph J. O'Connell, Jr.
Assistant to the Secretary	John W. Pehle
Assistant to the Secretary	Theodore R. Gamble
Assistant to the Secretary	Roy Blough
Assistant to the Secretary	Ansel F. Luxford
Assistant to the Secretary	Josiah E. DuBois, Jr.
Assistant to the Secretary	Edwin B. Fussell
Special Assistant to the Secretary	Henrietta S. Klotz
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary	Charles S. Bell
Technical Assistant to the Secretary, and Budget Officer	Charles R. Schoeneman
Assistant Administrative Assistant to the Secretary	Paul McDonald
Director of Personnel	Theodore F. Wilson
Chief Coordinator, Treasury Enforcement Agencies	Elmer L. Irey
Chief, U. S. Secret Service	Frank J. Wilson
Tax Legislative Counsel	Robert W. Wales
Assistant to the Under Secretary	William T. Heffelfinger
Executive Assistant to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary	Edward D. Batchelder
Executive Assistant to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary	Frank F. Dietrich
Executive Assistant to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary	Walter F. Frese
Executive Assistant to Assistant Secretary	Francis C. Rose
Director of Public Relations	Charles P. Shaeffer
Chief Clerk	F. A. Birgfeld
Chief, Secretary's Correspondence Division	Gabrielle E. Forbush
Superintendent of Treasury Buildings	Denzil A. Right
Director, Foreign Funds Control	Orvis A. Schmidt
Director of Research and Statistics	George C. Haas
Librarian	Isabella S. Diamond
Director of Monetary Research	Frank Coe
Director of Tax Research	Roy Blough
Legal Division:	
Assistant General Counsel	John P. Wenchel
Assistant General Counsel	Norman O. Tietjens
Assistant General Counsel	Thomas J. Lynch
Assistant General Counsel	Charles Oliphant
Assistant General Counsel	Lehman C. Aarons
Bureau of the Public Debt:	
Commissioner of the Public Debt	William S. Broughton
Associate Commissioner	Edwin L. Kilby
Deputy Commissioner	Ross A. Heffelfinger
Technical Assistant to Commissioner	H. F. Ziegenfus
Register of the Treasury	Edward G. Dolan
Chief, Division of Loans and Currency	Marvin Wesley
Chief, Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit	Melvin R. Loafman
Chief, Division of Paper Custody	Maurice A. Emerson

Bureau of Engraving and Printing:	
Director	ALVIN W. HALL
Associate Director	CLARK R. LONG
Assistant Director (Production)	THOMAS F. SLATTERY
Bureau of Accounts:	
Commissioner of Accounts	(VACANCY)
Assistant Commissioner of Accounts	R. W. MAXWELL
Assistant Commissioner of Accounts	JOSEPH GREENBERG
Chief Accountant	GILBERT L. CAKE
Executive Assistant to the Commissioner	STEPHEN P. GERARDI
Chief Disbursing Officer, Division of Disbursement	GUY F. ALLEN
Chief, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants	JOSEPH A. WOODSON
Chief, Division of Deposits	BERNARD M. MULVIHILL
Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency:	
Comptroller	PRESTON DELANO
Deputy Comptroller	C. B. UPHAM
Deputy Comptroller	R. B. MCCANDLESS
Deputy Comptroller	J. L. ROBERTSON
Office of the Treasurer of the United States:	
Treasurer of the United States	WILLIAM A. JULIAN
Assistant Treasurer	MARION BANISTER
Assistant to the Treasurer	MICHAEL E. SLINDEE
War Finance Division:	
National Director	THEODORE R. GAMBLE
Assistant National Director in Charge of Field Operations	ROBERT W. COYNE
Assistant to the National Director	CHARLES W. ADAMS
Director of National Organizations Division	JAMES L. HOUGHTELING
Director of Radio, Press, and Advertising Division	THOMAS H. LANE
Bureau of Narcotics:	
Commissioner of Narcotics	HARRY J. ANSLINGER
Deputy Commissioner	WILL S. WOOD
Bureau of Internal Revenue:	
Commissioner of Internal Revenue	JOSEPH D. NUNAN, JR.
Assistant Commissioner	GEORGE J. SCHOENEMAN
Assistant Commissioner	WILLIAM T. SHERWOOD
Special Deputy Commissioner	ELDON P. KING
Deputy Commissioner	NORMAN D. CANN
Deputy Commissioner	VICTOR H. SELF
Deputy Commissioner	D. SPENCER BLISS
Deputy Commissioner	STEWART BERKSHIRE
Deputy Commissioner	ARCHIE D. BURFORD
Bureau of Customs:	
Commissioner of Customs	WILLIAM R. JOHNSON
Assistant Commissioner	FRANK DOW
Bureau of the Mint:	
Director of the Mint	MRS. NELLIE TAYLOE ROSS
Assistant Director	LELAND HOWARD
Procurement Division:	
Assistant to the Secretary, In Charge	JOHN W. PEHLE
Executive Officer	WILLIAM W. PARSONS
Director of Procurement, Office of Procurement	CLIFTON E. MACK
Director, Office of Surplus Property	A. U. FOX
Chairman, Committee on Practice	GUY C. HANNA

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Treasury Department was created by act of Congress approved September 2, 1789 (1 Stat. 65; 5 U. S. C. 241). Many subsequent acts have figured in the development of the Department, delegating new duties to its charge and establishing the numerous bureaus and divisions which now compose the Treasury.

As the Treasury Department is essentially a service organization, its regular operations have been increased by the War Program.

PURPOSE.—The original act established the Department to superintend and manage the national finances. This act charged the Secretary of the Treasury with the preparation of plans for the improvement and management of the revenue and the support of the public credit. It further provided that he should prescribe the forms for keeping and rendering all manner of public accounts and for the making of returns. He was empowered to grant, subject to the limitations of the amended act, all warrants for moneys to be issued from the Treasury pursuant to legal appropriations, and to furnish information, upon request, to either or both branches of Congress on any matter referred to him or pertaining to his office. The act further stated it to be the duty of the Secretary "generally to perform all such services relative to the finances as he shall be directed to perform" (1 Stat. 65; 5 U. S. C. 242).

With the expansion of the country and its financial structure, frequent revisions and amendments to the act have so broadened the scope of the Treasury Department that it now embraces a score or more of diversified bureaus, divisions, and offices, and many new duties have been delegated to its charge. Besides managing the financial affairs of the Nation, the Department now controls the coinage and printing of money and the procurement of Federal supplies. The Narcotics Bureau and the Secret Service have been placed under the supervision and jurisdiction of the Treasury Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury is required by law to submit an annual report to Congress upon the condition of the finances, and to make public the first of each month the last preceding weekly statement of the Treasury (5 Stat. 696; 5 U. S. C. 271).

The Secretary of the Treasury is chairman of the Board of Trustees, Endowment Fund, American Red Cross; chairman, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board; and managing trustee, Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System, the Smithsonian Institution, the Foreign Service Buildings Commission, the National Archives Council, the National Park Trust Fund Board, the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery of Art, the Foreign-Trade Zones Board, the National Munitions Control Board, and the Censorship Policy Board.

ORGANIZATION.—Affairs of the Treasury Department are generally supervised by the Secretary of the Treasury. He is assisted in the management and direction of the Department's numerous and varied branches by the Under Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the General Counsel, and a staff of administrative, special, and technical assistants who supervise and correlate the activities of the different bureaus, offices, and divisions. Each bureau is under the general direction of a chief, who reports to the Secretary and his immediate assistants.

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The principal branches of the Department are as follows:

Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency
Bureau of Customs
Bureau of Engraving and Printing
Bureau of Internal Revenue
Bureau of the Mint
Bureau of Narcotics
Committee on Practice
Division of Monetary Research
Division of Personnel
Division of Research and Statistics
Division of Tax Research
Legal Division
Office of the Chief Clerk
Fiscal Service
  Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary
  Bureau of Accounts
  Bureau of the Public Debt
  Office of the Treasurer of the United States
War Finance Division
Foreign Funds Control
Office of Superintendent of Treasury Buildings
Procurement Division
United States Secret Service
Office of the Tax Legislative Counsel

ACTIVITIES

Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency

The Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency was created by act of Congress approved February 25, 1863 (12 Stat. 665).

SUPERVISION OF NATIONAL BANKS.—The Comptroller has general supervision over all national banks in operation, the organization of new national banks, the consolidation of national banks, or State with national, conversion of State banks into national, the granting of rights to operate branches by national banks, and the administration, through receivers, of any that fail. He also receives reports from banks in voluntary liquidation and from trustees holding assets for the benefit of depositors of banks reorganized under section 207 of the Bank Conservation Act, March 9, 1933 (48 Stat. 2; 12 U. S. C. 201). He requires national banks to submit reports of condition at least three times a year. The Comptroller also supervises all banks and trust companies, building and loan associations not chartered under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, and credit unions not chartered under the Federal Credit Unions Act, doing business in the District of Columbia. The Comptroller, in accordance with present status, is responsible for the preparation of an annual report to Congress on the status of national banks.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS AND FORFEITURE OF CHARTER.—He is empowered to appoint a receiver for any national bank which he finds insolvent, and may bring suit for forfeiture of charter against any national bank for deliberate violations of the national banking laws.

APPOINTMENT OF CONSERVATORS.—The Comptroller may appoint conservators to administer the affairs of national banks pending reorganization or ultimate receivership, and is required to approve reorganization plans for such banks if nonassenting creditors or stockholders are to be found.

EXAMINATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.—The Comptroller's office maintains a staff of examiners who make regular examinations of all national banks, reporting on the condition of solvency and state of compliance with the provisions of law with respect to such banks.

ISSUE OF BOND-SECURED NATIONAL BANK NOTES.—Until August 1, 1935, the Comptroller had charge of the issue and redemption of

national bank notes secured by United States bonds. The expiration of the 3-year privilege provided by section 29 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 740), and redemption of the consols and Panama Canal 2-percent bonds on July 1 and August 1, 1935, respectively, resulted in the discontinuance of circulation by national banks after the last-named date. The Comptroller still is charged with the responsibility for issue and redemption of Federal Reserve notes and Federal Reserve Bank notes.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION.—The Comptroller of the Currency is an ex-officio member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Bureau of Customs

The Bureau of Customs was created by the act approved March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1381; 5 U. S. C. 281).

GENERAL DUTIES.—The Bureau of Customs, under the Commissioner, administers the powers and duties vested in the Secretary of the Treasury pertaining to the importation and entry of merchandise into and the exportation of merchandise from the United States, and to the regulation of certain marine activities.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.—The Bureau's principal function is the assessment and collection of import duties and, incident to this, the prevention of smuggling, including the smuggling of contraband, such as narcotics. The Bureau cooperates with other Government agencies in enforcing the preventive, sanitary, and other laws relating to articles brought into the United States, and in some cases to outgoing articles. It maintains a service which investigates smuggling activities, compliance with the customs and navigation laws, and such administrative matters as may require investigation.

MARINE ACTIVITIES.—Under Executive Order 9083, dated February 28, 1942, the Bureau handles the registry, enrollment, and licensing of vessels; admeasurement of vessels; collection of tonnage taxes; entrance and clearance of vessels and aircraft; regulation of vessels in the coasting and fishing trades; use of foreign vessels in the territorial waters of the United States; recording of mortgages and sales of vessels; protection of steerage passengers; and the remission and mitigation of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the laws governing these matters.

WAR ACTIVITIES.—In connection with the export control program, the Bureau of Customs is charged with inspection of all export declarations and permits presented as a prerequisite to export in order to insure compliance with the licensing provisions of the State Department and the Foreign Economic Administration to prevent the exportation of controlled materials of every description except under proper license or permit. When deemed necessary, an actual examination of exported articles is made by customs officers to insure compliance with export control requirements. On the request of the Foreign Economic Administration, the customs investigative unit conducts field investigations of individuals, firms, and corporations conducting business relating to exports of merchandise from the United States, of violations of the Export Control Act, and of suspected irregular exports.

The Bureau assists the State Department in the supervision and control of the departure from and entry into the United States of persons whose departure or entrance would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States. It also examines, on behalf of the State Department, passports of American citizens departing from the United States at seaports and airports.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Bureau of Customs cooperates with the Foreign Funds Control of the Department by maintaining physical control of persons and their effects entering and leaving the United States to insure that no funds, securities, or property are taken out of or brought into the United States except in such amounts or values as may be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury. By physical control of exports and imports it enforces the prohibition against trading with persons or firms on the "Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals." The persons and baggage of suspects entering the United States are searched to prevent the bringing of gold into this country in violation of the Gold Reserve Act of January 30, 1934 (48 Stat. 337; U. S. C. titles 12 and 31).

The Bureau of Customs enforces the rationing orders issued by the Office of Price Administration insofar as such orders apply (1) to supplies and stores for vessels entering United States ports, (2) to persons entering the United States, and (3) to merchandise imported into the United States.

The Bureau of Customs was designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to administer the duties imposed upon the Secretary by section 3 (c) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, approved October 6, 1917, and Executive Order 2729–A (sec. XI) of October 12, 1917, and to issue licenses under such authority relative to tangible communications sent or taken out of, or brought into, the United States except in the regular course of the mail. The Customs Service is responsible for intercepting such tangible communications carried on vessels, vehicles, and persons arriving from and departing to foreign countries for the purpose of examining such communications to determine whether they contain matter inimical to the interests of the United States or helpful to its enemies.

Because of the location of its officers at strategic seaboard and land border ports, the Bureau of Customs has been called upon to perform numerous miscellaneous duties having to do with the prevention of espionage and sabotage, and to cooperate with the captain of the port or other designated officer in port protection work.

DISTRICT OFFICES—BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

District	Collector	Address
No. 1. Maine, New Hampshire.	Joseph T. Sylvester	U. S. Customhouse, 312 Fore Street, Portland 3, Maine.
No. 2. Vermont	Frank H. Duffy, Jr.	Corner South Main and Stebbins Streets, St. Albans.
No. 4. Massachusetts	William H. Burke, Jr.	U. S. Customhouse, 2 India Street, Boston 9.
No. 5. Rhode Island	Louis T. Rocheleau	U. S. Customhouse, Weybosset Street, Providence 3.
No. 6. Connecticut	Mrs. Fannie D. Welch	P. O. Building, 120 Middle Street, Bridgeport 2.
No. 7. St. Lawrence	Leo E. Trombly	Hall Building, 127 North Water Street, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

DISTRICT OFFICES—BUREAU OF CUSTOMS—Continued

District	Collector	Address
No. 8. Rochester	Austin J. Mahoney	Federal Building, 30 Church Street, Rochester 14, N. Y.
No. 9. Buffalo	Ross E. Brown	P.O. Building, 115 Ellicott Street, Buffalo 3, N.Y.
No. 10. New York	Harry M. Durning	U. S. Customhouse, Bowling Green, New York City 4.
No. 11. Philadelphia	A. Raymond Raff	U. S. Customhouse, Second and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 6, Pa.
No. 12. Pittsburgh	Mrs. Elaine Beadling	New Federal Building, Seventh Avenue and Grant Street, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.
No. 13. Maryland	Gilbert A. Dailey	U. S. Customhouse, Gay, Lombard, and Water Streets, Baltimore 2.
No. 14. Virginia	Alexander H. Bell	U. S. Customhouse, Main and Granby Streets, Norfolk 10
No. 15. North Carolina	John Bright Hill	U. S. Customhouse, Water Street, Wilmington.
No. 16. South Carolina	William J. Storen	U. S. Customhouse, 200-6 East Bay Street, Charleston 3.
No. 17. Georgia	Howell Cone	U. S. Customhouse, Bay and Bull Streets, Savannah.
No. 18. Florida	Allie J. Angle	U. S. Customhouse, Florida Avenue, between Zach and Twigg Streets, Tampa 1.
No. 19. Mobile	Joseph H. Lyons	Courthouse and Customhouse, Southwest Corner St Joseph and St. Louis Streets, Mobile 4, Ala.
No. 20. New Orleans	A. Miles Pratt	U. S. Customhouse, 423 Canal Street, New Orleans 16, La.
No. 21. Sabine	Victor Russell	U. S. Customhouse, 501 Fifth Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
No. 22. Galveston	Fred C. Pabst	401 Post Office, Customhouse and Courthouse Building, Galveston, Tex.
No 23. Laredo	Harry P. Hornby	218 Federal Building, Laredo, Tex
No. 24. El Paso	Harris Walthall	106 U. S. Courthouse, El Paso, Tex.
No. 25. San Diego	William B. George	U. S. Customhouse and Courthouse, State and F Streets, San Diego 1, Calif.
No. 26. Arizona	Wirt G. Bowman	P. O. Building, Nogales.
No. 27. Los Angeles	William Jennings Bryan, Jr.	H. W. Hellman Building, 354 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 13, Calif.
No. 28. San Francisco	Paul R. Leake	U. S. Customhouse, Washington and Battery Streets, San Francisco 26, Calif.
No. 29. Oregon	Mrs. Nan Wood Honeyman.	Federal Building, 220 Northwest Eighth Place, Portland 9.
No. 30. Washington	Saul Haas	Federal Building, First Avenue and Madison Street, Seattle 4.
No. 31. Alaska	James J. Connors	Federal and Territorial Building, Fourth and Main Streets, Juneau.
No. 32. Hawaii	Robert L. Shivers	U. S. Customhouse, King and Richard Streets, Honolulu 6.
No. 33. Montana, Idaho	William H. Bartley	Post Office and Courthouse, 215 First Street, North, Great Falls, Mont.
No. 34. Dakota	John O'Keefe	U. S. Federal Building, Stutsman and Cavalier Streets, Pembina, N. Dak.
No. 35. Minnesota	Mrs. Agnes M. Hodge	218 U. S. Courthouse, Minneapolis 1.
No. 36. Duluth and Superior.	Fred A. Russell	203 Federal Building, Duluth, Minn.
No. 37. Wisconsin	Henry V. Schwalbach	Federal Building, 517 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 2.
No. 38. Michigan	Martin R. Bradley	New Federal Building, Lafayette Boulevard and Wayne Street, Detroit 26.
No. 39. Chicago	Joseph A. Ziemba	U. S. Customhouse, 610 South Canal Street, Chicago 7, Ill.
No. 40. Indiana	Alden H. Baker	Consolidated Building, Indianapolis 4.
No. 41. Ohio	Mrs. Bernice Fyke	244 Federal Building, Cleveland 14.

DISTRICT OFFICES—BUREAU OF CUSTOMS—Continued

District	Collector	Address
No. 42. Kentucky	Harry M. Brennan	Fincastle Building, Third and Broadway, Louisville 2.
No. 43. Tennessee	Abe D. Waldauer	249 Post Office Building, Front Street at Madison Avenue, Memphis 3.
No. 45. St. Louis	James R. Wade	514 New Federal Building, Twelfth Boulevard and Market Street, St. Louis 1, Mo.
No. 46. Omaha	Clement L. West	Keeline Building, Seventeenth and Harney Streets, Omaha 2, Nebr.
No. 47. Colorado	Raymond Miller	U. S. Customhouse, Nineteenth and Stout Streets, Denver 2.
No 49. Puerto Rico	Mrs. Jean S. Whittemore.	U. S. Customhouse, Deposito Street, La Marina, San Juan 9.
No. 51. Virgin Islands	Carl L. Root	Post Office and Customhouse, Norre Gade and King's Wharf, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under the Director, designs, engraves, and prints for the Government the United States currency, bonds, notes, bills, and certificates; Federal Reserve notes; Federal farm loan, joint-stock land bank, consolidated Federal farm loan and Federal farm mortgage bonds; Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds; revenue, customs, postage, and War Savings stamps; Government checks; and many other classes of engraved work for governmental use. It also performs a similar function for the insular possessions of the United States.

Bureau of Internal Revenue

The Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, commonly referred to as the Bureau of Internal Revenue, was created by the act of July 1, 1862 (12 Stat. 432; 26 U. S. C. 1).

General Administration of Internal Revenue Laws.—The Bureau of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Commissioner, has general supervision over the determination, assessment, and collection of all internal revenue taxes. It is charged with the enforcement of the internal revenue laws, and prepares and distributes the forms and instructions for the filing of tax returns. In addition, it is charged with the administration of certain salary increases or decreases under the President's salary stabilization order.

Income and Profits Taxes.—The Income Tax Unit administers the income and profits tax provisions of the internal revenue laws, preparing regulations in this regard, receiving, auditing, and verifying the returns, and reviewing and disposing of claims for refund.

Alcoholic Beverages and Industrial Alcohol.—The Alcohol Tax Unit is charged with the administration of the laws relating to the manufacture, warehousing, and distribution of spirituous liquors, wines, fermented liquors, and industrial alcohol; the determination, assertion, and assessment of taxes and penalties on liquors; the inquiry and investigation relative to the filing of returns for occupational and commodity taxes; the regulation of the manufacture and use of liquor

ucts to determine their taxable status. It administers the provisions of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act of August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 977; 27 U. S. C. 201–11), relating to the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce in distilled spirits, wines, and malt beverages, and the labeling and advertising thereof. It is also charged with the investigation, detection and prevention of willful and fraudulent violations of internal revenue laws relating to liquors.

OTHER INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.—The Miscellaneous Tax Unit administers the internal revenue laws as they apply to other than alcohol, social security, and income and profits taxes, preparing regulations in connection therewith, receiving, auditing, and verifying the returns, and reviewing and disposing of claims for refund and abatement.

SALARY STABILIZATION.—The Bureau of Internal Revenue is charged with the stabilization of all salaries in excess of $5,000 as well as salaries under $5,000 of executive, administrative, and professional employees not represented by a recognized labor organization.

SUPERVISION OF COLLECTORS AND FIELD FORCES.—The Accounts and Collections Unit is charged with the administration of matters having to do with the organization and management of the offices of collectors of internal revenue, including their field forces; with the administration of the laws relating to employment taxes; and with the administrative audit of revenue and disbursing accounts of the Internal Revenue Service. It also issues stamps to collectors of internal revenue.

FIELD SERVICE.—The four main divisions of the Field Service are the Field Collection Service, the Field Audit Service, the Supervisory Field Service of the Alcohol Tax Unit, and Field Divisions of the Technical Staff. In addition, the Bureau maintains a staff of intelligence agents, supervisors of accounts and collections, miscellaneous and sales-tax agents, and salary stabilization officers. Representatives of the General Counsel's Office are assigned to field stations as counsel for the various field services.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS—BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

District	Collector's Office	Collector
ALABAMA	Birmingham 3	Henry J. Willingham
ALASKA (part of Washington District)		
ARIZONA	Phoenix	William P. Stuart
ARKANSAS	Little Rock	Roy G. Paschal
CALIFORNIA (1st District)	San Francisco 1	Harold A. Berliner
CALIFORNIA (6th District)	Los Angeles 53 (P. O. Box 391)	Harry C. Westover
COLORADO	Denver 2	Ralph Nicholas
CONNECTICUT	Hartford 1	Frank W. Kraemer
DELAWARE	Wilmington 99	Norman Collision
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (Part of Maryland District).		
FLORIDA	Jacksonville 1	John L. Fahs
GEORGIA	Atlanta 3	Marion H. Allen
HAWAII	Honolulu 3	Fred H. Kanne
IDAHO	Boise	John R. Viley
ILLINOIS (1st District)	Chicago 90	Nigel D. Campbell
ILLINOIS (8th District)	Springfield	Vincent Y. Dallman
INDIANA	Indianapolis 6	Will H. Smith
IOWA	Des Moines 8	Edward H. Birmingham
KANSAS	Wichita 1	Lynn R. Brodrick
KENTUCKY	Louisville 1	Seldon R. Glenn

COLLECTION DISTRICTS—BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE—Continued

District	Collector's Office	Collector
LOUISIANA	New Orleans 16	Joachim O. Fernandez
MAINE	Augusta	Clinton A. Clauson
MARYLAND	Baltimore 2	George Hofferbert
MASSACHUSETTS	Boston 9	Dennis W. Delaney
MICHIGAN	Detroit 31	Giles Kavanagh
MINNESOTA	St. Paul 1	Arthur D. Reynolds
MISSISSIPPI	Jackson 109	Eugene Fly
MISSOURI (1st District)	St. Louis 1 (P. O. Box 1740)	James P. Finnegan
MISSOURI (6th District)	Kansas City 6	Dan M. Nee
MONTANA	Helena	Lewis Penwell
NEBRASKA	Omaha 2	George W. O'Malley
NEVADA	Reno	Robert L. Douglass
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Portsmouth	Peter M. Gagne
NEW JERSEY (1st District)	Camden	Harry L. Maloney
NEW JERSEY (5th District)	Newark 2	John E. Manning
NEW MEXICO	Albuquerque	Steven P. Vidal
NEW YORK (1st District)	210 Livingston Street, Brooklyn 2	Joseph P. Marcelle
NEW YORK (2d District)	Customhouse, New York 4	William J. Pedrick
NEW YORK (3d District)	110 E. Forty-fifth Street, New York 17.	James W. Johnson
NEW YORK (14th District)	Albany 1	Harry M. Hickey
NEW YORK (21st District)	Syracuse 1	Frank J. Shaughnessy
NEW YORK (28th District)	Buffalo 1 (P. O. Box 60, Niagara Sq. Sta.)	George T. McGowan
NORTH CAROLINA	Greensboro	Charles H. Robertson
NORTH DAKOTA	Fargo	Hector H. Perry
OHIO (1st District)	Cincinnati 1 (P. O. Box 1818)	Thomas A. Gallagher
OHIO (10th District)	Toledo 1	James A. Brady, Acting
OHIO (11th District)	Columbus 16	Harry F. Busey
OHIO (18th District)	Cleveland 15 (P. O. Box 5879)	Thomas M. Carey
OKLAHOMA	Oklahoma City 1 (P. O. Box 1318)	Henry Clifford Jones
OREGON	Portland 9 (P. O. Box 3341)	James W. Maloney
PENNSYLVANIA (1st District)	Philadelphia 7	Joseph F. J. Mayer, Acting
PENNSYLVANIA (12th District)	Scranton 14	Joseph T. McDonald
PENNSYLVANIA (23d District)	Pittsburgh 30 (P. O. Box 2008)	Stanley Granger
RHODE ISLAND	Providence 2 (P. O. Box 165)	Joseph V. Broderick
SOUTH CAROLINA	Columbia 3	William P. Bowers
SOUTH DAKOTA	Aberdeen (P. O. Box 370)	Thomas C. Kasper
TENNESSEE	Nashville 3	Lipe Henslee
TEXAS (1st District)	Austin 8 (P. O. Box 1150)	Frank Scofield
TEXAS (2d District)	Dallas 1 (P. O. Box 119)	William A. Thomas
UTAH	Salt Lake City 1 (P. O. Box 1288)	William J. Korth
VERMONT	Burlington	Fred C. Martin
VIRGINIA	Richmond 17	Nathaniel B. Early, Jr.
WASHINGTON	Tacoma 2 (P. O. Box 1619)	Clarke Squire
WEST VIRGINIA	Parkersburg	F. Roy Yoke
WISCONSIN	Milwaukee 1	Frank J. Kuhl
WYOMING	Cheyenne	Frank G. Clark

Bureau of the Mint

The Mint of the United States was established by act of Congress April 2, 1792 (1 Stat. 246). The Bureau of the Mint was established by act of Congress February 12, 1873 (**17 Stat. 424; 31 U. S. C. 251–73**).

SUPERVISION OF MINTS, ASSAY OFFICES, AND DEPOSITORIES.—The Bureau of the Mint, in Washington, under the Director, has general supervision of the United States mints, assay offices, and depositories. It directs the coinage of money, domestic and foreign; the striking of medals for the armed services and others; and supervises all activities of the seven mint institutions in the field, receiving, assaying, paying for, storing, and safeguarding the Nation's gold and silver stocks. The Bureau, subject to the approval of the Secretary, prescribes the rules for the transaction of business at the mints, assay offices, and depositories, receiving daily reports of their operations; reviews the accounts, authorizes the expenditures, and superintends the annual settlements for these institutions, making special examination of them when necessary.

MINT RECORDS AND PUBLICATIONS.—The Bureau of the Mint publishes a quarterly statement of the values of foreign moneys for customhouse use and other public purposes, and reports annually to the Secretary on mint operations for the fiscal year. The annual report includes estimates of domestic and foreign production of gold and silver, also monetary statistics pertaining to the United States and to most of the countries of the world.

FIELD INSTITUTIONS—BUREAU OF THE MINT

Address	Officer in Charge
United States Mint, Philadelphia 30, Pa	Edwin Dressel, Superintendent
United States Mint, Denver 2, Colo	Moses Smith, Superintendent
United States Mint, San Francisco 2, Calif	Arthur R. Hodgson, Acting Superintendent
United States Assay Office, New York 5, N. Y	Sigmund Solomon, Superintendent
United States Assay Office, Seattle 4, Wash	George Swarva, Assayer in Charge
United States Bullion Depository (Gold), Fort Knox, Ky.	Russell Van Horne, Chief Clerk in Charge
United States Bullion Depository (Silver), West Point, N. Y.	Sigmund Solomon, Superintendent, U. S. Assay Office, New York, N. Y.

Bureau of Narcotics

The act of June 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 585; 5 U. S. C. 282–82a), created in the Treasury Department a bureau known as the Bureau of Narcotics, the law providing that the Commissioner of Narcotics shall be in charge thereof and perform such duties in respect to its activities as are prescribed by the Secretary or required by law.

ADMINISTRATION OF NARCOTIC LAWS.—The Bureau of Narcotics, under the Commissioner, supervises the administration of those sections of the Internal Revenue Code relating to narcotic drugs and marihuana, the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942, and related statutes, including the administration of the permissive features of the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act. It cooperates with the Bureau of Customs in enforcing prohibitive features of the latter act.

ENFORCEMENT, AND ISSUANCE OF NARCOTIC IMPORT AND EXPORT PERMITS.—It is charged with the investigation, detection, and prevention of violations of the Federal narcotic and marihuana laws, and of the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942. It issues permits to import the

crude narcotic drugs and to export drugs and preparations manufactured therefrom under the law and regulations, and determines the quantities of drugs to be manufactured in the United States for medical purposes. The Bureau also has the authority to issue licenses for production of poppies and for the manufacture of opium products therefrom, under the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942, whenever such production and manufacture become necessary to supply medical and scientific needs for opium products.

DETERMINATION OF NARCOTIC IMPORT QUOTAS.—In cooperation with the Public Health Service, the Bureau of Narcotics determines the quantities of crude opium and coca leaves to be imported into the United States for medical and other legitimate uses.

COOPERATION WITH STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—It cooperates with the Department of State in the discharge of the international obligations of the United States concerning the traffic in narcotic drugs and with the several States in the suppression of the abuse of narcotic drugs and marihuana in their respective jurisdictions.

DISTRICT OFFICES—BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

District	Supervisor	Address
No. 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.	William E. Clark	1120 Post Office Building, Boston 9, Mass.
No. 2. New York, and the Fifth Internal Revenue Collection District of New Jersey.	R. W. Artis	Room 200, 253 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.
No. 3. Delaware, New Jersey (with the exception of the Fifth Internal Revenue Collection District), Pennsylvania.	E. W. Schmit, Acting	1304 Gimbel Building, Philadelphia 7 Pa.
No. 5. District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.	Boyd M. Martin	417 Munsey Building, Baltimore 2, Md.
No. 6. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina.	Thomas W. McGeever	501 Ten Forsyth Street Building Atlanta 3, Ga.
No. 7. Kentucky, Tennessee	George W. Cunningham	418 Federal Building, Louisville 1, Ky.
No. 8. Michigan, Ohio	Ralph H. Oyler	802 Federal Building, Detroit 26, Mich.
No. 9. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin	James J. Biggins	817 New Post Office Building, Chicago 7, Ill
No. 10. Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas	Terry A. Talent	123 U. S. Courthouse Building, El Paso, Tex.
No. 11. Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma.	Joseph Bell	745 U. S. Courthouse Building, Kansas City 6, Mo.
No. 12. Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.	Allyn B. Crisler	314 U. S. Courthouse, Minneapolis 1, Minn.
No. 13. Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.	Anker M. Bangs	100 Customhouse, Denver 2, Colo
No. 14. Arizona, California, Nevada	Joseph A. Manning	Room 305, 68 Post Street, San Francisco 4, Calif.
No. 15. Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Territory of Alaska.	P. A. Williams, Acting	311 U. S. Courthouse Building, Seattle 4, Wash.
No. 16. Territory of Hawaii	William K. Wells, Acting.	575 Alexander Young Building, Honolulu 1, T. H.

Committee on Practice

The Committee on Practice (formerly the Committee on Enrollment and Disbarment) receives applications for admission to prac-

tice before the Treasury Department and for customhouse brokers' licenses. The Committee passes upon such applications, enrolls applicants to practice before the Department, and issues customhouse brokers' licenses. The Committee conducts hearings in disbarment proceedings, on complaints filed by the Government attorney who represents the Department before the Committee, and makes recommendations to the Secretary. Records in proceedings aimed at the revocation of customhouse brokers' licenses are referred to the Committee for its recommendations.

Division of Monetary Research

The Division of Monetary Research was established in the Office of the Secretary, effective March 25, 1938, by Treasury Department Order 18, dated March 25, 1938.

The Division provides information, economic analyses, and recommendations for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury and other Treasury officials to assist in the formulation and execution of the monetary policies of the Department in connection with the Stabilization Fund, other operations under the Gold Reserve Act, and operations under the Silver Purchase Act.

Analyses are made pertaining to gold and silver, the flow of capital funds into and out of the United States, the position of the dollar in relation to foreign currencies, monetary, banking, and fiscal policies of foreign countries, exchange and trade restrictions abroad, and similar problems. Analyses are also prepared relating to the customs activities of the Department and to the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury under the Tariff Act and on other matters pertaining to international trade, including the trade agreement program.

In addition, the Division provides economic analyses in connection with the Treasury's Foreign Funds Control, and supervises the collection and use of data obtained in the census of foreign-owned assets in the United States. Economic analyses and reports are also prepared in connection with the Treasury's work on monetary and financial problems in occupied areas.

The Division also is responsible for the economic and financial work in connection with the negotiation of exchange stabilization agreements made by the United States with foreign governments and central banks for the purpose of promoting international exchange stability. The Treasury's operations under these agreements are performed by the Stabilization Fund, which is administered by the Division. Stabilization Fund gold transactions with foreign governments and central banks constitute further responsibilities of the Division.

Division of Personnel

The Division of Personnel was established July 1, 1940, following its organization pursuant to section 6 of Executive Order 7916 of June 24, 1938.

The Division of Personnel, under the supervision of the Director of Personnel, is charged with administering the personnel program of the Department, including appointment, recruitment, placement,

training, transfer, promotion, separation, efficiency ratings, safety, health, discipline, grievances, working conditions of employees, other employer-employee relations, and classification of positions.

Division of Research and Statistics

The Division of Research and Statistics was established in the Office of the Secretary, effective September 17, 1934, by Treasury Department Order 8, dated September 17, 1934. It superseded the Section of Financial and Economic Research in the Office of the Secretary.

FISCAL RESEARCH.—The Division serves as a technical staff for the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and other Treasury officials on matters relating to the economic aspects of fiscal operations and policies, particularly as they concern Federal borrowing. Estimates of revenue receipts are prepared for use in the planning of borrowing operations, in budget messages and summaries, and in connection with proposed revenue legislation.

STATISTICS.—The Director of Research and Statistics has direct authority over and responsibility for the production, analysis, and publication of statistics, and the conduct of economic research in all branches of the Treasury Department except as these responsibilities are specifically delegated to the Divisions of Monetary Research and Tax Research.

GOVERNMENT ACTUARY.—The Government Actuary, who is an Assistant Director of Research and Statistics, serves as a consultant on actuarial problems for the Treasury in connection with pension and trust funds and other matters relating to the Department's operations, and for other Government departments and organizations. He advises on existing and proposed retirement legislation, and is a member of the Federal Board of Actuaries and of the Actuarial Advisory Committee of the Railroad Retirement Board.

Division of Tax Research

The Division of Tax Research was established in the Office of the Secretary, effective June 1, 1938, by Treasury Department Order 18, dated March 25, 1938.

The Division of Tax Research conducts research in the economic aspects of taxation essential to the formulation of Treasury tax policy. In this connection the Division prepares reports and studies and conducts surveys for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury and other designated officials of the Treasury Department. When requested, it also provides information on various aspects of taxation and tax policy for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Finance of the Senate, the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, and the several Federal executive and administrative agencies.

The research functions consist primarily of making basic surveys of the tax problems of the Federal Government and devising alternative methods of meeting the Government's revenue requirements. Comprehensive analyses are made of the relationship of revenue yields to prospective revenue requirements, the desired economic ob-

jectives of the tax system, and the economic effects of taxation. Individual taxes are studied with relation to their effects on the particular groups of taxpayers involved, the equitable treatment of taxpayers within a particular group, the administrative and compliance problems inherent in the tax, and the integration of the particular tax with the tax system as a whole. Studies are made of the distribution of the tax burden of specific taxes, the total Federal tax load, and the combined Federal, State, and local burden. The inter-relationships of Federal, State, and local taxes are studied from the broader view of intergovernmental fiscal relations. Specific State and local taxes are also studied to determine the joint effect of such taxes and Federal taxes and also with a view to giving the Federal Government the benefit of State and local tax experience. Similar studies are made of foreign tax systems and selected taxes in foreign countries for the purpose of comparing tax policies and obtaining the benefit of foreign experience. In a limited number of cases field surveys are made for the purpose of supplementing office research.

The Division also is responsible for the assembly and publication of all statistical information pertaining to Federal taxation, and in this connection exercises general supervision over the work of the Statistical Section of the Income Tax Unit in the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Correspondence relating to taxation is handled by the Division.

Legal Division

By section 512 of the Revenue Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 758; 5 U. S. C. 218a; 26 U. S. C. 3930–31), there was created the office of General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury, the law providing that the General Counsel should be the chief law officer of the Department and perform such duties in respect to its legal activities as are prescribed by the Secretary or required by law.

By order dated June 20, 1934, the Secretary prescribed the duties of the General Counsel and established the Legal Division, Department of the Treasury. The Legal Division was placed under the direct supervision and control of the General Counsel. Section 512 of the Revenue Act, 1934, also abolished the offices of General Counsel and of Assistant General Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue and of the Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, and transferred the powers, duties, and functions formerly exercised by those officers to the General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury.

The General Counsel is responsible for and in charge of all legal activities of the Treasury Department, including all legislation pertaining to the affairs of the Department, and the drafting of bills, Executive orders, and proclamations; renders formal legal opinions for the information and guidance of administrative officers of the Department; prepares or reviews material for publication, official regulations, Treasury Decisions, and other rulings and orders concerning laws administered by the Department, and cooperates with the Department of Justice with respect to litigation in which the Treasury Department has an interest. The General Counsel also advises the Secretary with reference to action to be taken upon

petitions for the remission or mitigation of fines, penalties, and forfeitures. In addition, certain duties are imposed upon the General Counsel by statute, relative to sureties on certain official bonds; certification of copies of official records; offers in compromise of claims in favor of the United States (except those arising under the postal laws) which have not been referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution in the courts; and lands and other property acquired, and trusts created for the use of the United States in payment of debts to the United States (with the exception of those arising under the internal revenue laws).

Office of Chief Clerk

The Office of Chief Clerk was created by act of Congress approved April 20, 1818 (3 Stat. 445). By act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. 481), the title of the office was changed to Office of Chief Clerk and Superintendent. By Treasury Department Order 16, dated May 20, 1937, a separate office of Superintendent of Treasury Buildings was created.

The Chief Clerk is charged with the enforcement of departmental regulations of a general nature, and performs miscellaneous duties not otherwise specifically assigned. He has administrative jurisdiction of the contingent appropriation and other miscellaneous appropriations. He is administratively responsible for the maintenance of centralized records and the preparation of pay rolls for several units of the Department.

The Chief Clerk is charged with the accountability for all ordnance and ordnance supplies secured from the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 412; 50 U. S. C. 61), as amended by the act of April 14, 1937 (50 Stat. 63; 50 U. S. C. 61), and maintains inventory records of all ordnance for the Treasury in Washington and in the field.

He has custody of the seal and signs certified copies of official papers. He has custody of the records and noncurrent files of the Secretary's Office, and charge of the central telephone exchange, telegraph office, storekeeper's office, mail room, duplicating activities, special messenger service, and the information and receptionist unit in the Main Treasury Building. He is responsible for the issuance of passes to the officials and employees in the Main Treasury Building and others who have frequent occasion to visit the Building.

The Chief Clerk is vice chairman of the Treasury Department Budget and Improvement Committee, which passes on all estimates for appropriations for the Department.

Fiscal Service

The Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department was created by the President's Reorganization Plan III, dated April 2, 1940, under the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 3 U. S. C. 45a; 5 U. S. C. 133–33r; 31 U. S. C. 2). This plan was made effective June 30, 1940, by joint resolution approved June 4, 1940 (54 Stat. 230; 5 U. S. C. 133v-w). The Fiscal Service consists of the Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, the Bureau of Accounts, formerly the Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits (including the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants,

the Division of Disbursement, the Division of Deposits, and the Section of Surety Bonds), the Bureau of the Public Debt, formerly the Office of the Commissioner of the Public Debt (including the Division of Loans and Currency, the Office of the Register of the Treasury, the Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit, the Division of Paper Custody, and the Division of Savings Bonds), and the Office of the Treasurer of the United States.

OFFICE OF THE FISCAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY

The Fiscal Assistant Secretary, under the direction of the Secretary, performs all functions pertaining to (1) the administration of financing operations; (2) the supervision of the administration of the functions and activities of the units grouped under the Fiscal Service; (3) supervision of the administration of accounting functions and activities in the Treasury Department and all its bureaus and offices, through the Commissioner of Accounts.

It is the duty of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary to maintain contacts with departments, boards, corporations, and other branches of the Government with respect to their financial operations and to coordinate such operations with those of the Treasury. He represents the Secretary in such contacts in a liaison capacity, keeping the Secretary fully informed at all times.

The Fiscal Assistant Secretary prepares periodical estimates of the future cash position of the Treasury for use of the Department in connection with its financing; prepares calls for the withdrawal of funds from special depositories to meet current expenditures; directs the transfer of Government funds between the Federal Reserve Banks when necessary; directs fiscal agency functions in general.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Accounts, under the Commissioner of Accounts, succeeding the Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, was created and established as a part of the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department by the President's Reorganization Plan III, effective June 30, 1940.

Supervisory Duties.—The Bureau of Accounts consists of the immediate Office of the Commissioner of Accounts, the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, the Division of Disbursement, the Division of Deposits, the Section of Surety Bonds, the Section of Investments, and the Budget Section. The Commissioner of Accounts has supervisory duties in connection with all of these, as well as in connection with the deposit of withheld taxes under the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943, final liquidation of affairs of the Division of Central Administrative Services, the remaining functions of liquidation of matters growing out of the control of the American transportation system, which was exercised through the United States Railroad Administration during the period from December 28, 1917, to February 29, 1920, and certain duties in the Office of the Treasurer of the United States which are related to the work of the divisions mentioned.

Under the provisions of Reorganization Plan III, effective June 30, 1940, supervision of the administration of the accounting functions

and activities in the Treasury Department and all its bureaus, divisions, and offices, was consolidated in the Fiscal Service to be exercised by the Fiscal Assistant Secretary under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury through the Commissioner of Accounts.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 8512.—Under Executive Order 8512, dated August 13, 1940, as amended by Executive Order 9084, dated March 3, 1942, the Treasury Department is required to prepare financial reports with respect to the financial condition and operations of the Government for the information and use of the President and the Bureau of the Budget; to establish and maintain a complete system of central accounts for the entire Government; and to establish, subject to the approval of the Director, Bureau of the Budget, uniform terminology, classifications, and standards in connection with such financial reports for the use and guidance of all departments and establishments. Thus far, four regulations have been issued: Regulation 1 relating to apportionments and reports on status of appropriations, Regulation 2 relating to financial reports of governmental corporations and enterprises, Regulation 3 relating to quarterly financial statements of governmental corporations and enterprises, and Regulation 4 relating to reports of cash transactions abroad.

DIVISION OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES, OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT.—The Division of Central Administrative Services of the Office for Emergency Management was abolished effective November 30, 1944, by regulations dated September 26, 1944, of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget issued pursuant to Executive Order 9471, dated August 25, 1944. The regulations of the Director provided for the transfer to the Bureau of Accounts of the liquidation of residual affairs of the Division. The functions transferred to the Bureau of Accounts include custody and disposition of records and property of the Division, processing of payment vouchers and certifying claims against prior year appropriations, and other functions of the Division of Central Administrative Services not otherwise transferred.

FOREIGN OBLIGATIONS.—The collection of the principal of and interest on foreign obligations, the keeping of the accounts relating thereto, and generally the handling of all matters pertaining to such indebtedness are under the supervision of the Office of the Commissioner of Accounts.

RAILROAD AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS.—Collection of railroad obligations acquired by the Government under the Transportation Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 456; 45 U. S. C. 131–46; U. S. C. title 49), keeping the accounts relating thereto, and other items of indebtedness turned over to the Treasury by other departments for collection are within its jurisdiction.

WAR CLAIMS AND OTHER AWARDS.—Its duties include the payment, keeping of accounts, and handling generally of matters relating to awards under the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, the claims agreement of October 25, 1934, between the United States and Turkey, and the acts of April 10, 1935, and December 18, 1942, covering claims against the Republic of Mexico.

INVESTMENTS.—The Office of the Commissioner has supervision of the investment accounts of the Government, directing the custody of

investments and securities held by the Treasurer and by Federal Reserve Banks for which the Secretary of the Treasury is responsible.

BUDGET.—The Budget Section, in part, constitutes the operating staff of the Budget Officer of the Department, coordinating departmental estimates of appropriations, justifications, and reports, and performing related duties in accordance with the requirements of the Budget Officer, Treasury Department. In addition, it maintains certain special deposit accounts of the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY ACCOUNTS AND PROCEDURE.—Under Department Circular 514 and Reorganization Plan III, the Office of the Commissioner reviews all proposed changes in the accounting procedures of the Treasury Department, including all its bureaus and offices.

REPORTS AND STATEMENTS.—It has general supervision over the preparation of the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury*, and special statements included therein on the first, middle, and last days of the month. The Office of the Commissioner compiles the annual digest of appropriations for the information and guidance of all departments and establishments, and an annual combined statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government pursuant to the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 179, 197, 205–11; 31 U. S. C. 147).

REVENUE, APPROPRIATION, AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS OF ALL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.—Under the act of July 31, 1894, the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, under the administrative supervision of the Office of the Commissioner, maintains the accounts relating to revenues, appropriations, and expenditures of all departments and establishments of the Government.

TREASURY WARRANTS.—The Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants also issues all Treasury warrants, including those upon which Government disbursements are based and those for the covering of moneys into the Treasury of the United States.

DISBURSEMENTS.—The Division of Disbursement, under administrative supervision of the Office of the Commissioner, was created by Executive Order 6166, of June 10, 1933, and disburses all moneys of the executive branch of the United States Government (with certain exceptions, including the Panama Canal, the military services of the War and Navy Departments, the Postal Service, and United States marshals). With the exceptions noted, the disbursing functions formerly exercised by disbursing officers attached to the various Government departments and agencies have been consolidated in the Division of Disbursement.

The Division of Disbursement receives and processes all applications for duplicates of checks drawn by officers and agents of the Federal Government, the District of Columbia, or the District Unemployment Compensation Board, including corporations owned or controlled by the United States, and work in connection with requests for payment of checks that have remained outstanding more than one full fiscal year following the fiscal year of issue, the amounts of which have been transferred to an outstanding liability account.

DESIGNATION OF GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORIES.—The Division of Deposits, under the supervision of the Office of the Commissioner, administers matters relating to the designation of Government depositories and the deposit of Government funds with them. The depositories include Federal Reserve Banks, general and limited

national bank depositories, special depositories under the Liberty Loan Acts, foreign depositories, Federal land banks, and the Philippine Treasury. The Division also has charge of the duties devolving upon the Secretary of the Treasury under the Government Losses in Shipment Act of July 8, 1937 (50 Stat. 479; 5 U. S. C. 134–34h; 31 U. S. C. 528, 738a), as amended, and of matters relating to the qualification of Federal savings and loan associations and Federal credit unions as fiscal agents of the United States.

DEPOSITARIES FOR WITHHELD TAXES.—Under the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943 (57 Stat. 126; 26 U. S. C. 1621), it is provided that the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize incorporated banks or trust companies which are depositaries or financial agents of the United States to receive withheld taxes. Designated depositaries for withheld taxes are required to comply with the terms of Department Circular 714 before acting as such depositaries. The circular provides that details governing qualification of depositaries, and the functions of depositaries under such qualification, be handled by the various Federal Reserve Banks as fiscal agents of the United States. The Treasury Department through the Bureau of Accounts exercises general supervision of the program.

SURETY COMPANIES.—The Commissioner of Accounts has supervision over matters relating to applications of surety companies to transact business with the Government. He supervises the auditing of their quarterly financial statements, fixes their qualifying power, notifies them of the settlement of fiscal officers' accounts under fidelity bonds, and generally exercises such other supervision as may be necessary to protect the interests of the Government under bonds executed by surety companies. The Commissioner has custody of official bonds running to the Government except those of the Post Office Department employees and of certain Federal court officials.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS.—Pursuant to section 2 (b) of the President's Reorganization Plan II, which the President submitted to Congress May 9, 1939, under authority of the Reorganization Act of 1939, the Office of the Director General of Railroads was abolished and the functions and duties transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury to be exercised and performed by him personally or through such officer or officers of the Department of the Treasury as he may authorize. The Secretary of the Treasury was also designated as agent against whom actions or other procedures may be brought in accordance with section 206 of the Transportation Act of February 28, 1920 (41 Stat. 456; 49 U. S. C. 71–74, 76–78, 141). Under this Reorganization Plan, the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, the Commissioner of Accounts, and the Assistant Commissioner of Accounts are designated to perform on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury the duties and functions of the Director General of Railroads.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

The Bureau of the Public Debt, under the Commissioner of the Public Debt, succeeding the Public Debt Service, was created and established by the President's Reorganization Plan III, effective June 30, 1940, as a part of the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department.

The Bureau of the Public Debt is charged generally with the conduct or direction of transactions in the public debt issues of the United

States. It performs similar functions for the issues of the Insular Governments and of the Government-owned corporations for which the Treasury acts as agent. It is also charged with matters relating to the paper currency of the United States, and with the negotiation of contracts for and the procurement and custody of distinctive paper for the currency and public debt issues.

The Bureau organization consists of the Office of the Commissioner, the Division of Loans and Currency, the Office of the Register of the Treasury, the Division of Paper Custody, the Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit, and the Division of Savings Bonds.

Two offices are maintained: one in Washington, for all general functions, and the other in Chicago, for all functions relating to savings bonds after their issue to the public. Associated with the Bureau in public debt work are the Federal Reserve Banks, fiscal agents of the United States, the Post Office Department, and certain Treasury offices.

Office of the Commissioner.—This Office prepares the necessary documents incident to the offering of new issues of public debt securities; directs the handling of subscriptions for and allotments of the securities to be issued; formulates regulations governing transactions in public debt securities after issue; and exercises general supervision over the sale of, and the conduct of transactions in, securities after issue, either by the units of the Bureau, other branches of the Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve Banks as fiscal agents of the United States, or the Postal Service. Instructions and orders are given the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the preparation of securities. Authorized destruction of canceled and retired paper currency and public debt securities is under this Office.

Division of Loans and Currency.—This Division is the issuing branch. It is charged with the receipt and custody of new securities, and their issuance directly or to the Federal Reserve Banks; with the conduct of transactions in the outstanding debt including exchanges, transfers, conversions, maintenance of registered accounts, and the issuing of checks for interest thereon; with a settlement of claims on account of lost or destroyed securities, and of those held in the estates of deceased owners; and with the verification of canceled redeemed United States paper currency, and mutilated work from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Office of the Register of the Treasury.—This Office is the retiring branch. It is charged with the receipt of all paid, redeemed, or exchanged public debt securities, including interest coupons, canceled and retired on any account and from any sources whatever, and with their audit, certification, and custody.

Division of Paper Custody.—This Division is charged with the receipt, count, custody, and issue of all distinctive paper used for the production of securities and currency by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In connection with the manufacture of distinctive paper, a small field force is maintained at the mills of the contractors.

Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit.—This Division maintains administrative control accounts over all transactions with which the Bureau of the Public Debt is charged, and over related transactions conducted by the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, and by the Federal Reserve Banks acting in their capacities as fiscal agents of the United States. Similar accounts are maintained over transactions in distinctive and nondistinctive paper used in

printing public debt and other securities, currency, and stamps. It also makes administrative examinations and audits of transactions so conducted and the securities involved. It maintains control accounts over reserve stocks of currency, and conducts administrative examinations and physical audits of such stocks, cash balances in the several divisions of the Treasurer's Office, and collateral securities held in trust by the Treasurer.

DIVISION OF SAVINGS BONDS.—This Division is charged with the distribution of publicity literature for the War Finance Division, the maintenance of mailing lists, and the conduct of the regular purchase plan program. It carries on a large correspondence with the investing public in connection with the registration of savings bonds and the regular purchase plan.

CHICAGO OFFICE.—All transactions in savings bonds after their issue are conducted in the Chicago office of the Bureau. Branches of the Office of the Commissioner, the Division of Loans and Currency, the Office of the Register of the Treasury, and the Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit, and the Division of Savings Bonds in its entirety, comprise the Chicago office.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC DEBT—CHICAGO OFFICE

Title	Officer in Charge	Address
Deputy Commissioner	Eugene W. Sloan	Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Ill.
Chief, Division of Savings Bonds	Lemuel W. Owen	Nash Building, Chicago 16, Ill.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

The Office of the Treasurer of the United States was created under the authority contained in the act of September 2, 1789 (1 Stat. 65; 5 U. S. C. 241). Pursuant to the President's Reorganization Plan III, effective June 30, 1940, the Office of the Treasurer of the United States was established as part of the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department.

The Treasurer receives and disburses public funds on deposit in the Treasury or in other authorized depositories. He is fiscal agent for the issuance and redemption of paper currency; for the payment of principal and interest on the public debt, on bonds of the Puerto Rican and Philippine Governments (of which the Secretary is transfer agent), and on bonds of various governmental corporations and agencies; for the redemption of national bank notes and Federal Reserve notes and bank notes.

The Treasurer credits funds appropriated by Congress for the use of Government departments and establishments to the officers authorized by law to disburse for those agencies, on receipt of accountable warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury and countersigned by the Comptroller General. Disbursements from such funds are made by checks drawn on the Treasurer.

He prepares and issues the daily Treasury statements, the monthly preliminary statements of the public debt and of the Government's classified expenditures, and the monthly statement of outstanding paper currency. He maintains the Treasury general ledger accounts

of the trust, reserve, and general funds, as well as other important accounts.

The Treasurer is the official custodian of the public money and also the custodian of miscellaneous securities and trust funds, including those held to secure postal savings in banks, and public deposits in national banks.

War Finance Division

The War Finance Division of the Office of the Secretary (established in Treasury Order 50, dated June 25, 1943) is charged with the responsibility of promoting the sale of all securities offered to the public by the Treasury Department. This Division was originally created as the Defense Savings Staff, in Order 39, dated March 19, 1941, and later changed to War Savings Staff in Order 45, dated April 15, 1942.

The Division and the field offices—War Finance Committees—operate through four main branches: Banking and Investment, Labor and Industry, Community, and Promotion and Publicity, all under the direction of the National Director who is an Assistant to the Secretary and who is responsible for the entire war financing program.

The sales organization (field) consists of offices in all States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Alaska, actively operating in recruiting of volunteer committees, sales, and promotional personnel. The Washington organization formulates publicity and promotion campaigns for recommendation to the State committees and for use at the national level.

The War Finance Division enjoys the cooperation of all advertising media, including newspapers, radio, magazines, and business publications, outdoor, motion pictures, labor, business, schools, and many other groups. During the period May 1, 1941, through September 30, 1944, the measurable advertising contributed to the War Finance program by the advertisers of America and all media had a value conservatively estimated at more than $300,000,000.

In addition to a comparatively small Nation-wide paid staff, thousands of full-time volunteers and hundreds of thousands of part-time volunteers (mounting to several millions during War Loan campaigns) are actively engaged in selling Treasury securities to the American public.

Foreign Funds Control

The Treasury Department, through Foreign Funds Control, is primarily responsible for planning and executing the Government's program of financial warfare against our enemies under the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Orders 8389, as amended, and 9193. In carrying out this program Foreign Funds Control is vigorously pursuing the vital objectives of weakening the enemy's financial resources, preventing financial operations contrary to our war effort, and facilitating financial operations supporting the war effort of the United Nations.

Foreign Funds Control has frozen the 8.5 billion dollars in assets held within the United States by persons in enemy, enemy-occupied, liberated, and European neutral countries and regulates the use to which such assets may be put. It investigates and regulates interna-

tional financial transactions. It administers import controls over securities, currency, checks and drafts, and other assets which the enemy may have looted so as to close United States markets to such loot. Through the Department of State the Control cooperates with the other American republics to secure the adoption by them of effective controls over enemy property and transactions, and participates in the administration of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals by which persons in foreign countries who are assisting the enemy are designated "enemy nationals," and pursuant to which measures are taken to destroy their financial and economic power and their ability to contribute to the enemy's war effort. Under section 3 (a) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, Foreign Funds Control administers the wartime restrictions on trade with the enemy.

Foreign Funds Control also supervised the taking of the Census of Foreign-owned Property and the Census of American-owned Property Abroad. The latter census has shown the existence of American-owned property in foreign lands valued at more than 14 billion dollars.

The Federal Reserve Banks and the Governors of the Territories and possessions of the United States act as field agents of Foreign Funds Control.

Office of Superintendent of Treasury Buildings

The Office of Superintendent of Treasury Buildings was established by the Secretary of the Treasury on May 20, 1937 (Treasury Department Order 16). The Superintendent is charged with responsibility for the maintenance and operation of Treasury buildings in the District of Columbia, except the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Procurement Division

The Procurement Division was established in the Treasury Department by Executive Order 6166, dated June 10, 1933, under the authority of the act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1517). The Division was reorganized into two offices—the Office of Procurement and the Office of Surplus Property—pursuant to Executive Order 9425 of February 19, 1944, and the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 765).

OFFICE OF PROCUREMENT

This Office is responsible for determining policies and methods, and performing, in Washington, D. C., and the field, the procurement, warehousing, and distribution of property, facilities, improvements, machinery, equipment and supplies, and related functions, for all existing Federal agencies and those hereafter created, except the War and Navy Departments and the United States Marine Corps.

CONTRACT AND PURCHASE BRANCH.—The functions of this Branch are performed by the Purchase Division, Printing and Binding Division, Central Traffic Service, and the Office of the Chief.

The Purchase Division, through specialized commodity purchase groups, executes the continuing program of purchasing supplies and services regularly required by the Government, and also several spe-

cial programs, such as lend-lease purchasing. For the continuing program, the Division makes general term and definite quantity purchase contracts for commonly used items, publishes the former in a catalog called the *General Schedule of Supplies* for use by the agencies for direct purchase from the contractors, approves purchases from other than such contractors when necessary, and aids in prescription of standard forms of contracts and purchase orders which must be used by Federal agencies. In the lend-lease program, purchases are made of assigned classes of materials, equipment, including whole plants, and supplies ordered by Foreign Economic Administration for nations eligible under the Lend Lease Act. For the refugee and war relief program, a special unit buys clothing, medical and other supplies vital to relief of persons made ill or destitute by hostilities, for distribution overseas by the Red Cross.

The Printing and Binding Division is responsible for placing the orders of the Treasury Department and certain other agencies for printing and binding with the Government Printing Office and, for service which the Government Printing Office cannot render, with commercial sources.

The Chief of the Contract and Purchase Branch and the Deputy Director of Procurement are responsible for negotiating and effecting war contract termination settlement agreements, subject to the review of the Contract Settlement Advisory Board established pursuant to the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 649).

The Central Traffic Service facilitates economical movement of freight by all Government agencies by maintaining tariff files, furnishing data on rates and routes, negotiating special rates, freight classifications, switch, terminal and track facilities, demurrage and storage. When necessary it drafts complaints for presentation to the Interstate Commerce Commission and other regulatory bodies and represents the Government before such bodies.

PUBLIC UTILITIES DIVISION.—Surveys existing and proposed facilities and contracts for electricity, telephone, and other utilities and recommends arrangements necessary to obtain for the Government the best rates and service and assists at proceedings before rate regulation bodies and courts for such objects.

FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS DIVISION.—This Division prescribes and keeps current the minimum standards required of commodities purchased for and by Government agencies, by organizing and participating in the work of many interdepartmental scientific and technical committees studying various commodity groups in collaboration with producers and the agencies represented.

PRICE ADJUSTMENT BOARD.—Renegotiates war contracts made by the Procurement Division; cooperates with the War and Navy Departments and the United States Maritime Commission, and, when the predominant interests are those of the Procurement Division, renegotiates contracts for those agencies, under the provisions of the Renegotiation Act (56 Stat. 245, 982; 57 Stat. 347, 564; 50 App. U. S. C. 1191).

LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS.—This Office directs a field force which expedites the production of and inspects lend-lease goods bought by the Purchase Division, sets the standards for packing and marking

such goods prior to shipment, and arranges for their transportation to storage or embarkation points. These functions are performed, respectively, by the Inspection and Expediting Division and the Transportation and Storage Division.

STORES BRANCH.—Directs the consolidated warehousing program of storing commonly used supplies in Procurement Division warehouses in the District of Columbia and the field and issuing them to Federal agencies as requisitioned. It also operates in the District of Columbia a service of inspection of deliveries and of samples proposed for delivery under contemplated contract, a fuel yard providing solid and liquid fuels, a furniture repair shop, a typewriter repair shop, and an automobile repair shop providing major and minor repairs for the Treasury and certain other agencies.

STANDARDS DIVISION.—Analyzes commodity records to develop uniformity of nomenclature, provides standard arrangement for storage and issue of warehoused stock, assigns precise designations for individual items, and establishes guidance for uniformity in the cataloging and recording of supplies.

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS DIVISION.—As directed and approved by the Army and Navy Munitions Board, purchases and arranges for the inspection, maintenance, storage, issue, and replenishment of materials so classified by that Board.

DUPLICATING AND DISTRIBUTION BRANCH.—Provides, in the District of Columbia and the field, services of reproduction, including duplicating and photographing, and distribution of material for the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management and the Office of Price Administration.

FEDERAL BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS UNIT.—Directs the activities of such associations, located in the larger centers of Federal activity in the United States, to promote cooperative effort for efficiency and economy in transaction of routine Government business and to assist in Procurement Division national or regional projects.

The Office of Procurement also coordinates purchases by the Federal Government of the blind-made products specified by the Committee on Purchase of Blind-Made Products, and controls the reassignment for Federal use or other disposition of property abandoned or seized and forfeited under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act and the Liquor Law Repeal and Enforcement Act.

OFFICE OF SURPLUS PROPERTY

In accord with policies set forth in the Surplus Property Act of 1944 and under the general direction of the Surplus Property Board established by the same legislation, this Office directs the organization and procedures of field offices which provide Nation-wide services of receiving, inspection, appraisal, warehousing, transfer to Federal agencies, sale to State and local agencies, and sale to commercial sources through regular trade channels, of Government surplus war (consumer goods) property. The direction of these functions is divided among the Trade and Public Relations and Research Branch, the Operations Branch, the Merchandising and Sales Branch, and the Control and Reports Branch.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

This Office is responsible to the Assistant to the Secretary in charge of the Procurement Division for performance of the functions of administrative and fiscal control and services rendered to the Office of Procurement and the Office of Surplus Property.

The Personnel Division does the work of classification, recruitment, placement, training, maintenance of leave records and pay rolls, employee relations, maintenance of personnel statistics and other records, and documents processing involved for the Washington office; prescribes personnel standards and procedures for use by field personnel offices and controls actions affecting key field positions.

The Finance Division maintains the accounts, recording all transactions affecting appropriations expended by the Procurement Division, and performs the auditing and clearance of vendors' bills in payment for deliveries made on Procurement Division orders, the securing of reimbursement to the Procurement Division's capital accounts for purchases made for and services rendered to other Federal agencies and sales from Procurement warehouse stock, and the maintenance of financial records facilitating budget estimates.

The Budget and Administrative Planning Division develops standards of required budget data, analyzes such data, and prepares the budgets; apprises the offices of the programs authorized; controls expenditures and promotes more efficient budget administration; aids in preparing immediate and long-range financial plans; assists in the control and codification of operating procedures and makes surveys of organization and procedures to prevent overlapping, duplication, and waste.

The Administrative Division receives, distributes, and files communications; performs duplicating work; maintains mailing lists of and distributes to eligible vendors the invitations to bid for purchases made by the Purchase Division; issues supplies for internal use; handles space, equipment, and maintenance; maintains records of administrative property and of all purchases made by Federal agencies.

U. S. Secret Service

The Secret Service was created under the authority contained in the act of June 23, 1860 (12 Stat. 102), which provides for the suppression of counterfeiting of United States coins, and this authority was extended to include the counterfeiting of notes and other obligations and securities of the Government by the act of July 11, 1862 (12 Stat. 533), and the Appropriation Act approved July 2, 1864.

PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.—The Secret Service, under its Chief, is charged with the protection of the President of the United States, his family, and the President-elect at all times and under all conditions.

WHITE HOUSE POLICE FORCE.—A permanent police force was created by an act of September 14, 1922 (42 Stat. 841; 3 U. S. C. 61–67), for the protection of the Executive Mansion and grounds. An act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 328; 3 U. S. C. 61–63, 67), placed this force under the control and supervision of the Chief of the Secret Service.

SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING.—A major function of the Secret Service is the detection, arrest, and delivery to the marshal having jurisdiction, of persons engaged in the counterfeiting, forging, or altering of any of the obligations or other securities, as well as the coins, of the United States or of foreign governments.

INVESTIGATIONAL SERVICES.—A staff of trained investigators is maintained for the purposes described above, and to investigate violations of the Federal Farm Loan Act, the Federal Farm Credit Act of 1935, section 704 of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, offenses against the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation named in section 12–B of the Banking Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 684; 12 U. S. C. 264, Par. (s) to (x)), counterfeiting of Government transportation requests (act of December 11, 1926), counterfeiting of liquor revenue stamps in violation of the Liquor Taxing Act of 1934, and violations of the Government Losses in Shipment Act. The staff also conducts investigations involving the forgery of Government checks, thefts of Government property, responsibility of bidders on Government contracts, and certain matters in connection with the Work Projects Administration. In addition, other crimes against the laws of the United States relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches of the public service under its control are investigated by the Secret Service, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

SAFEGUARDING MONEY-HANDLING DIVISIONS.—A uniformed force safeguards the paper currency and other Government securities and obligations during the process of manufacture at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in transportation to other Government departments in Washington, and in the vaults of the money-handling divisions of the Treasury Department. The force also assists in the enforcement of the rules and regulations of the Department, and has police powers of arrest within the Treasury Buildings and on Government property. An agent of the Secret Service is detailed to supervise this uniformed force.

DISTRICT OFFICES—U. S. SECRET SERVICE

District	Supervising Agent	Address
No. 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.	Harry L. Barker	1802 Post Office Building, Boston 4, Mass.
No. 2. New York, Northern New Jersey, Puerto Rico.	John J. McGrath	Suite 300, Postal Telegraph Building, 253 Broadway, New York 8, N. Y.
No. 3. Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey, Delaware.	Fred W. Gruber	407 Customhouse, Philadelphia 6, Pa.
No. 4. Combined with Districts 2 and 3.		
No. 5. Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia.	Harry D. Anheier	1434 Treasury Building, Washington 25, D. C.
No. 6. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama.	Lewis O. Padgett	313 Ten Forsyth Street Building, Atlanta 1, Ga.
No. 7. Kentucky, Tennessee	Alonzo A. Andrews	425 Post Office Building, Louisville 1, Ky.
No. 8. Michigan, Ohio	William A. Carlson	1044 Federal Building, Detroit 26, Mich.
No. 9. Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana	Thomas J. Callaghan	808 New Post Office Building, Chicago 80, Ill.

DISTRICT OFFICES—U. S. SECRET SERVICE—Continued

District	Supervising Agent	Address
No. 10. Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi.	Forrest V. Sorrels	901 Burt Building, Dallas 1, Tex.
No. 11. Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas.	Maurice R. Allen	840 U. S. Courthouse Building, Kansas City 13, Mo.
No. 12. Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska.	Charles Mazey	1407 Post Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.
No. 13. Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah.	Rowland K. Goddard	154 Customhouse, Denver 1, Colo.
No. 14. California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii.	William A. Merrill	803-812 Postal Telegraph Building, San Francisco 1, Calif.
No. 15. Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Alaska.	William R. Jarrell	220 U. S. Courthouse Building, Seattle 11, Wash.

Office of the Tax Legislative Counsel

The Office of the Tax Legislative Counsel was established by an Office Order of October 6, 1938. The Office assists in the formulation of the Treasury Department's tax program and in preparing and coordinating the Department's recommendations for tax legislation. It takes part in representing the Department before congressional committees considering internal revenue legislation, gives assistance in drafting such legislation, supervises the preparation of departmental reports on revenue bills, reviews internal revenue regulations, handles departmental correspondence on tax legislation, and participates in numerous conferences with representatives of other departments upon tax questions.

Approved.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.
Secretary of the Treasury

Interdepartmental War Savings Bond Committee

Washington Building
Fifteenth Street and New York Avenue NW.
Office of Chairman, EXecutive 6400, Branch 2158
Office of Committee, EXecutive 6400, Branch 5566

OFFICIALS

Chairman	EDWARD F. BARTELT
General Assistant to the Chairman	CHARLES A. MEAD
Director of Public Relations	LEIGH E. ORE
Departmental Coordinator	CHARLES C. CRAVER
Field Coordinator	JOHN W. CLARK

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Interdepartmental War Savings Bond Committee was created by Executive Order 9135, dated April 16, 1942. The order appointed a chairman and the head of each of the several departments, establishments, and agencies in the executive branch of the Government as a member of the Committee. The order authorized each member of the Committee to designate an

alternate, from among the officials of his agency, to act for him in matters relating to the Committee.

Heads of departments, establishments, and agencies are required to institute and promote the sale of War Savings Bonds to their employees through the Uniform Pay-Roll Savings Plan as recommended by the Committee. The purchase of bonds on the part of the employee through the Uniform Plan is voluntary.

PURPOSE.—The purposes of the Committee are: to assist the several Government departments, agencies, and establishments in the installation of the Uniform Pay-Roll Savings Plan and to promote the sale of War Savings Bonds to Federal employees through such plan; to supervise the bond-selling methods and procedures of such departments, agencies, and establishments, to assure the Plan is administrated in a wholly voluntary manner and that bonds so purchased are delivered promptly; to act as coordinating agency in bond promotion among the offices of the various agencies located outside of Washington; to create and execute promotional plans and materials for use of all Government agencies; to compile all statistical information and to consolidate all reports.

FIELD OFFICES—INTERDEPARTMENTAL WAR SAVINGS BOND COMMITTEE

Region	Regional Coordinator	Address
Alaska	Katherine D. Nordale	Federal Building, Juneau, Alaska.
New York State, north of Bronx and east of Rochester.	Franklin N. Wright	Federal Building, Albany 1, N. Y.
New Mexico and western point of Texas	Joseph A. Abbott	408 Federal Building, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Georgia, western half of South Carolina, southern Alabama.	C. A. Wood	10 Forsyth Street Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.
Maryland, north central portion of West Virginia.	A. K. McDonald	935 Equitable Building, Baltimore 2, Md
Northern Alabama	Fred H. Foy	2300 Comer Building, Birmingham 3, Ala.
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island.	Vincent W. Powers	Room 500, 120 Boylston Street, Boston 16, Mass
New York State, west of Rochester	John J. Love	242 Federal Building, Buffalo 3, N. Y.
Canal Zone	Arnold Bruckner	Balboa Heights, C. Z.
South and eastern half of South Carolina	C. W. Martin, Deputy (through Richmond, Va.).	50 Broad Street, Charleston 3, S. C.
Illinois	Grover G. Jones	Room 1220, 166 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4, Ill.
Southern Ohio and eastern Kentucky	J. H. Little	704 Race Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.
Northern Ohio	Mary E. Woods	521 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio.
Central Ohio	Rose M. Englo	214 New Post Office Building, Columbus 16, Ohio.
Northern Texas	R. E. Shepherd	215 Cotton Exchange Building, Dallas 1, Tex.
Colorado and Cheyenne, Wyo	William E. McElveen	251 New Customhouse, Denver 2, Colo.
Iowa	George B. Haskell, Deputy (through Chicago).	114 W. Eleventh Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
Michigan, excluding northern peninsula	Martin R. Bradley	100 W. Larned Street, Detroit 26, Mich.
Southeastern Texas	G. J. Geyer, Deputy (through Dallas).	Federal Office Building, Houston, Tex.

FIELD OFFICES—INTERDEPARTMENTAL WAR SAVINGS BOND COMMITTEE—Con.

Region	Regional Coordinator	Address
Indiana	Will H. Smith, Deputy (through Chicago).	U. S. Post Office Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Northern Florida	M. Moorman Parrish	Greenleaf Building, Jacksonville 2, Fla.
Northern and eastern Kansas, and western Missouri.	David H. Powell	15 W. Tenth Street, Kansas City 6, Mo.
Central and western Arkansas	A. Syd Willbanks	543 Federal Building, Little Rock, Ark.
Southern California, Arizona, southern point of Nevada.	Wright L. Felt	1206 Santee Street, Los Angeles 15, Calif.
Western Kentucky	William M. Duffy	630 Federal Building, Louisville, Ky.
Western Tennessee, northern Mississippi, eastern Arkansas.	John S. Roulhac	Farnsworth Building, Memphis, Tenn.
Southern Florida	Lester D. Johnson, Deputy (through Jacksonville).	Post Office Building, Miami, Fla.
Wisconsin and northern peninsula of Michigan.	Frank J. Kuhl, Deputy (through Chicago).	517 E. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 1, Wis.
Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota.	Arthur D. Reynolds	612 New Post Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.
Eastern and central Tennessee	Lee Davis	406 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.
Southwestern Alabama, southern Mississippi, Louisiana.	A. Miles Pratt	Room 231, 423 Canal Street, New Orleans 16, La.
Northern New Jersey, southwestern Connecticut, southeastern New York.	F. S. Williams	Room 802, 1 Cedar Street, New York 5, N. Y.
Southeastern Virginia	Alexander H. Bell	Customhouse, Main and Granby Streets, Norfolk, Va.
Oklahoma	John Anderson Brett	Federal Building, Oklahoma City 1, Okla.
Nebraska, Wyoming	Bernard Morman	Woodmen of the World Building, Omaha, Nebr.
Delaware, southern New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania.	Harry J. Crosson, Acting	404 Customhouse, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Western Pennsylvania, northwestern West Virginia.	Charles A. Carpenter	1013 New Post Office Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.
Oregon, southern Washington, and Wenatchee, Washington.	Wm. Maxwell Wood	704 Failing Building, Portland 4, Oreg.
Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands	Jean Springstead Whittemore.	U. S. Customhouse, San Juan, P. R.
Southern West Virginia, Virginia, except southeastern corner, North Carolina, eastern South Carolina.	Stuart L. Crenshaw	405 Parcel Post Building, Richmond 17, Va.
Utah, eastern Nevada, except southern point, and southern Idaho.	Depue Falck	410 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.
Southern Texas	L. C. Andrews, Deputy (through Dallas).	514 Alamo National Bank Building, San Antonio, Tex.
Northern and central California, western Nevada.	O. A. Tomlinson	601 Sheldon Building, 461 Market Street, San Francisco 5, Calif.
Washington, except southern part	Charles H. Peterson	2005 Fifth Avenue, Seattle 1, Wash.
St. Louis and adjacent territory	David M. Hardy	1501 Locust Street, St. Louis 3, Mo.
Central Florida	Allie J. Angle, Deputy (through Jacksonville).	U. S. Customhouse, Tampa 1, Fla.
Southern and western Kansas	Charles W. Corsaut	1525 E. Douglas Street, Wichita 7, Kans.

Approved.

EDWARD F. BARTELT
Chairman

War Department

The Pentagon

Office of the Administrative Assistant: REpublic 6700, Branch 3214
Bureau of Public Relations, Information: REpublic 6700, Branch 71736
Office of The Adjutant General, Information: REpublic 6700, Branch 3241

Officials

Secretary of War	Henry L. Stimson
Under Secretary of War	Robert P. Patterson
Executive Officer	Brig. Gen. E. S. Greenbaum
Administrative Officer	Lt. Col. Bayard Schieffelin
Executive Assistant	Howard C. Petersen
Director of Production	Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen
President, Board of Contract Appeals	Col. Hugh C. Smith
Chairman, War Department Price Adjustment Board	Joseph M. Dodge
Expert Consultant to Under Secretary of War	Edward F. McGrady
Special Assistant to Under Secretary of War	M. J. Madigan
Special Assistant to Under Secretary of War	H. H. Neff
Assistant Secretary of War	John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War for Air	Robert A. Lovett
Administrative Assistant and Chief Clerk	John W. Martyn
Expert Consultant to the Secretary of War	Brig. Gen. Benedict Crowell
Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War	Truman K. Gibson, Jr.
Special Assistant to the Secretary of War	Julius H. Amberg
Special Assistant to the Secretary of War	Harvey H. Bundy, Sr.
Special Assistant to the Secretary of War	Goldthwaite H. Dorr
Aide to the Secretary of War	Col. W. H. Kyle
Deputy Administrative Assistant	James C. Cook
Clerk to the Secretary of War	John W. Schott
Personal Secretary	Elizabeth C. Neary
Private Secretaries to Under Secretary of War	Lucille Mundy Esther Rice
Chief Clerk to the Under Secretary of War	Anna C. Lanigan
Director of Civilian Personnel and Training	William H. Kushnick
Director, Bureau of Public Relations	Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles
Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Relations	Falkner Heard

General Staff

Chief of Staff	General of the Army George C. Marshall
Deputy Chief of Staff	Lt. Gen. Thomas T. Handy
Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff	Maj. Gen. O. L. Nelson
Secretary, General Staff	Col. Frank McCarthy
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–1 (Personnel)	Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Henry
Director, Women's Army Corps	Col. Oveta Culp Hobby
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–2 (Military Intelligence)	Maj. Gen. Clayton Bissell
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3 (Organization and Training)	Maj. Gen. Ray E. Porter
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–4 (Supply)	Maj. Gen. R. L. Maxwell
Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations	Maj. Gen. John E. Hull
Chief, Legislative and Liaison Division	Maj. Gen. Wilton B. Persons
Director, Civil Affairs Division	Maj. Gen. John H. Hilldring
Director, Budget Division and Budget Officer of War Department	Maj. Gen. George J. Richards
President, War Department Manpower Board	Maj. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser

The Inspector General	MAJ. GEN. VIRGIL L. PETERSON
Director, New Developments Division	BRIG. GEN. W. A. BORDEN
Director, Special Planning Division	BRIG. GEN. W. F. TOMPKINS

ARMY SERVICE FORCES

Commanding General	LT. GEN. BREHON SOMERVELL
Chief of Staff	LT. GEN. W. D. STYER
Director, Plans and Operations	MAJ. GEN. LEROY LUTES
Director, Control Division	MAJ. GEN. CLINTON F. ROBINSON
Deputy Chief of Staff for Service Commands	BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH F. BATTLEY
Provost Marshal General	MAJ. GEN. ARCHER L. LERCH
Director, Intelligence Division	COL. JAMES M. ROAMER
Chief, National Guard Bureau	MAJ. GEN. JOHN F. WILLIAMS, Acting
Director of Personnel	MAJ. GEN. JOE N. DALTON
Director, Military Personnel Division	COL. CHARLES E. HIXON
Director, Industrial Personnel Division	COL. RALPH S. GOW
Director, Special Services Division	MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH W. BYRON
Director, Officer Procurement Service	COL. EARL G. WELSH
Chief of Chaplains	MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD
Director, Morale Services Division	MAJ. GEN. F. H. OSBORN
Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs	BRIG. GEN. E. W. SMITH
Director, Personal Affairs Division	COL. F. GRANVILLE MUNSON
Director of Military Training	MAJ. GEN. WALTER L. WEIBLE
Director, Training Requirements Division	COL. W. C. BENNETT
Director, Troop Training Division	COL. R. T. BEURKET
Director, School Division	COL. A. W. CHILTON
Director of Supply	BRIG. GEN. FRANK A. HEILEMAN
Director, Distribution	COL. R. A. CASE
Director, Storage Division	COL. A. B. DRAKE
Director, Maintenance Division	COL. W. S. CONROW
Director of Matériel	HOWARD BRUCE, Acting
Director, Purchases Division	COL. FRED C. FOY
Director, Production Division	BRIG. GEN. H. C. MINTON
Director, International Division	BRIG. GEN. D. C. SHINDLER
Director, Renegotiation Division	COL. MAURICE HIRSCH
Director, Readjustment Division	BRIG. GEN. DAVID N. HAUSEMAN
Fiscal Director	MAJ. GEN. ARTHUR H. CARTER
Chief of Finance	MAJ. GEN. HOWARD K. LOUGHRY
Audit Division	COL. J. W. MCEACHREN
Accounts Division	COL. H. W. H. BURROWS
Pay Allotments Division	COL. D. H. TYSON
Receipts and Disbursements Division	COL. H. F. CHRISMAN
Special Financial Services Division	COL. JOHN C. MECHEM
Administrative Division	COL. D. T. NELSON
The Adjutant General	MAJ. GEN. JAMES A. ULIO
The Judge Advocate General	MAJ. GEN. M. C. CRAMER
Technical Services:	
The Quartermaster General	MAJ. GEN. EDMUND B. GREGORY
Chief of Ordnance	MAJ. GEN. L. H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
Chief of Chemical Warfare Service	MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM N. PORTER
Chief of Engineers	MAJ. GEN. EUGENE REYBOLD
Chief Signal Officer	MAJ. GEN. H. C. INGLES
The Surgeon General	MAJ. GEN. NORMAN T. KIRK
Chief of Transportation	MAJ. GEN. C. P. GROSS
Superintendent, U. S. Military Academy	MAJ. GEN. FRANCIS B. WILBY
Service Commands:	
First Service Command	MAJ. GEN. SHERMAN MILES
Second Service Command	MAJ. GEN. THOS. A. TERRY
Third Service Command	MAJ. GEN. PHILIP HAYES
Fourth Service Command	MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK E. UHL
Fifth Service Command	MAJ. GEN. JAMES L. COLLINS
Sixth Service Command	MAJ. GEN. RUSSELL B. REYNOLDS
Seventh Service Command	MAJ. GEN. C. H. DANIELSON

Service Commands—Continued.	
Eighth Service Command	MAJ. GEN. RICHARD DONOVAN
Ninth Service Command	MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM E. SHEDD

ARMY GROUND FORCES

Commanding General, Army Ground Forces	GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL
Chief of Ground Staff	MAJ. GEN. JAMES G. CHRISTIANSEN
Deputy Chief of Staff	BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM L. MITCHELL
Secretary of Ground Staff	LT. COL. DONALD G. MCLENNAN
Ground Adjutant General	COL. EVERARD F. OLSEN
G–1 (Personnel)	MAJ. GEN. CLYDE L. HYSSONG
G–2 (Military Intelligence)	COL. GORDON B. ROGERS
G–3 (Operations and Training)	MAJ. GEN. LEO DONOVAN
G–4 (Supply)	BRIG. GEN. LOYAL M. HAYNES
Requirements	MAJ. GEN. ALBERT W. WALDRON
Liaison (War Department)	COL. JOHN R. FRANCIS
Statistics	LT. COL. JOHN W. WURTS
Special Information	COL. WENDELL L. CLEMENSON
Technical Information	COL. WENDELL L. CLEMENSON
Antiaircraft Liaison	BRIG. GEN. RUPERT E. STARR
Chemical	COL. MILTON T. HANKINS
Engineer	COL. JOHN B. HUGHES
Fiscal	LT. COL. ROBERT E. BENJAMIN
Historical	LT. COL. KENT R. GREENFIELD
Medical	BRIG. GEN. FREDERICK A. BLESSE
Ordnance	BRIG. GEN. BETHEL W. SIMPSON
Quartermaster	COL. HARVEY EDWARD
Signal	COL. OTIS K. SADTLER
Headquarters Commandant	COL. WILLIAM N. TODD, JR.

ARMY AIR FORCES

Commanding General, Army Air Forces	GENERAL OF THE ARMY H. H. ARNOLD
Chief, Advisory Council to the Commanding General, Army Air Forces	COL. F. M. DEAN
Deputy Commanding General, Army Air Forces, and Chief of Air Staff	LT. GEN. BARNEY M. GILES
Deputy Chief of the Air Staff	BRIG. GEN. RAY L. OWENS
Deputy Chief of the Air Staff	BRIG. GEN. R. C. HOOD
Deputy Chief of the Air Staff	BRIG. GEN. PATRICK W. TIMBERLAKE
Deputy Chief of the Air Staff	BRIG. GEN. LAURIS NORSTAD
Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, Personnel	BRIG. GEN. J. H. MCCORMICK, Acting
Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, Intelligence	MAJ. GEN. J. P. HODGES
Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, Operations, Commitments, and Requirements	BRIG. GEN. DONALD WILSON
Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, Matériel Services	MAJ. GEN. OLIVER P. ECHOLS
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans	MAJ. GEN. L. S. KUTER
Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, Training	BRIG. GEN. W. W. WELSH
Chief, Special Projects	COL. F. TRUBEE DAVISON
Air Inspector	MAJ. GEN. J. W. JONES
Air Surgeon	MAJ. GEN. DAVID N. W. GRANT
Air Judge Advocate	BRIG. GEN. L. H. HEDRICK
Budget and Fiscal Officer	BRIG. GEN. L. W. MILLER
Chief of Management Control	BRIG. GEN. BYRON E. GATES
Chief of Legislative Services	COL. WARREN S. EGE
Air Communications Officer	BRIG. GEN. HAROLD M. MCCLELLAND
Chief, Flying Safety (Winston-Salem, N. C.)	COL. GEORGE C. PRICE
Special Assistant for Antiaircraft	MAJ. GEN. HOMER R. OLDFIELD
Chief, Office of Information Services	COL. REX W. D. SMITH
Assistant to the Director of Bureau of Public Relations for Army Air Forces	COL. WILLIAM WESTLAKE

Commanding Generals of Independent AAF Commands in United States:	
AAF Personnel Distribution Command (Atlantic City, N. J.)	MAJ. GEN. H. R. HARMON
Training Command (Ft. Worth, Tex.)	LT. GEN. BARTON K. YOUNT
I Troop Carrier Command (Stout Field, Indianapolis, Ind.)	BRIG. GEN. W. D. OLD
Air Technical Service Command (Wright Field, Ohio)	LT. GEN. WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN
Air Transport Command (Gravelly Point, D. C.)	MAJ. GEN. HAROLD L. GEORGE
AAF Tactical Center (Orlando, Fla.)	MAJ. GEN. EDWIN J. HOUSE
Proving Ground Command (Eglin Field, Fla.)	BRIG. GEN. GRANDISON GARDNER
First Air Force (Mitchel Field, N. Y.)	MAJ. GEN. FRANK O'D. HUNTER
Second Air Force (Colorado Springs, Colo.)	MAJ. GEN. ROBERT B. WILLIAMS
Third Air Force (Tampa, Fla.)	MAJ. GEN. W. T. LARSON
Fourth Air Force (San Francisco, Calif.)	MAJ. GEN. J. E. PARKER
Aeronautical Chart Service (Washington, D. C.)	COL. GERALD FITZGERALD
AAF Weather Wing (Asheville, N. C.)	COL. W. O. SENTER
Army Airways Communications System, AAF (Asheville, N. C.)	COL. IVAN L. FARMAN
311 Photographic Wing, Mapping and Charting (Buckley Field, Denver, Colo.)	COL. C. G. NORTHRUP
AAF Flight Service (Gravelly Point, D. C.)	LT. COL. CLIFFORD P. BURTON

THE PANAMA CANAL[1]

411 Tenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
REpublic 6700, Branches 77092, 77271

Officers on the Isthmus:	
Governor of the Panama Canal	MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH C. MEHAFFEY
Engineer of Maintenance	BRIG. GEN. FRANCIS K. NEWCOMER
Officers in Washington:	
Chief of Office and General Purchasing Officer	BERNARD F. BURDICK
Assistant Chief of Office and Assistant General Purchasing Officer	JAMES C. HUGHES
Assistant to the Chief of Office	FLOYD B. HEIMER
Assistant Comptroller	G. G. ALLEN

ARLINGTON MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER COMMISSION

Building A, Second and P Streets SW.
REpublic 6700, Branch 3181

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Department of War, usually designated as the War Department, was created by act of Congress approved August 7, 1789 (1 Stat. 49; 5 U. S. C. 181), succeeding a similar department which was established prior to the adoption of the Constitution. It was the second executive department to be provided by the Statutes of the first Congress under the Constitution.

[1] By Executive Order 8232, dated September 5, 1939, the administration of The Panama Canal was placed for a temporary period under the direction of the Military Commander of The Panama Canal Department.

Subsequent acts and Executive orders have greatly altered the scope and functions of the Department since its inception, as it originally encompassed many activities later delegated to the Navy and Interior Departments.

PURPOSE.—The War Department is charged with the responsibility of organizing, training, and maintaining the Army and certain nonmilitary activities at all times in accordance with conditions defined by Congress. The Army of the United States consists of the Regular Army, the National Guard of the United States, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Organized Reserves, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps. These components constitute, in time of peace, a framework on which a great national force of well-trained and properly equipped men can be quickly built.

ORGANIZATION.—The Secretary of War is head of the Department and performs such duties as are required of him by law or may be enjoined upon him by the President. He is specifically charged with the supervision of all estimates of appropriations for the expenses of the Department, including the Military Establishment; of the procurement of all military supplies and other business of the War Department pertaining thereto and the assurance of adequate provision for the mobilization of matériel and industrial organizations essential to wartime needs; of all expenditures for the support, transportation, and maintenance of the Army; and of such expenditures of a civil nature as may be placed by Congress under his direction.

The Secretary is responsible for the proper execution of the provisions of the National Defense Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 759; U. S. C. titles 10 and 32), for the protection of seacoast harbors and cities, for the development of improved weapons and matériel, for proper instruction of all military personnel, and for the discipline and morale of the Military Establishment. He directs the activities of the Corps of Engineers in the improvement of waterways, and is charged with the formation and execution of plans for flood control, power and irrigation development, and the survey and charting of the Great Lakes.

The Secretary is also responsible for surveys of international boundary waters, the interocean survey, and the construction of national monuments and memorials. He is charged with the establishment of harbor lines, approval of plans for the construction of bridges, issue of permits for wharves, piers, and other works upon navigable waters, and with certain investigations in cooperation with the Federal Power Commission. He is responsible for the defense, maintenance, care, and operation of the Panama Canal. He is president of the National Forest Reservation Commission.

The maintenance and conduct of the United States Military Academy at West Point is supervised by the Secretary, and he is responsible for all matters relating to leases, revocation of leases, and all other privileges upon land under the control of the War Department.

The Secretary of War is aided in the performance of the Department functions by the Under Secretary of War, to whom are delegated the responsibilities for policies and broad directives pertaining to procurement for the Army; the Assistant Secretary of War, to whom are delegated general administrative duties within the War Department; and the Assistant Secretary of War for Air, to whom are delegated

special duties in connection with the Army Air Forces. He is also assisted by the Administrative Assistant, the Chief Clerk, and numerous other assistants and division chiefs.

The Administrative Assistant aids the Secretary in directing the administration of the Department. He is chief executive officer of the Department and has charge of the records and files, and supervises the receipt, distribution, and transmission of the official mail and correspondence of the Secretary's office. He acts upon appointments and all changes affecting the status of civilian employees in the departmental service, and also has charge of printing and binding and newspaper advertising of the Department; of expenditures from the Department's appropriations for contingent expenses, stationery, and postage; and of allotment of office space assigned for the use of the Department in Washington.

Executive Order 9082, dated February 28, 1942, authorized a reorganization of the War Department and the Army. On March 9, 1942, the Secretary of War announced this reorganization, which was done in the belief that the then existing staff organization provided too cumbersome a plan for the tremendous increase of activities—both in the internal growth and in the numerous theaters of operations involved. The complete and sweeping reorganization provided for a streamlined War Department and geared it for the program of organization, training, arming, supplying, transporting, and providing strategical control to the vastly enlarged Army of the United States.

The purpose sought in the reorganization was unity and celerity of control, broad decentralization of detail, and a closer relationship between ground and air fighting. All Army activities within the continent of the United States are now grouped under three heads: Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces, and Commanding General of the Army Service Forces. Thus are coordinated the two great fighting arms, air and ground, which are relieved of the distraction and effort required by supply, procurement, and the general housekeeping duties, except for the experimental development and procurement peculiar to the Air Forces, which remain with that arm. A combat air-ground General Staff assists the Chief of Staff of the Army. This Staff is composed of but a fraction of the number of the former members of the War Department General Staff, but of these about one-half are from the Air Staff. This small group of experienced air, ground, and supply officers assists the Chief of Staff in strategical planning and direction and in coordinating the action of the three great commands, in order to provide theater commanders with the numerous directives and means for conducting the actual war operations.

In this manner there exists in the zone of the interior a separate air force and a separate ground force for the development of equipment, for organization, and for training. The fighting units created by these separate commands will merge into cohesive fighting teams or task forces in combat under the commanders of the various theaters of operations, the defense commands, or greater task forces. A third great command provides the administrative and supply services necessary to maintain the two fighting arms.

ACTIVITIES

Bureau of Public Relations

The Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department is established under the supervision of the Secretary of War to provide the American people with full and accurate Army information through various media of expression: the press, radio, news reels and other motion pictures, and magazines.

War Department General Staff

The War Department General Staff, organized under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 759; U. S. C., titles 10 and 32), as amended, is a compact, closely coordinated group which, under the direction of the Chief of Staff, plans and coordinates the development of the Army and assists the Chief of Staff in the direction of the field operations of the Army of the United States. The General Staff is specifically charged with formulating the broad basic plans and policies that will enable the Commanding Generals, Army Ground Forces, Army Air Forces, Army Service Forces, defense commands, task forces, and theaters of operations to prepare and execute detailed programs. The War Department General Staff supervises these detailed programs.

The Chief of Staff is head of the General Staff. He is the executive through whom the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief, exercises his functions in relation to strategy, tactics, and operations. The Chief of Staff is the immediate adviser to the Secretary of War and is charged by him with the planning, development, and execution of the Army program. He exercises general supervision over the Army of the United States and the Military Establishment necessary thereto. The Chief of Staff holds the temporary rank of General.

The Deputy Chief of Staff assists the Chief of Staff in the supervision of General Staff activities. He acts for the Chief of Staff in the latter's absence. He reports direct to the Secretary of War on all matters not involving the establishment of important policies. He is charged with the establishment of policies and the supervision and approval of budgetary and legislative matters and determines questions of organization and administrative procedure for the War Department and the Army.

The Secretary of the General Staff heads the Secretariat, War Department General Staff, which is charged with the general administration of the Office of the Chief of Staff and the Deputy Chief of Staff.

The various divisions of the General Staff coordinate the development of the Army as a well-balanced, efficient fighting team. Each division is under the immediate control of an Assistant Chief of Staff. There are five such divisions. They are:

PERSONNEL DIVISION (G–1).—This Division is charged with those duties which relate to the personnel of the Army as individuals. It is specifically charged with the preparation of plans and policies

concerning the procurement, classification, assignment, promotion, pay, allocation of grades, transfer, retirement, and discharge, in peace or war, of all personnel of the Army and all personnel in the service of the Army of the United States. It is also concerned with such matters as uniform regulations, decorations, leaves and furloughs, prisoners of war, and conscientious objectors.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION (G–2).—The duties of this Division relate in general to the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of military information. It assembles terrain intelligence including coordination of producing agencies, handles intelligence training and liaison with military representatives of foreign governments, safeguards military information, is concerned with countersubversive measures within the Military Establishment and military censorship.

ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING DIVISION (G–3).—This Division is charged, in general, with those duties of the War Department General Staff which relate to the mobilization, training, and organization of the military forces. It formulates general and special policies governing mobilization and demobilization, is responsible for the preparation of troop bases, the allocation of personnel (in bulk) to the Army Air Forces, Army Ground Forces, and Army Service Forces, the formulating of basic policies having to do with training including joint Army-Navy training and the curriculum of the United States Military Academy and the Command and General Staff School, the establishing of basic policies governing the organization of units and the allotment of major items of equipment to units and the distribution within units, and the allocation in bulk of replacements, training ammunition, and common major items of equipment to the Army Ground Forces, Army Air Forces, and Army Service Forces.

SUPPLY DIVISION (G–4).—This Division prepares and maintains the broad, basic supply plans required by mobilization, training, and strategic activities. It assists the Operations Division in determining priorities of supplies between theaters of operations, defense commands and task forces, and the levels of supply to be maintained therein. It collaborates with the Organization and Training Division in the preparation of troop bases, and prepares the broad policies and directives having to do with the distribution, storage, and issue of supplies and equipment, transportation, types of military supplies, hospitalization and evacuation, construction, repair, maintenance of buildings and utilities, and property responsibility and accountability.

OPERATIONS DIVISION.—The Operations Division is charged, in general, with those duties of the War Department General Staff which relate to the formulation of plans and strategic direction of the military forces in the theater of war. In time of peace, it is charged with the preparation and supervision of war and mobilization plans. In time of war, it constitutes the command post for the strategic direction of the armed forces in the various theaters of operations. It is specifically charged with the preparations of plans and policies and supervision of activities concerning the location and armament of coast and land fortifications and bases, the forces needed for national defense and their location, the testing of war plans by tactical exercises and maneuvers and the strategic employment of the Army of the United States.

Special Staff

The Chief of Staff has a Special Staff consisting of five divisions as follows:

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION.—The duties of this Division include informing and advising the Secretary of War with respect to all civil affairs matters in areas occupied as a result of military operations.

LEGISLATIVE AND LIAISON DIVISION.—This Division supervises the preparation of legislation requested by the War Department, maintains congressional liaison as well as that between the War Department and other Federal agencies.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The Inspector General assists the Chief of Staff in keeping the Secretary of War informed as to the state of the Army and makes such inspections, investigations, and reports as may be prescribed by law or directed by the Secretary of War and by the Chief of Staff, or requested by the Commanding Generals of the Army Ground Forces, the Army Air Forces, and the Army Service Forces.

WAR DEPARTMENT MANPOWER BOARD.—This Board surveys the employment by the War Department of military and civilian manpower within the continental United States, and recommends to the Chief of Staff the means for its most effective utilization.

BUDGET DIVISION.—This Division prepares plans, develops financial policies, both foreign and domestic, and, by authorization of the Secretary of War and under the direction of the Chief of Staff, exercises general supervision and control over those matters which relate to the budget of the War Department and the Army. It determines the language of proposed appropriation acts, the expenditure of appropriated funds, maintains budgetary and fiscal relationship with the Bureau of the Budget, the Congress, and other governmental agencies. The Director of the Budget Division is Budget Officer for the War Department and Chairman of the Budget Advisory Committee.

SPECIAL PLANNING DIVISION.—The functions of this Division are to prepare complete demobilization plans covering the transition from a war to a peace status of the military and industrial activities of the War Department including the preparation of legislation, regulations, and other procedures required to implement these plans.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS DIVISION.—This Division is concerned with the development of new weapons, equipment, and techniques which the War Department considers may possess military value.

Army Service Forces

The Commanding General, Army Service Forces, is charged with the functions, responsibilities, and authorities of command authorized by law, Army regulations, and custom over individuals and units assigned to the Army Service Forces. The Commanding General of the Army Service Forces acts under the direction of the Under Secretary of War on procurement and related matters; reports to the Chief of Staff on military matters. The many responsibilities of the Army Service Forces are discharged by seven Technical Services, by nine Service Commands and the Military District of Washington, and by the Headquarters Staff.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.—The Surgeon General has administrative control of the Medical Department, which advises on all medical and sanitary affairs of the Army, and includes the Medical Corps, the Dental Corps, the Veterinary Corps, the Medical Administrative Corps, and the Army Nurse Corps.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.—The Chief of Engineers is responsible for all Army construction. He is charged with the reproduction and distribution of military maps, the development, procurement, and storage of certain types of military equipment, and with the supervision of investigation and improvements for navigation, flood control, and power development on rivers and harbors.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.—The Chief Signal Officer is charged with the development, procurement, storage, and repair of signal equipment and supplies. He coordinates radio operations of the Army, maintains all communications, and maintains the training film program under the Army's training directives.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.—The Quartermaster General is charged with providing food and clothing for the Army. He is responsible for the procurement, storage, and issue of supplies common to two or more branches.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.—The Chief of Ordnance is responsible for the design, procurement, storage, supply, and maintenance of munitions and combat and transport vehicles for the Army. He prepares the necessary information pertaining to the manufacture of weapons.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.—The investigation, development, manufacture, procurement, and supply to the Army of all smoke and incendiary materials, toxic gases, and gas-defense appliances, together with the training of the Army in offensive and defensive chemical warfare, are the responsibility of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION.—The Chief of the Army Transportation Corps is charged with the responsibility for all War Department surface traffic, inland and overseas. He is charged with all shipping overseas, and with all inland movements and supplies moving by commercial means.

OFFICE OF THE FISCAL DIRECTOR.—The Fiscal Director initiates, prescribes, and supervises all War Department principles, practices, and procedures relating to accounting and auditing, and the receipt and disbursement of appropriated funds; initiates and controls fiscal administration of funds of all components of the Army Service Forces.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.—The Judge Advocate General advises concerning legal corrections of military administration, including disciplinary action, the rights of the personnel of the Army, and the legal aspects of financial, contractual, and other business affairs of the War Department.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.—The Adjutant General carries out for the War Department and the Army, administrative functions concerning personnel, records, correspondence, publications, decorations, and awards. He operates the Army Postal Service and is charged with Army recruiting.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.—The Provost Marshal General is responsible for the establishment and training of the Corps

of Military Police. He supervises the detention, care, feeding, and housing of prisoners of war. He directs the internal security program of the War Department.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS.—The Chief of Chaplains directs matters pertaining to moral and religious welfare of military personnel. He also supervises the Chaplain School.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.—A National Militia Board was created by act of May 27, 1908. It was later changed to the Militia Bureau by act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 203; 32 U. S. C. 66, 70, 147, 171–76). The Militia Bureau became the National Guard Bureau by act of June 15, 1933 (48 Stat. 159; 32 U. S. C. 171).

Congressional legislation of October 21, 1940 (54 Stat. 1206; 32 U. S. C. 194), created State Guards to replace in the States the National Guard units then in the process of being inducted into Federal service. The State Guards are used within the boundaries of their own States but their functions have been fitted into a broad pattern for the home defense of the Nation under the directives and policies set forth by the War Department.

The National Guard Bureau still functions as the War Department administrative agency for the State Guards and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau is charged with promulgating the instructions and suggestions for training State Guards in accordance with War Department policies. The War Department authorizes the commanding generals of the service commands to assist the State Guards and to make various training aids available.

GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS.—The Army General Service Schools are the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; the Army War College, and the Army Industrial College, Washington, D. C. The mission of the Command and General Staff School is to train officers for command and general staff duty. The Army War College, which has suspended classes during the war, has trained officers for wartime command and staff positions in field armies and in the General Headquarters of the entire Army. The Army Industrial College trains officers in the procurement of munitions and in the preparation of plans for mobilization of matériel and industrial organizations essential to wartime needs.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.—The United States Military Academy is located at West Point, N. Y. The 4-year academic course is now completed in 3 years, followed by a 6-month period in an officers' training camp. The cadets receive, besides a general education, theoretical and practical training as junior officers. Cadets who complete the course satisfactorily are graduated with the rank of second lieutenant.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY.—The continental United States is divided into four Army areas, or defense commands, which border upon the four strategic frontiers. A fifth, the Caribbean Defense Command, includes the Panama Canal and Puerto Rican departments. A sixth comprises Alaska. It is also divided into nine service commands, based on approximately equal military populations and included in the four continental Army areas. The Panama Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, and Alaska constitute what are known as the five departments. Command of units within the service commands and departments is, gen-

erally speaking, decentralized to service commands and department commanders, except for certain exempted stations which operate under War Department control.

ARMY SERVICE COMMANDS

First Service Command Headquarters at Boston, Mass.	*Second Service Command* Headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y.	*Third Service Command* Headquarters at Baltimore, Md.
Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia
Maine	New Jersey	Maryland
Massachusetts	New York	Pennsylvania
New Hampshire		Virginia
Rhode Island		
Vermont		

Fourth Service Command Headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.	*Fifth Service Command* Headquarters at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio	*Sixth Service Command* Headquarters at Chicago, Ill.
Alabama	Indiana	Illinois
Florida	Kentucky	Michigan
Georgia	Ohio	Wisconsin
Mississippi	West Virginia	
North Carolina		
South Carolina		
Tennessee		

Seventh Service Command Headquarters at Omaha, Nebr.	*Eighth Service Command* Headquarters at Dallas, Tex.	*Ninth Service Command* Headquarters at Fort Douglas, Utah.
Colorado	Arkansas	Arizona
Iowa	Louisiana	California
Kansas	New Mexico	Idaho
Minnesota	Oklahoma	Montana
Missouri	Texas	Nevada
Nebraska		Oregon
North Dakota		Utah
South Dakota		Washington
Wyoming		

Northwest Service Command

Headquarters at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

The territorial limits include the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, Yukon Territory and the District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territory, Canada, plus that area in Alaska bounded by the White Pass and Yukon Railway, Skagway, the west and north shore line of Lynn Canal from Skagway to Chilkoot Barracks, Chilkoot Barracks, and the Haines Military Road, all inclusive.

Departments:

Hawaiian Department—Headquarters, Fort Shafter, T. H.
Philippine Department.
Panama Canal Department—Headquarters, Quarry Heights, C. Z.
Antilles Department—Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.
Alaskan Department—Headquarters, Anchorage, Alaska.

The Army Ground Forces

Under policies prescribed by the Chief of Staff, the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, is charged in general with the func-

tions, responsibilities, and authorities of command authorized by law, Army regulations, and custom over individuals and units assigned to the Army Ground Forces. The mission of the Army Ground Forces is to provide ground force units properly organized, trained, and equipped for combat operations.

The following duties are specifically assigned to the Army Ground Forces:

The operation of Infantry, Field Artillery, Antiaircraft Artillery, Cavalry, Tank Destroyer, and Armored replacement training centers, and Infantry, Field Artillery, Antiaircraft, Coast Artillery, Cavalry, Tank Destroyer, Parachute, and Armored Schools, including officer candidate schools, for the Army Ground Forces.

The organization of tactical units as directed by the War Department.

The training of all tactical units assigned to the Army Ground Forces.

The organization, equipment, and training of such task forces as are directed by the Chief of Staff.

The development of tactical and training doctrine, tables of organization, tables of basic allowances, military characteristics of weapons and equipment, and operational changes needed in equipment for the Infantry, Field Artillery, Antiaircraft Artillery, Coast Artillery, Cavalry, and specialized combat units.

The furtherance of the orderly continuity and progressive development of the several arms.

The review with the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, of the tactical doctrine, military characteristics of weapons and equipment, tables of organization, and tables of basic allowances of Army Service Forces units assigned to the Army Ground Forces.

The discharge of personnel functions formerly performed in the offices of the Chiefs of Infantry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, and Cavalry, less those now engaged in the procurement of officer candidates.

The assignment of officers of the Army Ground Forces, including Army Air Forces and Army Service Forces personnel on duty therewith.

The supply of Infantry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Cavalry, Antiaircraft Artillery, Tank Destroyer, Air-borne, and Armored personnel to the Army Air Forces, Army Service Forces, defense commands, theaters of operation, and oversea forces in accordance with policies announced by the Chief of Staff.

The submission to the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, of such recommendations on construction, shelter, training aids, movements, supply, equipment, real estate, and such other matters as may be necessary.

The submission to the Budget Officer for the War Department of estimates of funds and other budgetary estimates as required.

The control of funds allocated for the Army Ground Forces.

The development jointly with the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, of ground-air support, tactical training, and doctrine in conformity with policies prescribed by the Chief of Staff.

The minimization of the administrative activities of the Army Ground Forces by utilizing the services available in the Army Service

Forces to the maximum degree consistent with proper control of the Army Ground Forces.

The use of judicious short cuts in procedure to expedite operations.

The Army Air Forces

The Commanding General of the Army Air Forces is charged with the functions, responsibilities, and authorities of command authorized by law, Army regulations, and custom over individuals and units assigned to the Army Air Forces. He procures and maintains equipment for the Army Air Forces, and provides air force units properly organized, trained, and equipped for combat operations.

He operates replacement training centers, including officer candidate schools, for the training of personnel in pilot functions and specialist nonpilot functions of combat and ground crews and in all duties involving the care, supply, and maintenance of aeronautical material.

The Commanding General of the Army Air Forces is charged with the organization and training of air force tactical units and task forces. He develops tactics and training methods and tables of organization. He reviews military characteristics of aircraft weapons and equipment, and operational changes needed in equipment, aircraft, and weapons.

The supply of air force personnel and equipment to the Army Air Forces, the Army Ground Forces, and the Army Service Forces, defense commands, theaters of operations, and task forces is the responsibility of the Commanding General of the Army Air Forces. He submits to the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, recommendations on construction, training aids, supply, equipment not peculiar to the Air Forces alone, and similar matters.

The Commanding General of the Army Air Forces commands and controls the Army Air Forces stations and bases not assigned to the defense commands or theater commanders.

Joint Army-Navy Boards

Five boards have been created by joint agreement of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. By military order of the President, effective July 1, 1939, these boards exercise their functions under the direction and supervision of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

THE JOINT BOARD.—This Board was organized July 17, 1903, and its functions were later amended by joint agreement dated July 24, 1919. Any matter which, in the estimation of either the War or the Navy Department, seems to call for consideration as to cooperation between the two services may be referred by that Department to the Joint Board. The Board may also originate consideration of subjects which in its judgment are necessary. Proceedings and reports of the Board are confidential. Each Department receives a copy of the record of the Board.

THE AERONAUTICAL BOARD.—This Board was created in 1916, with limited jurisdiction. Its advisory scope has been broadened from time to time; the last such amendatory agreement was dated May 21,

1936. The purpose of the Board is to prevent duplication of effort and to secure a more complete measure of cooperation and coordination in the matters jointly affecting the Army Air Forces and Navy aviation.

THE JOINT ECONOMY BOARD.—The Joint Economy Board was organized on September 20, 1933. It investigates and reports on economies which can be effected without loss of efficiency by the elimination of overlap or the simplification of functioning in those activities of the War and Navy Departments concerned with joint operations of the two services or which have approximately parallel functions.

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY MUNITIONS BOARD.—This Board was organized in 1922 for the purpose of harmonizing the plans of the Army and the Navy in the procurement of munitions and supplies for war purposes.

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE ON WELFARE AND RECREATION.—The Committee was created on February 12, 1941, as an advisory and liaison committee on problems in welfare and recreation of service men. It provides expert advice to the responsible officers in the Army and Navy and acts as liaison between the Army and Navy and Government and private agencies dealing with related problems.

The Panama Canal

The Panama Canal was created under authority of the Panama Canal Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 560, 569; 48 U. S. C. 1301, 1302, 1306, 1330). Supervision of the Panama Canal organization is placed by Executive Order 1885, dated January 27, 1914, in the Secretary of War.

The Governor of the Panama Canal, under the supervision of the Secretary of War, is charged with the completion, maintenance, and operation of the Panama Canal, and with the administration, sanitation, and government of the Canal Zone.

The Panama Canal maintains departments of operation and maintenance, civil government, sanitation, supply and accounting on the Isthmus, and a subordinate office in Washington for handling administration, purchasing, and accounting matters in the United States.

Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission

The Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission was created by act of Congress approved March 4, 1921 (41 Stat. 1440; 24 U. S. C. 291–95).

Through the President of the United States, the Commission reports annually to Congress as to what inscriptions, tablets, busts, or other memorials (if any) shall be erected, and the bodies of what deceased members of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps (if any) shall be entombed during the next ensuing year within the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater in Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia. No such memorial construction or entombment may be made without special authorization by an act of Congress. In making its recommendations to Congress regarding memorials, the Commission is required by law to consult with the Commission of Fine Arts on the artistic aspects of the project under construction.

The act provides that the Commission consist of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, with the former designated as chairman. It also states that the Depot Quartermaster (now under Army Service Forces) of the Army in Washington shall be its executive and disbursing officer.

Approved.

HENRY L. STIMSON
Secretary of War

Department of Justice

Constitution Avenue and Tenth Street NW.
REpublic 8200

OFFICIALS

Attorney General	FRANCIS BIDDLE
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	(VACANCY)
Solicitor General	CHARLES FAHY
The Assistant to the Attorney General	JAMES P. MCGRANERY
Special Assistant to the Attorney General	A. DEVITT VANECH
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division	WENDELL BERGE
Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division	SAMUEL O. CLARK, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General, Claims Division	FRANCIS M. SHEA
Director, Bureau of War Risk Litigation	(VACANCY)
Assistant Attorney General, Lands Division	(VACANCY)
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division	TOM C. CLARK
Assistant Attorney General, War Division	HERBERT WECHSLER
Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit	EDWARD J. ENNIS
Chief, Alien Property Unit	(VACANCY)
Assistant Attorney General, Customs Division	PAUL P. RAO (New York City)
Assistant Solicitor General	HUGH B. COX
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation	J. EDGAR HOOVER
Assistant to the Director	CLYDE A. TOLSON
Assistant to the Director	EDWARD A. TAMM
Director, Bureau of Prisons	JAMES V. BENNETT
Assistant Director	WILLIAM T. HAMMACK
Members, Board of Parole	ARTHUR D. WOOD JUDGE T. WEBBER WILSON EDWARD PHILIP REIDY
Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization	UGO CARUSI
Deputy Commissioner	THOMAS B. SHOEMAKER
Assistant Commissioner for Alien Control	WILLARD F. KELLEY
Assistant Commissioner for Adjudications	JOSEPH SAVORETTI
Special Assistant to the Commissioner	EDWARD J. SHAUGHNESSY
Members, Board of Immigration Appeals	THOMAS G. FINUCANE, *Chairman* ROBERT M. CHARLES LEIGH L. NETTLETON JACK WASSERMAN PATRICIA H. COLLINS
Pardon Attorney	DANIEL M. LYONS
Director of Public Relations	CHARLES T. MALCOLMSON
Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General	JOHN Q. CANNON
Assistant Administrative Assistant	SALVADOR A. ANDRETTA
Chief, Budget and Planning Section	E. R. BUTTS
Chief, Division of Accounts	EUGENE J. MATCHETT
Chief Clerk	HARVEY C. DONALDSON
Chief, Personnel Office	JOHN W. ADLER
Librarian	MATTHEW A. MCKAVITT

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Department of Justice was established by the act of June 22, 1870 (1 Stat. 92; 16 Stat. 162; 5 U. S. C. 291), with the Attorney General at its head. Prior to 1870 the Attorney General was a member of the President's Cabinet, but not the head of a department, the office having been created under authority of the act of September 24, 1789, as amended (1 Stat. 92; 16 Stat. 162; 5 U. S. C. 291). Not until May 31, 1918, however, were the

legal offices of the various Government agencies consolidated in the Department of Justice. This was done, largely as a wartime measure, by Executive Order 2877 of that date.

PURPOSE.—The chief purposes of the Department of Justice are to provide means for the enforcement of the Federal laws, to furnish legal counsel in Federal cases, and to construe the laws under which other departments act. It conducts all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States is concerned, supervises the Federal penal institutions, and investigates and detects violations against Federal laws. It represents the Government in legal matters generally, rendering legal advice and opinions, upon request, to the President and to the heads of the executive departments. The Attorney General supervises and directs the activities of the United States district attorneys and marshals in the various judicial districts.

ORGANIZATION.—The affairs and activities of the Department of Justice are generally directed by the Attorney General. In the office of the Attorney General are an Executive Assistant to the Attorney General and a Director of Public Relations. The Department of Justice has the following offices, divisions, bureaus, and boards:

OFFICES:
- Office of the Attorney General
- Office of the Solicitor General
- Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General
- Office of the Assistant Solicitor General
- Office of the Pardon Attorney

DIVISIONS:
- Antitrust Division
- Tax Division
- Claims Division
- Lands Division
- Criminal Division
- War Division
- Customs Division
- Administrative Division

BUREAUS:
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Bureau of Prisons
- Immigration and Naturalization Service

BOARDS:
- Board of Immigration Appeals
- Board of Parole

ACTIVITIES

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General, as head of the Department of Justice and chief law officer of the Federal Government, represents the United States in legal matters generally and gives advice and opinions to the President and to the heads of the executive departments when so requested. The Attorney General himself represents the Government in the United States Supreme Court in cases of exceptional gravity or importance. The Executive Assistant to the Attorney General and the Director of Public Relations are attached to the Office of the Attorney General and report directly to him.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.—Under the direction of the Attorney General, the Solicitor General has special charge of the business of, and appears for and represents, the Government in the Supreme Court. When requested by the Attorney General, the Solicitor General may conduct and argue any case in which the United States is interested, in any court of the United States, or may attend to the interests of the Government in any State court or elsewhere, conferring with and directing the activities of the Federal law officers throughout the country when the occasion so requires. No appeal is taken by the United States to any appellate court without the authorization of the Solicitor General.

THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Assistant to the Attorney General, under the Attorney General, has supervision over all major units of organization of the Department, and over United States Attorneys and Marshals. He is chief liaison officer of the Department with Congress and with other governmental departments and agencies.

The office of the Assistant to the Attorney General has direction of all personnel administration for the Department, including all appointments, the administration of Federal employees compensation and retirement acts, classification, and personnel relations.

This office supervises the handling of all appeals referred from appeal boards to the Department of Justice for inquiry and hearing with respect to the character and good faith of those who are conscientiously opposed to war. It also serves as liaison with the Director of Selective Service in all matters arising under the Selective Service Act and passes upon all requests for deferment on the part of any personnel of the Department which may be in the public interest. All matters relating to parole of those persons who have been convicted of any violation of the provisions of the Selective Service Act clear through the office of the Assistant to the Attorney General.

THE ASSISTANT SOLICITOR GENERAL.—The Assistant Solicitor General has the responsibility of preparing the formal opinions of the Attorney General and of rendering informal opinions and legal advice to the various governmental agencies. Bills incorporating legislative proposals which originate in the Department of Justice are drafted in his office. The office assists the Attorney General in answering requests from the Bureau of the Budget for recommendations with respect to legislation originating elsewhere in the Government, in answering requests from congressional committees for his views upon pending legislation, and in recommending to the President approval or veto of enrolled bills. Another function of the office is the reviewing of all proposed Executive orders and proclamations as to form and legality. The office also performs special assignments from the Attorney General and the Solicitor General.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

NOTE.—Address same for both except where otherwise indicated by A (Attorney) and M (Marshal).

District	U. S. Attorneys	U. S. Marshals	Address
Alabama, Northern	Jim C. Smith	Raymond E. Thomason	Birmingham
Alabama, Middle	E. Burns Parker	Walter Bragg Smith	Montgomery
Alabama, Southern	Albert J. Tully	Roulhac Gewin	Mobile
Alaska, Divison 1	Lynn J. Gemmill	William T. Mahoney	Juneau
Alaska, Division 2	Frank C. Bingham	Benjamin B. Mozee	(A) Nome and Anchorage (M) Nome
Alaska, Division 3	Noel K. Wennblom	James H. Patterson	(A) Anchorage (M) Valdez
Alaska, Division 4	Harry O. Arend	Joseph A. McDonald	Fairbanks
Arizona	Frank E. Flynn	Benjamin J. McKinney	(A) Phoenix (M) Tucson
Arkansas, Eastern	Sam Rorex	Virgil Pettie	Little Rock
Arkansas, Western	Clinton R. Barry	Henry C. Armstrong	Fort Smith
California, Northern	Frank J. Hennessy	George Vice	San Francisco
California, Southern	Charles H. Carr	Robert E. Clark	Los Angeles
Canal Zone	Daniel E. McGrath	John E. Hushing	Ancon

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS—Continued

District	U. S. Attorneys	U. S. Marshals	Address
Colorado	Thomas J. Morrissey	Arthur D. Fairbanks	Denver
Connecticut	Robert P. Butler	Bernard Fitch	(A) Hartford (M) New Haven
Delaware	John J. Morris, Jr.	Paul B Messick	Wilmington
District of Columbia	Edward M. Curran	C. Michael Kearney[1]	Washington
Florida, Northern	George Earl Hoffman	Jordan B. Royall	Pensacola
Florida, Southern	Herbert S. Phillips	Chester S. Dishong	(A) Tampa (M) Jacksonville
Georgia, Northern	M. Neil Andrews	Charles H. Cox	Atlanta
Georgia, Middle	T. Hoyt Davis	Edward B. Doyle	(A) Americus (M) Macon
Georgia, Southern	J. Saxton Daniel	Joseph H. Young	Savannah
Hawaii (term 6 years)	(Vacancy)	Otto F. Heine	Honolulu
Idaho	John A. Carver	Edward M. Evans[1]	Boise
Illinois, Northern	J. Albert Woll	William H. McDonnell	Chicago
Illinois, Eastern	William W. Hart	Carl J. Werner	(A) Benton and E. St. Louis (M) Danville
Illinois, Southern	Howard L. Doyle	Robert Grant	Peoria and Springfield
Indiana, Northern	Alexander M. Campbell.	Al W. Hosinski	(A) Fort Wayne (M) South Bend
Indiana, Southern	B. Howard Caughran	Julius J. Wichser	Indianapolis
Iowa, Northern	Tobias E. Diamond	Frederick Elliot Biermann	(A) Sioux City (M) Dubuque
Iowa, Southern	Maurice F. Donegan	James Joseph Gillespie	Des Moines
Kansas	George H. West	William M. Lindsay	(A) Topeka and Kansas City (M) Topeka
Kentucky, Eastern	Claude P. Stephens	John M. Moore	Lexington
Kentucky, Western	Eli Huston Brown, 3d	Loomis E. Cranor	Louisville
Louisiana, Eastern	Herbert W. Christenberry.	H. Chess Richardson	New Orleans
Louisiana, Western	Malcolm E. LaFargue	Louis E. LeBlanc	Shreveport
Maine	John D. Clifford, Jr.	Thomas N. Curran	(A) Portland (M) Bangor[2]
Maryland	Bernard J. Flynn	August Klecka	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Edmund J. Brandon	J. Henry Goguen	Boston
Michigan, Eastern	John C. Lehr	John J. Bare	Detroit
Michigan, Western	Joseph F. Deeb	Edwin D. Bolger	Grand Rapids
Minnesota	Victor E. Anderson	John J. Farrell	St. Paul
Mississippi, Northern	Chester L. Sumners	Ira L. Morgan	(A) Clarksdale (M) Oxford
Mississippi, Southern	Toxey Hall	Wyatt T. Reese	Jackson
Missouri, Eastern	Harry C. Blanton	William B Fahy	St. Louis
Missouri, Western	Maurice M. Milligan	Fred A. Canfil	Kansas City
Montana	John B. Tansil	Geo. A. Wright	Billings
Nebraska	Joseph T. Votava	George E. Proudfit	Omaha
Nevada	Miles N. Pike	Leslie S. Kofoed	Reno
New Hampshire	Dennis E. Sullivan[1]	John M. Guay	Concord
New Jersey	B. Thorn Lord	Hubert J. Harrington	(A) Newark (M) Newark and Trenton
New Mexico	Howard F. Houk[1]	Felipe Sanchez y Baca	Santa Fe
New York, Northern	Irving J. Higbee	Jessie Jacobs	(A) Syracuse (M) Utica
New York, Southern	John F. X. McGohey	James E. Mulcahy	New York City
New York, Eastern	T. Vincent Quinn[1]	Spencer C. Young	Brooklyn

[1] Court appointment.

[2] Mailing address Portland, Me.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS—Continued

District	U. S. Attorneys	U. S. Marshals	Address
New York, Western	George L. Grobe	Frank C. Blackford	(A) Buffalo (M) Rochester
North Carolina, Eastern	James O. Carr	Ford S. Worthy	(A) Wilmington (M) Raleigh
North Carolina, Middle	Carlisle W. Higgins	Edney Ridge	Greensboro
North Carolina, Western	Theron Lamar Caudle	Charles R Price	Asheville
North Dakota	Powless W. Lanier	Chester M. Foresman	Fargo
Ohio, Northern	Donald C. Miller	John J. Wein[1]	Cleveland
Ohio, Southern	Byron B Harlan	Harold K. Claypool	(A) Dayton (M) Columbus
Oklahoma, Northern	Whitfield Y. Mauzy	John P. Logan	Tulsa
Oklahoma, Eastern	Cleon A Summers	Granville T Norris	Muskogee
Oklahoma, Western	Charles E Dierker	Dave E. Hilles	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Carl C. Donaugh	Jack R. Caufield	Portland
Pennsylvania, Eastern	Gerald A. Gleeson	Francis R. Smith[1]	Philadelphia
Pennsylvania, Middle	Frederick V. Follmer	Robert W. Rabb	(A) Lewisburg (M) Scranton
Pennsylvania, Western	Charles F. Uhl	John E Sloan	Pittsburgh
Puerto Rico	Philip F Herrick	Donald A Draughon	San Juan
Rhode Island	George F. Troy	Neale D. Murphy	Providence
South Carolina, Eastern	Claud N. Sapp	Norris M. Thomas	(A) Columbia (M) Charleston
South Carolina, Western	Oscar Henry Doyle	Reuben Gosnell	Greenville
South Dakota	George Philip	Charles W. Robertson	(A) Rapid City (M) Sioux Falls
Tennessee, Eastern	James B. Frazier, Jr.	Henry Robert Bell	(A) Chattanooga (M) Knoxville
Tennessee, Middle	Horace Frierson	Reed Sharp	Nashville
Tennessee, Western	William McClanahan	Charles W. Miles	Memphis
Texas, Northern	Clyde O. Eastus	James R Wright	Fort Worth
Texas, Southern	Brian S. Odem	M. Frank Hammond	Houston
Texas, Eastern	Steve M. King	Stanford C. Stiles	(A) Beaumont (M) Texarkana
Texas, Western	Wm. R. Smith, Jr.	Guy McNamara	San Antonio
Utah	Daniel B. Shields	Gilbert Mecham	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Joseph A. McNamara	Edward L. Burke	(A) Burlington (M) Rutland
Virgin Islands	James A. Bough	Douglas S. Armstrong[2]	(A) St. Thomas (M) St Croix
Virginia, Eastern	Harry H. Holt, Jr	Robert L. Ailworth	Norfolk
Virginia, Western	Frank S. Tavenner, Jr.	John White Stuart	Roanoke
Washington, Eastern	Edward M. Connelly	Wayne Bezona	Spokane
Washington, Western	J. Charles Dennis	Donald F Miller[1]	Seattle
West Virginia, Northern	Joe V. Gibson	Albert M. Rowe	(A) Clarksburg (M) Fairmont
West Virginia, Southern	Leslie E. Given	William H. McGinnis	Charleston
Wisconsin, Eastern	Timothy T. Cronin	Anton J. Lukaszewicz	Milwaukee
Wisconsin, Western	Charles H. Cashin	John M. Comeford	Madison
Wyoming	Carl L. Sackett	Albert A. Sanders	Cheyenne

[1]Court appointment. [2]Appointed by the Attorney General.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.—Under the direction of the Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General this office handles administrative and fiscal matters generally, budget matters, accounting and auditing, personnel transactions, supplies, mails and files, printing, building, and similar work, and the examination of offices of United States Attorneys and United States Marshals.

ANTITRUST DIVISION.—The Assistant Attorney General for the Antitrust Division is charged with the enforcement of the antitrust and 30 kindred acts.

The Division receives complaints and, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, conducts investigations which, where appropriate, lead to criminal prosecutions or suits in equity designed to break up monopolies, restraints of trade, cartels, agreements with foreign corporations, and restrictive patent arrangements.

The Small Business Section of the Division receives complaints and appeals for help from small business concerns throughout the country and, when justified, represents their interests before other Government agencies. If the investigation indicates a violation of the antitrust laws this Section recommends appropriate action by the Division.

Temporarily, the Antitrust Division has stationed representatives in the following locations:

City	*Building*
Boston, Massachusetts	805 Shawmut Bank Building
Chicago, Illinois	208 South LaSalle Street
Dallas, Texas	1024 Allen Building
Denver, Colorado	427 First National Bank Building
Los Angeles, California	1602 U. S. Post Office Building
New York, New York	30 Broad Street
San Francisco, California	422 U. S. Post Office Building
Seattle, Washington	712 U. S. Courthouse

TAX DIVISION.—The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Tax Division is charged with the prosecution and defense of all civil suits arising out of the internal revenue laws and of appellate proceedings in connection therewith, including briefing and argument in the Federal Circuit Courts of Appeals of petitions to review decisions of The Tax Court of the United States. He likewise has charge of all criminal prosecution of violations of the internal revenue laws, except criminal prosecutions arising out of the liquor tax laws, including cooperation with and direction of the United States attorneys in the conduct of such cases; and also the enforcement of tax liens and of mandamus injunctions and general matters relating to all taxes, including questions of intergovernmental tax immunity.

CLAIMS DIVISION.—The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Claims Division has general charge of all civil suits and claims for and against the Federal Government, its officers and agencies, not otherwise specially assigned, excluding antitrust, tax, land, or Indian matters, but including all other civil litigation, such as contracts, admiralty and shipping, injunctions, patents and copyrights, bankruptcy, requisitions (other than land), civil penalties and forfeitures, and claims under the Litvinoff Assignment. Functions of the Division include all phases of protection of the Government's interest in inventions and patents, acquisitions of patent rights, all interference and infringement litigation, and investigation of the scope and validity of patents. During the war such matters include forfeiture of foreign vessels for sabotage, civil suits based on war frauds, requisitioning of merchant vessels and strategic materials, war contract matters, war patent problems, preservation of military

and naval secrets, War Savings Bonds litigation, civil enforcement of export control, war shipping litigation, and civil litigation involving Selective Service. The Division handles the collection of outstanding judgments obtained under pre-repeal liquor laws and the collection of liability under pre-repeal vehicle bonds. Included in this Division is the Bureau of War Risk Litigation, which under the Director of that Bureau handles war-risk insurance litigation and matters arising under World War Veterans Act, the National Service Life Insurance Act, and kindred statutes.

LANDS DIVISION.—The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Lands Division supervises all suits and matters of a civil nature in the Federal district courts, in the State courts, and in the Court of Claims relating to all lands and real property of the United States. This includes condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of property, actions to remove clouds and to quiet title, to recover possession, to recover damages, to determine boundaries, to cancel patents, to set aside *ad valorem* taxes and tax sales, to establish rights under mineral leases, to establish and protect water rights, to defend actions for compensation for the claimed taking by the United States of land or any interest in land, whether by eminent domain or otherwise, and to defend actions seeking to establish an interest in real property adverse to the United States. The Lands Division also is charged with representing the interests of the United States in all civil litigation pertaining to Indians and Indian affairs, including the defense of Indian claims against the United States. It defends officers of the United States, handles injunction and mandamus proceedings and litigation arising from war contracts where those matters affect the rights of the United States in the use or title of its real property.

With certain exceptions specified by statute, the Lands Division passes upon the title to all lands acquired by the United States by direct purchase.

CRIMINAL DIVISION.—The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division has supervision of Federal criminal cases generally, including matters relating to criminal practice and procedure, indictments, grand jury proceedings, search warrants, removal proceedings, extradition, etc., and generally directs District Attorneys with respect to the conduct of criminal prosecutions involving violations of Federal statutes such as counterfeiting and forgery; customs; firearms; food, drugs and cosmetics; gold hoarding; internal revenue liquor laws; larceny and theft; national banking and bankruptcy; immigration and naturalization; narcotics; passport; postal; and racketeering laws; the White Slave Traffic Act; the Securities Acts; Fair Labor Standards Act; price control and rationing; espionage, sabotage, sedition, neutrality, Selective Service violations, and kindred offenses directed against the internal security; crimes on the high seas and Government reservations; etc. This Assistant also handles all problems and supervises all prosecutions involving frauds upon the Government arising out of war contracts, infringements of civil rights, including interference with the ballot, peonage, the Hatch Act, the War Labor Disputes Act, and conspiracy to violate the National Labor

Relations Act; has charge of legal matters pertaining to prisons and parole; of briefs and arguments in the Supreme Court on assignment by the Solicitor General, and of matters specially assigned to him by the Attorney General.

WAR DIVISION.—The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the War Division supervises some of the matters directly relating to war activities and policies. The Division is charged with the administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act to control foreign agents, and the Voorhis Act which relates to subversive organizations; the initiation of remedial security measures in the United States and South America; the program of the Federal Government for war legislation and administrative action in the various States; the representation of the Department of Justice in matters dealing with foreign cartels and the operations of the Proclaimed List.

The Alien Enemy Control Unit has charge of the supervision and control of alien enemies, including the issuance of warrants, and hearings afforded to persons apprehended. This Unit also performs certain functions in connection with foreign travel control and repatriation. In addition, it handles litigation arising out of its operations and out of the exclusion of Japanese and other persons from military areas.

The Alien Property Unit has charge of alien property litigation and such other legal matters as may be referred to the Department of Justice by the Alien Property Custodian.

CUSTOMS DIVISION.—The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Customs Division protects the interest of the Government in matters of reappraisement and classification of imported goods, and all litigation incident thereto.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.—The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has general charge of the investigation of all violations of Federal laws—with the exception of those matters such as counterfeiting, postal violations, customs violations, and internal revenue matters specifically assigned by legislative enactment or otherwise to some other Federal investigative body. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has as its function the investigation of all espionage, sabotage, and matters pertaining to the internal security and violations of Federal criminal laws, as well as all investigations under the Selective Training and Service Act, including the civil inquiries relating to those who claim exemption because of conscientious opposition to war.

FIELD DIVISIONS—FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Division	Building	Office Phone
Albany 7, N. Y.	707 National Savings Bank	5-7551
Anchorage, Alaska	Federal	
Atlanta 3, Ga	501 Healey	Walnut 3605
Baltimore 2, Md	800 Court Square	Lexington 6700
Birmingham 3, Ala	300 Martin	4-1877
Boston 9, Mass	100 Milk Street	Liberty 5533
Buffalo 2, N. Y	400 U. S. Courthouse	Madison 1200
Butte, Mont	302 Federal	2-2304
Charlotte 2, N. C	914 Johnston	3-4127

FIELD DIVISIONS—FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION—Continued

Division	Building	Office Phone
Chicago 3, Ill	1900 Bankers'	Randolph 2150
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	637 U. S Post Office and Courthouse	Cherry 7127
Cleveland 13, Ohio	900 Standard	Prospect 3550
Dallas, Tex	1318 Mercantile Bank	Riverside 6101
Denver 2, Colo	518 Railway Exchange	Main 4335
Des Moines 9, Iowa	739 Insurance Exchange	3-8618
Detroit 26, Mich	906 Federal	Randolph 2905
El Paso, Tex	202 U. S. Courthouse	Main 1711
Grand Rapids 2, Mich	715 Grand Rapids National Bank	6-5337
Honolulu 16, Hawaii	206 Dillingham	4977
Houston 2, Tex	1212 Esperson	Charter 4-6061
Huntington, W. Va	700 West Virginia	2-9366
Indianapolis 4, Ind	327 Federal	Market 6415
Jackson 1, Miss	700 Mississippi Tower	3-5221
Kansas City 6, Mo	707 U. S. Courthouse	Victor 4686
Knoxville 02, Tenn	407 Hamilton National Bank	4-2721
Little Rock, Ark	445 Federal	2-3158
Los Angeles 13, Calif	900 Security	Madison 7241
Louisville 2, Ky	633 Federal	Wabash 8851
Memphis 3, Tenn	2401 Sterick	5-7373
Miami 32, Fla	1300 Biscayne	9-2421
Milwaukee 2, Wis	735 U. S. Post Office, Customhouse and Courthouse.	Daly 4634
Newark 2, N. J	1836 Raymond-Commerce	Market 2-5613
New Haven 10, Conn	510 The Trust Company	7-1217
New Orleans 12, La	1308 Masonic Temple	Canal 4671
New York 7, N. Y	234 U. S. Courthouse, Foley Square	Rector 2-3515
Norfolk 10, Va	411 Flatiron	4-5441
Oklahoma City 2, Okla	940 First National	2-8186
Omaha 2, Nebr	629 First National Bank	Jackson 8220
Philadelphia 7, Pa	500 Widener	Rittenhouse 5300
Phoenix, Ariz	307 W. C. Ellis	4-7133
Pittsburgh 19, Pa	620 New Federal	Grant 2000
Portland 5, Oreg	411 U. S. Courthouse	Broadway 1167
Providence 3, R. I	510 Industrial Trust Company	Dexter 1991
Richmond 19, Va	601 Richmond Trust	7-2631
St. Louis 1, Mo	423 U. S. Courthouse and Customhouse	Chestnut 5357
St Paul 1, Minn	404 New York	Garfield 7509
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	301 Continental Bank	5-7521
San Antonio 6, Tex	478 Federal	Garfield 4216
San Diego 1, Calif	728 San Diego Trust and Savings Bank	Main 3044
San Francisco 4, Calif	Room 1729, 111 Sutter Street	Yukon 2354
San Juan 21, P. R	508 Banco Popular	1971
Savannah, Ga	305 Realty	3-3026
Seattle 4, Wash	407 U S. Courthouse	Main 0460
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	460 Northwest Security National Bank	2885
Springfield, Ill	1107 Illinois	2-9675
Syracuse 2, N. Y	708 Loew	2-0141
Washington 25, D. C	1435-37 K Street, NW	Republic 5226

BUREAU OF PRISONS.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons has general supervision over the operation of Federal penal institutions, the commitment and management of Federal prisoners, the contracting with local institutions for the confinement and support of prisoners, and administrative matters arising under the parole laws. Under his supervision, the Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, has jurisdiction over all industrial enterprises and sponsors vocational

training programs in all Federal penal and correctional institutions. Its policies, however, are controlled by a board of five directors appointed by the President.

FEDERAL PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Penitentiaries

Alcatraz, California
Atlanta, Georgia
Leavenworth, Kansas
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania
McNeil Island, Washington
Terre Haute, Indiana

Reformatories

Alderson, West Virginia (women)
Chillicothe, Ohio
El Reno, Oklahoma
Petersburg, Virginia

Juvenile Institution

National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C.

Correctional Institutions

Ashland, Kentucky
Danbury, Connecticut
Denver, Colorado
La Tuna, Texas
Milan, Michigan
Sandstone, Minnesota
Tallahassee, Florida
Texarkana, Texas

Detention Headquarters

427 West St., New York, N. Y.

Camps

Mill Point, West Virginia
Montgomery, Alabama
Tucson, Arizona

Hospital

Springfield, Missouri

BOARD OF PAROLE.—The Parole Board, consisting of three members appointed by the Attorney General, has the duty of granting and revoking paroles of Federal prisoners.

OFFICE OF THE PARDON ATTORNEY.—The Pardon Attorney has charge of applications for pardon and other forms of Executive clemency.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE.—Pursuant to Reorganization Plan V, approved June 4, 1940, and effective June 14, 1940, the Immigration and Naturalization Service was transferred from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service, created by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1085), administers the immigration and naturalization laws relating to the admission, exclusion, and deportation of aliens, and the naturalization of aliens lawfully resident in the United States. It investigates alleged violations of those laws and makes recommendations for prosecutions when deemed advisable.

It supervises naturalization work in the specific courts designated by section 301 of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1137; 8 U. S. C. 907), to have jurisdiction in such matters. This includes requirement of accountings from the clerks of such courts for naturalization fees collected, investigations—through field officers—of the qualifications of citizenship applicants, and representation of the Government at all such hearings.

Under the Alien Registration Act, approved June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 670; 8 U. S. C. 137, 155, 156a, 451–60; 18 U. S. C. 9–13), the Attorney General directs the registration and fingerprinting of all aliens within the United States, its Territories and possessions.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS—IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

District	Headquarters	Station
No. 1	45 Kingman St., St. Albans, Vt	
No. 2	73 Tremont Street, Boston 8, Mass	Portland 6, Maine, Federal Courthouse, 156 Federal St.
No. 3	70 Columbus Ave., New York 23, N. Y	Brooklyn 1, N. Y., Courthouse and Post Office Building, Washington and Johnson Sts.
		Newark 2, N. J., 1060 Broad St.
No. 4	Market Street National Bank Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Philadelphia 6, Pa., New Customhouse, Second and Chestnut Sts.
		Pittsburgh 19, Pa., New Federal Building, Grant St. and Seventh Ave.
No. 5	Hearst Tower Building, Baltimore 2, Md	
No. 6	Marietta Building, Broad and Marietta Sts., Atlanta 3, Ga.	Jacksonville 1, Fla., U. S. Post Office Building, Northeast First Ave.
		Miami 30, Fla., Professional Building.
		New Orleans 12, La., Pere Marquette Building.
		San Juan, P. R., Post Office Building.
No. 7	Jackson Building, 220 Delaware St., Buffalo 2, N. Y.	Cleveland 14, Ohio, Federal Building and Customhouse.
		Niagara Falls, N. Y., Ninth St. and Depot Ave.
		Syracuse 1, N. Y., New Post Office and Courthouse Building.
No. 8	3770 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 7, Mich	Cincinnati 1, Ohio, 708 U. S. Post Office and Courthouse Building, Fifth and Main Sts.
		Toledo 2, Ohio, New U. S Courthouse and Customhouse, Spielbush Ave.
No. 9	New Post Office Building, 433 West Van Buren St., Chicago 7, Ill.	Milwaukee 2, Wis., U. S. Post Office, Courthouse and Customhouse, 517 E. Wisconsin Ave.
		St. Paul 1, Minn., New Post Office Building, Kellogg Blvd., between Jackson and Sibley Sts.
No. 10	Corner Howard St. and Main Ave., Spokane 8, Wash.	
No. 11	U. S. Courthouse, 811 Grand Ave., Kansas City 6, Mo.	Denver 2, Colo., U. S. Post Office Building.
		Omaha 2, Nebr., 328 Keeline Building, 319 S. Seventeenth St.
		St. Louis 1, Mo., 602 U. S. Courthouse and Customhouse, 1114 Market St.
No. 12	U. S. Immigrant Office and Assay Office, 815 Airport Way, Seattle 4, Wash.	Ketchikan, Alaska, Federal Building.
		Portland 5, Oreg., Broadway and Main Sts.
No. 13	801 Silver Ave., San Francisco 12, Calif.	Honolulu, T. H., Immigration Station, Ala Moana Rd.
		Reno 9, Nev., 321 Byington Building
		Sacramento 9, Calif., U. S. Post Office, Eye St. between Eighth and Ninth Sts.
		Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. Post Office Building, 350 S. Maine St.
No. 14	U. S. Post Office and Courthouse Building, Alamo Plaza and Houston St., San Antonio 6, Tex.	
No. 15	346 U. S. Courthouse, El Paso, Tex	
No. 16	Rowan Building, 458 South Spring St., Los Angeles 13, Calif.	

THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS.—The Board is a quasi-judicial body established in the Office of the Attorney General to review exclusion and deportation cases. It has jurisdiction over advance authorizations for admissions, and fines for violations of immigration laws by steamship companies and others.

Approved.

FRANCIS BIDDLE
Attorney General

Post Office Department

Twelfth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
DIstrict 5360, Branch 505

Officials

Office of the Postmaster General

Postmaster General	Frank C. Walker
Executive Assistant to the Postmaster General	William F. Cronin
Director of Budget and Administrative Planning	Joseph F. Gartland
Commissioner of the Budget	Alfer B. Strom
Commissioner of Administrative Planning	Archie A. Imus
Chief Clerk and Director of Personnel	Frank H. Ellis
Assistant Chief Clerk and Personnel Officer	Harold W. Bresnahan

Heads of Bureaus and Offices

First Assistant Postmaster General	Kildroy P. Aldrich
Second Assistant Postmaster General	Smith W. Purdum
Third Assistant Postmaster General and Agent of the Board, Postal Savings System	Ramsey S. Black
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General	Walter Myers
Comptroller	John J. Haggerty
Chief Inspector	J. M. Donaldson
Purchasing Agent	Harrison Parkman
Solicitor	Vincent M. Miles

Creation and Authority.—The Post Office Department became an executive department by the act of June 8, 1872 (17 Stat. 283; 5 U. S. C. 361), although it had been known as a department for many years. The Postmaster General had been a member of the President's Cabinet since 1829, when he entered it upon the invitation of President Andrew Jackson.

The Articles of Confederation, formulated in 1777, and subsequently adopted, provided for "the sole and exclusive right and power of . . . establishing and regulating post offices from one State to another . . . and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office . . ." (Art. IX).

Following the final adoption of the Constitution in March 1789, the post office was temporarily established by the act of September 22, 1789 (1 Stat. 70), which also created the Office of the Postmaster General. The Postal Service so provided under the ordinance of October 18, 1782, and subsequent resolutions and ordinances, was temporarily continued by the act of August 4, 1790 (1 Stat. 178), and the act of March 3, 1791 (1 Stat. 218). The act of February 20, 1792 (1 Stat. 234), was the first to provide in detail for the Post Office Department and the Postal Service generally. Acts of May 8, 1794 (1 Stat. 357), March 2, 1799 (1 Stat. 733), April 30, 1810 (2 Stat. 593), March 3, 1825 (4 Stat. 102), and other subsequent legislation enlarged the duties of the Department, strengthened and unified its organization, and provided rules and regulations for the development of the Postal System of the United States.

PURPOSE.—While the original purpose of the Postal System was to provide "the best means of establishing posts for conveying letters and intelligence through this continent" (Journals of the Continental Congress, May 27, 1775), the Post Office Department was ultimately enlarged to include several services. Among the more important developments of the Postal Service, in the order of their establishment or authorization, were postage stamps, 1847; registered mail, 1855; railway mail service, 1862; city delivery service, 1863; postal money orders, 1864; foreign money orders, 1867; special delivery, 1885; rural delivery, 1896; postal savings, 1911; village delivery, 1912; parcel post, including insurance and collect-on-delivery service, 1913; and air mail, 1918.

Benjamin Franklin, who was appointed postmaster at Philadelphia in 1737 and Co-Deputy Postmaster General of the British Colonies in North America in 1753, and who on July 26, 1775, became the first Postmaster General under the Continental Congress, is credited by historians with having laid much of the foundation for the development of the present United States Postal System. The Constitution of the United States, Article I, section 8, provided that "the Congress shall have Power . . . To establish Post Offices and post Roads."

Samuel Osgood was the first Postmaster General under the Constitution, having been appointed September 26, 1789, at which time there were 75 post offices. From that small beginning the Postal Service has been developed into what is now the largest business in the world. It employs approximately 370,000 workers and has an annual pay roll in excess of 800 million dollars. Yearly, the Postal Service handles more than 16 billion dollars and has gross receipts totaling in excess of one billion dollars. There are approximately 43 000 post offices in the United States.

The Department comprises the following offices and divisions:

Office of the Postmaster General
Office of Budget and Administrative Planning
Office of the Chief Clerk and Director of Personnel
Bureau of the First Assistant Postmaster General:
- Office of the Special Administrative Aide
- Post Office Service:
  - Divisions 1, 2, 3, and 4

Bureau of the Second Assistant Postmaster General:
- Division of International Postal Service
- Division of Air Mail Service
- Division of Railway Mail Service
- Division of Railway Adjustments

Bureau of the Third Assistant Postmaster General:
- Office of the Special Administrative Aide
- Division of Finance
  - Office of Disbursing Clerk
- Division of Money Orders
- Division of Stamps
- Division of Postal Savings

Bureau of the Third Assistant Postmaster General—Continued
- Division of Letter and Miscellaneous Mails
- Division of Newspaper and Periodical Mail
- Division of Registered Mails
- Division of Parcel Post

Bureau of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General:
- Division of Motor Vehicle Service
- Division of Federal Building Operations
- Division of Equipment and Supplies
- Division of Mail Equipment Shops
- Division of Engineering and Research
- Division of Post Office Quarters
- Division of Topography
- Division of Traffic

Bureau of Accounts:
- Division of Accounts
- Division of Cost Ascertainment
- Division of Methods and Procedures

Bureau of the Chief Inspector
Office of the Solicitor
Office of the Purchasing Agent

ACTIVITIES

Office of the Postmaster General

The Postmaster General superintends the business of the Department and executes all laws relative to the Postal Service. Subject to the approval of the President, he negotiates postal treaties with foreign governments. He is the executive head of the Postal Savings System and ex officio chairman of the board of trustees.

APPOINTMENTS.—With the exception of the four Assistant Postmasters General, the Purchasing Agent, the Comptroller, and postmasters of the first, second, and third classes, all of whom are Presidential appointees, the Postmaster General appoints all officers and employees of the Post Office Department and Postal Service. It is also the duty of the Postmaster General to appoint postmasters at offices of the fourth class, and to submit to the President for nomination by him the names of candidates for postmaster at offices of the first, second, and third classes.

Office of Budget and Administrative Planning

This Office, under the immediate direction of the Postmaster General, is charged with the budgeting, administrative, and management planning activities of the Post Office Department. The several bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department deal with this Office on all budgetary accounting matters, on new activities and procedures, and on proposed changes in operating management procedures in the Postal Establishment.

Office of the Chief Clerk and Director of Personnel

The Chief Clerk and Director of Personnel is charged with the general superintendence and assignment to duty of the clerical and subclerical forces of the Department, and the certification of the pay rolls of the Department and the handling of the preparation of requisitions on the Treasury to meet the payment of departmental salaries.

CIVIL SERVICE MATTERS.—It is the duty of the Chief Clerk to handle all matters affecting the proper administration of the civil-service rules and regulations and the execution of the provisions of the Classification Act; also to act as liaison officer between the Department and the Civil Service Commission.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.—The Chief Clerk and Director of Personnel is also charged with consideration of requisitions on the Public Printer for printing and binding required by the Department and Postal Service; the furnishing, receipt, and inspection of stationery, blanks, and supplies for the Department; the compilation and distribution of the *Official Postal Guide* and other postal publications.

The Operations Board

The Operations Board, consisting of the Director of Budget and Administrative Planning (Chairman), the Commissioner of the Budget, the Commissioner of Administrative Planning, and such

other Postal officials as the Postmaster General may designate, is charged with the following functions: to coordinate the activities of the several bureaus and offices of the Postal Establishment; to consider and recommend to the Postmaster General any action to be taken (a) for the more effective handling of postal business, (b) on all requests for performance of any nonpostal service, (c) on orders issued by other governmental agencies which affect the Postal Establishment, and (d) on all requests for cooperation of the Department in activities resulting from the existing state of war; to consider and approve the issuance of all orders, regulations, and instructions for conduct of the Postal Establishment; to coordinate the activities of the Department in meeting wartime emergencies; and to perform such other functions as the Postmaster General may direct.

Bureau of the First Assistant Postmaster General

The First Assistant Postmaster General is charged with the duty of handling for the Postmaster General all matters relating to the establishment, discontinuance, and changes of names of post offices, classified and contract stations and branches, and rural stations; the changes of sites of offices of the fourth class; the selection and preparation for nomination of postmasters at post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and the appointment of postmasters at offices of the fourth class; the bonding and commissioning of postmasters; the designation of Army mail clerks and assistant Army mail clerks; the general management of post offices, and the instruction of postmasters in regard to all functions of the bureau; the authorization of allowances for clerk and city and village carrier hire, car fare and bicycle hire, and other expenses connected with post offices; the conduct of the city delivery, village delivery, rural delivery, and special delivery services; the treatment of all unmailable and undeliverable mail matter; the preparation of budget estimates; and the control and disbursement of the appropriations for the Bureau of the First Assistant.

The two Deputies First Assistant Postmaster General, of equal rank, are assistants to the First Assistant Postmaster General. Each is in charge of a geographical area of two divisions, and each exercises administrative responsibility for decisions in his assigned geographical field in all matters under the jurisdiction of the First Assistant Postmaster General.

The Special Administrative Aide to the First Assistant Postmaster General is charged with the following duties: budgetary control officer for the bureau; special assignments involving research and planning activities affecting the work under the jurisdiction of the bureau; and the annual adjustment of salaries of postmasters at Presidential post offices.

Post Office Service under the jurisdiction of the First Assistant Postmaster General is divided into four geographical divisions, each under the direction of a superintendent who is charged with the following duties: the establishment and maintenance, change in name, and discontinuance of post offices, classified and contract stations and branches, and rural stations; changes of sites of fourth-class post offices, and approval of locations of other offices; the selection and

preparation for nomination of Presidential postmasters, and the appointment of fourth-class postmasters; the bonding and commissioning of postmasters, and the keeping of records of appointments; the consideration of charges and complaints against postmasters; the designation and supervision of Army mail clerks and assistant Army mail clerks; the appointment, disciplining, removal, and salaries of assistant postmasters, and other personnel paid from the appropriation of the First Assistant Postmaster General; the establishment and conduct of city and village delivery and collection service, rural delivery service, and special delivery service; the treatment of all unmailable and undeliverable mail matter sent to dead letter branches for disposition; recording and restoration to owners of letters and parcels which contain valuable enclosures; care and disposition of money, negotiable paper, and other valuable articles found in undeliverable matter; and correspondence, both foreign and domestic, relating to these subjects.

Bureau of the Second Assistant Postmaster General

To the Second Assistant Postmaster General are assigned the authorization and management of the transportation of domestic and international mail, under the following divisions:

Division of Railway Mail Service.—To this Division is assigned the supervision of matters relative to the establishment of and changes in the Railway Mail Service; the handling of mail matter in transit; appointments of railway postal clerks; the preparation for mailing and admission of matter to the mails which from its form or character would be liable to injure the mails or the person of postal employees; the distribution to the postal service of mail pouches and sacks and mail-pouch locks; matters relative to the star-route service; and highway post office service.

Division of International Postal Service.—This Division is charged with questions involving the negotiation, conclusion, and interpretation of postal (except money order) conventions and agreements; postage rates, conditions of admissibility and classification of mail for foreign countries, as well as the international parcel post; the distribution, dispatch, and transportation of international mails and parcel post; the management of the international registry, insured and collect-on-delivery services, and the adjustment of indemnity claims in connection with international mail; the designation and instruction of Navy mail clerks; the recall and change of address of international mail; and the handling of all matters pertaining to the foreign air mail service, including the authorization and management thereof.

Division of Railway Adjustments.—This Division is charged with the authorization of new or changes in existing service on steam and electric railroads, domestic powerboats, mail messenger routes, Alaska star and Alaska air mail routes, and with the performance of such service and the handling of complaints concerning same.

Division of Air Mail Service.—This Division is charged with all matters pertaining to the operation of the domestic air mail service; the designation and preparation of air mail schedules and the preparation of orders authorizing air mail service and changes therein on

all domestic routes; and the compilation of various statistics and the supervision and conduct of the domestic air mail service generally.

Bureau of the Third Assistant Postmaster General

The Third Assistant Postmaster General has charge of the financial operations of the Department, including the collection and deposit of postal revenues, the receipt and disposition of all moneys coming directly to the Department, and the keeping of accounts showing the fiscal operations of the postal, money order, and Postal Savings services.

There are two Deputies Third Assistant Postmaster General, of equal rank, who are assistants to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, and a Special Administrative Aide to the Third Assistant Postmaster General who acts as technical adviser and budgetary control officer for the Bureau.

The activities of the Bureau are administered through the eight following divisions:

DIVISION OF FINANCE AND OFFICE OF DISBURSING CLERK.—The Division of Finance is charged with gathering and distributing funds derived from the collection of revenues of the Postal Service.

DIVISION OF MONEY ORDERS.—This Division supervises and manages the money order service, both domestic and international, the postal note system, and prepares conventions for the exchange of money orders with foreign countries.

DIVISION OF STAMPS.—The Division of Stamps supervises, through the proper Government agencies, the manufacture of all postage-stamp paper, Federal migratory-bird hunting stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes; attends to their distribution; and supervises the accounting therefor. It also has supervision of the distribution of, and the accounting for, documentary internal revenue stamps and motor vehicle tax stamps, and the distribution of savings stamps sold through post offices.

DIVISION OF POSTAL SAVINGS.—The Division of Postal Savings conducts and manages the Postal Savings System; designates post offices as postal-savings depository offices; supervises the business transacted at such offices; manages and invests postal-savings funds as the agent of the board of trustees; makes administrative examinations of the postal-savings accounts of postmasters and other fiscal agents of the System; has general supervision of sales of savings bonds and savings stamps through the postal service; designates post offices as savings-bond and savings-stamp offices; makes administrative examination of savings-bond and savings-stamp accounts of postmasters; and accounts to the Secretary of the Treasury for the proceeds of bonds and savings stamps sold.

DIVISION OF LETTER AND MISCELLANEOUS MAILS.—This Division has general control over all business relating to the classification of domestic mail, other than that of the second-class, rates of postage, limits of weight and size, and the addressing, forwarding, and return of such mail; nonmetered and other permit mail; penalty envelopes, franking, and other free mail privileges; V-Mail and acceptance of other mail for armed forces.

DIVISION OF NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL MAIL.—The Division of Newspaper and Periodical Mail determines the admissibility of publications to the second class of mail matter, the right to continue in that class, rates of postage thereon, and supervises the collection of and accounting for such postage; administers the law requiring annual statements of ownership, circulation, etc., and instructs the postmasters on such subjects.

DIVISION OF REGISTERED MAILS.—The Division of Registered Mails supervises the management of the domestic registered, insured, and collect-on-delivery services, and considers all claims for the loss and damage of such mail.

DIVISION OF PARCEL POST.—The Division of Parcel Post has general supervision of the investigation of methods designed to improve and perfect the Parcel Post System.

Bureau of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH.—This Division is charged with all matters relative to planning of postal activities in new or remodeled Federal buildings, design and layout of special mechanical equipment for such buildings, all matters relating to engineering problems bearing on the Postal Service, and consideration of the practicability of devices and inventions intended for use in the Postal Service.

DIVISION OF POST OFFICE QUARTERS.—This Division is charged with the selection, equipping, and leasing of quarters for post offices of the first, second, and third classes, also classified stations and branches, when quarters are not provided in Federal buildings, and garages; preliminary operations in the selection and leasing of quarters for railway mail terminals; and fixing of allowances for rent, heat, light, and water at Presidential offices and stations and branches thereof.

DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE.—Functions of this Division are the authorization, operation, and maintenance of Government-owned motor-vehicle service, including the personnel employed for such service; fixing of allowances to postmasters for rent, heat, light, power, water, and telephones for this service; examination of reports relating to the motor-vehicle service; supervision of the transportation of mails in cities by screen wagon and pneumatic tube service, and the fixing of allowances to postmasters for the hire of vehicles used in the delivery and collection service.

DIVISION OF TOPOGRAPHY.—The preparation and distribution of post-route and rural-delivery maps devolve upon this Division.

DIVISION OF TRAFFIC.—This Division has charge of all matters relating to the shipment of material and supplies for the Post Office Department and the Postal Service.

DIVISION OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.—This Division is charged with the furnishing of blanks, blank books, twine, facing slips, cancelling ink, stationery items, firearms, supplies for the Postal Savings System, blank money order forms, the furnishing and maintenance of adding, cancelling, and duplicating machines, typewriters, scales, printing equipment, steel and rubber stamps, baskets for the field

Postal Service, lock boxes, furniture, and mail handling equipment for post offices in leased and rented quarters, street letter box equipment, carriers' satchels and straps, miscellaneous mechanical appliances, and motor trucks including supplies and equipment therefor.

DIVISION OF FEDERAL BUILDING OPERATIONS.—This Division is charged with the administration and operation of Government-owned post office buildings, the appointment and discipline of personnel engaged in their operation and maintenance, the purchase and distribution of cleaning and operating supplies and equipment, the assignment of space and the granting of privileges and the procurement and distribution of furniture and floor coverings.

DIVISION OF MAIL EQUIPMENT SHOPS.—This Division is charged with the manufacture of mail sacks, pouches, locks and keys, including their repair, distribution of letter-box locks, mail keys, and key chains.

Bureau of Accounts

The Bureau of Accounts, under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Post Office Department, was established by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 (42 Stat. 20; 31 U. S. C. 45). The Comptroller is charged with the administrative examination of all postal, money order, and postal note accounts of postmasters at direct and central accounting offices and the accounts of foreign administrations; the prescribing and supervising the administrative examination of district office accounts at central accounting offices; the administrative examination of the accounts and conducting of physical audits of the cash and accountability of the Philatelic Agent and the Superintendent, Division of Finance and Disbursing Officer; the instructing of postmasters relative to the maintenance of financial records and the preparation and rendition of their accounts; the supervising of the quarterly counts of penalty mail and determining the quantity of penalty matter procured and mailed by each department, agency, or organization of the Government and the cost of handling such mail; the work of ascertaining the revenues derived from the cost of carrying and handling the several classes of mail matter and of performing the special postal and nonpostal services; the keeping of administrative appropriation and cost accounts; the maintenance of control accounts of appropriations, apportionments, allotments, obligations, revenues, receipts, and expenditures; the maintenance of records of gross postal receipts, by calendar years, of post offices; the compilation of statistical reports, monthly operating statements, and other financial data for the information of the Postmaster General and other officers of the Post Office Department; the ascertainment of the facts and the preparation of certifications relating to proposed compromise of liabilities to the Department under section 306; the general supervision of the administration of the Retirement Act; and, in collaboration with the Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, the conducting of surveys and research necessary to the development of improved cost accounting and control procedures and the formulation of policies with respect to the financial accounting and statistical systems of the Postal Establishment.

Bureau of the Chief Inspector

The Chief Inspector is charged with the selection, government, and assignment to duty of post office inspectors in charge, post office inspectors, and clerks at division headquarters. He authorizes and directs all investigations by inspectors and generally supervises the business of the post office inspection service.

The Chief Inspector is also charged with the duty of keeping the Postmaster General and his assistants advised as to the conditions and needs of the Postal Service; the coordination of plans and arrangements for the handling by the Post Office Department of mail for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard; representation of the Post Office Department in its relations with national censorship; and the coordination of matters dealing with the examination of mail and its handling in other than the regular manner by reason of war conditions.

Losses in the Mails.—All matters relating to depredations upon the mails and losses therein, and the restoration to owners of money and property collected, recovered, or received by inspectors are handled by the Chief Inspector.

Law Violations.—The Bureau of the Chief Inspector has jurisdiction over the investigation of all violations of the postal laws, such as depredations upon the mails; the alleged use of the mails in furtherance of schemes to defraud and in the promotion of lotteries; forgery of money orders and postal-savings certificates; the mailing of explosives, of poisons, and of letters of extortion containing threats to injure the reputation of any person or to accuse him of a crime; mailing of obscene, scurrilous, and other prohibited matter, and complaints of the interception of and tampering with the mails.

The Chief Inspector supervises the development of evidence and the preparation for prosecution of criminal offenses in connection with the operation of the Postal Service.

Office of the Solicitor

The Solicitor is charged with the duty of giving opinions to the Postmaster General and heads of the several offices in the Department upon questions of law arising in the course of business of the Postal Service.

Mail Frauds, Lotteries, and Mailability.—The Solicitor hears and considers cases relating to lotteries and to alleged use of the mails to defraud, and considers all questions relating to the mailability of alleged indecent, obscene, scurrilous, defamatory, extortionate, or subversive matter.

Securities for Postal Savings.—The Solicitor determines the legal acceptability of securities offered by banks to secure postal-savings deposits.

Liability Claims Against the Department.—The Office of the Solicitor considers, makes recommendations on, and submits to the Postmaster General all personal or property-damage claims arising in the course of the Department's operations, and claims filed by postmasters for losses by fire, burglary, or other unavoidable casualty.

CASES AFFECTING POSTAL REVENUES.—This officer is charged with the duty of assisting in the defense of cases against the Government arising from the transportation of mails and in other matters affecting the postal revenues. These include Federal court suits by railroads and other mail-carrying contractors, rate cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Board, and related litigation.

CONTRACTS OF THE DEPARTMENT.—Contracts of the Department are examined and, when necessary, drafted by the Solicitor.

DETERMINATION OF OWNERSHIP OF MAIL.—All questions regarding the delivery of mail of which the ownership is in dispute are determined by the Solicitor.

PARDONS.—The Solicitor considers applications for pardons for crimes committed against the postal laws which may be referred to the Department.

PRIVATE EXPRESS.—This officer is charged with the handling of cases arising from the application of the Private Express Statutes (Government monopoly of carrying letters).

POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS.—The Solicitor handles the receipt of suggestions for changes in the Postal Laws and Regulations, edits all proposed amendments, and sees that such amendments are made in accordance with legislation.

Office of the Purchasing Agent

The Purchasing Agent supervises the purchase of all materials, equipment, and supplies for the Department and the approximately 43,000 post offices in the American Postal Establishment (act of April 28, 1904; 33 Stat. 440; 5 U. S. C. 366), fuel, vehicles of all kinds, and highway post offices. The office purchases for the Public Buildings Administration special furniture and equipment installed in new Government-owned post office buildings (before they are turned over to the Post Office Department for administration).

The Purchasing Agent reviews all requisitions and authorizations for supplies and, if proper, honors them. He passes upon the sufficiency and propriety of all specifications for proposals for supplies, prepares the advertisements and forms for proposals necessary for the making of contracts for supplies, and enters into contracts for such supplies for the Postmaster General. The Purchasing Agent makes the contracts for all penalty envelopes used by the entire Federal Government.

The Purchasing Agent is liaison officer between the Post Office Department and the Procurement Division, Treasury Department; National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce; Petroleum Administration for War; Office of Price Administration; Office of Defense Transportation; and the War Production Board, involving negotiations for priority ratings and authorizations necessary for contractors to obtain materials in order to carry out their contracts with the Department; to enable the owners of approximately 87,000 non-Federal-owned mail-conveying vehicles to continue uninterrupted service, and to enable transportation companies to obtain required mail-handling equipment.

Postal Savings System

The Postal Savings System was established by act of Congress approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 814; 39 U. S. C. 751, 753), which act created a board of trustees consisting of the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General, severally, acting ex officio, for the control, supervision, and administration of the System.

The purpose of the Postal Savings System is to provide facilities for the deposit of savings at interest, with the security of the United States Government for repayment on demand.

ORGANIZATION.—The administration of the Postal Savings System is divided by law into two parts, as follows: (a) the Postmaster General is charged with the designation of the post offices as postal-savings depositories, the supervision of the postal-savings business transacted at depository post offices, and the conduct of the central administrative office at Washington; (b) the board of trustees is charged with the management and investment of postal-savings funds after they leave the custody of postmasters.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General is constituted the agent of the board of trustees for all purposes connected with the qualification of depository banks, the fixing of the amounts of the securities to be deposited and withdrawn by such banks, and the conditions of such deposits and withdrawals; the deposit of postal-savings funds to the credit of the board of trustees and the withdrawal and transfer of such funds; the authorization of the sale of securities of banks which fail or decline to repay deposits on demand; and the administrative examination of the postal-savings accounts of postmasters.

The Treasurer of the United States has custody of the 5-percent reserve fund which is required by law, the bonds and other securities of the United States purchased by the board for investment purposes, and the collateral pledged by depository banks as security for the postal-savings funds.

REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The board of trustees is required to submit a report to Congress, at the beginning of each regular session, showing by States and Territories (for the preceding fiscal year) the number and names of post offices receiving deposits, the aggregate amount of deposits made therein, the aggregate amount of withdrawals therefrom, the number of depositors in each, the total amount standing to the credit of all depositors at the conclusion of the year, the amount of such deposits and interest, the amount of interest received thereon, the amount of interest paid thereon, and the amount and number of unclaimed deposits; also, the amount invested in Government securities by the trustees, the amount of extra expense of the Post Office Department and the Postal Service incident to the operation of the postal-savings depository system, and all other facts which it may deem pertinent and proper to present.

War Activities

Responsibility rests upon the Post Office Department to prevent, to the extent possible, the use of the mails to interfere with the War Program, in violation of law, particularly provisions of the so-called

Espionage Act, of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 217; 18 U. S. C. 343–45), and of title I of the Alien Registration Act, of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 670; 8 U. S. C. 137, 155, 156a, 451–60; 18 U. S. C. 9–13).

Pursuant to section 33 of title III of the Alien Registration Act, the duty devolves upon this Department to arrange for the fingerprinting of aliens.

In all emergencies arising in the activities of the military and naval arms of the Government, the Post Office Department in coordination with the War and Navy Departments facilitates arrangements for the handling of mail to the armed forces.

Approved.

FRANK C. WALKER
Postmaster General

Department of the Navy

Eighteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.
REpublic 7400, Information

Officials

Secretary of the Navy	James Forrestal
Naval Aide to the Secretary	Capt. E. B. Taylor
Under Secretary of the Navy	Ralph A. Bard
Naval Aide to Under Secretary	Capt. Robert N. McFarlane
Naval Aide to Under Secretary	Comdr. George S. Piper (U. S. N. R.)
Assistant Secretary of the Navy	H. Struve Hensel
Naval Aide to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy	Lt. Comdr. Richard G. McClung (U. S. N. R.)
Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air	Artemus L. Gates
Naval Aide to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air	Capt. Bennett W. Wright

Executive Office of the Secretary

General Board:	
Chairman	Adm. A. J. Hepburn (U. S. N. ret.)
Member	Adm. E. C. Kalbfus (U. S. N. ret.)
Member	Adm. C. C. Bloch (U. S. N. ret.)
Member	Rear Adm. G. J. Rowcliff
Member	Rear Adm. O. M. Hustvedt
Secretary	Capt. W. D. Chandler
Chief Clerk	Jarvis Butler
Shore Establishments and Civilian Personnel Division, Director	Rear Adm. F. C. Crisp
Administrative Office, Administrative Officer	Comdr. Ronald J. Chinnock (U. S. N. R.)
Executive Assistant	Ben Abbott
Administrative Assistant	J. S. Davitt
Management Engineer	Comdr. R. M. Paget (U. S. N. R.)
Industrial Survey Division, Director	Rear Adm. Charles W. Fisher (U. S. N. ret.)
Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, Judge Advocate General	Rear Adm. T. L. Gatch
Assistant Judge Advocate General	Rear Adm. F. L. Lowe
Office of Procurement and Material, Chief	Vice Adm. S. M. Robinson
Special Assistant	J. H. Vincent
Special Assistant, General Administration	Comdr. C. K. Mallory (U. S. N. ret.)
Deputy Chief, and Assistant Chief in charge of Production	Rear Adm. A. M. Charlton
Assistant Chief in charge of Procurement	V. D. Goubeau
Assistant Chief in charge of Planning and Statistics	Rear Adm. J. M. Irish
Assistant Chief in charge of Industrial Readjustment	Rear Adm. H. L. Merring (U. S. N. ret.)
Deputy Assistant Chief in charge of Industrial Readjustment	E. Perkins McGuire
Office of General Counsel, General Counsel	W. John Kenney
Office of Public Relations, Director	Rear Adm. A. S. Merrill
Deputy Director	Capt. G. W. Campbell
Press Officer	Lt. Comdr. J. E. Conley (U. S. N. R.)

Office of Budget and Reports, Director	Rear Adm. Ezra G. Allen
Assistant Director	Capt. Alfred Tawresey
Office of War Savings Bonds, Coordinator	Capt. Gerald A. Eubank (S. C., U. S. N. R.)
Industrial Incentive Division, Chief	Rear Adm. C. H. Woodward (U. S. N. ret.)
Office of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, Director	Capt. William G. Greenman
Division of Training Liaison and Coordination, Chief	Dr. Joseph W. Barker
Lend-Lease Liaison Office, Liaison Officer and Chairman of Munitions Assignments Committee (Navy)	Adm. J. M. Reeves (U. S. N. ret.)
Office of Coordinator of Research and Development, Coordinator	Rear Adm. J. A. Furer
Assistant Coordinator	Capt. Lybrand Smith
Transportation Branch, Chief	Arthur M. Hill
Office of Naval History, Director	Adm. E. C. Kalbfus (U. S. N. ret.)
Office of Navy Photographic Services, Director	Capt. Gene Markey (U. S. N. R.)
Office of Patents and Inventions, Director	Rear Adm. H. G. Bowen
Board of Medical Examiners and Naval Examining Board (Medical), President	Rear Adm. B. H. Dorsey (M. C., U. S. N. ret.)
Naval Examining Board (Line), President	Rear Adm. Laurence T. DuBose
Naval Retiring Board, President	Rear Adm. B. H. Dorsey (M. C., U. S. N. ret.)
Naval Clemency and Prison Inspection Board, Senior Member	Vice Adm. J. K. Taussig (U. S. N. ret.)
Board for Production Awards, Chairman	Adm. C. C. Bloch (U. S. N. ret.)
Board of Decorations and Medals:	
Senior Member	Rear Adm. Laurence T. DuBose
Member and Recorder	Capt. H. G. Patrick (U. S. N. ret.)
Board of Review, Discharges and Dismissals, President	Capt. A. B. Anderson
Naval Retiring Review Board, President	Rear Adm. P. H. Bastedo (U. S. N. ret.)

Headquarters of Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations

Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations	Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King
Deputy Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Deputy Chief of Naval Operations	Vice Adm. Richard S. Edwards
Chief of Staff	Vice Adm. C. M. Cooke, Jr.
Deputy Chief of Staff	Rear Adm. B. H. Bieri
Aide and Flag Secretary	Capt. Howard E. Orem
Aide and Flag Lieutenant	Comdr. R. E. Dornin
Assistant Chief of Staff (Plans)	Rear Adm. D. B. Duncan
Assistant Chief of Staff (Combat Intelligence) and Director of Naval Intelligence	Rear Adm. L. H. Thebaud
Assistant Chief of Staff (Operations)	Rear Adm. M. F. Schoeffel
Assistant Chief of Staff (Readiness)	Rear Adm. Walter S. DeLany
Chief of Staff, Tenth Fleet, and Assistant Chief of Staff (Anti-Submarine Warfare)	Rear Adm. A. R. McCann
Naval Inspector General	Adm. Charles P. Snyder (U. S. N. ret.)
Vice Chief of Naval Operations	Adm. Frederick J. Horne
Sub Chief of Naval Operations	Rear Adm. W. S. Farber
Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air)	Vice Adm. A. W. Fitch

Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (for Matériel)	REAR ADM. W. R. PURNELL
Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (for Logistic Plans)	REAR ADM. L. D. MCCORMICK
Hydrographer	REAR ADM. G. S. BRYAN (U. S. N. ret.)
Superintendent, Naval Observatory	CAPT. J. F. HELLWEG (U. S. N. ret.)

Chief of Naval Personnel	VICE ADM. RANDALL JACOBS
Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel	REAR ADM. L. E. DENFELD
Director, Women's Reserve of the United States Naval Reserve	CAPT. MILDRED MCAFEE (U. S. N. R.)
Superintendent, United States Naval Academy (Annapolis, Md.)	REAR ADM. JOHN R. BEARDALL
Chief, Bureau of Ordnance	REAR ADM. GEORGE HUSSEY, Jr.
Assistant Chief	REAR ADM. WILLARD A. KITTS, 3d
Chief, Bureau of Ships	REAR ADM. EDWARD L. COCHRANE
Assistant Chief	REAR ADM. EARLE W. MILLS
Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics	REAR ADM. DEWITT C. RAMSEY
Assistant Chief	REAR ADM. L. B. RICHARDSON
Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks	VICE ADM. BEN MOREELL (C. E. C.)
Assistant Chief	REAR ADM. L. B. COMBS (C. E. C.)
Chief, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and Paymaster General	REAR ADM. W. B. YOUNG (S. C.)
Assistant Chief, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	REAR ADM. W. J. CARTER (S. C.)
Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and Surgeon General	VICE ADM. ROSS T MCINTIRE (M. C.)
Assistant to the Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	REAR ADM. W. J. C. AGNEW (M. C.)
Superintendent, Navy Nurse Corps	CAPT. SUE S. DAUSER (Nurse Corps, U. S. N.)
Commandant, United States Marine Corps	LT. GEN. ALEXANDER A. VANDEGRIFT
Assistant Commandant	MAJ. GEN. DEWITT PECK
Director of Personnel, Marine Corps	MAJ. GEN. ALLEN H. TURNAGE
The Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps	BRIG. GEN. W. P. T. HILL
The Paymaster General of the Marine Corps	BRIG. GEN. RAYMOND R. WRIGHT
Director, Marine Corps Women's Reserve	COL. RUTH CHENEY STREETER (U. S. M. C. R.)
Commandant, United States Coast Guard	VICE ADM. RUSSELL R. WAESCHE
Director, Women's Reserve of the United States Coast Guard Reserve	CAPT. DOROTHY C. STRATTON (U. S. C. G. R.)

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Department of the Navy and the office of the Secretary of the Navy were established by act of Congress approved April 30, 1798 (1 Stat. 553; 5 U. S. C. 411–12). For 9 years prior to that date by provision of act of Congress, April 7, 1789, the conduct of naval affairs was under the Secretary for the Department of War.

The Board of Navy Commissioners (consisting of three members) was created by the act of February 7, 1815.

The act of August 31, 1842 (5 Stat. 579; 5 U. S. C. 429), abolished the Board of Navy Commissioners and established the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510; 5 U. S. C. 429), established the following organizations: Bureau of Yards and Docks, Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting (later changed to Bureau of Equipment and still later abolished), Bureau of Navigation (now Bureau of Naval Personnel), Bureau of Ordnance, Bureau of Construction and Repair, Bureau of Steam Engineering (later changed to Bureau of Engineering, which, together with Bureau of Construction and Repair, was abolished on June 20, 1940—now Bureau of Ships), Bureau of Provisions and Clothing (later changed to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts), and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The Office of Chief of Naval Operations was established by the act of March 3, 1915 (38 Stat. 929; 5 U. S. C. 422).

The Bureau of Aeronautics was established by the act of July 12, 1921 (42 Stat. 140; 5 U. S. C. 439).

PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of the Department to supervise and maintain a naval establishment in readiness for the performance of such duties as the President, who is Commander in Chief, may order.

The fundamental naval policy of the United States is to maintain the Navy in sufficient strength to support the national policies and commerce and to guard the continental and overseas possessions of the United States.

ACTIVITIES

The Executive Office of the Secretary

GENERAL BOARD

The General Board acts in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of the Navy, considering and reporting upon such subjects as the Secretary may submit to it.

DIVISION OF SHORE ESTABLISHMENTS AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

The Division of Shore Establishments and Civilian Personnel established January 20, 1944, by order of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, includes the former Divisions of Personnel Supervision and Management, and Shore Establishments. The Division is responsible for the administration of civilian personnel policy and procedures in the departmental service and shore establishments of the Navy Department. The Division promulgates and administers regulations governing employment, classification, wage administration, service ratings, training, grievances, removals, retirement, leaves of absence, employee beneficial suggestions, safety engineering, selective service,

labor utilization and supply, labor relations, and the act of Congress of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143; 50 App. U. S. C. 1001), granting financial aid to dependents of civilian employees missing, beleaguered, or captured by the enemy.

The Division of Shore Establishments and Civilian Personnel also assists in the administration of labor relation matters affecting naval production at plants of naval contractors and subcontractors; this includes assistance in the fields of industrial manpower, labor supply, deferments, and training.

The Division works closely with the bureaus, shore establishments, the Civil Service Commission, and the Bureau of the Budget.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

The Administrative Office plans, coordinates, and controls the departmental administrative and general business operations, including space planning and control; mail and telephone facilities; office equipment and supplies, including standardization; printing and publications control; forms standardization; correspondence and records management; microfilming (except V-mail); property, fire, and general security; local vehicle transportation; public transit liaison; rationing; cafeterias; civil personnel pay roll; personal business facilities; medical and health services; work incentives; improvement of working conditions and related management functions to increase efficiency and economy of operation. Certain of these functions, such as space planning, printing and publications control, forms standardization, correspondence and records management, and microfilming, extend into the Naval Establishment.

The Administrative Office also prepares budget estimates and administers expenditures of certain appropriations for the Secretary, performs miscellaneous departmental administrative duties, and provides office management services for the Office of the Secretary and the Executive Office of the Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANAGEMENT ENGINEER

This Office is under the direction of the Management Engineer, who acts as a management consultant and adviser to the Secretaries and their staffs.

It is the responsibility of this Office to assist in the development of adequate organizational structure of the bureaus and offices in the Navy Department. It is also the responsibility of this Office to coordinate management effort in the Navy Department, to eliminate nonessential work, simplify essential work, and to improve the utilization of personnel. These responsibilities are effected through Department-wide management programs and specialized surveys and analyses.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY DIVISION

This Division has been established in order that the Secretary of the Navy may be kept informed as to the efficiency of operation of the

industrial activities of the shore establishments of the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard, including the effectiveness of utilization of personnel engaged in industrial work. The mission of this Division is to inspect such industrial activities from time to time and report the results thereof to the Secretary, with pertinent observations and recommendations.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL

The Office of the Judge Advocate General has cognizance of all matters of law which involve the service, and reports upon the legal features of courts martial, courts of inquiry, and boards of investigation and inquest. It also drafts proposed legislation, except appropriations, arising in the Department. It renders to the Secretary opinions on the legality of any matters referred to the Office by him, including proceedings in the civil courts by or against the Government—action relating to insurance, contracts, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks. The Judge Advocate General prepares for submission to the Attorney General such questions as the Secretary of the Navy may direct.

This Office examines reports, bills, and resolutions introduced into Congress and referred to the Navy Department. Additional functions include the review and necessary action on international law, admiralty cases, and claims for damages involving vessels and aircraft.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROCUREMENT AND MATERIAL

The Chief of Procurement and Material is an officer on the active list of the Navy, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy from among the officers of the line not below the grade of captain. While so serving, the Chief of Procurement and Material has the rank and title of vice admiral. He is charged (by General Order 166, January 30, 1942, approved by the President of the United States) with coordination of all the material and procurement activities of the Navy Department; supervision of programs for the procurement of ships and materials of every character as approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and the performance of such other duties as the Secretary of the Navy may direct. The orders of the Office of Procurement and Material are considered as emanating from the Secretary of the Navy and have full force and effect as such.

The Office of Procurement and Material is composed of:

Planning and Statistics Branch.—This branch acts as a central agency for the collection of statistical data relating to the Navy procurement program, reviews and analyzes programs and schedules, and studies the effect of program changes.

Production Branch.—The duty of this branch is to coordinate and expedite the Navy's production program. Through its staff it maintains close coordination with the War Production Board on scheduling and other phases of production, and supervises the allocation within the Navy program of critical raw materials.

PROCUREMENT BRANCH.—This branch coordinates the various phases of procurement in the bureaus. It has cognizance of contract clearance, guaranteed loans, contract renegotiation, and insurance.

INDUSTRIAL READJUSTMENT BRANCH.—This branch coordinates policies and procedures in connection with contract termination, property disposition, and related matters.

INSPECTION ADMINISTRATION.—This branch of the Office of Procurement and Material was established to consolidate the administration of the material inspection activities of the material bureaus of the Navy Department.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

This Office furnishes commercial legal services to the Navy Department. It is charged with responsibility for all legal matters relating to procurement, contract terminations, and property disposition. A branch office designated Office of Counsel is established in each of the contracting bureaus, the Navy Price Adjustment Board, and the Industrial Readjustment Branch of the Office of Procurement and Material.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

The functions of the Office of Public Relations are: to satisfy the American public's justifiable interest in the activities of the Navy; to procure for the personnel of the Navy public recognition commensurate with their accomplishments; to insure continuing public support for the prosecution of the war; and to foster a sustained interest in the Navy in the post-war period.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND REPORTS

The Office of Budget and Reports, under the Secretary of the Navy, has charge of the preparation and execution of the Navy Department's budget. It analyzes the estimates of the individual bureaus and offices and correlates them into a well-balanced program. After funds have been appropriated by Congress, the Office revises the budgetary program to conform to specific funds and follows up the execution of that program.

OFFICE OF WAR SAVINGS BONDS

The Office of War Savings Bonds promotes the sale of War Bonds by allotment, pay roll deduction, and cash payment plans to the civilian, enlisted, and officer personnel of the U. S. Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, ashore and afloat, throughout the world. The Office of War Bonds is responsible for the appointment of issuing agents for War Bonds and War Bond officers at naval, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps activities.

INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVE DIVISION

The Industrial Incentive Division is charged with the operation of industrial incentive plans of the Navy Department for stimulating,

in cooperation with all cognizant Government agencies, the production of war materials. This Division operates a comprehensive program designed to improve industrial morale by media which show the necessity of any particular part of a product to the total war effort.

The Division arranges for reports of the use of equipment under combat conditions; releases action photographs; aids in arranging material exhibits; issues posters, employee publication material and labor press material; produces and distributes combat motion pictures; and arranges for returned combat personnel to visit plants engaged in war production. It also has cognizance of all Army-Navy "E" ceremonies.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

The Office of Naval Petroleum Reserves was established in 1927 as a part of the Secretary's Office. A directive dated June 6, 1944, which re-defined the duties and functions of this office, established the Office of the Director of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves to take custody and charge of the reserves on behalf of the Secretary; to formulate plans and programs for the exploration, prospecting, protection, conservation, development, use, and operation of the reserves, and for the production of oil therefrom, and to make recommendations to the Secretary with respect thereto; to execute such plans and programs as are duly approved; and to consult with the bureaus and other offices of the Navy Department and other Government departments and agencies to the extent necessary for the administration and control of the reserves, and for the production therefrom.

DIVISION OF TRAINING LIAISON AND COORDINATION

This Division represents the Navy Department in cooperation with other governmental agencies for civilian vocational training and non-military education. It confers with all bureaus and offices of the Department on matters of such training.

LEND-LEASE LIAISON OFFICE

The Lend-Lease Liaison Office represents the Secretary of the Navy in negotiations between lend-lease representatives of foreign governments and lend-lease representatives of various bureaus and offices of the Navy Department.

OFFICE OF COORDINATOR OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The principal function of this Office is to bring about the fullest possible cooperation in, and coordination of, research efforts affecting the Navy among the research establishments of the Army and Navy, other Government and industrial research establishments, the activities mobilized under the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and the using services themselves. The Coordinator provides information to the bureaus and offices of the Navy Department regarding

research facilities of outside agencies and assists in directing research into appropriate channels. By personal contacts of his staff, by correspondence, and by inspections, he maintains a follow-up on the progress of all research and development projects in which the Navy is interested, taking such steps as necessary to expedite the work. The Coordinator is the Chairman of the Naval Research and Development Board and advises the Secretary of the Navy on all matters concerning naval research. He arranges for suitable representation of the Navy on outside boards, committees, and councils dealing with research.

The Office of Inventions is one of the activities of this Office. It handles all suggestions and proposals made by individuals in civil life to the Navy Department direct or through the National Inventors Council for new or improved weapons and devices for use by the Navy.

TRANSPORTATION BRANCH

The Transportation Branch administers the policies of the Navy Department on matters relating to domestic transportation; procures, assigns, operates, and maintains all transportation facilities and equipment for domestic transportation; advises on, and acts as a clearing house with respect to, the procurement of automotive transport vehicles for use outside the continental limits of the United States. Excluded from the foregoing are transportation: by air; by vessels under the Naval Transportation Service; by equipment used in training, maneuvers, or actual combat or patrol duty; by common carriers of personnel under travel orders; and routing of material by common or charter carrier.

OFFICE OF NAVAL HISTORY

The Office of Naval History was established July 31, 1944, directly under the Secretary of the Navy. The Director is charged with coordinating the widely distributed work of the Navy Department in the preparation of histories and narratives of the present war, in order to assure adequate coverage to serve present and future needs and effectively to eliminate nonessential and overlapping effort.

OFFICE OF NAVY PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES

This Office was established to represent the Secretary of the Navy in all motion picture activities of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard; and to conduct and coordinate Navy liaison concerning motion pictures with Government agencies and commercial producers.

OFFICE OF PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

This Office, established October 19, 1944, supervises and administers all activities within or on behalf of the Navy Department relating to patents and patent matters, and correlates such activities with the research and development activities of the Navy. The term "patents" as used herein additionally includes trade-marks, copyrights, royalty payments, and other similar matters.

NAVAL EXAMINING BOARD (MEDICAL)

The Naval Examining Board (Medical) conducts the professional examinations of Medical Corps officers of the U. S. Navy and Naval Reserve for promotion to the grades of commander and captain, Medical Corps. The examinations of officers for promotion to the grade of rear admiral, Medical Corps, are customarily conducted by a special examining board composed of officers of the grade of rear admiral, of which the President of this Board is a member, and the examination records are handled by this office.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

The Board of Medical Examiners conducts the physical examinations of officers of the line and staff corps, U. S. Navy and Naval Reserve, to determine their physical qualifications for promotion, appointment, and advancement.

NAVAL EXAMINING BOARD (LINE)

The Naval Examining Board conducts the professional examinations of line officers, including warrant and chief warrant officers of the U. S. Navy for promotion, and for appointment, transfer, and promotion of the U. S. Naval Reserve; competitive examinations of warrant and chief warrant officers for appointment to commissioned ranks of ensign, lieutenant (junior grade), and lieutenant of the regular Navy; competitive examinations of enlisted personnel for appointment to warrant ranks of the regular Navy; and examinations of records of chief warrant officers, regular Navy and Naval Reserve, for Certificates of Creditability of Record.

NAVAL RETIRING BOARD

The Naval Retiring Board conducts the examinations of such officers of the line and staff corps of the U. S. Navy and Naval Reserve as may be ordered to appear before it, or whose cases may be referred to it by the Secretary of the Navy, to determine their physical fitness to perform all the duties appropriate to their respective ranks or grades. (Commonly referred to as examinations for physical incapacity retirements.)

NAVAL CLEMENCY AND PRISON INSPECTION BOARD

The Naval Clemency and Prison Inspection Board, convened by precept of the Acting Secretary of the Navy, of August 27, 1943, considers applications of naval prisoners for clemency and for restoration to duty. The Board makes recommendations to the Secretary of the Navy on such applications and on matters relating to the treatment of naval prisoners and to naval discipline. Members of the Board make frequent inspections of naval prisons, detention barracks, and brigs, and recommendations upon the organization and conduct of such activities are submitted.

BOARD FOR PRODUCTION AWARDS

It is the duty of the Board for Production Awards to stimulate the production of war material. It fosters teamwork between labor and management and makes Army-Navy "E" awards to the outstanding producers both commercial and governmental.

BOARD OF DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

The Board of Decorations and Medals makes recommendations to the Secretary of the Navy on the bestowal of honors of all types within the naval service not awarded by delegated authority; on the legislation, Executive orders, and general orders pertaining to decorations, awards, and campaign medals; and on retirement benefits to personnel with previous commendations. The design of medals and the definition of policies come within the Board's purview.

BOARD OF REVIEW, DISCHARGES AND DISMISSALS

This Board, established July 22, 1944, in compliance with section 301 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, approved June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 286), reviews discharges and dismissals of former members of the naval service for purpose of determining, whether, under reasonable standards of naval law and discipline, the type and nature of discharge or dismissal of former service personnel should be changed, corrected, or modified. Cases are reviewed either by hearing or documentary review on petitioner's request. After this review they are submitted to the Secretary of the Navy for and subject only to his final review.

NAVAL RETIRING REVIEW BOARD

This Board reviews and reports upon the findings and decision of any naval retiring board by reason of which any person who, while serving as an officer of the naval service, has been or may be retired or released to inactive service without pay. The Board's authority is extended only to those individuals who may request review within the time limit prescribed in section 302 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 287).

Headquarters of Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED STATES FLEET, AND CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

The duties of the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations have been combined in accordance with Executive Order 9096 of March 12, 1942. They devolve upon an admiral who is the principal naval adviser to the President on the con-

duct of the war and the principal naval adviser and executive to the Secretary of the Navy on the conduct of the activities of the Naval Establishment.

A line officer on the active list, with the rank of vice admiral, is detailed as Deputy Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Deputy Chief of Naval Operations to act for and in the name of the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, in such matters (chiefly policy-making) as the latter may direct.

The Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations is a member of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, United States and Great Britain, and is the senior Navy member of the Joint Army-Navy Board.

During the temporary absence of the Secretary of the Navy, the Under Secretary of the Navy, and the Assistant Secretaries of the Navy, the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations shall be next in succession to act as Secretary of the Navy. In the temporary absence of all of these officers, the Vice Chief of Naval Operations and the Chief of Staff, United States Fleet, respectively, shall be next in succession to act as Secretary of the Navy.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED STATES FLEET

The Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, has supreme command of the operating forces comprising the several fleets, seagoing forces, and sea frontier forces of the United States Navy, and shall be directly responsible, under the general direction of the Secretary of Navy, to the President therefor.

The Staff of the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, is composed of the Chief of Staff of the United States Fleet, the Deputy Chief of Staff, five Assistant Chiefs of Staff, and the required additional officers organized into five divisions—Plans Division, Combat Intelligence Division, Operational Division, Readiness Division, and Anti-Submarine Divison.

Under the Commander in Chief and his Chief of Staff, the staff of the Commander in Chief prepares and executes plans for current war operations, conducts operational duties, and directs the training essential to carrying out operations. In order that close liaison may be maintained with the Navy Department, the principal offices of the Commander in Chief shall be in the Navy Department unless otherwise directed.

The Office of the Naval Inspector General is within the Headquarters of, and he is the agent of, the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations. The Naval Inspector General is charged with inquiry into and report on all matters which affect the efficiency and economy of the naval service. By General Order 196, of June 16, 1943, he has the rank of a rear admiral or above, of the line, not designated for engineering duty only. He is assisted by a Deputy Inspector General, three Assistant Inspectors

General, other inspectors assigned to temporary duty, and such other naval, technical, and civilian assistants as are required.

The scope of inspection, investigation, and inquiry of the Naval Inspector General is broad, and generally includes all naval activities not restricted by law or excepted by orders of the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations, or higher authority.

VICE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

An officer on the active list of the Navy is detailed by the Secretary of the Navy as Vice Chief of Naval Operations. In the temporary absence or incapacity of the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations, he acts as Chief of Naval Operations. This officer while serving in this office has the rank of vice admiral.

The Vice Chief of Naval Operations executes the plans and policies of the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations, with respect to the preparation, readiness, and logistic support of the operating forces comprising the several fleets, seagoing forces, and sea frontier forces of the Navy.

SUB CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

The Sub Chief of Naval Operations is the principal assistant to the Vice Chief of Naval Operations. In the latter's absence or incapacity, the Sub Chief acts as the Vice Chief of Naval Operations. The Sub Chief of Naval Operations, insofar as practicable, relieves the Vice Chief of Naval Operations of details of administration of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. The Divisions of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations under immediate direction of the Sub Chief of Naval Operations are: Intelligence, Pan American, Communications, Hydrographic Office, and Naval Observatory.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS (AIR)

The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air) performs the function of correlating and coordinating all military aspects, including policy, plans, and logistics, of naval aviation.

He is charged with the preparation, readiness, and logistic support of the naval aeronautic operating forces included within the several fleets, seagoing forces, and sea-frontier forces of the United States Navy, and with the coordination and direction of the effort to this end of the bureaus and offices of the Navy Department.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR MATÉRIEL

The Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Matériel has supervision over the Matériel Divisions of Naval Operations; i. e., the Fleet Maintenance, Base Maintenance, and Naval Transportation Divisions, and the Board of Inspection and Survey. In this capacity he is responsible for the execution of all Navy matériel plans, excepting aviation matters. He is responsible for investigation of character-

istics of types of ships; advising the Chief of Naval Operations of new construction possibilities; issuance of directives or supervision of changes, alterations, conversions, and acquisitions; issuance of basic priority directives to the Navy; making provision for convoy terminal overhaul and repair facilities; establishment of policies for Fleet Maintenance, Base Maintenance, Naval Transportation Service, and Board of Inspection and Survey; promulgation of policies regarding arming merchant vessels, provision of armed guard crews, training of armed guard crews, foreign nations' quotas of guns, and liaison with the War Shipping Administration regarding merchant vessel arming; supervision of assemblage, priority assignment, and allocation of electronic equipment; supervision of degaussing and mining activities; and establishment of policies and directives regarding foreign ship repairs. He is assisted in the execution of logistic plans by a Progress Section. He is a member of the Munitions Assignments Board.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR LOGISTIC PLANS

The Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Logistic Plans heads the Logistic Plans Division.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

The Office of the Chief of Naval Operations is composed of 17 divisions: Logistic Plans, Central, Naval Intelligence, Pan American, Naval Communications, Inspection and Survey, Fleet Maintenance, the Hydrographic Office, the Naval Observatory, Base Maintenance, Aviation Planning, Aviation Personnel, Aviation Training, Flight, Naval Air Transport Service, Marine Corps Aviation, and Naval Transportation Service.

Logistic Plans Division.—In coordination with Plans Division, Headquarters, Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, the Logistic Plans Division makes plans for implementing current and future operations, requirements as to location and facilities of advance bases, coordination of the logistic supply and distribution of munitions, and the coordination of the logistic efforts of the Navy Department with the Army and Allied governments.

Central Division.—The Central Division maintains liaison with the State Department and has cognizance of matters concerning foreign relations, treaties and treaty interpretation, international law, diplomatic arrangements for visits of United States ships and aircraft to foreign ports and foreign ships and aircraft to United States territory, honors and ceremonies, general orders, Navy Regulations, bureau manuals, legislation, and special and annual reports. It has cognizance of miscellaneous matters, assignment of which to another division is not appropriate, and such other special matters as the Vice Chief of Naval Operations may direct. It has supervision of Island governments under United States naval jurisdiction and civil matters in connection with island bases in foreign territory.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION.—The Intelligence Division is charged with the collection and evaluation of information for the Department and for other naval activities. It publishes and disseminates such information to the Navy and to Government officials requiring it and keeps in close touch with all naval activities both in and out of the Navy Department. It supervises naval censorship and is responsible for the security of naval information. It cooperates with the other executive departments of the Government in discovering persons engaged in activities inimical to the United States. It supervises offices in each naval district, administers all United States naval attachés and liaison officers abroad, and is the official channel of communication in the United States for all foreign naval attachés. The Office of Naval Records and Library, in addition to maintaining a technical library for reference purposes, collects and classifies, with a view to publication, naval records of historical value.

PAN AMERICAN DIVISION.—The Pan American Division is the central agency for coordinating those naval activities involved in developing military cooperation with the American Republics.

NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION.—The Director of Naval Communications, under the Chief of Naval Operations, is charged with the preparation, readiness, and logistic support of the operating forces comprising the several fleets, seagoing forces, and sea frontier forces of the United States Navy, insofar as communicatioins are concerned. He administers the operation of the naval shore communication system; supervises merchant ship communications, naval postal affairs, V-Mail, expeditionary force messages and senders composition messages, procurement, assignment, and protection of naval frequencies, countermeasures activities, accounting and disbursing of radio, wire, and cable tolls; prepares shore communications plans, communication instructions, signal books, call sign books, cryptographic aids and allowances thereof, budget (miscellaneous expenses), and communication personnel plans; determines military characteristics and allowances of radio, radar, sonar, electrical visual and spécial signaling devices, radio and radar navigational aids and associated devices, and military communication aspects of legislation, treaties, and agreements; distributes registered publications, nonregistered communication publications; operates Navy Department Communications Office, communication intelligence, and communication security; maintains liaison with joint, combined, and civil government agencies and civilian enterprises on communication matters and electronic materials. The Director of Naval Communications is a member of the Joint Communications Board, Combined Communications Board, Board of War Communications, Interdepartmental Telecommunications Committee, and Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee.

INSPECTION DIVISION (BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY).—The Board of Inspection and Survey is charged with inspections and trials of newly constructed naval vessels, including submarine and aircraft

and, at intervals specified by law, with the material inspections of all vessels of the Navy. It is in close coordination with the Secretary of the Navy and the Fleet Maintenance Division of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

FLEET MAINTENANCE DIVISION.—The Fleet Maintenance Division coordinates the efforts of the material bureaus from the broad viewpoint of the requirements of the Navy insofar as the material readiness of the fleet (including Coast Guard and district craft, sea frontier forces, and Naval Transportation Service vessels) is concerned; regulates the availability of foreign and Naval Transportation vessels for overhaul at navy yards in accordance with the operating requirements; has cognizance of alterations, repairs, upkeep, and conversions of all types of naval vessels; recommends as to changes in design of ships, their armament and equipment; assigns relative priority between vessels at the same navy yard in accordance with the operative needs when this is necessary; coordinates matters regarding the arming of merchant vessels and training of armed guard crews; handles navy yard repairs and alterations to British and other foreign naval vessels; makes out the Operating Force Plans (including Proposed and Long Range); has cognizance of all vessels acquired or building, while building or converting, and until turned over to the proper authority, such as fleets or NTS; handles disposal transfer or loan of naval craft; strikes ships from Navy register; handles all matters pertaining to location, assignment, and status of district and utilitarian craft; handles delivery of landing craft from inland waterways; handles acquisition of craft under 1,000 tons; and assigns home yards to naval vessels.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.—This office is charged with the execution of hydrographic surveys in foreign waters and on the high seas; the collection and dissemination of hydrographic and navigational information and data; the preparation and printing by its own personnel and with its own equipment of maps and charts relating to and required in navigation, including confidential, strategical, and tactical charts for naval operations and maneuvers; the preparation and issue of sailing directions (pilots), light lists, pilot charts, navigational manuals, periodicals, and radio broadcasts for the use of all vessels of the United States and for the benefit and use of navigators generally; the furnishing of the foregoing to the Navy and other public services, and the sale of charts and publications to the mercantile marine of all nations and to the general public, at the cost of printing and paper. It maintains intimate relations with the hydrographic offices of all foreign countries; with the International Hydrographic Bureau, Monaco; and, through branch hydrographic offices and sales agents, with mariners and the general public.

The Hydrographic Office is charged with the publication and supply of naval air pilots; aviation charts and publications for special naval purposes; as well as the collection and dissemination of timely information which will contribute to the safe navigation of aircraft over sea.

The Hydrographic Office cooperates with the National Academy of Sciences by conducting research work in oceanography, especially in soundings and in the collection of the temperatures of the surface of the sea.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.—The Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C., broadcasts time signals daily. In addition to establishing standard time for the country and for the navigator at sea to determine his chronometer error and position, these signals are used by surveyors, engineers, scientific workers, and mining and petroleum engineers for the determination of position, measurement of gravity and radio frequencies, and other purposes requiring exact time. In order to meet the needs of all who may have use for them, a number of different frequencies are used in broadcasting the signals via the naval radio station at Annapolis, Md. Daily signals are also transmitted by the station at Mare Island, Calif., and the noon signals are distributed by telegraph. Naval Radio stations at Honolulu and in the Canal Zone transmit time signals which are based on Naval Observatory time.

The administration for the upkeep, repair, inspection, supply, and distribution of designated navigational, aeronautical, and aerological instruments and their spare parts for the ships and aircraft of the Navy is performed at the Naval Observatory.

The Naval Observatory maintains continuous observations for absolute positions of the fundamental stars, and the independent determination, by observations of the sun, of the position of the ecliptic and of the Equator among the stars, and of the positions of the stars, moon, and planets, with reference to the Equator and equinoxes, in order to furnish data to assist in preparing the *American Ephemeris* and *Nautical Almanac* and improving the tables of the planets, moon, and stars. Information is also furnished to foreign countries in accordance with international agreement.

The Nautical Almanac Office of the Naval Observatory computes and prepares for publication the *American Ephemeris* and its supplements, the *American Air Almanac* and the *Nautical Almanac*. In addition, there is carried on the essential research work of deriving improved values of the fundamental astronomical elements and embodying them in new tables of the celestial motions.

One of the many scientific duties of the Naval Observatory is the determination and promulgation of information in connection with all solar and lunar eclipses. For many years it has been the practice to distribute pamphlets containing all of the astronomical data in connection with coming total solar eclipses.

BASE MAINTENANCE DIVISION.—This Division has cognizance of the general organization and administration of naval districts; coordinates the acquisition and disposal of property, the procurement of required facilities, and the development and maintenance of bases; coordinates matters relating to harbor and coastal defense; coordinates matters pertaining to mines and mine warfare; has cognizance of matters pertaining to internal security and passive defense of shore establishments and certain commercial plants.

AVIATION PLANNING DIVISION.—Determines the numbers and types of aircraft (including lighter-than-air) required to meet the needs of the Naval Establishment, and handles the assignment and distribution of aircraft to the aeronautic organization. It handles new construction budget estimates. The Division determines the policy regarding the development of existing and proposed naval aviation shore facilities; coordinates long-range planning and analysis of

requirements and availability of personnel, aircraft, and shore facilities; coordinates the efforts of the several divisions under the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air) to meet the requirements of the aviation organization, and issues directives to implement aeronautic policy and planning. The Division determines policy with respect to legislation and legislative planning relating to or affecting naval aviation and naval aeronautic programs. It handles the implementation of approved logistic plans and supplies information concerning the aeronautic organization, as is required for Operating Force Plans and related documents to appropriate offices in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations and the headquarters of the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet.

AVIATION PERSONNEL DIVISION.—Has cognizance of matters pertaining to the procurement of naval personnel for duty in the aeronautical organization; has cognizance of matters pertaining to naval personnel of the aeronautical organization, especially as concerns assignments to duty, requests for duty, discipline, policy, promotion, complements, allowances, etc., and of the permanent assignment to duty of all commissioned and warrant officers on duty in the aeronautical organization. It maintains information files on the aeronautical experience and qualifications of commissioned and warrant officers who are or who have been on duty in the aeronautical organization, and information files on the assignments of all commissioned and warrant officers who are or have been on duty in the aeronautical organization. The Division coordinates civilian and naval personnel complements of and establishes civilian personnel allowances for the naval aeronautical organization.

AVIATION TRAINING DIVISION.—Coordinates all aviation training. It is the agent through which the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air) administers the Naval Air Training Command and the Naval Air Technical Training Command. Through this chain the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air) maintains cognizance over the flight and ground training of commissioned and enlisted personnel of the naval aeronautical organization; the establishment and supervision of flight and ground training activities; the shore facilities requirements of the aviation training establishment; training airplanes and equipment; instructor personnel; and courses and methods of instruction. The Division prepares and develops literature for use in flight and ground training, and accumulates current data on the progress and status of such training. It maintains liaison with foreign governments' training activities and with the Navy Department Office of Public Relations.

FLIGHT DIVISION.—Has cognizance of flight operations matters; standardization of flight rules and procedures; air traffic control; violation of flight rules and disciplinary action in connection therewith; and matters concerning Federal airways. It maintains liaison with the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Army, the Hydrographic Office, and the Director of Naval Communications concerning aviation matters, and handles operational matters connected with air navigational aids. The Division has cognizance of flight operations of personnel assigned to the Navy Department and other Government departments and agencies; authorizes aircraft visits and participation

in celebrations, and issues regulations governing authority for flights in naval aircraft. The processing of matters before the Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board—such as airspace reservations, bombing ranges, gunnery ranges, caution areas, danger areas, prohibited areas, training areas, surface danger zones, airports, and construction hazards—is performed by the Flight Division. It has cognizance of aerological and weather matters; reviews aviation courts, boards, administrative reports, trouble reports, and damage claims; maintains flight statistical records; has cognizance of matters concerning flight safety, and maintains liaison with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery on aviation physiological and psychological matters; mental and physical fitness; flight safety and training of naval aviators.

NAVAL AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE.—Furnishes scheduled air transportation to, and ferries aircraft for, the Naval Establishment; provides as practicable, air transportation to other Government departments and agencies of the United States and Allied Nations, and supervises air transport commands, and through these commands, the air transport squadrons maintaining air transportation. It prepares Naval Air Transport Service Manual and Planning Manual. The Naval Air Transport Service maintains liaison with other divisions of Operations, the bureaus of the Navy Department, and fleet activities in connection with the construction, improvement, and development of base facilities to support air transport operations; maintains liaison with the Aviation Personnel Division and with the Bureau of Naval Personnel in connection with air transport personnel; maintains liaison with Headquarters, Army Air Transport Commands, and maintains liaison with the Bureau of Aeronautics on matters relating to transport aircraft design, engineering, maintenance, and performance. It establishes, supervises, and administers regulations relating to priorities for passengers, cargo, and mail, and establishes and supervises schedules and traffic rules. The Service is responsible for the coordination of training programs for flight and operations ground personnel in the Naval Air Transport organization, and has cognizance of all relations with contract air carriers under contract to the Navy Department, including services rendered, costs, fees, and other matters. The Naval Air Transport Service has cognizance of the Naval Air Ferry Command, and, through that command, supervises the air ferry squadrons and service units including liaison with other divisions of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations and with the various bureaus of the Navy Department regarding matters affecting the naval ferry service.

DIVISION OF AVIATION, MARINE CORPS.—Is responsible for the administration and training of Marine Corps aviation in order to make available units of Marine Corps, properly trained and equipped for combat, and maintains liaison between the Commandant, Marine Corps, and the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air). It is responsible for the procurement, training, and distribution of personnel for Marine Corps aviation, for the collection and dissemination of timely and useful information for Marine Corps aviation, for the coordination of organization, training, and deployment of Marine

Corps aviation. The Division is responsible for determining and submitting recommendations to the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air) for Marine Corps units used in air defense, such as night fighters, air warning squadrons, and radar equipment. It is also responsible for submitting to the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air) the requirements of Marine Corps aviation for aircraft, material, and shore establishments, and for the obtaining of adequate Marine Corps equipment for all units of Marine Corps aviation.

NAVAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.—Operates merchant type dry cargo, tanker, and passenger vessels in logistic support of the fleet and its advance bases; prepares advance plans for NTS and allocated ships and for initial overseas movements; processes priorities for transportation of cargo and personnel in the Pacific Ocean; coordinates all fuel problems of fleets and bases; procures merchant type vessels over 1,000 gross tons by charter or purchase; administers the port directors organizations and development of port service to NTS vessels; arranges Navy towing requirements with the War Shipping Administration.

Bureau of Naval Personnel

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF NAVAL PERSONNEL.—The Bureau of Naval Personnel is charged with and responsible for the procurement, education, training, discipline, promotion, and distribution of officers and enlisted personnel of the Navy, including the Naval Reserve and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, except the professional education of officers, nurses, and enlisted men of the Medical Department.

It issues, records, and enforces the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to the individual officers of the Navy and Naval Reserve.

It administers recruiting stations and supervises the enlistment and discharge of all enlisted persons. It also administers the Women's Reserve, a branch of the Naval Reserve.

It directs the organization and administration of the Naval Reserve and provides for the mobilization of these Reserves.

It has cognizance of transportation for all naval personnel except the Marine Corps.

It establishes the complements and allowances of ships and shore activities.

It keeps the records of service of all officers and men, and prepares the annual *Navy Register* for publication; and it keeps records and makes reports on all naval casualties.

It is charged with all matters pertaining to application for appointments and promotions in the Navy and with the preparation of appointments and promotions for signature.

It is charged with the preparation, revision, and enforcement of all regulations governing uniforms, and with the distribution of general orders and regulations.

Questions of naval discipline, rewards, and punishments are submitted by the Bureau for the action of the Secretary of the Navy. The records of all general courts-martial and courts of inquiry involving the personnel of the Navy are, before final action, referred to the Bureau for comment and recommendation as to disciplinary features.

It receives all reports of services performed by individual officers or men.

It is charged with the enforcement of regulations and instructions regarding naval ceremonies and naval etiquette.

It is charged with the supervision of the welfare and recreational activities of the naval service except those under the cognizance of the Marine Corps, including certain programs of financial benefits to dependents of naval personnel and naval casualties.

It is responsible for libraries on ships and at shore stations throughout the Naval Establishment.

It is charged with regulation of ships service activities ashore, departmental cognizance of ships service matters in forces afloat for the purpose of disposing of outstanding accounts and residual funds of vessels lost at sea and regulation of officers messes and other messes and clubs, except those under the cognizance of the Marine Corps.

ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER SUPERVISION OF BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL.—It is charged with the upkeep, operation, and repair of the Naval Academy, Postgraduate School, Naval War College, schools for the training of naval personnel, training stations, and the Naval Home, with the direction of receiving ships and stations, and with the supervision and control of naval prisons and prisoners, including prisoners of war.

APPROPRIATIONS UNDER COGNIZANCE OF BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL.—It is charged with the cognizance and responsibility for the preparation of the estimates, the justification, and the administration of the part of the appropriation "Pay, Subsistence and Transportation of Naval Personnel" relating to pay and transportation of Naval Personnel, and appropriations for the Naval Academy, the Postgraduate School, the Naval Home, the Naval War College, naval training stations, schools for the training of naval personnel, the Naval Reserve, the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, welfare and recreation, libraries, and ships' stores profits.

WOMEN'S RESERVE

The Women's Reserve, a branch of the Naval Reserve composed of Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service ("WAVES"), was established by law on July 30, 1942. It is composed of women trained and qualified for duty in the shore establishment of the Navy, within the American area and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, to release male officers and men of the naval service for duty at sea. WAVES may be commissioned in ranks not above captain, and enlisted in such appropriate ratings, corresponding to those of the regular Navy, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. Military authority of WAVES officers is limited to administration of the Women's Reserve.

Bureau of Ordnance

The Bureau of Ordnance is charged with and responsible for the design, manufacture, procurement, maintenance, issue, and efficiency of all offensive and defensive arms and armament (including armor, torpedoes, mines, depth charges, pyrotechnics, bombs, ammunition, war explosives, war chemicals; defensive nets, booms, and buoys, plus

anchors, moorings, and appliances therefor except fixtures on shore used to secure the ends of nets and booms), and, except as specifically assigned to other cognizance, optical and other devices and material for the control of guns, torpedoes, and bombs.

ORDNANCE ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER SUPERVISION OF BUREAU.—It is charged with the upkeep and operation of the following naval ordnance establishments and with their repairs, within the capacity of the force employed: naval gun factories, naval ordnance plants, naval torpedo stations, naval torpedo testing ranges, naval proving grounds, naval powder factories, naval ammunition depots, naval magazines on shore, naval mine depots, naval net depots, naval ordnance laboratories, naval mine warfare test stations, naval ordnance test stations, naval degaussing stations, and naval deperming stations.

Bureau of Ships

By the act approved June 20, 1940 (54 Stat. 492; 5 U. S. C. 429), the Bureau of Construction and Repair and the Bureau of Engineering were abolished and the functions of these bureaus were transferred to one bureau known as the Bureau of Ships, with a Chief of Bureau at the head.

SHIP DESIGN.—The Bureau of Ships is charged with and responsible for the general design, structural strength, stability, and seaworthiness of all ships of the Navy, including the Landing Vehicle, Tracked, except airships.

It is responsible for the preparation of preliminary plans, approximate data, or both, showing the designs of new ships in accordance with the military characteristics recommended by the General Board and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and for the preparation of final designs of new vessels in consultation with other bureaus.

It is charged with and responsible for all that relates to details of designing, building, fitting-out, repairing, and altering of hulls, permanent fittings, and main machinery, including its related equipment used for propulsion of naval vessels, district craft (except those of the Bureau of Yards and Docks), and small boats.

It has similar responsibility in connection with auxiliary machinery not associated with propulsion equipment, including all pumps, distilling apparatus, refrigerating apparatus, air-conditioning apparatus, steering gear, anchor, windlass, deck machinery, air compressors, heating systems, and piping systems.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.—It has cognizance of all that relates to electric generating sets and storage batteries; the generation and distribution of electric power on board ships for all purposes; all means of interior communication; all electrical methods of signaling, internal and external; all other electrical apparatus on board ship, except fire-control instruments and motors and control appliances used to operate machinery under the specific cognizance of other bureaus; and all appliances and articles of equipage and supplies on its approved allowance list.

EQUIPMENT.—It is charged with the design, manufacture, installation, and maintenance of all radio and sound equipage, for shore and afloat, including all appliances used by the naval communications

service, except such material as is assigned to other cognizance. It is charged with the design and development of and procurement planning for materials and appliances for defense against gas attacks, except as specifically assigned to other cognizance; for diving gear and experimental diving units, respiratory protective devices, paravanes and mine-sweeping gear, office labor-saving devices for ships and certain shore activities, mess and galley equipment, ground tackle and towing gear, life-saving equipment, and navigational equipment.

SHIPKEEPERS, DRYDOCKS, AND SALVAGE.—The Bureau provides shipkeepers for the care of vessels and district craft (except those of the Bureau of Yards and Docks) not in commission. It has administrative supervision of the drydocking of all vessels and district craft. It is responsible for the provision of facilities and arrangements for salvaging naval vessels. In time of war or national emergency this includes private vessels as well.

SPECIFICATIONS AND TESTS.—It prepares specifications and prescribes tests for material, equipment, and machinery under its cognizance. It is represented on many of the national standardization and engineering bodies, and on the various Federal specifications committees. It is responsible for the quality control of all petroleum products for the fleet. It prepares specifications and recommendations for the purchase on annual contracts of consumable engineering supplies and conducts tests for determining the quality which these supplies must meet. It prepares the specifications for the yearly contract under which lubricating oil is purchased by the Navy and by all other Federal activities.

NAVAL AGENCIES UNDER THE BUREAU.—The Bureau is charged with the upkeep, operation, and repair of the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.; the David W. Taylor Model Basin, Carderock, Md.; the Naval Engineering Experiment Station, Annapolis, Md.; the Navy Radio and Sound Laboratory, San Diego, Calif.; the Naval Boiler and Turbine Laboratory, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Materials Testing Laboratory, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.; the Industrial Test Laboratory, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Naval Metals Laboratory, Munhall, Pa.; the Naval Chemical Laboratory, Houston, Tex.; the Paint Laboratory, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.; the Paint Laboratory, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.; the Rubber Testing Laboratory, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.; the Naval Electrical Testing Laboratory, Summersworth, N. H.; navy yard materials laboratories located in the navy yards in Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Norfolk, Portsmouth, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Mare Island, Calif.; Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash.; and Pearl Harbor, T. H. These activities are employed for conducting necessary research, tests, investigations, and developments to obtain suitable apparatus and material for naval purposes. They supply technical services directly to the Bureau although the administrative control of such activities is vested in the military commands of the naval establishments in which they are located.

FIELD FORCES.—The Bureau is responsible, so far as material under its cognizance is concerned, for specifications and for requirements for inspection at offices of supervisors of shipbuilding, inspectors of machinery, and inspectors of naval material. In the offices of

supervisors of shipbuilding and inspectors of machinery a force of trained naval and civilian experts is maintained for the inspection of machinery and materials generally entering into the construction of new vessels. This force interprets and enforces strict compliance with the specifications and other contractual obligations for the construction of vessels as regard characteristics of materials used and the method of installation of completed parts. The offices of the inspectors of naval material, which are also composed of trained naval and civilian experts, are maintained for the purpose of inspecting and insuring strict compliance with the specifications of materials purchased for the maintenance of the Naval Establishment. These offices are available to and frequently used by other Federal departments for the inspection of material purchased for Government use.

OFFICERS FOR ENGINEERING DUTY.—It nominates to the Bureau of Naval Personnel specially qualified officers for engineering duty at sea and on shore, including those for duty as supervisors of shipbuilding, inspectors of machinery, and inspectors of naval material.

INSTRUCTIONS.—It compiles and issues instructions for the care, operation, and maintenance of material, equipment, and machinery under its cognizance and prepares and issues bulletins of official information on these subjects.

APPROPRIATIONS UNDER SUPERVISION OF BUREAU.—The Bureau of Ships has supervision and control over the appropriations "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships," "Increase and Replacement of Naval Vessels, Construction and Machinery," "Defense Installations on Merchant Vessels," and, together with the Bureau of Ordnance, has joint supervision and control over the appropriations "Increase and Replacement of Naval Vessels, Emergency Construction," and "Repair Facilities, Navy."

Bureau of Acronautics

The Bureau of Aeronautics is charged with such matters pertaining to naval aeronautics as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy (sec. 8, act of July 12, 1921; 42 Stat. 140 as modified by letter of the Secretary of the Navy, dated August 18, 1943).

The Bureau of Aeronautics makes recommendations to the Chief of Naval Operations as to the technical characteristics and limitations of naval aircraft, naval aviation equipment, and manufacturing sources therefor involved in the formulation of operating plans. Conducts research, makes tests, and participates with other Government agencies and with industry in the design, development, and improvement of such aircraft and equipment. Contracts for naval aircraft and aviation equipment of a technical, specialized nature. Provides for plant facilities as necessary to meet production programs. Schedules, in accordance with requirements, the production of naval aircraft and naval aviation equipment and assists manufacturers in the production thereof, to the end that the various items may be delivered in the quantities, of the qualities, and at the times specified. Collaborates with the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the design, construction, and alteration of all aeronautic shore establishments, except advance bases, and maintains and repairs such establishments. Initially outfits and thereafter replenishes with aeronautical equipment and material all

bases afloat and ashore from which naval aircraft operate. Supervises the service, repair, overhaul, and salvage of naval aircraft and aviation equipment. Provides and distributes, with minor exceptions, all photographic material for the Navy and Marine Corps. Redistributes Government-owned material, handles termination claims, and disposes of property under its cognizance.

Bureau of Yards and Docks

The Bureau of Yards and Docks is the Navy Department's "Public Works Agency" for the entire Naval Shore Establishment. It is the function and responsibility of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and its field organizations to assist all Bureaus and Offices of the Navy Department in development planning and to administer directly the design, construction, and major repairs of the public works and public utilities including: Navy Yard facilities, such as drydocks, marine railways, building ways, hammerhead cranes; harbor structures, such as moorings, quay walls, piers, wharves, slips (including dredging), landings, floating cranes; utilities, such as power plants, railroads, and systems for heat, light, telephone, water, and sewer services; all types of buildings, including structural and machine shops, and such accessories as roads, walks, bridges, and radio towers.

The Bureau is charged with responsibility for, and execution of, the annual inspection as to structural condition and all major repairs of such naval public works and utilities. It provides for their general and routine maintenance, except such minor routine work as can be accomplished by station forces, at ordnance stations, air stations, training stations, hospitals, Marine posts, and the Naval Academy. The Bureau is also responsible for the operation of all central power plants and distribution systems and the provision and operation of land transportation and weight-handling equipment, including locomotives, locomotive cranes, cars, derricks (both shore and floating), shears, motor-trucks, passenger automobiles, etc.

The Bureau consults fully on new projects with those departmental bureaus or offices for whose use they are primarily intended; prepares designs that will be mutually satisfactory as to location, lay-out, and operating features; makes cost estimates; and supervises construction.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks is charged with all functions, both legal and administrative, respecting the acquisition and disposition of real estate, or any interest therein, for the Navy Department, and is custodian of all naval real estate which is not in active use.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks is a direct construction agency, one of its major ultimate objectives being the construction of all shore facilities for the use of the Navy. Its work of design and construction is broad in nature and embraces nearly all forms of engineering and all types of structures mentioned above. The Bureau's present practice is the accomplishment of construction work coming under its cognizance through the medium of general contracts awarded on a competitive, lump-sum-bid basis. However, enacted legislation allows the award of contracts on a negotiated, cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis, and this type of contract was extensively used during the period immediately prior to and during the early stages of the war, in the interests of satisfying the construction demands of the Navy in the shortest time. The use of this type of contract has been largely dis-

continued, since March 1943, in favor of the lump-sum form of contract.

In order to accomplish the design, construction, repair, and operation of public works facilities at advanced bases, the Bureau has been instrumental in organizing and placing in service naval personnel known as Construction Battalions (Seabees). A Construction Battalion consists of approximately 32 officers and 1,100 enlisted men who are all qualified engineering and construction personnel, with a sufficient diversity of ratings to perform any and all tasks, the accomplishment of which is a responsibility of this Bureau.

Members of the Construction Battalions are trained in military tactics and have participated in and experienced combat in every theater of war.

Construction Battalion Specials, specifically trained in handling cargo from ship to shore, have been formed in considerable numbers, and are gradually assuming the major responsibilities in the movement of Navy cargo at advanced bases.

Construction Battalion Maintenance Units, composed of 5 officers and 270 men, are now taking over the base maintenance work from those regular battalions which have completed the base construction, and which have moved up to more advanced positions, or have returned to the United States for recuperation and reassignment.

Construction Battalion Detachments are smaller groups of men specially organized for particular assignments and may be transferred immediately to other destinations upon completion of the task. The complement of such units is not constant.

The work of the Bureau and its attendant field activities are administered by officers of the Civil Engineer Corps, United States Navy, headed by the Chief of the Bureau, who is an officer of the Civil Engineer Corps, United States Navy, and also Chief of Civil Engineers, United States Navy, appointed for a term of 4 years, who now holds the temporary rank of vice admiral, and an Assistant Chief of the Bureau, also an officer of the Civil Engineer Corps, United States Navy. At the present time this officer holds the temporary rank of rear admiral while in that office.

For administrative purposes the work of the Bureau is divided into six departments, each headed and administered by a commissioned officer of the Civil Engineer Corps, United States Navy, as follows: Administration and Personnel Department, Construction Department, Planning and Design Department, Finance and Operating Department, Progress Control and Statistical Department, and Advance Base Department.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts is charged with and responsible for the procurement, purchase, receipt, custody, warehousing, issue, and shipment of all supplies, fuel, and other materials for the Navy, except supplies for the Marine Corps, and except the procurement of certain special technical items and the storage and issue of medical stores, ammunition, projectiles, mines, and explosives.

These duties include the development, testing, procurement, and distribution of special and protective clothing, other than aviation

clothing, and of new articles and methods of subsistence, for the protection and physical comfort of naval personnel serving in all parts of the world. It arranges for the compilation, printing, and distribution of Navy Specifications and of the Navy Supplement to the Federal Standard Stock Catalog.

SUPERVISION OF SUPPLIES.—It has control of the operation of the Naval Stock Fund, the Naval Working Fund, the Clothing and Small Stores Fund, and the stocks procured under these funds, and has administrative control of the Naval Procurement Fund. It has charge of the upkeep and operation of naval supply depots, the naval clothing factory, and coffee roasting plants; it exercises administrative supervision over fuel plants, supply piers, commissary and ship's store activities, purchasing offices, Navy market offices, cost inspection offices, property transportation offices, defense aid receiving barracks and training stations, and storehouses for supplies under its cognizance at navy yards and stations. It coordinates the assembly of supplies and materials for the initial establishment of advance bases and determines storage and space requirements in connection with movement of such bases. It supervises the reporting of Navy inventories, usage, and requirements of critical and strategic materials subject to allocation by the War Production Board and other Government agencies.

STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES.—This Bureau determines the necessity for and recommends the location, type, size, and interior arrangements of storehouses ashore, and the equipment and arrangement of supply activity spaces afloat. It authorizes and has cognizance over the transportation of naval property and household effects of naval personnel and has charge of the procurement of cargoes; the loading and discharging of supply ships, colliers, and tankers; and the charter of merchant vessels for transportation of supplies. It has cognizance of the development of new containers, improved packaging, packing, and materials-handling methods for use by the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

ESTIMATING, PROCUREMENT, DISBURSEMENT, AND ACCOUNTING.—The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts prepares and submits estimates of funds required for freight, fuel, clothing, and subsistence of naval personnel, for the maintenance and operation of activities under its direction, and for the rental of property for general naval purposes, and administers the funds provided for these purposes. It has charge of the procurement of money for use of disbursing officers in the payment of naval and civilian personnel, for the payment of family allowances to dependents of enlisted personnel, and for all articles and services procured for the Naval Establishment. It operates the War Bond issuing services for personnel, both naval and civilian, of the Naval Establishment. Through a special division it distributes allotment checks to the dependents and other authorized allottees of naval personnel. It is charged with the keeping of the money and property accounts of the Naval Establishment, including the accounts of all manufacturing and operating expenses, industrial and cost accounting at navy yards and stations, records of all defense aid material furnished foreign governments, the direction of cost accounting for work performed for the Navy in private plants and the audit of property returns from ships and stations. This Bureau develops

fiscal and accounting policies and procedures relative to the possession and operation of private plants by the Navy.

SUPPLY CORPS OFFICERS.—It recommends the appointment, training, promotion, and assignment to duty of officers of the supply corps, chief pay clerks, and pay clerks.

SALVAGE AND CONSERVATION.—This Bureau supervises the collection, classification, segregation, and disposal of all Navy salvage, surplus or obsolete material and equipment both in the Naval Establishment and in private plants engaged in work for the Navy, and conducts the sale of condemned vessels.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is charged with and responsible for the maintenance of the health of the Navy and the U. S. Marine Corps, for the care of the sick and injured, for the custody and preservation of the records, accounts, and properties under its cognizance and pertaining to its duties, and for the professional education and training of officers, nurses, and enlisted personnel of the Medical Department.

NAVAL HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—It is charged with the management and control of all naval hospitals, medical supply depots, medical laboratories, the Naval Medical Center, and all technical schools established for the education or training of members of the Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Nurse Corps, and Hospital Corps, and with their upkeep and operation.

SANITATION STANDARDS.—The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery provides for inspection of the sanitary condition of the Navy and the U. S. Marine Corps, and recommends with respect to all questions connected with hygiene and sanitation affecting the service. It advises with the Department and other bureaus with reference to the sanitary features of ships under construction and in commission, regarding berthing, ventilation, and location of quarters for the care and treatment of the sick and injured; provisions for the care and transportation of wounded in battle; and, in the case of shore stations, with reference to health conditions depending on location, the hygienic construction and care of public buildings, especially of barracks and other habitations, such as camps.

It also advises concerning matters pertaining to clothing and food, to water supplies used for drinking, cooking, and bathing purposes, and to drainage and disposal of wastes, so far as these affect the health of the Navy and the U. S. Marine Corps. It safeguards the personnel by the employment of the best methods of hygiene and sanitation, both afloat and ashore, with a view to maintaining the highest possible percentage of the personnel ready for service at all times, and adopts for use all such devices or procedures developed in the sciences of medicine and surgery as will in any way increase military efficiency.

EXAMINATIONS.—It is the duty of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to provide for the physical examination of officers, nurses, and enlisted personnel with a view to the selection or retention of those only whose physical condition is such as to maintain or improve the military efficiency of the service. It passes upon the competency

from a professional standpoint of all personnel of the Hospital Corps for appointment, enlistment, and promotion, by means of examinations conducted under its supervision or by such forms as it may prescribe.

ASSIGNMENT OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL.—The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery recommends to the Bureau of Naval Personnel the complement of Medical Department personnel for hospitals and hospital ships, for all ships and stations, and to the U. S. Marine Corps for all posts and units. It also recommends and has information as to the assignment and duties of medical officers, dental officers, and Hospital Corps personnel. It is charged with the administration of the Nurse Corps, and has power to appoint and remove all nurses, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.—It has control of the preparation, reception, storage, care, custody, transfer, and issue of all supplies of every kind used in the Medical Department. It has charge of the civilian force employed at naval hospitals, medical supply depots, medical laboratories, the National Naval Medical Center, and at all technical schools for the education or training of Medical Department personnel.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.—It approves the design of hospital ships in relation to their efficiency for the care of the sick and wounded, and provides for the organization and administration of the medical department of such vessels.

CARE OF THE DEAD.—The arrangements for care, transportation, and burial of the dead are under the jurisdiction and control of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Headquarters United States Marine Corps

The Marine Corps was established by act of Congress, July 11, 1798 (1 Stat. 594; 34 U. S. C. 621).

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL.—The Commandant of the Marine Corps is charged with and responsible for the procurement, discharge, education, training, discipline, and distribution of officers and enlisted personnel of the Marine Corps, including the Marine Corps Reserve, and their administration and general efficiency. The Headquarters is organized as the office of the Commandant, the Personnel Department, the Quartermaster's Department, and the Paymaster's Department.

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT.—In the office of the Commandant are his assistant, the director of plans and policies, the director of aviation, the director of public relations, the military secretary to the Commandant, and the legal aide to the Commandant, as follows:

The assistant to the Commandant is his principal adviser; performs the duties of a chief of staff and assists in coordinating the work of the several departments and divisions at Marine Corps Headquarters; conducts the business of the office of the Commandant in the latter's absence.

The director of plans and policies makes recommendations to the Commandant relative to plans and policies of the United States Marine Corps, and has cognizance of military intelligence, education, operations, training, and matériel.

The director of aviation has supervision over the training, operations, promotion, organization, and distribution of aviation personnel.

The director of public relations has supervision over and is responsible for all public relations and publicity.

The military secretary to the Commandant serves the Commandant in a confidential capacity in the performance of the activities of his office; facilitates communications between the Commandant and his subordinates; provides for the orderly disposal of communications and correspondence in Headquarters, Marine Corps; assists the Commandant in such other matters as he may direct.

The legal aide acts as legal adviser to the Commandant in matters pertaining to the administration of the Marine Corps and as the liaison officer with Congress for the Commandant.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT.—The office of Director of Personnel, Marine Corps, was established by act of Congress, approved May 25, 1943 (34 U. S. C. 1940 ed., Sup. III, 632b).

The Director, under the direction of the Commandant, is charged with the procurement and administration of officer and enlisted personnel of the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve, including the Women's Reserve; appointment, distribution, promotion, retirement, welfare, discipline, and discharge of commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel; rehabilitation, Marine Corps personnel, military records; historical archives, post exchanges; target practice; insignia; casualties; inspections and investigations, when so ordered; determination of responsibility for overpayments and loss or destruction of Government property, funds, etc.; adjudication of claims; legislation, preparation, revision, and issue of regulations and instructions to the service; keeping records and reports and furnishing of returns and necessary information in connection with officer and enlisted personnel; and such other duties as may be prescribed by the Commandant from time to time.

THE PAYMASTER GENERAL OF THE MARINE CORPS.—The Paymaster General of the Marine Corps has supervision of all matters relating to pay and allowances of the Marine Corps; the preparation of annual and supplemental estimates under the appropriations "Pay, Marine Corps" and "Pay of Civil Force, Marine Corps"; and is responsible for the administration and general efficiency of all offices and personnel of the Paymaster Department at Headquarters and in the field.

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE MARINE CORPS.—The Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps has supervision of matters relating to the purchase of military supplies for the Marine Corps, including subsistence, construction material, and labor; pays all expenses of the Corps except those pertaining to Paymaster Department; has jurisdiction over quarters, barracks, and other public buildings provided for officers and enlisted men, and repairs, alterations, and improvements thereto, vehicles for the transportation of troops and supplies, and public animals and their equipment; furnishes means of transportation for movements of troops; and prints and issues blank forms for the Marine Corps.

WOMEN'S RESERVE.—An act of Congress approved July 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 730; 34 U. S. C. 857), authorized the organization of the United States Marine Corps Women's Reserve. This class of Re-

serves relieves men of the Marine Corps for combat duty. The act of Congress, approved September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 754), permits the assignment of women Reservists to duty in Hawaii, Alaska, and at any station within the American area.

United States Coast Guard

Pursuant to the act of January 28, 1915 (38 Stat. 800; 14 U. S. C. 1), as amended, the Coast Guard is constituted a military service and at all times constitutes a branch of the land and naval forces of the United States, operating under the Treasury Department in time of peace and as a part of the Navy in time of war, or whenever the President shall so direct. It represents, in its historical development from 1790, an amalgamation into one united service of the activities of the old Revenue Cutter Service, the Life-Saving Service, and the Lighthouse Service.

By Executive Order 8929, of November 1, 1941, the Coast Guard has operated since that date as a part of the Navy, its personnel and resources being used to the best advantage by directives of the Secretary of the Navy and of the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations.

By Executive Order 9083 of February 28, 1942, certain functions of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, Department of Commerce, pertaining to the navigation and vessel-inspection laws and to the welfare of merchant marine seamen, were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard.

To assist the Commandant, who is charged by law with the administration of the Coast Guard, Headquarters' organization comprises an Assistant Commandant, Offices of Personnel, Operations, Air-Sea Rescue, Finance and Supply, and Engineering; and Divisions of Inspection, Intelligence, Legal, Administrative Management, and Public Relations. Acting in an advisory capacity to the Commandant are an Advisory Board and a Merchant Marine Council. An Air-Sea Rescue Agency also operates under the Commandant.

The functions of the Coast Guard, as the Federal maritime police, embrace, in general terms, maritime law enforcement, saving and protecting life and property, safeguarding navigation on the high seas and navigable waters of the United States, and national defense.

WARTIME OPERATIONS.—During the existing emergency, a number of the normal peacetime duties have been subordinated, discontinued, or curtailed wherever necessary and every energy directed toward prosecution of the war, the service functioning as a service in the Navy Department. Among the fields of wartime activities in which service facilities are being employed are convoy, anti-submarine and patrol duty with the fleet, Naval Sea Frontiers, and task forces; manning of transports, invasion barges, and other naval craft and certain Army craft; security of ports, harbors, vessels, and waterfront facilities; beach patrol; training of landing crews; and in combat landing operations in all theaters of war. By direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, an Air-Sea Rescue Agency, of which the Commandant is the Coordinator assisted by a board of representatives from the Army and Navy, has been established in the Coast Guard for conducting joint studies, and assembling and disseminating information, with respect to air-sea rescue equipment, methods, and facilities. Responsibility

is also assumed in pilotage control and for emergency wartime measures for the merchant marine.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.—The Coast Guard is empowered by act of Congress to enforce any law of the United States upon its navigable waters and the high seas. Its duties include prevention of smuggling and the enforcement of customs, navigation, and other laws governing the operation of marine craft.

The Coast Guard enforces the conventions, laws, and regulations designed to protect the Alaskan fisheries and those of the high seas. It protects game, the seal and otter fisheries of Alaska, and the bird reservations established by Executive order. Officers of the Coast Guard, appointed United States commissioners and deputy United States marshals, are active in law enforcement generally in Alaska. The Coast Guard is charged with the administration of oaths, taking the census, and protecting public health there.

It enforces other maritime laws, such as those relating to oil pollution, immigration, quarantine, neutrality, and the whaling treaty. It enforces rules and regulations promulgated for safety of life during regattas or marine parades. It also enforces miscellaneous other statutes for various Government departments, assisting those agencies in the performance of assigned duties.

SAVING LIFE AND PROPERTY AND ASSISTANCE TO MARINE COMMERCE.—The Coast Guard saves life and property on the high seas and navigable waters of the United States, renders assistance to vessels in distress, and engages in flood-relief work. It extends medical and surgical aid to the crews of United States vessels engaged in deep-sea fishing. It cares for and transports shipwrecked and destitute persons in Alaska and elsewhere.

The Coast Guard removes or destroys derelicts, wrecks, and other dangers to navigation and assists in keeping channels from becoming ice-blocked. It conducts the international service of ice observation and ice patrol in the North Atlantic to protect shipping from the danger of icebergs, and carries out oceanographic studies in relation thereto.

In cooperation with the Weather Bureau, cutters are stationed far at sea on transoceanic air routes to provide weather observation service and otherwise to add to the security of air commerce over the sea, and observations by certain coastal stations assist in weather forecasting.

SAFETY AND NATIONAL SECURITY MEASURES.—The Coast Guard, through its captains of the port, enforces rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movements of vessels in territorial waters under the Espionage Act; exercises supervision over the loading and unloading of explosives and other dangerous cargoes, in the interest of safety to life and property, by vessels in our harbors and adjacent jurisdiction waters; is responsible for the safeguarding against destruction, loss or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts, fires, accidents, or other causes of similar nature, of vessels, harbors, ports, and waterfront facilities in the United States, its Territories and possessions; and issues and enforces blackout and air-raid measures to be taken by vessels and waterfront facilities.

SAFETY AND EFFICIENCY OF MERCHANT MARINE.—The Coast Guard collects statistics and investigates marine disasters; approves plans

for the construction, repair, and alteration of vessels; approves materials, equipment, and appliances; classifications of vessels; inspection of vessels and their equipment and appliances; issuance of certificates of inspection and of permits indicating the approval of vessels for operations which may be hazardous to life and property; administration of load-line requirements; control of log books; numbering of undocumented vessels; licensing and certificating of officers, pilots, and seamen; suspension and revocation of licenses and certificates; shipment, discharge, protection, and welfare of merchant seamen; licensing of motorboat operators.

NAVIGATION AIDS.—The Coast Guard establishes and maintains navigation aids such as lights, lighthouses, lightships, radio beacons, radio direction-finder stations, buoys, and unlighted beacons, and performs work incident thereto, on the sea and lake coasts of the United States, on the rivers of the United States, at Atlantic and Pacific defense bases, and on the coasts of all other territory under United States jurisdiction, with the exception of the Philippine Islands and Panama.

AVIATION.—The Coast Guard maintains aviation stations along the coasts, its aircraft now being employed in anti-submarine, aerial coverage for convoys, air reconnaissance and other war activities operating under various naval commands, and being further engaged in air-sea rescue work, and in cooperation with other Federal agencies in such matters as law enforcement and mapping strategic areas.

COAST GUARD ACADEMY.—The Coast Guard maintains an Academy at New London, Connecticut, for the professional instruction of cadets for commissions in the service after completing a 4-year course.

TRAINING STATIONS.—Numerous training stations are maintained for the indoctrination and training of recruits, advanced training of enlisted personnel, and special instruction for officers.

COAST GUARD RESERVE AND AUXILIARY.—Pursuant to the act of February 19, 1941, as amended, the Commandant of the Coast Guard administers the Coast Guard Reserve and the Coast Guard Auxiliary. The Coast Guard Reserve is a military organization, the purpose of which is to provide a trained force of officers and enlisted personnel which, added to regular personnel of the Coast Guard, will be adequate to enable that service to perform such extraordinary duties as may be necessitated by emergent conditions. The Coast Guard Auxiliary is a voluntary nonmilitary organization composed of citizens who are owners of motorboats and yachts, the purposes of which are (a) to further interest in safety of life at sea and upon the navigable waters, (b) to promote efficiency in the operation of motorboats and yachts, (c) to foster a wider knowledge of, and better compliance with, the laws, rules, and regulations governing the operation of motorboats and yachts, and (d) to facilitate operations of the Coast Guard. In the latter part of 1942 there was organized the temporary reserve, a full military organization, whose members offer their services for part-time or full-time duty without pay. Members wear regular service uniforms while on duty. Volunteer port security forces, consisting of personnel enrolled in the Temporary Reserve, serve in the waterfront areas in connection with the protection of piers,

wharves, vessels, and waterfront war activities against danger by fire, sabotage, or other cause, and assist in the enforcement of port security regulations.

WOMEN'S RESERVE.—An act of Congress, approved November 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 1020; 14 U. S. C. 381), authorized the organization of the Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard Reserve. Members of the Women's Reserve, popularly known as SPARS (derived from the Coast Guard motto "Semper Paratus"—Always Ready), are trained and qualified for duty in the shore establishments of the Coast Guard, within the American area and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, to release male officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard for duty at sea.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.—The Coast Guard furnishes transportation to Government agents in the performance of their duties, and, on occasions, transports United States mail over certain water routes. Assistance is given in special undertakings and missions involving use of cutters, trained personnel, and other service facilities.

PUBLICATIONS.—It publishes *Light Lists* and radiobeacon charts, which give information on aids to navigation, and various pamphlets descriptive of buoys and radiobeacons. It furnishes data on aids to navigation, changes in lights and buoys, and similar information pertaining to United States waters for inclusion in *Notice to Mariners*, which is published by the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department. Also, in addition to *Wartime Safety Measures for Merchant Marine* it publishes regulations dealing with the safety and inspection of vessels which were handled by the former Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, the *Nautical Rules of the Road*, and *Proceedings of the Merchant Marine Council*.

COAST GUARD DISTRICTS.—For the purpose of administration, the United States and its Territories and possessions are divided into 15 Coast Guard districts, with offices located as follows: Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Norfolk, Va., Charleston, S. C., Miami, Fla., New Orleans, La., Long Beach, Calif., San Francisco, Calif., Seattle, Wash., St. Louis, Mo., Cleveland, Ohio, San Juan, P. R., Honolulu, T. H., and Ketchikan, Alaska. At the present time each of these districts operates under a district Coast Guard officer, under the supervision of the Commandants of the various naval districts.

Joint Army-Navy Boards

The Secretary of the Navy, by joint agreement with the Secretary of War, has created the four boards and one committee discussed in detail on page 261.

NAVAL DISTRICTS

The United States and island possessions are divided into naval districts, with limits and headquarters as indicated below. Address communications to the Commandant; for example, Commandant, First Naval District, Boston, Mass.

District	Headquarters
No. 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island (including Block Island)	Boston, Mass.
No. 3. Connecticut, New York, northern part of New Jersey (including Counties of Mercer, Monmouth, and all counties north thereof), also the Nantucket Shoals Lightship	New York, N. Y.
No. 4. Pennsylvania, southern part of New Jersey (including Counties of Burlington, Ocean, and all counties south thereof), Delaware (including Winter Quarter Shoal Light Vessel)	Philadelphia, Pa.
No. 5. Maryland less Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Montgomery, St. Mary's, Calvert, and Charles Counties; West Virginia; Virginia less Arlington, Fairfax, Stafford, King George, Prince William, and Westmoreland Counties; and the Counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Gates, Perquimans, Chowan, Tyrrell, Washington, Hyde, Beaufort, Pamlico, Craven, Jones, Carteret, Onslow, and Dare in North Carolina; also the Diamond Shoal Lightship	Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va.
No. 6. South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina, except Counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Gates, Perquimans, Chowan, Tyrrell, Washington, Hyde, Beaufort, Pamlico, Craven, Jones, Carteret, Onslow, and Dare; and the Counties of Nassau and Duval in Florida	Charleston, S. C.
No. 7. Florida, except the counties of Nassau, Duval, and those west of Apalachicola River	Miami, Fla.
No. 8. Florida counties west of Apalachicola River, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas	New Orleans, La.
No. 9. Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas	Great Lakes, Ill.
No. 10. Puerto Rico, Vieques, Culebra, Virgin Islands and the Naval Reservation, Guantanamo, and U. S. Naval shore activities at Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahamas, Antigua, St. Lucia, British Guiana	San Juan, P. R.
No. 11. New Mexico; Arizona; Clark County, Nevada; southern part of California, including Counties of Santa Barbara, Kern, and San Bernardino, and all counties south thereof	San Diego, Calif.
No. 12. Colorado; Utah; Nevada (except Clark County); northern part of California, including Counties of San Luis Obispo, Kings, Tulare, Inyo, and all counties north thereof	San Francisco, Calif.
No. 13. Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	Seattle, Wash.
No. 14. Hawaiian Islands, and islands to westward, including Midway, Wake, Kure, Johnston, and Sand Islands, and Kingman Reef	Pearl Harbor, T. H.
No. 15. Panama Canal Zone	Balboa, C. Z.
No. 16. Philippine Islands (when reoccupied)	Cavite, P. I.
No. 17. Alaska	Kodiak (Temp. Adak), Alaska.
AREAS ESTABLISHED FOR GENERAL MILITARY CONTROL	
Potomac River Naval Command. The Potomac River up to the Great Falls, the District of Columbia, and the Counties of Prince Georges, Montgomery, St. Mary's, Calvert, and Charles in Maryland; Arlington, Fairfax, Stafford, King George, Prince William, and Westmoreland Counties in Virginia, less the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia, and the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.	Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
Severn River Naval Command. Anne Arundel County, Maryland.	United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Approved.

JAMES FORRESTAL
Secretary of the Navy

Department of the Interior

C Street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets NW.
REpublic 1820, Branch 3171

Officials

Secretary of the Interior [1]	Harold L. Ickes
Under Secretary	Abe Fortas
Assistant Secretary	Michael W. Straus
Assistant Secretary	Oscar L. Chapman
Special Assistant to the Secretary	William H. McCrillis
Assistant to the Secretary	Wesley C. Clark
Assistant to the Secretary	May B. Conley
Assistant to the Secretary	Sylvia Altman
Assistant to the Secretary in Charge of Land Utilization	Lee Muck
Chief Clerk	Floyd E. Dotson
Director of Information	John E. Ryckman
Budget Officer and Director, Division of Budget and Administrative Management	Vernon D. Northrop
Assistant Budget Officer	Otis Beasley
Director of Personnel	Mrs. J. Atwood Maulding
Special Adviser on Labor Relations	C. Warren Stapleton
Supervising Field Representative	Virgil P. Wallace
Purchasing Officer	Earl E. Eisenhart
Chief, Miscellaneous Service Division	Frank C. Updike
Director, United States Board on Geographical Names	Meredith F. Burrill
Solicitor	Fowler V. Harper
Chairman, Board of Appeals	Felix S. Cohen
Member, Board of Appeals	William H. Flanery
Member, Board of Appeals	Leland O. Graham
Director, Division of Power	Arthur E. Goldschmidt
Director, Division of Territories and Island Possessions	Benjamin W. Thoron
Director, Petroleum Conservation Division	Edward B. Swanson, Acting
Deputy Solid Fuels Administrator for War [1]	Charles J. Potter
Deputy Coordinator of Fisheries [1]	Ira N. Gabrielson
Director of Grazing	Clarence L. Forsling
Commissioner, General Land Office	Fred W. Johnson
Commissioner of Indian Affairs	William A. Brophy
Director, Geological Survey	William E. Wrather
Commissioner of Reclamation	Harry W. Bashore
Director, National Park Service	Newton B. Drury
Director, Bureau of Mines	Royd R. Sayers
Director, Fish and Wildlife Service	Ira N. Gabrielson
Director, War Relocation Authority	Dillon S. Myer
Governor of Alaska	Ernest Gruening
Governor of Hawaii	Ingram M. Stainback
Governor of Virgin Islands	Charles Harwood
Governor of Puerto Rico	Rexford G. Tugwell
U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands	(Vacancy)

[1] The Secretary of the Interior is designated as Petroleum Administrator for War, Solid Fuels Administrator for War, Coordinator of Fisheries, and Chairman of the National Power Policy Committee.

General Manager, The Alaska Railroad	OTTO F. OHLSON
President, The Virgin Islands Company	GILBERT L. PACE
Administrator, Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, Oreg.	PAUL J. RAVER
Administrator, Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	BENJAMIN W. THORON
Assistant Administrator, Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	GUILLERMO ESTEVES
Administrator, Southwestern Power Administration	DOUGLAS G. WRIGHT

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Department of the Interior was created by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1849 (9 Stat. 395; 5 U. S. C. 481), titled "An Act to establish the Home Department." Many subsequent acts and Executive orders have added to and subtracted from the duties and specific charges of the Department, but its purposes remain substantially the same as those for which it was created.

PURPOSE.—The Department of the Interior was charged with the responsibility for advancing the domestic interests of the people of the United States. While the duties and specific charges of the Department have become many and varied, all have to do with promoting the domestic welfare, and administering the conservation of natural resources. The jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior extends from the administration of territories to the supervision of mining operations and the management of the Alaska Railroad. He administers the National Park Service, the Geological Survey, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Indian Service, and various land services.

ORGANIZATION.—The Secretary of the Interior has as his chief aides the Under Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries. The Under Secretary has supervision of the Department as a whole, supervises the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, and is in charge of general departmental administration, the Budget and Administrative Management Division, Division of Personnel Supervision and Management, Office of Labor Relations, and the Office of the Chief Clerk.

An Assistant Secretary exercises supervision over the Bureau of Mines, Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation, and the Petroleum Conservation Division.

An Assistant Secretary is in charge of the Office of Indian Affairs, General Land Office, Grazing Service, National Park Service, Office of Land Utilization, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the United States Board on Geographical Names.

Directly under the Secretary are the Solicitor, Division of Information, Division of Power, Bonneville Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, Solid Fuels Administration for War, Office of Fishery Coordination, War Relocation Authority, and the Office of the Supervising Field Representative. The Secretary of the Interior is designated as Petroleum Administrator for War, Solid Fuels Administrator for War, Coordinator of Fisheries, and as Chairman of the National Power Policy Committee.

The principal bureaus, offices, and divisions are as follows:

General Land Office
Bureau of Reclamation
Geological Survey
Grazing Service
Bureau of Mines
Office of Indian Affairs
National Park Service
Fish and Wildlife Service
Office of Fishery Coordination
Petroleum Conservation Division
Solid Fuels Administration for War
War Relocation Authority
Division of Power
Division of Territories and Island Possessions
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration
Office of Land Utilization
Office of the Solicitor
Office of the Chief Clerk
Division of Information
United States Board on Geographical Names
Budget and Administrative Management Division
Bonneville Power Administration
Southwestern Power Administration
Division of Personnel Supervision and Management

ACTIVITIES

General Land Office

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.—The General Land Office supervises the survey, management, and disposition of the public lands and the resources therein. It executes all laws relating to the surveying, prospecting, locating, appropriating, entering, reconveying, and patenting of all public lands within national forests, grazing districts, and other reservations.

It conducts scientific and professional work in the fields of land and mineral economics, including research into the past and present condition of the public domain as an aid to public land administration and for use in determining future public land policy.

It maintains an organization for the prevention and suppression of fires on the public lands in Alaska.

It prepares and issues the official map of the United States.

WAR ACTIVITIES.—The General Land Office makes large tracts of public land available for bombing ranges, training grounds, camps, and maneuver areas; leases mineral rights and authorizes development of minerals, including petroleum, on the public domain.

CADASTRAL ENGINEERING SERVICE.—The General Land Office maintains the only official cadastral engineering service for the execution of surveys and resurveys of the public lands, the preparation and maintenance of plat and field-note records thereof, and the approval and platting of mineral surveys executed by United States mineral surveyors.

PUBLIC LAND CLAIMS.—The General Land Office adjudicates all claims to the public lands initiated under the numerous public-land laws, including applications for coal, oil, and gas prospecting permits and leases, and grants railroad and other rights-of-way over the public lands.

LAND PATENTS.—The Office also issues land patents and furnishes certified copies of such patents and other records on file in its offices.

RANGE CONSERVATION.—It conducts range improvements and soil and moisture conservation projects on public lands subject to grazing lease outside of grazing districts.

REVESTED OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD GRANT LANDS.—The Office administers the revested Oregon and California railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay wagon road grant lands in Oregon, including forestry and grazing activities, fire protection, development of sustained-yield forest units, and classification and timber sale activities.

LOCAL PUBLIC LAND MATTERS.—It maintains 25 district land offices in the western part of the United States and in Alaska to receive applications to enter public lands, take initial action thereon, render decisions, keep tract-book and plat records showing the status of the public lands, and give information.

Bureau of Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation has in operation, under construction or authorization, 78 irrigation or multiple-purpose projects in 17 States west of the 100th meridian. Fifty-two of these are producing food, electric energy, and furnishing municipal and industrial water. Reclamation developments also provide flood control, river regulation, and silt removal.

Nearly 5,000,000 persons live where Reclamation systems are operated, with about 3,500,000 benefiting from power and domestic water, while 1,257,395 live on the 91,120 farms or in cities or towns on the projects.

POST-WAR INVENTORY COMPLETED.—The post-war inventory, involving 236 potential projects and expenditures of $3,000,000,000, was presented to the Senate Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning on June 6, 1944. Under pending legislation, this plan will create 135,000 new farms in the 17 western States for settlement by veterans and others. The resultant benefits will spread to industries in the other 31 States, as orders are placed for supplies and equipment needed in construction. Carried out in full, the program will create employment for 1,250,000 men working one year, thereby offering jobs for many demobilized veterans and defense workers.

Further impetus was added to the post-war program when conferences were held with regional directors and early deadlines were set for completion of basin reports. Among these reports are investigations of the Columbia River Basin, Pecos River Basin, and many others.

POWER FOR WAR.—Power plants operating on Reclamation projects have an installed capacity of 2,440,275 kilowatts. The leading power producer is Boulder Dam with a rated capacity of 1,034,800, and second is Grand Coulee with 818,000 kilowatts. Reclamation power was largely responsible for the operation of airplane factories, aluminum and magnesium plants, shipyards, and other industries so vital to prosecution of the war. In so doing, Reclamation established a new power expansion record for a single agency in a wartime year.

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS.—The Bureau investigates water resources in the western United States and constructs and operates projects. Crops valued at $388,000,000 were produced on lands watered by Reclamation systems in 1943, and the 1944 record will exceed that amount.

War Relocation Centers for Japanese evacuees are located on three projects. Civilian Public Service Camps provide labor for conscientious objectors on three others.

WAR FOOD PROGRAM.—The War Production Board stop order of October 20, 1942, practically halted all construction. To increase production of war foods, the Bureau presented construction programs designed to furnish facilities to expand the output of irrigated lands. This resulted in the lifting of stop orders on 28 projects under the war food program, thereby enabling the Bureau to extend irrigation service to approximately 1,400,000 additional acres during 1945–46.

BUREAU DECENTRALIZATION EFFECTUATED.—Decentralization of the Bureau of Reclamation through the establishment of seven regional offices in western cities and five administrative branches in Denver, Colo., was effectuated during 1943–44. The object was to "streamline" the organization for greater efficiency in meeting post-war problems.

The Regional Directors are responsible for coordinating all Bureau activities within their regions. Reporting directly to the Commissioner, they have extensive latitude for independent action and are assisted in the technical phases of their work by the branch heads.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES ADVANCE RECLAMATION.—Among the outstanding achievements were:

Region 1. Expansion of power production at Grand Coulee Dam (Washington), for industrial plants, and the extension of irrigation service on the highly productive Roza Division of the Yakima project (Washington).

Region 2. Completion of Shasta Dam, Central Valley Project (California). Two 75,000-kilowatt generators put into operation at Shasta.

Region 3. Installation of a twelfth 82,500-kilowatt generator at Boulder Dam, which added to Boulder's prestige as the world's top power producer for war.

Region 6. Activity on plans for the proposed Missouri River Basin development climaxed with the compromise plan between the Army engineers and Reclamation, set forth in Senate Document 247, November 21, 1944.

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROGRAM.—Until halted by cease-construction orders of the War Production Board in 1942, the Bureau was constructing eight small irrigation projects for the rehabilitation of areas in the Great Plains and other arid and semiarid areas affected by drought or shortages of irrigation water. Several projects under this program are being completed under specific exemptions from the stop-work ban and others are included in the war food program. Construction on an additional project, Scofield, not included in the War Production Board order was started in 1943.

Geological Survey

The Geological Survey prepares and publishes reports upon the geology and mineral and water resources of the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii; classifies the public lands as to their mineral and power value; supervises technical phases of mineral leasing on public lands, and, using aerial photographs extensively, prepares and publishes topographic quadrangle maps of the United States.

Grazing Service

(Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City, Utah)

The Grazing Service administers grazing on 142,000,000 acres of Federal range in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming under the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976), and July 14, 1939 (53 Stat. 1002; 43 U. S. C. 315), in order to protect the lands, permit the highest use of the forage and other resources, and at the same time retard soil erosion and facilitate flood control. In addition, the Grazing Service coordinates grazing on several million acres of interspersed State and privately owned lands and various Federal withdrawals through cooperative agreement under authority of the Taylor Grazing Act and through lease under the Pierce Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033; 43 U. S. C. 315m–1 to 315m–4).

The work of the Grazing Service is coordinated through 10 regional and 59 district offices located in the States mentioned, in which is conducted a broad conservation program designed to protect, improve, and develop the soil, water, and forage resources of the public lands, and stabilize the range livestock industry. Range control is effected by a license and permit system involving more than 11,000,000 head of livestock belonging to some 22,000 resident stock owners. An assistant director is located at Washington, D. C.

Bureau of Mines

The Bureau of Mines, organized July 1, 1910, originally placed in the Department of the Interior by act of March 16, 1910 (36 Stat. 369; 30 U. S. C. 1 note), was transferred to the Department of Commerce in 1925. There it remained for 9 years until President Roosevelt, acting under the authority of the act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1517; 40 U. S. C. 278a), returned the Bureau to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 6611, dated February 22 and effective April 24, 1934.

War Activities.—The Bureau is wholly engaged in war activities. Exploration and development of minerals which are essential to the War Program, development of processes for beneficiation of low-grade and complex domestic ores, development of ore-dressing techniques, production of helium primarily for military uses, protection of mineral production plants from subversive action, licensing of all nonmilitary explosives, and the production of gasoline and other liquid fuels from coal are included in the Bureau's broad emergency program. Field investigations, economic and statistical surveys, and extensive scientific research in metallurgy, nonmetallics, coal, petroleum, and explosives are being pursued on many fronts in an effort to make the United States as self-sufficient as possible with respect to all critical and essential minerals.

Strategic Mineral Investigations.—Since 1939 the Bureau of Mines has examined many hundreds of deposits of strategic minerals in the 48 States and Alaska, and has explored scores of them by surface-trenching, tunneling, and drilling. Substantial new quantities of antimony, bauxite, chromium, manganese, copper, zinc, iron, tung-

sten, and many other ores have been found, and much of this material is now in production. A congressional act of June 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 811; 50 U. S. C. 98), authorized the Bureau to conduct scientific, technologic, and economic investigations concerning the development, mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of ores in order to determine and develop new domestic sources of supply.

BENEFICIATION OF ORES.—Based upon exhaustive laboratory studies of methods for processing low-grade domestic ores, the Bureau has built and is operating a number of pilot plants to determine the commercial aspects of the ores of such metals as manganese, chromite, magnesium, aluminum, copper, and antimony. Because manganese is essential in the manufacture of steel, the Bureau's technologists conduct studies in ore dressing, hydrometallurgy, electrometallurgy, and pyrometallurgy at widely scattered points in the great manganese districts of the West and in some of the principal eastern deposits. Exploratory projects, pilot plants, research at several experimental laboratories, and other highly important work in the metallurgical field are directed from the Bureau's regional offices at Salt Lake City, Utah, Rolla, Mo., and College Park, Md. Several of the beneficiation processes developed by the Bureau are being used commercially to further the War Program. A new electrodevelopment laboratory has been established at Albany, Oreg., to utilize power from Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams in studying minerals of that section. Various laboratories of the Bureau are studying treatment of low-grade bauxite ores, clays, alunite, and other alumina-bearing minerals for the manufacture of aluminum. Similar research is being conducted to help increase the production of other metals.

HELIUM PRODUCTION.—The Bureau of Mines is in charge of the only helium production plants in the world, in the Southwest, where millions of cubic feet of this lightweight and noninflammable gas are produced annually, principally for such military uses as lifting blimps, barrage balloons, and weather observation balloons. Having ample facilities for meeting all military requirements for helium, the Bureau now has large quantities of this gas available for special welding processes, medical uses, and research laboratories. Helium plants are operated by authority of the amendatory Helium Act of September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 885; 50 U. S. C. 151, 163–66).

SYNTHETIC LIQUID FUELS RESEARCH.—Under act of Congress of April 5, 1944 (58 Stat. 190) the Bureau of Mines has begun an expanded 5-year research program in the production of synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shales, and other native products. Research laboratories are being established at Bruceton, Pa., for coal research, and Laramie, Wyo., for oil-shale studies.

MINERAL PRODUCTION SECURITY.—Integrated with the facility security program of the Office of Civilian Defense, the Bureau of Mines has a Mineral Production Security Division to insure the continued production of war materials from mines, quarries, mills, smelters, and allied mineral production facilities. Inventories of facilities and protection against hazardous negligence and subversive enemy actions are the objectives of the Bureau's field force. The Bureau cooperates in this work with the Army, the Navy, and various Federal and local agencies.

EXPLOSIVES CONTROL.—Under the Federal Explosives Act of October 26, 1917 (40 Stat. 385; 50 U. S. C. 128–40), as amended, December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 863), the Bureau has charge, during war and national emergency periods, of the issuance of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, storage, use, or possession of nonmilitary explosives and their ingredients.

COAL MINE INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS.—The Bureau is authorized and empowered under the Coal Mine Inspection Act of May 7, 1941 (55 Stat. 177; 30 U. S. C. 4f), to make inspections and investigations in coal mines to curb accidents and ill health among those employed in coal mining. Original inspections and reinspections of about 2,500 mines to date have resulted in improved safety conditions and have helped in developing an increased efficiency of coal production for vital wartime needs.

FUEL TESTING.—Investigating the properties of American coals, the Bureau has established comprehensive data on the coking and byproduct-making properties of various coals. It has found coals from several States that are suitable for making coke that can be used in the expanding steel industry of those areas. The Bureau tests fuels purchased for many branches of the Government and suggests the proper heating equipment.

FUEL CONSERVATION.—As part of the national wartime fuel conservation program, the Bureau of Mines sponsors and leads a Nation-wide campaign of fuel efficiency in industrial and commercial establishments. The program is effected through 5,000 fuel engineers in various localities who have volunteered their services.

MINERAL ECONOMIC STUDIES.—Government war agencies call on the Bureau daily for data on mineral production, consumption, and stocks, and for other economic and statistical information, domestic and foreign, necessary in conducting present war production activities and in planning long-range production and use programs. Data of this type have been accumulated for nearly 3 decades by Bureau specialists and are available for both the Government and industry in promoting the War Program. The Bureau makes special canvasses and furnishes basic data and many other confidential reports to the war agencies.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND MINE RESCUE.—The Bureau of Mines investigates the causes of mine accidents and seeks means of preventing them. It instructs mine operators, miners, and officers and employees of the mineral industries in safety methods, accident prevention, and mine rescue and recovery work, and assembles information concerning the number and causes of mine accidents. Studies are constantly being made of the inflammability and explosive characteristics of metal powders and dusts, and other dusts and fumes of mineral origin.

HEALTH INVESTIGATIONS.—The Bureau investigates atmospheric contaminants in mines and smelters, tests respiratory devices, analyzes gases, and conducts other studies as a basis for recommendations to eliminate or control objectionable and harmful conditions in the mineral industries.

Office of Indian Affairs

(The Merchandise Mart, 222 North Bank Drive, Chicago 54, Ill.)

The Office of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, has the management of all Indian affairs and of all matters arising out of Indian relations under provisions of the Constitution, treaties with Indian tribes, and statutes enacted by the Congress. It is charged with the duty of protecting the interests and promoting the welfare of those Indians of the continental United States and of the natives of Alaska who are under Federal guardianship. The objective of the Indian Office is to assist the Indians to become economically independent through the use of their own resources and acquired skills and to adapt their indigenous institutions and culture to modern conditions. In the discharge of this duty the Indian Office supervises the use of 56,000,000 acres of Indian tribal and individual farm, grazing, timber, and mineral lands on about 200 reservations scattered from Florida to Alaska. It provides educational facilities through approximately 400 day and boarding schools and community centers, and through Federal aid for public schools attended by Indian children. It supplies medical service to Indians through more than 100 hospitals, sanitariums, and clinics. It operates an agricultural extension and credit service, encourages conservation practices, supplies agricultural and vocational training and guidance, and administers Indian tribal and individual trust funds. It assists Indian tribes in the maintenance of law and order on Indian reservations, supplies social services and relief for indigent and disabled Indians. It aims to make all Indians completely self-supporting and it does not supply a Federal dole to all Indians under guardianship.

INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS BOARD.—By the act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 891; 46 U. S. C. 88h), the Indian Arts and Crafts Board was created within the Department of the Interior to establish standards and create Government marks of genuineness and quality for Indian handmade products. This Board functions in closest cooperation with the Office of Indian Affairs, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been a member of the Board since its establishment.

National Park Service

(The Merchandise Mart, 222 North Bank Drive, Chicago 54, Ill.)

The National Park Service administers the 169 areas of the national park system in accordance with the act of August 25, 1916, as amended; the act of June 8, 1906; Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933; and the act of August 21, 1935; and in accordance with the act of June 23, 1936, aids other governmental agencies in planning recreational facilities. In addition, under a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior, the Service administers the Boulder Dam National Recreational Area. It also administers 18 recreational demonstration areas.

PRIMARY FUNCTIONS.—Under congressional mandate the National Park Service protects and administers the national park system to "conform to the fundamental purpose of . . . parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the

natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Fish and Wildlife Service

(The Merchandise Mart, 222 North Bank Drive, Chicago 54, Ill.)

The Fish and Wildlife Service, established on June 30, 1940, consolidates work formerly carried on by the Bureau of Biological Survey and the Bureau of Fisheries. With few exceptions, the lines of work of these bureaus have been continued as functions of their former divisions—dealing with game and other birds; game, fur, and other land mammals; reptiles and amphibians; commercial and sport fishes and fisheries, including the shrimp, lobster, and shellfish industries; and fur seals, whales, and other marine mammals.

The importance of the Service's programs in perpetuating renewable resources on which national welfare and morale depend is reflected in its designation as a defense agency for specific reasons that include the emergency values of the fisheries fleet, the food supply in fishes, the control of animals that destroy crops and food stores, and the Service's trained research and law-enforcement personnel. As an agency carrying out the national purpose to restore wildlife and conserve it for prudent use, the Service has also been given responsibility for guarding the resources against avoidable damage from defense activities. Most of the field operations other than research are conducted in the 48 States through regional directors in Portland, Oreg.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Atlanta, Ga.; and Boston, Mass. There is also a regional office at Juneau, Alaska.

WILDLIFE RESEARCH.—The Service brings the biological sciences to the aid not only of agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, forestry, and recreation but of the fauna as well. This is accomplished through biological surveys, field investigations, and laboratory studies of the distribution, migration, classification, natural history, taxonomy, food habits, food resources, and diseases of wildlife, and through studies and experiments concerning the breeding, feeding, and management of wild fur animals and domesticated rabbits. Research and demonstration projects are conducted in cooperation with land-grant colleges and conservation commissions in 10 States. The damage caused by birds, rodents, fur animals, predators, and other forms of wildlife on agricultural, grazing, or forested areas is studied, and selective methods of control are determined. The research includes studies and experiments relating to the wildlife resources of the national parks, Indian reservations, and other areas, and to methods of conservation and restoration, and surveys are made of areas designed for the proper restoration and maintenance of game, fur, and other forms of wildlife.

FISHERY BIOLOGY.—The fishery conservation policies and recommendations of the Service are based upon extensive and diversified biological investigations of the fishery resources. The research projects at present concern four major fields: (1) studies to determine the natural history, environmental relationships, and the size, extent, and variation of fish populations; the effect of fishing operations on abun-

dance; and the most efficient methods of prosecuting the fisheries without endangering the future of the supply; (2) the study and management of the fishery resources of interior waters to increase fish production by scientifically directed stocking, the improvement of conditions for natural propagation, the development of more efficient hatchery methods, and the detection and elimination of pollution hazards in lakes and streams; (3) shellfish investigations to develop more effective methods of cultivation, to improve the quality of oysters, and to investigate and combat diseases that may endanger the economically important invertebrates; (4) the protection of fishes in connection with irrigation, water power, and flood-control projects through the installation and maintenance of screens, fishways, or fish ladders. The various projects are conducted by approximately 20 field stations in the major geographical regions of the United States and include investigations of more than 30 important food and game fishes, shellfishes, and crustaceans.

FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION.—The Service correlates and supervises all wildlife restoration activities under the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act (Sept. 2, 1937, 50 Stat. 917; Aug. 18, 1941, 55 Stat. 632; 16 U. S. C. 669–669j), by the terms of which the United States may pay 75 percent of the total cost. The projects are initiated and conducted by the States and involve the acquisition and development of lands and waters and research into problems of management necessary to wildlife administration. In close cooperation with State fish and game departments, proposed restoration measures are inspected and appraised, and the completed work is reviewed prior to the payment of the Federal share of the cost. The Service does not select restoration projects but advises the States as to those considered substantial. During the fiscal year 1942 the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (55 Stat. 367; 16 U. S. C. 715–715r) was amended to extend its benefits to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Restoration projects were inaugurated in all these areas except Hawaii, where action was postponed because of the war.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES.—To provide perpetual habitat for wildlife, the Service establishes and maintains refuges for game and other species, and for this purpose acquires lands by reservation of the public domain and by purchase and gift.

The number of national wildlife refuges now administered by the Service has increased to 279 (17,628,122 acres), of which 260 (9,581,114 acres) are in the United States and 19 (8,046,975 acres) are in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Through the program of Federal aid, other wildlife areas are being established by State agencies. Prior to the establishment of Federal refuges, detailed examinations and appraisals are made to determine the extent of the various types of land, the cover and improvements, and the market value. Engineering developments, water impoundments, and vegetative improvements, including the propagation of aquatic and other plants, are undertaken on many refuges.

ADMINISTRATION OF CONSERVATION LAWS.—The Service is responsible for the effective administration of several Federal statutes for the protection and conservation of migratory game and other birds, of game, fur, and other mammals, and of fishes, and after surveys and research it prepares drafts of regulations under these laws. The

conservation laws administered include the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, and the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act, which were passed to carry out treaty obligations for the protection of birds that spend part of the year in this country and part in Canada or Mexico; the Bald Eagle Act; the law regulating interstate transportation of black bass; and laws for the conservation under international agreement of fur seals; laws protecting the walrus, and for the maintenance of the fishery, fur, and game resources of Alaska, for the protection of animals and property on wildlife refuges, for the prevention of illegal shipments in interstate commerce of wild animals and birds, and for the regulation of importations of injurious foreign species; the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act; the issuing of permits; and the collection of fees and statistical and scientific data under the Whaling Treaty Act.

FISHERY INDUSTRIES.—The Service conducts studies for improving fishery methods, including the capture, preservation, utilization, and merchandising of fishery products and the compilation of statistics thereon, and provides current information on production, market movement, storage, and prices of fishery products. To improve methods, eliminate waste, and promote the consumption of fishery products and byproducts, investigations are made in fishery technology and nutrition. Market surveys and other economic studies of the fisheries are conducted, the Fishery Cooperative Marketing Act is administered, a Fishery Market News Service is maintained, and apparatus and methods of fishing are studied for the purpose of suggesting technical improvements.

FISH CULTURE.—The Division propagates food and game fishes to assist in maintaining the commercial and sports fisheries resources. Normally, approximately 130 fish-cultural and seasonal rearing stations are operated, but the number has been materially reduced to conform to management policies resulting from emergency conditions. Eggs are salvaged from the commercial catch of the Atlantic Ocean and Great Lakes. These are hatched and the resulting fry are returned to suitable habitats. Large hatcheries have been established on the Sacramento and Columbia Rivers to replace natural spawning runs now cut off by power dams, and the rehabilitation of the Atlantic salmon runs is being attempted. Game fishes are used to stock public waters, but special emphasis is being placed on the use of warm-water species in farm fish ponds. The service maintains an aquarium in Washington, D. C., for educational purposes, and provides technical and general information on fish-cultural problems. It cooperates with the States and other governmental agencies on fish-cultural problems, including the coordination of fish distribution, stocking according to predetermined management plans, and pooling fish-cultural facilities for the stocking of farm fish ponds.

ALASKA FISHERIES.—In Alaska the Service regulates and protects the salmon and other important commercial fisheries, as well as game fishes in interior waters, administers the fur seal and fox herds on the Pribilof Islands, and cares for the native inhabitants of these islands, who are virtual wards of the Government. It makes observations of operations of canneries, salteries, and other fishery establishments; maintains salmon-counting weirs, examines spawning streams to determine escapement of fishes, and collects statistics on these sub-

jects; patrols fishing grounds to prevent poaching and other violations of the laws and regulations; protects walruses and sea lions; and, in close cooperation with the Alaska Game Commission, operates a fleet of boats and airplanes in enforcement and patrol work.

CONTROL OF INJURIOUS SPECIES.—Through demonstrations and in cooperative efforts, the Service provides leadership in curbing the increase and spread of stock-killing wild animals and destructive rodents, furnishes technical advice in the control of injurious birds and noxious fishes, and compiles reports on the various projects and species concerned. It coordinates control activities with those of all cooperating States, counties, agricultural and livestock associations, and other agencies. Mammal- and bird-control work involves species injurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, and stored foods, and the methods employed are developed for maximum effectiveness with minimum hazard to harmless or beneficial species.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.—Since one of its basic functions has been to "gather and disseminate information," this Service conducts educational work to make the results of its investigations available. Special efforts are made through publications, press statements, radio and other addresses, and by means of motion pictures and exhibits to provide information on the economic aspects of the various species of game and fur animals and fishes; to facilitate law enforcement by acquainting sportsmen and fishermen with the need for legal restrictions on hunting and fishing; to encourage the setting aside of wildlife habitat and the promotion of game, fur, and fish management on farms; and to aid in solving various wildlife and fishery problems confronting Federal, State, and other agencies administering lands and waters.

Office of Fishery Coordination

By Executive Order 9204, dated July 21, 1942, the President designated the Secretary of the Interior as Fishery Coordinator. This designation was for the purpose of developing and assuring sustained production of aquatic food supplies essential to the conduct of the present war, and for the purpose of coordinating the policies, plans, and programs relating to war that affect the fishery industries and the aquatic food supplies of the United States, its Territories, and possessions.

The Secretary of the Interior, as Coordinator of Fisheries, has been delegated the responsibility for those portions of the war food program concerned with the production and processing of fishery commodities, including the allocation of production materials and facilities. Field offices are located in the important fishing areas of the United States and Alaska for the purpose of insuring an adequate and sustained fishery production. The objective of the program is to meet the requirements for fishery commodities as determined by Federal war agencies.

Petroleum Conservation Division

Established under Administrative Order 1054, of March 14, 1936, the Petroleum Conservation Division, under the Director, assists the Secretary of the Interior in administering the act of February

22, 1935 (49 Stat. 30; 15 U. S. C. 715), as amended, known as the Connally law, which prohibits the shipment in interstate and foreign commerce of petroleum or its products produced in excess of the amount permitted by State law.

Under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Division recommends action on any case relative to oil and gas conservation brought to its attention, acts as the contact agency with the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, and cooperates with the oil-producing States in the study of physical waste and the enactment of oil- and gas-conservation laws.

It also supervises operations of the Federal Petroleum Board, receives all regular reports from and conducts all routine correspondence with the Board, and performs such other duties in connection therewith as the Secretary may direct.

Solid Fuels Administration for War

The Solid Fuels Administration for War was established in the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 9332, of April 19, 1943, which designated the Secretary of the Interior as Administrator. The Administration absorbed the Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War, and utilizes the facilities of the Bureau of Mines and other agencies of the Federal Government in discharging its functions.

The Solid Fuels Administration centralizes Government policies and activities pertaining to bituminous and anthracite coals and certain other solid fuels, and is the channel of liaison and communication between the solid fuels industries and Government agencies on fuel questions under its jurisdiction. The Administrator establishes basic policies and formulates plans and programs to assure operation of all branches of the solid fuels industries on a basis that will enable them to meet wartime requirements. The Administrator issues policy and operating directives to all units of the solid fuels industries under his jurisdiction; recommends to the War Production Board any necessary program for wartime solid fuels distribution; determines where and when rationing should be effective; recommends to the Office of Price Administration needed adjustments in maximum prices for solid fuels; makes recommendations to the War Production Board as to critical materials needed by the solid fuels industries; makes recommendations to the Office of Defense Transportation and the War Shipping Administration on questions of provision of facilities for transporting solid fuels; requests action from the War Manpower Commission whenever it is represented that the ability of solid fuels industries to meet wartime requirements is impaired by manpower shortages; and discharges other functions necessary to assure an adequate wartime supply of solid fuels.

The Solid Fuels Administration also supervises the operation of coal mines taken over by the Federal Government under the War Labor Disputes Act, of June 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 163; 50 App. U. S. C. 1501), and various Executive orders.

Division of Power

This Division has supervision over all the functions in connection with electric power matters in the Department of the Interior, and the study of power problems, with particular reference at present to meeting the power requirements of the War Program in those areas served by the Department's multipurpose developments. In it are centralized responsibility for and coordination of the power phases of the work of the various bureaus of the Department, including the Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Office of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, and the Southwestern Power Administration. This responsibility includes review of budgetary problems relating to electric power matters and correlation of the power construction program of the Department.

The Division has a staff of engineers, economists, finance and rate experts, and lawyers, with training and experience in public power problems, including planning, operations, and contracts. It has extensive relations with municipalities and public power agencies throughout the West, with the utility industry, with large industrial power users, and with other Federal power and war agencies, with especial reference to power supply for plants furnishing essential products in the War Program and for military and naval establishments.

Division of Territories and Island Possessions

The Division of Territories and Island Possessions was created in the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 6726, dated May 29 and effective July 29, 1934, issued under authority of the act approved March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1517; 40 U. S. C. 278a). This order placed under the jurisdiction of the new division the civil affairs of Puerto Rico, formerly administered by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, and also transferred to the Division all functions, personnel, records, supplies, equipment, property, and unexpended appropriations of the Bureau, as pertaining to Puerto Rico, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. Pursuant to the authority cited, the Secretary of the Interior directed, in Order 1040, of February 13, 1936, that the administration of the following Territories and possessions, and certain activities therein, already under the supervision of the Department of the Interior, be vested in the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, to be exercised under his supervision:

Territory of Alaska.—Governor's Office, Alaska Railroad, Alaska Road Commission, and Alaska Insane.

Territory of Hawaii.—Governor's Office, Hawaiian Homes Commission, and Territorial Office of Civilian Defense.

Virgin Islands.—Governor's Office, The Virgin Islands Company, and Bluebeard Castle Hotel.

The President's Reorganization Plan II, submitted to Congress on May 9, 1939, and made effective July 1, 1939, transferred the Bureau of Insular Affairs, which administered the affairs of the Philippine Islands, from the War Department to the Division of Territories and Island Possessions in the Department of the Interior.

Under authority of Executive Order 7368 of May 13, 1936, and public resolution of June 23, 1936 (49 Stat. 1896), the administration of Jarvis, Baker, and Howland Islands was placed under the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, together with the necessary funds for their maintenance. Canton and Enderbury Islands also have been placed under this Division.

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS.—This Division, through the respective Governors of the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and through the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, exercises supervision of, and acts as coordinating agency for, various Federal Government activities in these areas.

A fuller explanation of the various activities under the supervision of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions is as follows:

ALASKA RAILROAD.—The operation and maintenance of the Government railroad in Alaska is in charge of the general manager, with headquarters at Anchorage, Alaska. The railroad was authorized by Congress in 1914. It was engineered and built under the supervision of the Department of the Interior and was placed in commercial operation in 1923. The railroad maintains and operates river boats in Alaska; promotes Alaska agricultural and industrial development; investigates mineral and other resources; operates hotels at Curry and Mt. McKinley Park, Alaska; and maintains a hospital and medical staff.

ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION.—Created by Congress in 1905, the Commission is charged with the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, landing fields, tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails in the Territory of Alaska. It was transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior by act of Congress approved June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 446; 48 U. S. C. 321a–c). Finances for this work are made available by a tax fund collected in Alaska, congressional appropriations, and contributions by the Territorial Legislature and by individuals.

CIVILIAN FOOD RESERVE.—This Division has the responsibility for providing emergency reserve food stockpiles in Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. In addition thereto, all items of general merchandise destined to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands have to receive the approval of this Division before shipment can be made.

JARVIS, BAKER, HOWLAND, CANTON, AND ENDERBURY ISLANDS.—These islands, located in the Pacific Ocean south of Hawaii, are administered in peacetime by a field representative, located at Honolulu, who visits the islands periodically in connection with their development by the Hawaiian colonists thereon. For the duration of the war, however, no activity with regard to these islands will be undertaken.

PUERTO RICAN HURRICANE RELIEF LOAN SECTION.—The Loan Section is the successor to the Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission which was established by act of December 21, 1928 (49 Stat. 320), and abolished June 3, 1935, under Public Resolution 22 of the Seventy-fourth Congress. As in the case of the Commission, its purpose is to assist in the rehabilitation of agriculture in Puerto Rico, the production of coffee and coconuts, the encouragement of

raising food crops, as well as the extension of relief to Puerto Ricans affected by the hurricane of September 1928. Under authority of Public Resolutions 59 (49 Stat. 926) and 60 (49 Stat. 928), approved August 27, 1935, the Loan Section is now engaged in supervising and adjusting outstanding loans and the collection of principal and interest due thereon.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.—The Virgin Islands Company, a Federal Government agency, was created to carry out a comprehensive study for the economic and social rehabilitation of the people of the Virgin Islands. The operations of the Company consist of sugarcane cultivation, the production of rum, and such other activities as may be deemed advisable in the interest of the people of the Islands.

The Bluebeard Castle Hotel, now under lease to a private individual, is operated at Charlotte Amalie, V. I., for the purpose of providing suitable hotel accommodations to tourists, as an additional means of assisting in the general rehabilitation of the Islands.

Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration

The Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration was established within the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 7057, of May 28, 1935, issued under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. With funds aggregating approximately $70,000,000 made available under the 1935 and succeeding Emergency Relief Appropriation acts, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration has conducted a broad program of work relief projects to increase employment in Puerto Rico, with emphasis on rural rehabilitation of needy persons. No further appropriations for continuance of the work were made by the Seventy-eighth Congress, and during the fiscal year 1945 only those limited projects will be maintained which are deemed necessary to protect substantial investments of the Government created by previous PRRA operations and to conserve social and economic progress under way. These limited projects are financed from the revolving fund created by the act of February 11, 1936 (49 Stat. 1135).

Office of Land Utilization

The Office of Land Utilization is charged, under Administrative Order 1466, dated April 15, 1940, with the responsibility of coordinating and integrating the land use and land management activities of the several bureaus and agencies of the Department, the establishment and development of sound forestry practices, the general administration of the soil and moisture conservation work, the maintenance of cooperative relations with Federal, State, and private agencies concerned with the protection, conservation, and prudent use of the lands and natural resources of the United States and Alaska.

Office of the Solicitor

The Solicitor is the chief law officer of the Department. Responsible to him are an immediate staff of assistants and the chief legal officers of the various bureaus of the Department, together with their staffs.

The Solicitor is the chief legal adviser to the Secretary of the Interior and to the other administrative officers. His duties include all legal matters involved in the public properties or affairs entrusted to the Department, including regulations governing production and marketing of helium and fuel, explosives, fisheries, public lands, grazing, parks, reclamation, and Indian reservations, as well as ordinances of Territories, insular possessions, and Indian tribes, legislation sponsored by the Department, and reports on proposed legislation. He passes upon the title to mining claims and properties in connection with the exploration of strategic minerals and the development and production of helium for the conduct of the war, lands acquired by the Department for national parks, public power projects, irrigation projects, Indian reservations, and other purposes.

The Solicitor is in charge of all interests of the Department in litigation. He is charged with the defense of certain suits involving the legality of action by the Secretary of the Interior, and the handling of cases in the Supreme Court specially assigned to him by the Solicitor General. The Solicitor renders formal opinions, at the request of the Secretary, on important legal questions arising in the administration of the work of the Department. He conducts hearings in matters referred by the Secretary of the Interior. He represents the government of Puerto Rico in litigation in the higher Federal courts.

Division of Personnel Supervision and Management

The Division has the responsibility for planning, organizing, directing, and supervising a comprehensive program of personnel administration, including classification, selection, appointment, placement, service rating, wage analyses, employee welfare and safety, and coordinates personnel procedures. The Director serves on the Council of Personnel Administration.

Division of Budget and Administrative Management

The Division of Budget and Administrative Management, under the direction of the Under Secretary, provides a budget, finance, and management service for the Department. The Division consists of the Director, the Office of the Budget, and the Office of Organization and Methods. The Division participates in departmental planning related to budget, finance, and management programs and objectives; advises and assists the bureaus and offices in the development and application of organization and methods; reviews and recommends action upon proposed changes in organization of the bureaus and offices; and directs the development and coordination of the Department's budget and finance programs. The Director of the Division is designated as the Budget Officer of the Department and represents the Department in liaison relationships with officials of the Bureau of the Budget and other executive departments and agencies, and with the appropriations committees of the Congress in matters relating to the Department's budget, finance, and administrative management activities.

Office of the Chief Clerk

The Chief Clerk is charged with the enforcement of departmental regulations of a general nature and has administrative supervision over the buildings occupied by the Department; has control of expenditures for contingent, printing and binding, and other departmental appropriations; purchasing, duplicating, museum, telephones, dispensary, mail and files, and motor vehicle service. He is custodian of the seal of the Department and contact officer for the Department in matters relating to the Division of Disbursements, Treasury Department, and the General Accounting Office. The Chief Clerk is designated as conservator of property for the Department with authority and responsibility to direct the management and utilization of equipment and supplies throughout the Department, and as mileage administrator for the Department. He signs such official mail as the Secretary of the Interior may direct and handles various other miscellaneous matters of the Secretary's Office not otherwise assigned.

Division of Information

This Division prepares and distributes information touching upon all departmental activities, and acts as a clearing house for all public information originating in the various bureaus of the Department. The Director of Information is also the Departmental Security Officer, charged with safeguarding information which might prove of aid or comfort to the enemy; and Departmental Clearance Officer, charged with determining the suitability of format and the necessity of all of the Department's informational publications.

United States Board on Geographical Names

This Board, established by the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the functions of the United States Geographic Board, transferred to him by Executive Order 6680, of April 17, 1934, is the official authority on the use of geographic names by the Government. In that capacity it formulates and enunciates national policies with respect to geographic names, establishes standard procedures and rules for guidance in naming hitherto unnamed features or places and in treating foreign names, decides unsettled questions as to the form, spelling, or application of geographic names, and considers new names proposed by Government officers. Its decisions, according to Executive Order 399, of January 23, 1906, are "to be accepted by the departments of the Government as the standard authority," and are informally recognized as standard for nongovernmental use. The Board maintains central files, compiles and issues gazetteers and indexes, and furnishes information on geographic names in response to requests from governmental and other sources. The Board also represents the United States in international negotiations directed toward the development of uniform geographic nomenclature and orthography. Furnishes uniform information of international and domestic importance in military and post-war mapping.

Bonneville Power Administration

The Bonneville Power Administration was created by act of Congress approved August 20, 1937 (50 Stat. 731; 16 U. S. C. 832), to market power generated at the Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington. It is directed by statute to encourage the widest possible use of electric energy and to provide market outlets therefor by constructing, operating, maintaining, and improving such electric transmission lines and substations as may be necessary. By Executive Order 8526 of August 26, 1940, issued pursuant to the authority of the act of August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1039), the Administration was made the marketing agency for energy generated at the Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River in Washington. By order of the Secretary of the Interior it has also been designated as the marketing agency for energy generated at the Hungry Horse Dam on the South Fork of the Flathead River in western Montana which will be constructed and operated by the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams are operated, respectively, by the United States Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. Power generated at the dams is sold by the Administration over a network of high voltage transmission lines in Oregon and Washington. Most of this power is being distributed to war industries, including those industries newly established in the region for the production of metals such as aluminum, and to military and naval establishments. The Grand Coulee and Bonneville power plants are capable of expansion to an aggregate installed capacity in excess of two and one-half million kilowatts. During 1945 the ultimate capacity of the Bonneville plant and two-thirds of the prime capacity of the Grand Coulee plant will be utilized.

Southwestern Power Administration

The Southwestern Power Administration was created on September 1, 1943, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, to effect the provisions of Executive Orders 9366 of July 30, 1943, and 9373 of August 30, 1943, designating the Secretary as the agent for the sale and distribution of all electrical energy generated at the Pensacola, Denison, and Norfork Dams in the States of Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas.

The Pensacola Dam was built on the Grand River under the supervision of the Public Works Administration for flood control and the generation of power. The Denison and Norfork Dams were built under the direction of the Secretary of War and under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers of the War Department for the purpose of improving navigation, regulation of the flow of the Red River and North Fork of the White River, controlling floods, and other beneficial uses. The latter two dams are being operated by the United States Corps of Engineers.

The Secretary of the Interior is directed to distribute the power and make it available to war plants and establishments, public bodies and cooperatives, and other persons in the order named, with the ultimate purpose of providing a dependable market for such power and energy. He is directed to construct such facilities and make such other arrange-

ments as he deems necessary to interconnect the projects with other utility systems in the area. Because of the shortage of copper and other materials and facilities for the transmission and distribution of electrical energy required for the prosecution of the war, the Secretary is authorized to allocate transmission and distribution lines and appurtenant facilities in the area without interference with other uses of such lines and facilities by agreement with the owners of such facilities or upon terms fixed by the Federal Power Commission.

War Relocation Authority

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The War Relocation Authority was created within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9102 of March 18, 1942. Executive Order 9423 of February 16, 1944, transferred the Authority to the Department of the Interior to be administered as an organizational entity under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

PURPOSE.—The Authority was established to provide for the removal from designated areas of persons whose removal is necessary in the interest of national security, and for their relocation, maintenance, supervision, and placement in public and private employment. The areas are designated from time to time by the Secretary of War or appropriate military commanders under authority of Executive Order 9066 of February 19, 1942. The War Relocation Authority does not undertake any evacuation activities within military areas without the prior approval of the Secretary of War or the appropriate military commander.

On June 8, 1944, the President directed the War Relocation Authority to administer an Emergency Refugee Shelter for a group of civilian refugees to be evacuated from the European theater of war and given shelter in the United States for the duration of the war.

ACTIVITIES.—The Director consults with other Federal agencies such as the War Manpower Commission, War Department, Navy Department, Department of Justice, and Federal Security Agency, on problems connected with the fields of their jurisdiction. He cooperates with the Alien Property Custodian in formulating policies to govern the custody, management, and disposal by the Alien Property Custodian of property belonging to foreign nationals removed under Executive Order 9102 of March 18, 1942, or Executive Order 9066 of February 19, 1942. He may assist other persons removed under either order in the management and disposal of their property.

The biggest single task of the War Relocation Authority is the maintenance and resettlement of approximately 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from their homes in the strategic military zones of the Pacific Coast region early in 1942, and who were subsequently transferred to relocation centers administered by the Authority. Acting on the premise that the national interest would best be served by permitting those evacuees whose loyalty could be established to resettle in ordinary communities, the War Relocation Authority announced procedures for granting indefinite leave in October 1942. Field relocation offices have been established to facilitate the placement of evacuees in productive jobs throughout the country, outside the evacuated zone. In September and October 1943,

the War Relocation Authority carried on a program of segregation, moving those persons whose loyalty to the United States was in doubt or whose loyalty to Japan had been established, into a segregation center at Tule Lake, Calif.

In the war refugee program, the War Relocation Authority administers one Emergency Refugee Shelter, housing for the duration of the war about 1,000 men, women, and children of 17 nationalities in an establishment made available by the Army at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y. The Government furnishes essential subsistence. Educational, recreational, and other services are provided through the efforts of interested private agencies, the city of Oswego, and the refugees themselves.

RELOCATION CENTERS

Name	Project Director	Address
Manzanar	Ralph P. Merritt	Manzanar, Calif.
Tule Lake[1]	Raymond R. Best	Newell, Calif.
Heart Mountain	Guy L. Robertson	Heart Mountain, Wyo.
Colorado River	Duncan Mills	Poston, Ariz.
Gila River	Leroy H. Bennett	Rivers, Ariz.
Minidoka	Harry L. Stafford	Hunt, Idaho.
Rohwer	Ray D. Johnston	Relocation, Ark.
Granada	James G. Lindley	Amache, Colo.
Central Utah	Luther E. Hoffman	Topaz, Utah.

[1] Segregation Center.

RELOCATION OFFICES

Area	Relocation Supervisor	Address
Intermountain	Walter Mewing, Acting	234 Atlas Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.
Western Plains	Charles B. Miller	Midland Savings Building, Denver 2, Colo.
Central	Leo T. Simmons, Acting	Fidelity Bank Building, Kansas City 6, Mo.
North Central	Prudence Ross, Acting	226 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 6, Ill.
Great Lakes	Robert M. Cullum	Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio.
Middle Atlantic	Harold S. Fistere	350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.
New England	Roger F. Clapp	1700 Post Office Building, Boston 9, Mass.
Southern	Jesse H. Lewis	Pyramid Building, Little Rock, Ark.

WEST COAST OFFICES

Office	Officer in Charge	Address
Western Field Office	R. B. Cozzens, Assistant Director, WRA.	461 Market Street, San Francisco 5, Calif.
Los Angeles Area	Earl W. Barton, Evacuee Property Supervisor.	1031 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 15, Calif.
San Francisco Area	Harry R. Oakley, Evacuee Property Supervisor.	690 Market Street, San Francisco 4, Calif.
Seattle Area	Claude G. Walker, Evacuee Property Supervisor.	1331 Third Avenue Building, Seattle 1, Wash.

Approved.

HAROLD L. ICKES
Secretary of the Interior

Migratory Bird Conservation Commission

The Merchandise Mart, 222 North Bank Drive,
Chicago 54, Ill.

Officials

Chairman (Secretary of the Interior)	Harold L. Ickes
Commissioners:	
Secretary of Agriculture	Claude R. Wickard
Secretary of Commerce	Henry A. Wallace
Senator from Maryland	George L. Radcliffe
Senator	(Vacancy)
Representative from Missouri	John J. Cochran
Representative from Ohio	Walter E. Brehm
Secretary	Rudolph Dieffenbach

Creation and Authority.—The Migratory Bird Conservation Commission was created by the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of February 18, 1929 (45 Stat. 1222; 16 U. S. C. 715–715e–1).

Purpose.—The purpose of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission is to consider and pass upon any area of land, water, or land and water that may be recommended by the Secretary of the Interior for purchase or rental under the provisions of this act, and to fix a price or prices at which such area may be purchased or rented. No purchase or rental shall be made of any such area until it has been duly approved for purchase or rental by the Commission.

Organization.—This Commission consists of the Secretary of the Interior, as Chairman, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, two Members of the Senate, selected by the President of the Senate, and two Members of the House of Representatives, selected by the Speaker.

The ranking officer of the branch or department of a State to whom is committed the administration of its game laws, or his authorized representative, and in a State having no such branch or department, the Governor thereof, or his authorized representative, shall be member ex officio of the Commission for the purpose of considering and voting on all questions relating to the acquisition, under the act, of areas in his State.

Activities.—The Commission, through its Chairman, makes an annual report in detail to Congress on the operations of the Commission during the preceding fiscal year.

The procedure observed in discharging the responsibilities of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission is for the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, to select, examine, and appraise for the purpose of deciding upon the fair value of the lands, waters, or lands and waters within the confines of proposed refuges, and to conduct negotiations with the owners for the purpose of securing price agreements with them. Approximately every 6 months the program of such acquisitions, either by direct purchase or by condemnation, is prepared in detail and presented to the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission for its consideration.

After lands are approved for acquisition, it becomes a function of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Justice to take all subsequent steps looking to the vesting of title to the lands in the United States.

Approved.

HAROLD L. ICKES
Chairman

National Park Trust Fund Board

The Merchandise Mart, 222 North Bank Drive,
Chicago 54, Ill.

MEMBERS

Secretary of the Treasury	HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.
Secretary of the Interior	HAROLD L. ICKES
Director of the National Park Service	NEWTON B. DRURY
Civilian Members	J. HORACE MCFARLAND
	LOUIS HERTLE

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The National Park Trust Fund Board was established pursuant to authority provided in the act of July 10, 1935 (49 Stat. 477; 16 U. S. C. 6a, 19a–d).

GIFTS RECEIVED FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.—The Board is authorized to accept, hold, and administer gifts or bequests of personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the National Park Service, its activities, or its service. No gift which entails any expenditure not met out of the gift may be accepted without the consent of Congress.

MONEYS OR SECURITIES RECEIVED BY NATIONAL PARK TRUST FUND BOARD.—Such gifts composing the trust funds given or bequeathed to the Board are receipted for by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in turn are invested by that official. Income from the gifts is placed in the Treasury of the United States in a trust fund account known as the National Park Trust Fund.

Approved.

NEWTON B. DRURY
Member

National Power Policy Committee

Room 6315, Department of the Interior Building, C Street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets NW.

REpublic 1820, Branch 4125

MEMBERS

PHILIP B. FLEMING
GANSON PURCELL
DAVID E. LILIENTHAL
PAUL J. RAVER
ROBERT P. PATTERSON
CHARLES B. HENDERSON

OFFICIALS

Chairman (Secretary of the Interior)	HAROLD L. ICKES
Vice Chairman	LELAND OLDS
Executive Secretary	JOEL DAVID WOLFSOHN
General Counsel	ABE FORTAS, Acting

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Committee was organized under authority of letters from the President to the Secretary of the Interior dated July 9, 1934, and January 18, 1937, and was reconstituted October 13, 1939, when the National Defense Power Committee was merged with it.

PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of the National Power Policy Committee to develop a national power policy in the interest of national defense as well as peacetime needs. It considers power problems common to the several departments and agencies represented on the Committee with a view to the coordinated development of a consistent Federal power policy. It plans for the closer cooperation between public and private agencies supplying electric power to the end that electricity may be made more broadly available at cheaper rates. The Committee acts in a capacity advisory to the President.

ORGANIZATION.—The National Power Policy Committee is composed of officials of various Federal Government units. It has the cooperation of Federal agencies in assembling data for its reports.

Approved.

HAROLD L. ICKES
Chairman

625783°—45——23

Department of Agriculture

Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue SW.
REpublic 4142

Officials

Secretary of Agriculture	Claude R. Wickard
Under Secretary	Grover B. Hill
Assistant Secretary	Charles F. Brannan
Assistant to the Secretary	Carl Hamilton
Assistant to the Secretary	Thomas J. Flavin
Assistant to the Secretary	W. A. Minor
Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration	P. V. Cardon
Chief, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry	O. E. May
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry	A. W. Miller
Chief, Bureau of Dairy Industry	O. E. Reed
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	P. N. Annand
Chief, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics	Hazel K. Stiebeling
Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering	Robert M. Salter
Chief, Office of Experiment Stations	James T. Jardine
Superintendent, Office of Operations, Beltsville Research Center	C. A. Logan
Governor, Farm Credit Administration (Kansas City, Mo.)	I. W. Duggan
Deputy Governor (Washington, D. C.)	C. W. Warburton
Chief, Forest Service	Lyle F. Watts
Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration (St. Louis, Mo.)	W. J. Neal, Acting
Deputy Administrator (Washington, D. C.)	V. D. Nicholson

War Food Administration

War Food Administrator	Marvin Jones
First Assistant Administrator	Grover B. Hill
Assistant Administrator	Ashley Sellers
Assistant Administrator	Wilson Cowen
Special Adviser to the Administrator	D. A. FitzGerald
Assistant to the Administrator	Thomas J. Flavin
Assistant to the Administrator	Francis A. Flood
Assistant to the Administrator	LaFayette L. Patterson
Assistant to the Administrator	Ernest C. Neas
Assistant to the Administrator	Jesse E. Baskette, Jr.
Chief, Agricultural Adjustment Agency	N. E. Dodd
President, Commodity Credit Corporation	Frank Hancock
Director of Extension Work	M. L. Wilson
Administrator, Farm Security Administration	Frank Hancock
Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	J. Carl Wright
Director of Labor	Brig. Gen. Philip G. Bruton
Director of Marketing Services	C. W. Kitchen
Director of Materials and Facilities	Frederick B. Northrup
Director of Price	H. B. Boyd
Chief, Soil Conservation Service	H. H. Bennett
Director of Surplus Property and Reconversion	David Meeker
Director of Transportation	Edgar B. Black
Director of Water Utilization	Ralph R. Will
Chairman, National War Board	Ernest R. Duke

Staff Officers

Department of Agriculture and War Food Administration

Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics	Howard R. Tolley
Director of Finance	W. A. Jump
Director of Foreign Agricultural Relations	L. A. Wheeler
Director of Information	Keith Himebaugh
Land Use Coordinator	Ernst H. Wiecking
Librarian	Mildred Benton
Director of Personnel	T. Roy Reid
Chief, Office of Plant and Operations	Arthur B. Thatcher
Solicitor	Robert H. Shields

Creation and Authority.—The Department of Agriculture was created by act of Congress approved May 15, 1862 (12 Stat. 387; 28 U. S. C. 392, 759; 5 U. S. C. 511, 514, 516, 519, 557), and until 1889 was administered by a Commissioner of Agriculture. By act of February 9, 1889 (25 Stat. 659; U. S. C. titles 5, 21, 26, 39), the powers and duties of the Department were enlarged. It was made the eighth executive department in the Federal Government, and the Commissioner became the Secretary of Agriculture.

Purpose.—The Department is directed by law to acquire and diffuse useful information on agricultural subjects in the most general and comprehensive sense. The Department performs functions relating to research, education, conservation, marketing, regulatory work, and agricultural adjustment. It conducts research in agricultural and industrial chemistry, the industrial uses of farm products, entomology, soils, agricultural engineering, agricultural economics, marketing, crop and livestock production, production and manufacture of dairy products, human nutrition, home economics, and conservation. It makes research results available for practical farm application through extension and experiment station work in cooperation with the States.

The Department provides crop reports, commodity standards, Federal meat inspection service, and other marketing services. It seeks to eradicate and control plant and animal diseases and pests. It administers more than 50 regulatory laws designed to protect the farmer and consuming public, and enforces the Sugar Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 903; 7 U. S. C. 1101–83; 48 U. S. C. 1007a), and the Commodity Exchange Act, June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1491; 7 U. S. C. 1–17a). It promotes the efficient use of soils and forests. It provides rural rehabilitation, and guarantees farmers a fair price and a stable market through commodity loans and marketing quotas. It also provides agricultural credit, assists tenants to become farm owners, and facilitates the introduction of electric service to persons in rural areas.

Organization.—The Secretary of Agriculture directs the work of Agricultural Research Administration, Farm Credit Administration, Forest Service, and Rural Electrification Administration.

The War Food Administration was established by Executive Order 9322 of March 26, 1943 (amended by Executive Order 9334 of April 19, 1943). It is under the direction of the War Food Administrator, who is appointed by and is responsible to the President. In general, the

War Food Administrator is responsible for the production and distribution of food to meet war and essential civilian needs. (See pages relating to War Food Administration and constituent agencies.)

The Staff Offices serve the Department and the War Food Administration. These offices are the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Office of Budget and Finance, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Office of Information, Office of Land Use Coordinator, Library, Office of Personnel, Office of Plant and Operations, and Office of the Solicitor. The Administrative Council advises the Secretary and the War Food Administrator with respect to matters of general administration.

Agricultural Research Administration

Agricultural Research Administration, established by Executive Order 9069, of February 23, 1942, comprises the Bureaus of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Animal Industry; Dairy Industry; Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Human Nutrition and Home Economics; and Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering; the Office of Experiment Stations; and Beltsville Research Center, Beltsville, Md. The Administration is responsible for the planning and coordination of the programs of the four regional research laboratories authorized by section 202 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1281); for the administration of the Special Research Fund, Department of Agriculture, provided by the Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 437; 7 U. S. C. 427b); and for the general planning and coordination of the research and regulatory activities of all of the agencies in the Administration. The Administrator is also authorized and directed to advise the heads of other Department agencies regarding research plans and programs, and to make reports and recommendations thereon to the Secretary.

The work of the various agencies in the Administration is described under the appropriate headings that follow:

Bureau of Animal Industry

This Bureau, established by the act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31; 21 U. S. C. 119), deals with the eradication and control of animal diseases and parasites, conducts research on the production of livestock and their products, and otherwise seeks to protect and develop the livestock, meat, poultry, and related industries.

INVESTIGATIONS, EXPERIMENTS, AND CONTROL WORK.—It conducts scientific investigations of the cause, prevention, and treatment of diseases and parasites of domestic animals, investigates the existence of such maladies, and directs or aids in their control or eradication. It conducts investigations and experiments in the breeding and feeding of domestic animals, including poultry, and studies methods of improving the quality and usefulness of their products. It supervises a national plan for improving the production and breeding qualities of poultry, and reducing mortality. The activities described are conducted largely in cooperation with State officials and agencies having similar objectives.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAWS.—The Bureau administers the Animal Quarantine Acts, the Diseased Animal Transportation Acts, and the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act. As provided in the Tariff Act of 1930, the Bureau also issues certificates of pure breeding for acceptable breeding animals offered for importation.

WAR ACTIVITIES.—The Bureau furnishes consultants and otherwise assists in plans for providing adequate supplies of meat, wool, and other animal products needed by military services and lend-lease agencies. A project on meat dehydration has led to satisfactory processes for preparing wholesome products that conserve weight and space in shipping.

In cooperation with State officials and livestock organizations, the Bureau develops and applies improved measures for preventing outbreaks of diseases and parasites and for controlling any that may occur. Exclusion from the United States of dangerous infections that would curtail the production of livestock and livestock products has received particular attention. The Bureau's research has been redirected to obtain, promptly, information needed for the solution of wartime problems.

Bureau of Dairy Industry

The Bureau of Dairying was established by the act of May 29, 1924 (43 Stat. 243; 7 U. S. C. 401). The present name appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1927, approved May 11, 1926 (44 Stat. 499).

INVESTIGATIONS.—The Bureau conducts investigations in the breeding and management of dairy cattle, in nutrition, and in the physiology of milk secretion and of reproduction. It also records the production of cows in dairy-herd-improvement associations for the purpose of identifying animals possessing an inheritance for transmitting superior milk- and butterfat-producing ability to their progeny.

It develops sanitary methods of handling milk on the farm, in transit, and in dairy plants; and studies other factors affecting the wholesomeness and commercial value of milk.

It investigates the bacteriology and chemistry of milk and its products and problems in the manufacture of milk products and byproducts, assists in establishing new products and processes of manufacture, and administers the Renovated Butter Act.

WAR ACTIVITIES.—The Bureau is cooperating with the States to demonstrate and establish practices that will further the progress of the dairy phase of the food-for-freedom program. Its research specialists serve as consultants on numerous committees that deal with wartime problems related to dairy products.

Several research projects are under way to develop information with which to meet the changes created by war conditions. One such project is the effort to devise ways to incorporate dairy byproducts, or some of their more valuable nutritive properties, in human foods.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering

This agency was created as the Bureau of Plant Industry by the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1902, approved March 2, 1901 (31

Stat. 922). The soil fertility and soil micro-biology work of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils was transferred to the Bureau of Plant Industry by the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1936. The soil chemistry and physics and soil survey work of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils was transferred to the Bureau of Plant Industry by Secretary's Memorandum 784 of October 6, 1938, and this change was reflected in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1940.

In February 1943 the engineering research of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering was transferred to the present Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering in accordance with Research Administration Memorandum 5 issued with the approval of the Secretary pursuant to Executive Order 9069 and in conformity with Secretary's Memorandums 960 and 986.

The activities of the Bureau include investigations of plant production and improvements of soils in which they are grown and the engineering problems concerned with crop production and primary processing, the handling of soils, and the design and construction of farm buildings. Headquarters for the Bureau are at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md. Most of its work is conducted in cooperation with the State agricultural experiment stations.

Research with plants is concerned chiefly with reducing the hazards of production and improving the quality of all crops. One of the principal ways of doing this is by breeding new strains or varieties that are resistant to diseases, insects, heat, drought, or cold. Representatives of the Bureau have visited most foreign countries and brought back thousands of plants that have been useful here, either in their original form or as breeding material. Other important work with plants includes studies of weed control and of methods of planting, harvesting, transportation, and storage of crop plants. Efforts to control diseases involve studies of organisms that cause the disease, their life histories, and a knowledge of how they are spread to new territory. With this information it is often possible to work out some practical control measure such as seed treatment, spraying, or dusting.

Soils investigations center around the relationship between the soil and crops that grow in it. This involves a study of soils from the standpoint of their origin and their classification into main groups, of which there are more than 8,000 types. The job of classifying all the agricultural soils of the United States—done in cooperation with State agricultural experimental stations—is being pushed as fast as possible. Other work with soils includes studies of their basic physical and chemical properties, studies of the microscopic plant and animal life in the soil and its effect on crops, methods of cultivation, irrigation, crop rotations, and studies of materials that are added to the soil to make it more productive. The latter may include certain crops that are grown to be plowed into the soil, animal manure, lime, or commercial fertilizers. The fertilizer investigators seek more efficient methods of manufacture and more effective ways of using these materials. The studies are directed toward the determination of systems of soil management that will give maximum crop production and at the same time conserve the Nation's soil resources.

The Bureau conducts investigations of engineering problems which are concerned with farm machinery and its operation, farm buildings

and equipment, and other engineering phases of agriculture. Investigations on methods and mechanical equipment for producing and processing farm products include seedbed preparation, planting, fertilizer placement, cultivating and harvesting, hay drying, cotton ginning and packing, fiber flax processing, compression of dehydrated foods, hulling seeds and nuts, designing machines for planting and harvesting rubber-yielding plants, and control of weeds and plant pests. Research is done on storages for grain, potatoes, and other vegetables, and on temperature and humidity control in the transportation of perishable fruits and vegetables.

The Bureau assists other bureaus of the Department in the design and supervision of construction outside the District of Columbia and advises them in the purchase of engineering equipment.

Development of the National Arboretum, established under the act of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1422; 20 U. S. C. 191–94), is under the direction of the Bureau. Pursuant to authority contained in the act, the Secretary of Agriculture created the Advisory Council of the National Arboretum. The Council makes recommendations concerning the development and maintenance of the National Arboretum for purposes of research and education regarding tree and plant life.

War Activities.—Plant science contributes to the national war effort by making possible more efficient and more stable production of food and fiber. Many of the research jobs of the Bureau have been redirected since December 7, 1941, to meet specific war needs. Some activities have been reduced to a maintenance basis to make way for more urgent war jobs. The Bureau is now actively engaged in helping farmers produce many strategic crops that were formerly imported from distant sources, and is cooperating with Latin-American countries in establishing other crops that must be grown in the tropics. Among these plants are those used in the production of medicines, insecticides, vegetable oils, tannin, coarse fibers, and rubber.

The Bureau is now engaged in experimental work in Central and South America to establish commercial rubber production in the Western Hemisphere. Special strains of the Hevea rubber tree, selected for high yield and disease resistance, are now being propagated as fast as possible to provide the basis of this new industry. In the meantime, it is investigating the possibilities of many other rubber-bearing plants that can be grown in the continental United States, especially guayule, goldenrod, and kok-saghyz (Russian dandelion).

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry

The Bureau of Chemistry and the Bureau of Soils were created in 1901. In 1937 they were combined into the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. In 1938 the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering were consolidated to form the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering. In February 1943 the agricultural engineering research became a part of the newly designated Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, and the name of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering was changed to the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, in accordance with Research Administration Memoran-

dum 5, issued with the approval of the Secretary pursuant to Executive Order 9069, of February 23, 1942, and in conformity with Secretary's Memorandums 960 and 986.

GENERAL SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES.—The Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry is a research organization engaged in investigations and experiments in the fields of chemistry, physics, and other physical sciences relating to agricultural products and to the development of new and wider industrial and food uses for agricultural products.

CHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS.—Under the broad subject of the application of chemistry to agriculture, the Bureau is engaged in investigations concerning the composition, properties, and technology (processing, utilization, and preservation) of agricultural products and byproducts; the biological, chemical, physical, microscopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds, drugs, plant and animal products, and substances that may be associated with them or used in their manufacture, including studies of their physiological effects on animals; experiments on the preparation and utilization of agricultural and associated raw materials for industrial purposes; the development of improved processes and equipment for the production and utilization of rosin and turpentine.

A major portion of the investigations of the Bureau is carried on in four regional research laboratories. These laboratories conduct investigations to develop new and wider industrial uses for agricultural commodities. Studies are being made on the principal crops in each of the four major farm producing areas of the country. Investigations at the Northern Laboratory, located in Peoria, Ill., cover studies on corn, wheat, soybeans, and agricultural residues; at the Southern Laboratory, New Orleans, studies on cotton, peanuts, and sweetpotatoes; at the Eastern Laboratory, Wyndmoor, near Philadelphia, Pa., studies on tobacco, apples, potatoes, milk products, vegetables, hides and skins, tanning materials, and animal fats and oils; and at the Western Laboratory, Albany, near San Francisco, Calif., studies on fruits, vegetables, potatoes, wheat, alfalfa, and poultry products and byproducts.

WAR ACTIVITIES.—In the research of the Bureau, special emphasis is being placed on those phases which are expected to yield information of value for national defense or civilian and industrial welfare during wartime. In some cases work on important but less pressing problems has been suspended temporarily to give attention to problems presented to the Department of Agriculture by the war agencies of the Government. These deal with food storage; food preservation, especially by dehydration; adaptation of lint cotton for nitration; treatment of cotton and cotton fabrics for special uses in wartime; and utilization of domestic agricultural materials as supplementary or substitute sources of products usually derived from foreign sources.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

This Bureau was created by an organizational merger provided in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1935, approved March 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 467).

STUDY OF INSECTS.—The Bureau studies the life history and habits of insects which are injurious or beneficial to agriculture and forestry, with a view to developing practical methods for destroying the harmful ones and promoting the increase and spread of the beneficial ones. It investigates the habits and develops means for control of all insects annoying or affecting the health of man, infesting human habitations, or injurious to industries.

The Bureau investigates the habits and develops methods of control of insects affecting wild and domesticated animals. It investigates the habits and culture of the honeybee and beekeeping practices and inspects adult honeybees imported under the act regulating their entry.

DEVELOPMENT OF INSECTICIDES.—It conducts chemical investigations to develop new insecticides and fungicides and to improve methods of their manufacture.

PREVENTION OF INTRODUCTION OF PLANT PESTS.—The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine enforces quarantines and restrictive orders issued under the plant quarantine act and the insect pest act to prevent the entry into the United States of dangerous plant pests, and to regulate the importation of nursery stock, fruits, vegetables, cotton, and other plants and plant products likely to carry pests. It enforces the act providing for the Mexican border inspection and control service to prevent the entry of insect pests and plant diseases.

CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES.—It cooperates with the States in the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases, such as screwworms, grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, black stem rust of grains, white pine blister rust, citrus canker, peach tree phony disease, and peach mosaic disease.

It enforces plant quarantine to prevent the spread of plant pests which have gained a limited foothold, cooperating with States in these activities and other operations to control the pink bollworm, beetle, the Mexican fruitfly, the white-fringed beetle, and Dutch elm disease.

EXPORT CERTIFICATION.—In order to meet the sanitary requirements of the countries to which shipments are consigned, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine inspects and certifies as to freedom from injurious pests and diseases of plants and plant products intended for export.

WAR ACTIVITIES.—All activities concerned with insect control have an intimate relation to the war effort and national defense. The Bureau is meeting demands of service agencies relating to the control of insects on growing crops, the protection of stored food supplies, clothing, buildings and lumber, and other materials, and for means of combating insects affecting the health of man, especially the men in service. The additional responsibility placed on the Bureau to control insect pests and plant diseases affecting basic food, fiber, and timber crops has made its work of special significance, useful to the successful prosecution of the war and to insuring the foods and other supplies essential to peace. In carrying out its responsibilities to prevent the entry and dissemination of pests which will hinder achievement of important objectives, the Bureau has made many adjustments to assure rapid safe movement and avoid delays in essential facilities of transportation.

The Bureau is also concerned with investigations and control of insects that transmit diseases such as yellow fever, malaria, bubonic plague, and typhus fever, and insects that physically injure or annoy livestock and man. In these activities it cooperates closely with the Public Health Service and appropriate units of the military agencies.

Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics

The Office of Home Economics became the Bureau of Home Economics by Secretary's Memorandum 436, effective July 1, 1923, pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1924, approved February 26, 1923 (42 Stat. 1289). In February 1943 the name was changed to the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, in accordance with Research Administration Memorandum 5 issued with the approval of the Secretary pursuant to Executive Order 9069 and in conformity with Secretary's Memorandums 960 and 986.

RESEARCH ON FOOD AND OTHER GOODS ESSENTIAL TO EVERYDAY LIVING.—To meet the demand of American families for scientific facts to aid them in the best use of their resources, the Bureau conducts research on food, fiber, and other products of agriculture contributing to everyday living, and on economic problems that affect rural family living. In time of war or national stress such information is essential in helping families to adjust their habits to rapidly changing situations. Coming from the several divisions of foods and nutrition, textiles and clothing, housing and equipment, and family economics, typical examples of the Bureau's research are:

Conducting studies of American food consuming habits to determine how the diets of typical population groups measure up by nutrition standards and wherein improvements can be made in food production and use.

Studying factors affecting the requirements of the body for food.

Preparing food plans to help families obtain the fullest return in nutritive value and other satisfactions from whatever amount of money and labor they can afford to spend for food supplies.

Analyzing foods for their vitamin content, quality of protein, and other nutrients important to the diet, and investigating the supplementary nutritional relationships among various types of food.

Studying effects of home cooking and food preservation methods on palatability and the nutritive value of food.

Conducting research on methods of and equipment for home canning, drying, and freezing food, with a view to decreasing the present widespread occurrence of spoilage in canned food, and to retaining maximum food value and appetizing qualities in all finished products.

Developing recipes to fit changing food supplies, so that homemakers can "stretch" scarce articles or make effective use of surpluses.

Preparing buying guides on clothing and household textiles to assist the consumer in recognizing wearing quality and standards of workmanship and thus making choices to fit definite needs and avoiding return of goods and other wastes in merchandising.

Investigating principles of clothing design, including procedures and instruments for measuring feet as a basis for sizing and fit of footwear.

Designing comfortable, convenient, and safe work clothes for women for wear in field, factory, and home.

Studying ways to reduce waste in textiles by developing mildew-proofing methods for cotton and processes for sterilizing wool without damage to the fiber.

Furnishing directions for the home care of textiles, clothing, and household equipment as a means of conserving goods now on hand.

Results of all this research are made available through bulletins, press releases, radio talks, and exhibits. The Bureau also cooperates closely with other agencies conducting educational programs designed to help families to so use their resources as to obtain the best returns in health and other elements of satisfactory living.

Office of Experiment Stations

The functions of this Office date back to 1888. The Office of Experiment Stations is first referred to in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1893, approved July 5, 1892 (27 Stat. 74). Superseded by the States Relations Service from 1915 to 1923, the Office was reestablished in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1924, approved February 26, 1923 (42 Stat. 1289), and Secretary's Memorandum 436, effective July 1, 1923.

The Office of Experiment Stations administers Federal funds provided by the Hatch, Adams, Purnell, and supplementary acts, and title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935, for the support of research in agriculture, the rural home, and rural life by experiment stations in the several States and in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Administration of the acts granting funds to States and Territories involves supervision of the funds, close advisory relations with the stations as to research for which the funds are expended, annual examination in the field of the work and expenditures of each station, assistance to the State stations in working out programs for cooperative effort to avoid duplication and provide needed integration, assistance to Federal agencies in working out cooperation with the States, and preparation of the annual report to Congress on the work and expenditures of the stations, as required by law. The Federal funds paid to the States and Territories are largely expended on research projects submitted to the Office of Experiment Stations for advisory suggestions and approval in advance of expenditures.

The Office aids the experiment stations in the continuing adjustment of their research programs to attack most effectively problems arising in the war emergency by collecting and disseminating information and giving advice and assistance in line with the purposes of the grant acts. Currently useful information concerning new research undertakings and results of station research is compiled for prompt release and issued in mimeographed form. Information dealing with special subjects of timely importance is compiled and made available as needed. A current review of progress and results of agricultural and rural life research by the stations and other agencies is published in *Experiment Station Record.* Information from Federal agencies helpful in the war effort is transmitted to the experiment stations and the work of the stations is facilitated by obtaining information re-

quested by the directors and by providing directions as to procedures in acquiring needed supplies and equipment. The Office aids in facilitating station cooperation with the Department in Nation-wide cooperative studies of wartime farm production as a basis for developing production goals, and in specific instances coordinates national cooperative research projects, such as the Nation-wide study of the conservation of the nutritive value of foods.

The Office administers the Federal agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico where first consideration is given in the emergency to problems of acquiring strategic materials of agricultural origin, especially insecticides and quinine. Assistance is also rendered by the station in the urgent problems of increasing food production for local consumption and making plant materials available to the armed forces, and along other lines of benefit to Puerto Rico.

Beltsville Research Center

The Beltsville Research Center was created by Secretary's Memorandum 648, dated August 28, 1934. It was transferred to the Agricultural Research Administration under Secretary's Memorandum 986, dated February 25, 1942, pursuant to Executive Order 9069, dated February 23, 1942.

The functions of the Research Center are to provide over-all operating services and related management necessary to the efficient conduct of the work performed at the Center by the various research agencies of the Department.

Farm Credit Administration

(212 West Fourteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.)

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Authority for the organization and activities of the Farm Credit Administration and the institutions operating under its supervision may be found in the Federal Farm Loan Act, approved July 17, 1916, and amendments thereto; the Cooperative Marketing Act, approved July 2, 1926; the Agricultural Marketing Act, approved June 15, 1929, and amendments; section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, approved July 21, 1932; Executive Order 6084, dated March 27, 1933; the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, approved May 12, 1933; the Farm Credit Act of 1933, approved June 16, 1933; the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, approved January 31, 1934; the Farm Credit Act of 1935, approved June 3, 1935; the Farm Credit Act of 1937, approved August 19, 1937; and sundry other resolutions and acts of Congress either amending the foregoing or of a temporary character. Under Reorganization Plan I, dated April 25, 1939, the Farm Credit Administration became a part of the Department of Agriculture, and by Executive Order 9280, December 5, 1942, was made a part of the Food Production Administration of the Department. By Executive Order 9322, of March 26, 1943, as amended by Executive Order 9334, of April 19, 1943, which created the War Food Administration, the Farm Credit Administration was

removed from the Food Production Administration and returned to its former status as a separate agency of the Department, directly responsible to the Secretary.

PURPOSE.—The general purpose of the Farm Credit Administration system is to provide a complete and coordinated credit system for agriculture by making long-term and short-term credit available to farmers. It also provides credit facilities for farmers' cooperative marketing, purchasing, and business service organizations.

HEADQUARTERS.—In May 1942 the Farm Credit Administration moved its offices, except a liaison staff and the Cooperative Research and Service Division, from Washington, D. C., to 212 West Fourteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo. A Deputy Governor is in charge of the Washington office.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.—The United States is divided into 12 farm credit districts. In one city in each district are a Federal land bank, a Federal intermediate credit bank, a production credit corporation, and a bank for cooperatives. Each district also has a farm credit board, the members of which are ex officio directors of each of the four credit institutions in that district. Each bank and corporation has its own officers.

Activities of the four institutions in a district are coordinated through the farm credit board and an executive called the general agent, who acts as joint officer for the four units. The general agent is responsible for the coordination of day-to-day activities and has supervision over certain personnel and facilities, with authority to direct the legal, accounting, informational, and statistical activities.

The Examination Division of the Kansas City office examines these institutions annually. The expenses of such examinations are charged to and paid by the institutions examined.

DISTRICT OFFICES—FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Office	Territory
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey
BALTIMORE, MD.	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Virginia, West Virginia
COLUMBIA, S. C.	Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina
LOUISVILLE, KY.	Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi
ST. LOUIS, MO.	Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri
ST. PAUL, MINN.	Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin
OMAHA, NEBR.	Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming
WICHITA, KANS.	Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma
HOUSTON, TEX.	Texas
BERKELEY, CALIF.	Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah
SPOKANE, WASH.	Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington

FEDERAL LAND BANKS

The 12 Federal land banks, 1 in each farm credit district, were established under authority of the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916 (39 Stat. 360; 12 U. S. C. 641), which has been broadened by various amendments. Federal land banks make long-term loans upon first mortgages on farm lands and issue farm loan bonds secured thereby.

FEDERAL LAND BANK LOANS.—Federal land bank loans are long-term, low-interest-rate, amortized loans made to farmers who give as security first mortgages upon their farms and who agree to repay the loans in annual or semiannual installments. Corporations engaged in raising livestock are also eligible to borrow, under certain limitations.

Applications for loans should be made to the secretary-treasurer of the national farm loan association in the community in which the farm to be offered as security is located. Loans may be made for not less than $100 or more than $50,000 to any one borrower. In no event may the amount loaned exceed 50 percent of the appraised normal agricultural value of the land offered as security, plus 20 percent of the appraised value of the permanent, insured improvements on the land.

INTEREST RATES.—The rate of interest written in the mortgage for most new loans being made through national farm loan associations is 4 percent a year. By act of Congress interest on all installments payable prior to July 1, 1944, was reduced to 3.5 percent on most loans. On expiration of the emergency rate the boards of directors of the banks have provided for the reduction to a 4 percent rate on most mortgages written at higher rates.

PRESENT SOURCE OF LOAN FUNDS.—Land bank loans are financed principally from the sale of consolidated Federal farm loan bonds to the investing public.

STOCK PURCHASES.—A borrower from a Federal land bank is required to purchase stock in an amount equal to 5 percent of his loan in either the bank or the local national farm loan association, depending upon the kind of loan obtained. When the loan is repaid, the stock is retired. All stock in a national farm loan association is owned by the member-borrowers, who elect the directors from their number at their annual stockholders' meeting. Each stockholder has one vote regardless of the number of shares he owns.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS ARE MADE.—Federal land bank loans are made for the following purposes: to provide for the purchase of land for agricultural uses; for the purchase of equipment, fertilizers, and livestock necessary for the proper and reasonable operation of the mortgaged farm; to provide buildings, and for the improvement of farm land; to liquidate indebtedness of the owner of the mortgaged land incurred for agricultural purposes, or incurred prior to January 1, 1937; and to provide the owner of the mortgaged land with funds for general agricultural uses.

LAND BANK COMMISSIONER LOANS

The Land Bank Commissioner is authorized by part 3 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 48; 12 U. S. C. 1016), as amended, to make farm mortgage loans, separate and distinct from Federal land bank loans. Commissioner loans may be made on both first and second mortgage security. Funds for making these loans are furnished by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation under authority of the same act and of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, approved January 31, 1934 (48 Stat. 344; 12 U. S. C. 1020). The loans become the property of the Corporation as soon as they

are made. In making and servicing these loans the Federal land banks act as agents of the Land Bank Commissioner and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

PURPOSE.—Commissioner loans may be made for the same purposes as land bank loans. In addition, Commissioner loans may be used to refinance any indebtedness of the farmer in connection with proceedings under chapter VIII of the Bankruptcy Act without regard to the purpose or time of its occurrence. Applications are taken in most localities by secretary-treasurers of national farm loan associations.

LIMITATION OF COMMISSIONER LOANS.—These loans cannot exceed $7,500 to any one farmer. The amount of the loan, plus all prior debts secured by the farm property to be mortgaged, may not exceed 75 percent of the appraised normal agricultural value of the farm property.

RATE OF INTEREST.—The contract rate of interest on Commissioner loans is 5 percent a year. By act of Congress, a temporary reduced rate of 4 percent is effective for interest payable on installment dates to July 1, 1945.

FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS

The 12 Federal intermediate credit banks, 1 in each farm credit district office, were authorized by the Agricultural Credits Act of 1923 (42 Stat. 1454; 12 U. S. C. 1021 et seq.), approved March 4, 1923.

They make loans to, and discount paper for, production credit associations, the banks for cooperatives, State and national banks, agricultural credit corporations, livestock loan companies, and similar financing institutions.

Funds for lending purposes are obtained primarily through sales to the investing public of short-term consolidated collateral trust debentures.

PRODUCTION CREDIT CORPORATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

The Farm Credit Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 257; 12 U. S. C. 1131), approved June 16, 1933, authorized the establishment of 12 production credit corporations, 1 in each farm credit district office, and local production credit associations. The system was established to provide credit for all types of farm and ranch operations.

WHERE TO APPLY FOR A LOAN.—Applications for loans are made to the local production credit associations and their field offices or representatives.

ORGANIZATION.—Local production credit associations, which are cooperative organizations of farmers and stockmen, make and collect the loans. The associations are supervised generally and capitalized partly by production credit corporations. All voting stock in a production credit association is owned by its member-borrowers, who elect the directors from their number at their annual stockholders' meeting. Each stockholder has one vote regardless of the number of shares he owns. The directors elect the officers and the executive committee and hire the employees.

INTEREST.—The present annual interest rate in the continental United States is 4.5 percent a year; in Puerto Rico, 5 percent.

SIZE OF LOANS.—Loans are not made for less than $50, nor usually for longer than 1 year. The unpaid balance of certain types of loans may be renewed for a further period if the credit factors remain satisfactory.

BANKS FOR COOPERATIVES

The Central Bank for Cooperatives and the 12 district banks for cooperatives were organized and chartered by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration under authority of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 257; 12 U. S. C. 1134). The banks for cooperatives were established to provide a permanent source of credit on a sound business basis to farmers' cooperative associations. The Central Bank for Cooperatives, located in Kansas City, Mo., generally serves national and large regional cooperatives. District banks for cooperatives, located in each of the 12 farm credit district offices, serve associations in their areas. (The offices are listed on page 359.)

ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to borrow from a bank for cooperatives, a cooperative must be an association in which farmers act together in marketing farm products, purchasing farm supplies, or furnishing farm business services and must meet the requirements set forth in the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended.

TYPES OF LOANS AND INTEREST.—Three distinct classes of loans are made to farmers' cooperative associations—commodity, operating capital, and facility loans. On December 1, 1944, the annual interest rates in the United States were as follows: commodity, 1.5 percent; operating capital, 2.5 percent; facility, 4 percent.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND SERVICE DIVISION

The Cooperative Research and Service Division was authorized by the Cooperative Marketing Act of July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 802; 7 U. S. C. 451–57). Located in Washington, D. C., it conducts research studies and service activities relating to problems of management, organization policies, merchandising, sales, costs, competition, and membership arising in connection with the cooperative marketing of agricultural products and the cooperative purchase of farm supplies and services; publishes the results of such studies; confers and advises with officials of farmers' cooperative associations; and cooperates with educational agencies, cooperative associations, and others in the dissemination of information relating to cooperative principles and practices.

EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOANS

Emergency crop and feed loans are made only to applicants who are unable to procure from other sources loans in amounts reasonably adequate to meet their needs. Farmers who have adequate security ordinarily are able to obtain needed funds from local production credit associations, banks, and individuals.

The regulations governing emergency crop and feed loans, made pursuant to the act of Congress approved January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 6; 12 U. S. C. 1020 i–m), and the joint resolution of Congress approved February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 27; 12 U. S. C. 1020), provide that the amount which may be lent to any one borrower during the year shall

not exceed $400 and that preference is to be given to the applications of farmers whose cash requirements are small; no loan will be made for an amount less than the sum of $10, and all loans will be made in multiples of $5; notes will bear interest, from maturity until paid, at the rate of 4 percent a year, and interest to the maturity date at the same rate will be deducted at the time the loan is made.

REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATIONS

The Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (47 Stat. 709, 48 Stat. 351; 12 U. S. C. 343, 1148; 15 U. S. C. 602–03 note, 605–05d, 608–09a; 23 U. S. C. 6; 31 U. S. C. 258a note) authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to create a regional agricultural credit corporation in any of the 12 farm credit districts, where such action appeared desirable, in order to meet farmers' and stockmen's emergency needs for short-term credit during 1932–33. Twelve corporations were formed, with 22 branch offices. When commercial banks and other lenders of production credit to farmers were again able to do this financing and production credit associations were organized in 1933–34, the regional agricultural credit corporations began to liquidate their loans. As liquidation progressed, the corporations were consolidated. Since January 31, 1944, there has been only one corporation, the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., with principal offices in Kansas City, Mo.

NEW ACTIVITIES

On January 21, 1943, the Secretary of Agriculture announced that from $200,000,000 to $225,000,000 had been made available through the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., for financing the production of essential wartime food and fiber. Approximately $60,000,000 was loaned from January 21 to June 30, 1943, when the making of loans was suspended.

In 1944, RACC loans were authorized in certain regions on all crops and in some regions on specified crops. The regions and crops were designated by the Secretary of Agriculture upon the recommendation of the War Food Administration, in accordance with section 2 of the Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1944. All loans carried full personal liability on the part of the borrower. The interest rate was 5.5 percent for the actual time the money was outstanding and one-half of 1 percent was deducted for inspection fees and service charges. Loans were made only to farmers who had demonstrated their ability to produce and who could not obtain adequate credit from any other source.

WAR ACTIVITIES

The Nation-wide credit facilities of the Farm Credit Administration developed during peacetime have greatly expanded their services to meet the requirements of a war economy.

During the year ended June 30, 1944, the volume of production credit association loans closed was about the same as the previous year, but the number of borrowers was slightly smaller. Emergency crop and feed loans in the same period showed a slight increase in dollar volume and a reduction in number of borrowers. The higher average

individual load in both groups reflects higher operating costs and expanded operations, while the reduction in number of borrowers is due, in part at least, to ability of a considerable number of farmer-borrowers to finance their operations without the use of credit.

The production credit associations and field representatives of the emergency crop and feed loan offices maintain close contact with the County War Boards in order to be informed on the programs currently stressed.

The Farm Credit Administration has continued its program of advising farmers to use their surplus funds for two purposes—to repay their debts and to buy War Bonds. The banks and associations have used their house organs and inserts in letters to encourage farmers to buy War Bonds. The production credit associations had sold $33,600,000 in War Bonds and Stamps up to June 30, 1944. This was in addition to $18,000,000 bought for their own accounts.

Repayments on farm mortgage loans—Federal land bank and Commissioner loans—totaled $417,000,000 during the year ending June 30, 1944, with 157,489 farmers repaying their loans in full and others making substantial repayments on the principal. Farmers had a total of approximately $26,600,000 in the Future Payment Funds with the land banks and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation on June 30, 1944, compared to about $17,700,000 on December 31, 1942. This money can be used in paying future installments of Federal land bank and Commissioner loans, thus contributing to stability during the war and post-war period.

The 13 banks for cooperatives during the year ending June 30, 1944, loaned $416,000,000 compared with $399,000,000 in the previous fiscal year, which figure was greatly in excess of the prewar loan volume. This increased volume of loans went largely to cooperatives engaged in providing foods for shipment under the Lend-Lease Act and for the armed forces. The commodities financed included canned and concentrated citrus juices, cheese, evaporated milk, dried skim and whole milk, dried eggs, and dehydrated fruits and vegetables. Other cooperatives financed which are vitally important in the war effort are those crushing vegetable oil seeds, such as cottonseed, soybeans, and peanuts; grain cooperatives supplying distilleries making industrial alcohol; a tung oil mill; and a cooperative repairing farm machinery. In addition, Commodity Credit Corporation loan or sales documents were purchased by the banks from cooperative associations to the amount of nearly $55,000,000 in the year ended June 30, 1944.

The Farm Credit Administration works with other Government offices in meeting wartime problems with reference to agricultural requirements for metals, paper, burlap, and other critical materials; the problem of expanding processing capacity for specific commodities needed in the food-for-freedom program; and the purchase of Commodity Credit Corporation paper by the banks for cooperatives and the production credit associations.

In making loans only to actual farm operators, the Federal land banks are encouraging family-sized owner-operated farms. The purchase of land with the idea of later selling it at a higher price is discouraged because it often leads to a speculative market for farm lands, resulting in inflation and later deflation and loss. The Farm Credit Administration is discouraging excessive farm real estate infla-

tion by continuing its policy of appraising property offered as security for farm mortgage loans on the basis of normal agricultural value and, working with the National Agricultural Credit Committee, has urged other mortgage lenders to follow a similar appraisal policy. It also is calling farmers' attention to the dangers of speculation in land and farm commodities and the assumption of a high level of debt based on present farm prices.

Forest Service

The name "Forest Service" was first provided by the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1906, approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 861), although the functions were carried on earlier under different organizational titles.

The Forest Service is charged with the responsibility for promoting the conservation and best use of the Nation's forest lands, aggregating approximately a third of the total land area of the United States.

NATIONAL FORESTS.—The Service administers 160 national forests, comprising over 178,000,000 acres. It improves them, protects them from fire, insects, and disease, and manages their resources for orderly and continuous service and for the maintenance of stable economic conditions in national forest communities. Technical methods of forestry are applied to the growing and harvesting of timber. Livestock grazing is scientifically regulated to obtain range conservation along with use of the annual growth of forage. Watersheds are managed for the regulation of streamflow, reduction of flood danger and soil erosion, and the protection of sources of water for power, irrigation, navigation, and municipal and domestic supply. Provision is made for popular outdoor recreation. Scientific management is applied to the development and maintenance of wildlife resources.

FOREST RESEARCH.—In 12 forest and range experiment stations and in the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., the Forest Service conducts investigations in the entire field of forestry and wild land management, including the growth, protection, and harvesting of timber, management of range lands, efficient and economical utilization of forest products, and research in forest economics and taxation and forest influences. It is conducting a forest survey of the United States. This is a study of the Nation's present and potential forest resources.

COOPERATION IN FORESTRY.—States and private owners of forest lands receive cooperation from the Forest Service in the application of sound forest management practices, in the maintenance of organized protection of forest lands against fire, and in the distribution of planting stock to farmers for windbreaks, shelterbelts, and farm woodlands. The Service cooperates with States in acquiring forest land to stimulate development, proper administration, and management of State forests, and with communities, counties, and organizations in the development and management of community forests. It also administers the agricultural conservation program as applied to the naval stores industry.

WAR ACTIVITIES.—The Forest Service is aiding the War Production Board and other war agencies in determining forest products requirements and supplies, and in cooperation with the War Production Board

has under way a special timber production war project to help timberland owners and operators increase output of forest products for war needs. The Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., as in the last World War is again engaged in tests and investigations aimed to facilitate procurement and improve the use of wood and wood products in the war effort, including forest products required for airplanes, shipping containers, gunstocks, explosives, and many other war needs. The special equipment laboratory and the radio laboratory of the Forest Service at Portland, Oreg., are working to improve the efficiency of equipment also applicable to modern warfare needs, such as bulldozers, snow motors, brush strippers, Bosworth fire trenchers, portable water pumps, and portable radio equipment.

Available for use in the war emergency are the national forest communications system, consisting of more than 63,000 miles of telephone lines, and a shortwave and ultra-shortwave radio network with field equipment of various types and sizes. The national forest road and trail system of more than 117,000 miles of roads and 150,000 miles of trails is important in defense, and the Forest Service is carrying on extensive aerial photographic work for map-making and survey purposes, likewise of defense value.

Extensive areas of national forest land have been made available to the military service for camps, maneuver areas, bombing ranges, and other uses. In cooperation with the Army, several hundred lookout stations in key coastal areas were included as 24-hour observation points in the Army Aircraft Warning Service. The Forest Service maintains close relations in forest fire control with the forestry departments of 41 States and in various ways with large numbers of private owners of timberland. Special emergency measures are being taken to meet the increased wartime fire hazards, including a large-scale organization of volunteer fire control forces.

The program of the Forest Service in administering the 160 national forests embodying an area of about 350,000 square miles, and in cooperative work with the States and with private forest land owners, looks to improvement and perpetuation of the yield of forest and range resources; to protection of watersheds so as to reduce soil erosion and floods and prevent impairment of navigability of streams; and to river and harbor improvements, water power developments, and domestic water supplies, all of which are important in defense as well as in national peacetime development. The Forest Service also gathers economic information and conducts analyses concerning such matters as timber and lumber prices, consumption, lumber distribution, timber evaluation, foreign supplies and markets, and imports and exports of forest products which influence our domestic defense situation. A special project for the logging of high quality spruce, to help meet urgent needs for aircraft lumber, was conducted in the Tongass National Forest in Alaska.

Administration of the program for emergency production of rubber from guayule and other rubber-bearing plants, authorized by the act of March 5, 1942 (7 U. S. C. 171–73), has been assigned to the Forest Service. Research phases of the program are conducted by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, and other Department

of Agriculture agencies, under plans worked out jointly with the Forest Service. With a limited seed supply and plant facilities purchased from a commercial rubber company as a nucleus, the Forest Service has expanded the acreage of guayule nurseries and field plantations. Experimental plantings and tests of goldenrod, Russian dandelion, and other possible rubber-bearing plants were made.

Rural Electrification Administration

(Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.)

The Rural Electrification Administration was created by Executive Order 7037 of May 11, 1935, under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115). Statutory provision for the agency was made in the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1363; 7 U. S. C. 901–14). REA became a part of the Department of Agriculture under Reorganization Plan II, effective July 1, 1939. Act of Congress approved September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 734), liberalized the terms of REA loans and removed the time limitation from its lending program.

Loans for Rural Electric Systems.—Through self-liquidating loans, REA provided 100 percent financing for constructing rural electric facilities to serve rural people who do not have central station electric service. The law provides that, in making such loans, preference shall be given to public bodies, cooperatives, and non-profit or limited dividend associations.

Loan Terms.—The act of September 21, 1944, reduced the interest rate on all REA loans to a flat 2 percent, and increased the permissible maximum amortization period on REA loans from 25 to 35 years. These new loan terms will facilitate the construction of distribution lines into more thinly settled rural areas.

Funds Available.—Congress has authorized REA loan funds totaling approximately $525,400,000, largely from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, of which $508,000,000 has been allocated for specific use as loans to qualified borrowers up to the end of 1944. About $400,000,000 has been advanced to borrowers. Because wartime materials scarcities have restricted new rural power line construction sharply since the summer of 1941, more than $100,000,000 in funds allotted for specific projects is still available and will be used by the borrowers as construction materials become available.

Half of the loan funds available for loans in any given year is reserved for loans in the various States on the basis of the proportion that each State's unelectrified farms bear to the total number of farms in the country without central station electric service. The other half of the money available may be used without State allotment, but not more than 10 percent may be loaned in any one State or Territory.

Loans for Wiring, Appliances, and Plumbing.—REA is authorized by law to finance the wiring of farmsteads and the purchase and installation of electrical appliances and plumbing. These loans may include, for example, a pressure water system for a home and farm. Loans generally are required to be repaid over a period of 5 years.

Loans for wiring, plumbing, and electrical appliances may be made to any borrower of REA funds for line construction, or to any persons, firm, or corporation supplying or installing wiring, plumbing, or electrical appliances. No loans are made direct to the consumer.

APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS.—Upon inquiry, REA will furnish full information on the methods of applying for a loan and developing a rural electric system. If a project is acceptable after legal, engineering, economic, and financial studies, funds sufficient for its completion are allotted. The Government and the borrower then enter into a loan agreement and the borrower gives a note, mortgage, and in some cases other security. Funds are advanced as needed for completing the project.

REA provides engineering and legal consultation and other assistance to new borrowers. Borrowing groups are strongly urged not to incorporate until their plans have been studied by REA. They also are advised not to employ engineers or attorneys until authorized to do so.

WAR ACTIVITIES.—Under a program to save farm labor through use of farm electrical equipment, the 820 operating REA-financed power systems brought electric service to nearly 10,000 farmers a month during 1944 in accordance with War Production Board regulations. These systems now serve more than 1,100,000 rural consumers of which about 900,000 are farms. The remaining consumers include schools, rural industries, rural non-farm residences, Army camps, Navy bases, and other establishments.

As a wartime measure, REA encourages the use of such electrical labor-saving equipment as water pumps, chick and pig brooders, milking machines, feed grinders, milk coolers, and barnyard lights.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

ORGANIZATION.—The War Food Administration was established by Executive Order 9322 of March 26, 1943 (amended by Executive Order 9334 of April 19, 1943). It is under the direction of the War Food Administrator, who is appointed by and is responsible to the President.

FUNCTIONS.—The War Food Administrator determines the direct and indirect, military, other governmental, civilian, and foreign requirements for human and animal food, and for food used industrially; formulates and implements a program that will supply food adequate to meet the requirements; allocates the Nation's farm production resources as needed; assigns priorities and makes allocations of food for all uses; insures the efficient and proper distribution of the available food supply; and makes recommendations to the Chairman of the War Production Board covering the quantities and types of nonfood materials, supplies, and equipment required to carry out the program of the War Food Administration.

The Administrator determines the need and amount of food available for civilian rationing, exercising his priorities and allocation powers in this connection through the Office of Price Administration.

The War Food Administrator also has responsibility for farm labor supply and farm wage and salary stabilization.

The individual functions of the various agencies consolidated within the War Food Administration are outlined in the following paragraphs.

Agricultural Adjustment Agency

The Agricultural Adjustment Agency was created as the Agricultural Adjustment Administration pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 31; 7 U. S. C. 601). Programs carried out by the Agency are authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1281), the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (49 Stat. 163; 16 U. S. C. 590), and related legislation.

Executive Order 9280 of December 5, 1942, grouped the Agricultural Adjustment Agency with other agencies to form the Food Production Administration within the Department of Agriculture. On March 26, 1943, by Executive Order 9322, as amended by Executive Order 9334 of April 19, 1943, the Food Production Administration was consolidated within the War Food Administration.

ADMINISTRATION.—All phases of the AAA program, including commodity loans, which are made available through the Commodity Credit Corporation, are administered through State committees, composed of from three to five farmers and the State director of extension, and county and community committees elected by participating farmers from among their own number. These committees provide a direct means of informing farmers quickly and accurately on production needs and methods of fulfilling them. Chairmen of AAA State and county committees head the war boards which the United States Department of Agriculture established in each State and county to correlate the efforts of USDA agencies in assisting farmers in their war production.

THE AAA PROGRAM.—The program of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency is directed primarily at helping farmers produce to meet national needs, while encouraging practices which will increase yields and conserve soil resources.

The AAA program in 1945 will have three major phases:

1. Farmers will be guided and assisted in producing up to national crop goals and in carrying out conservation measures which enable their land to contribute most to national farm production. Program payments will be made in connection with soil-and-water-conservation practices which will increase yields and maintain fertility for future production.

2. Marketing quotas in 1945 will be in effect for flue-cured and burley tobacco. (Available as a means of allocating the market among growers, marketing quotas, with penalties for excess marketings, may be used only when approved by two-thirds of the producers of a crop voting in referendum.)

3. The ever-normal granary, through which reserve stocks are held for emergency use, will continue to be available through the Commodity Credit Corporation. The foundation of the granary is the commodity storage and loan program which AAA committees help to administer in the field.

In addition, the Agency is responsible for specific war food tasks such as establishing and reviewing national crop production goals; formulating production programs for feed and livestock; planning and directing the most effective utilization of grain and other livestock feeds; and local assistance in administration of price-support measures,

war crop loans, and the distribution of feed, seed, and surplus war property to farmers.

Commodity Credit Corporation

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Commodity Credit Corporation was created under the laws of the State of Delaware pursuant to section 2 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195), and Executive Order 6340 of October 16, 1933, and was continued as an agency of the United States by the act of January 31, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713), and act of Congress of February 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 105). The Corporation was made a part of the United States Department of Agriculture by the President's Reorganization Plan I, effective July 1, 1939. By Executive Order 9322 of March 26, 1943, as amended by Executive Order 9334 of April 19, 1943, the Corporation was transferred to the War Food Administration.

The Corporation has an authorized capital of $100,000,000 (Executive Order 6340 and the act of January 31, 1935, 15 U. S. C. 713a) and by the act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a–4), is authorized to borrow, by the issuance of obligations guaranteed by the United States, not to exceed $3,000,000,000. All the Corporation's stock is owned by the United States. The War Food Administrator is authorized, under Executive Order 8219 of August 7, 1939, and Executive Order 9334 of April 19, 1943, to exercise on behalf of the United States all rights arising from the ownership of such stock.

ORGANIZATION.—The Corporation is managed by a Board of Directors of which the War Food Administrator is Chairman and by a President and three Vice Presidents. The principal office of the Corporation is located in Washington, D. C.

ACTIVITIES.—The charter authority of the Corporation includes, among other things, the authority to buy, sell, lend upon, and engage in other activities with respect to agricultural commodities and foods. Prior to the outbreak of World War II the Corporation was engaged principally in making loans to farmers on agricultural commodities stored on farms and in warehouses. The objectives of these loans were to stabilize the prices of farm products, bring about the orderly marketing of farm products, and to accumulate supplies during years of abundance for use in years of shortage. Following the outbreak of World War II, operations were expanded to increase the production and to assure the proper distribution of food, feed, and fibers for war needs. To this end, the Corporation is now engaged in various loan, purchase, sale, and other operations.

Present activities of the Commodity Credit Corporation include making loans available to farmers on certain agricultural commodities as provided by section 8 of the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 767; 50 U. S. C. App. 968), as amended; the carrying out of price supporting loans, purchases, and other operations with respect to certain other agricultural commodities in accordance with the acts of Congress of July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 498; 15 U. S. C. 713a–8), and of October 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 768; 15 U. S. C. 713a–8); the pro-

curement, shipment, storage, and sale of raw and processed foods and of feeds, fibers, and other agricultural commodities for lend-lease, Red Cross, and other governmental use; the administration of school lunch programs, and direct distribution programs carried out under the act of Congress of August 24, 1935, as amended (17 U. S. C. 612c); the making of determinations for submission to the War Food Administrator with respect to the allocation of the United States food supply among military, other governmental, and foreign claimants; the disposal of surplus food pursuant to Executive Order 9425 of February 19, 1944, and the Surplus Property Act of October 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 775); the disposal of agricultural commodities and products for export at competitive world prices pursuant to the Surplus Property Act of 1944; and the administration of war food orders issued pursuant to title III of the Second War Powers Act of March 27, 1942, as amended (56 Stat. 177; 50 U. S. C. App. 633), relating, among other things, to the importation of food, the assignment of food priorities, the control of refrigeration space, and the allocation of oilseeds.

Commodity Credit Corporation loans outstanding on all commodities totaled $510,000,000 on September 30, 1944, and included loans on barley, beans, corn, cotton, flaxseed, grain sorghums, hay and pasture seeds, naval stores, peas, potatoes, rye, soybeans, tobacco, wheat, and other commodities. The Corporation owned on that date commodities having a book value of $1,541,000,000. These commodities included cotton, dairy products, fats and oils, hemp and hemp products, oilseeds and products, sugar, tobacco, wheat, wool, and various processed foods.

Extension Service

Provision for the Federal Extension Service was made in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1924, approved February 26, 1923 (42 Stat. 1289), and Secretary's Memorandum 436, effective July 1, 1923, under which the previous office of Cooperative Extension Work and several other divisions were merged. By Executive Order 9322, dated March 26, 1943, as amended by Executive Order 9334, of April 19, 1943, the Extension Service was made a part of the War Food Administration.

Cooperative Extension Work.—The Extension Service cooperates with the State land-grant colleges in the conduct of extension work in agriculture and home economics under the Smith-Lever, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and supplementary acts. It also coordinates the extension activities of the bureaus and offices of the Department with similar work carried on by the land-grant colleges.

The functions of the Extension Service are educational. An administrative and subject-matter staff headed by a State director of extension work is located at each land-grant college, and county extension agents are located in nearly all the agricultural counties. These county extension agents make available to farmers, farm homemakers, and rural youth the results of research conducted by the Department of Agriculture, the land-grant institutions, and other research agencies, adapted to local farm and home conditions. They

also serve as an educational field force for the various action and credit agencies of the Department, explaining the provisions for participation in these programs and the fundamental principles upon which they are based. County extension agents take the lead in organizing their counties for county program making in which farm families, technicians, and administrative workers plan together to blend science, local experience, and Government aids into local programs for the common good.

WAR ACTIVITIES.—The Extension Service, as a cooperative educational agency, carries on general wartime educational programs in production and conservation of essential agricultural products. It administers and supervises the intrastate and interstate aspects of the wartime farm labor program, including direct action through the State extension services in the recruiting and placing of farm labor (men, women, and youth) from local, urban, and interstate sources; the establishment of farm labor placement centers; the training of workers; and other phases of the emergency farm labor program not assigned to the Office of Labor.

Extension workers depend to a considerable extent on the use of demonstration and volunteer leaders as a teaching aid. Growth of the volunteer leader system has been encouraged to include neighborhood leaders whereby the remotest farm family can be reached quickly with information on the important war programs. Under a recent order, the Extension Service is organizing farm committees in every county to assist extension agents in giving advisory assistance to returning war veterans who desire to farm.

Farm Security Administration

(Headquarters Offices: Thirteenth Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington 25, D. C.; Faller Building, Eighth and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio)

Pursuant to the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, approved April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115), Executive Order 7027, of April 30, 1935, as amended, created the Resettlement Administration. That agency was transferred to the Department of Agriculture by Executive Order 7530, of December 31, 1936, as amended, and its name was changed to the Farm Security Administration by Secretary's Memorandum 732, of September 1, 1937. Executive Order 9280 of December 5, 1942, grouped the Farm Security Administration with other agencies to form the Food Production Administration within the Department of Agriculture. On March 26, 1943, by Executive Order 9322, as amended by Executive Order 9334 of April 19, 1943, the Food Production Administration was consolidated within the War Food Administration.

RURAL REHABILITATION.—Nearly 900,000 farm families who lacked other sources of adequate credit have been aided by loans to purchase machinery, equipment, livestock, seed, feed, fertilizer, and other farm and home supplies they needed to make a living and to increase production of essential food and fiber. The loans are made for periods up to 5 years at an interest rate of 5 percent.

Loans are accompanied by technical guidance from supervisors trained in farm and home management, who help the families carry

out farm and home plans providing for increased production of essential crops and livestocks, food for home use, feed for livestock, diversification of farm enterprises, and crop rotation and soil conservation practices.

Small loans also are made to low-income farmers for the group purchase and use of farm machinery and purebred sires, which none can afford to own individually.

The Farm Security Administration aids borrower families to get medical, dental, and hospital care by setting up group health services in cooperation with local physicians and dentists.

County committees of local farmers determine the eligibility of applicants for loans and assist in all phases of the FSA program. In addition to other services, the committees bring borrowers who are tenants and their landlords together to negotiate long-term written leases and also bring farmers and their creditors together to work out voluntary agreements for the adjustment of debts.

FARM OWNERSHIP LOANS.—Under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000–1006), the Farm Security Administration is authorized to make loans to a limited number of capable farm tenants, sharecroppers, and farm laborers to enable them to buy family-type farms.

For the first 8 fiscal years of the program, ending June 30, 1945, Congress appropriated or authorized $248,750,000 for this purpose. These loans are repayable over a period of 40 years at 3 percent interest. Funds have been distributed among the States and Territories on the basis of farm population and prevalence of tenancy. Applicants must be citizens of the United States. By June 30, 1944, loans had been approved for 36,426 families for the purchase of family-type farms.

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 291), approved June 22, 1944, provided that World War II veterans are eligible for farm ownership loans under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act the same as farm tenants if they are qualified by experience or training to carry out successfully the undertakings required of them under the loans.

WATER FACILITIES.—In the 17 western States, the Farm Security Administration makes loans and supplies technical assistance to farmers and ranchers for the construction or repair of water facilities, such as ponds, windmills, pumps, storage tanks, and irrigation ditches, which they need in order to make better use of their land resources. More than 10,500 farmers have improved their farming operations through this service.

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROGRAM.—The Farm Security Administration participates in the long-range water conservation and utilization program to develop irrigation projects in the arid and semiarid sections of the western States, and to settle low-income farm families on the irrigated land.

LIQUIDATION OF RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS.—When the Farm Security Administration was created it assumed the management of the resettlement projects that had been started by preceding agencies. The projects were instituted to give groups of low-income farm fam-

ilies stranded on worn-out land an opportunity to make a new start on farms capable of producing an adequate living, and to develop better patterns of rural life. The nonfarm projects were transferred to the Federal Public Housing Authority on October 1, 1942. The 152 farm projects are now being liquidated, and the units are being sold to the residents. Private owners had received quitclaim deeds to 3,500 of the 8,960 units by June 30, 1944; purchase commitments were outstanding for 2,715 units; and 286 units had been transferred to other Government agencies or sold for cash. There were 2,459 units not yet sold.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

The Corporation was created within the Department of Agriculture under title V of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, cited as the Federal Crop Insurance Act, approved February 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 72; 7 U. S. C. 1501). This act provided for the insurance of wheat crops but it was amended June 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 255; 7 U. S. C. 1502), to extend insurance protection to cotton crops. The 1944 and 1945 Agricultural Appropriation Acts provided that funds appropriated for the Corporation could be used for no other purpose than to liquidate existing contracts on the wheat and cotton crops planted prior to July 31, 1943. However, the Federal Crop Insurance Act was further amended December 23, 1944 (Public Law 551, 78th Cong., 2d sess.) removing the restrictions of the 1944 and 1945 Agricultural Appropriation Acts and providing for the insurance of the wheat, cotton, and flax crops planted for harvest in 1945. The amendment also provided for trial insurance on corn and tobacco in 1945 and on other crops in subsequent years in not to exceed 20 representative counties.

The Corporation is authorized to provide insurance protection against loss in yield due to unavoidable hazards, with the alternative that the protection on trial crops may be against loss of a percentage of the investment in the crop rather than against loss in yield.

Premiums sufficient to pay indemnities and to establish a reserve for unforeseen losses are to be collected from the insured growers. To assure payment of indemnities during years of adverse insurance experience, the Corporation was provided in the original act with an authorized capital stock of $100,000,000, but the amendment of December 23, 1944, provides that no part of this stock may be used after the crop year 1949. The costs of administration are paid by direct annual appropriations.

Office of Labor

The Office of Labor, created by the War Food Administrator on June 21, 1943, administers chiefly the foreign phase of the farm labor supply program and also exercises the Administrator's authority in the field of farm wage and salary stabilization. The Administrator's responsibility for these activities is derived from Executive Order 9334 of April 19, 1943; from legislation; and from the regulations of the Economic Stabilization Director of August 28, 1943, as amended, relative to wages and salaries.

Specific functions of the Office of Labor are to arrange with foreign countries for obtaining farm workers for the United States; contract with foreign workers selected for agricultural work in the United States; contract with employers for the use of foreign farm workers; provide necessary transportation, shelter, subsistence, and health and medical services for foreign farm workers; operate all farm labor supply camps owned or leased by WFA which are used wholly or in part for the housing of interstate or other migratory labor; provide shelter, subsistence, and health and medical services for interstate domestic farm labor transported at Government expense when such labor is housed in Office of Labor camps; provide health and medical services for migratory agricultural workers entering the areas served by Office of Labor camps; handle negotiations between WFA and the War Department for the utilization of prisoners of war as agricultural workers; stabilize wages and salaries of agricultural labor; and investigate and present to appropriate Government agencies the labor problems of the food processing and distributing industries.

All other farm labor functions of the War Food Administration, including both intrastate and interstate aspects, have been assigned to the Federal-State Cooperative Extension Service.

During the calendar year 1943 the farm labor supply program was carried out under terms of the act of Congress of April 29, 1943 (57 Stat. 70; 50 U. S. C. App. 4351). During the calendar year 1944 this program was continued by act of February 14, 1944 (58 Stat. 11); through 1945, by act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 367, 78th Cong. 2d sess.). Also, funds were provided in the 1945 Agricultural Appropriation Act to enable the War Food Administrator, through the Office of Labor, to administer the farm wage and salary stabilization program during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

Office of Marketing Services

The Office of Marketing Services was established as an agency of the War Food Administration on January 1, 1945. Its functions, among others, were formerly administered by the Office of Distribution, which was abolished on that date.

The Office of Marketing Services initiates and administers certain food orders; develops and promulgates standards; conducts inspection, grading, and classification of farm and food products; administers regulatory acts governing trading and market operations and marketing-agreement programs; conducts marketing studies and research; collects and disseminates marketing statistics and market news; provides the inspection and grading services required in procurement programs under the War Program; administers programs aimed at improving the nutrition and well-being of civilians; and works with industry on wartime food problems.

Food Orders and Rationing.—Various wartime programs carried out by the Office of Marketing Services derive their authority from food orders issued by the War Food Administrator. Authority to issue conservation and limitation orders governing food, previously vested in the War Production Board, was transferred to the Department of Agriculture under Executive Order 9280 of December 5, 1942,

and a number of these orders have been reissued and are now administered by the Office of Marketing Services. Food orders administered by OMS are designed to assure equitable distribution of available supplies, and to effect economies and conserve facilities in marketing and distribution.

MARKETING AND TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS.—The Office of Marketing Services conducts a Nation-wide market news service, as well as inspection and grading services, and is responsible for programs dealing with the physical distribution and handling of farm products between the farmer and the consumer, including various aspects of transportation, storage, processing, standardization, market organization, and marketing facilities.

Current information on market supply-and-demand conditions, movement, quality, and prices of livestock, meats, wool, fruits, vegetables, dairy and poultry products, grain, hay, feed, cotton and cottonseed, tobacco, rice, honey, and other farm products is sent to producing districts the country over by wire, radio, newspaper, and mail.

Official standards have been formulated for nearly all farm products, including a number of processed foods. These standards serve as a yardstick with which producers, dealers, and consumers may measure quality and provide a basis for market quotations. In most cases the use of the official standards is voluntary. For commodities such as meats, butter, eggs, and a number of canned fruits and vegetables, the use of labels or stamps makes it possible to carry the official grade designations through merchandising channels to consumers.

An inspection service is available in many of the principal producing areas and receiving centers on fruits and vegetables, hay, beans, grain, tobacco, and other products. Grading service is available on dairy and poultry products, rice, meats, wool, and canned fruits and vegetables. Classification service is provided upon request from groups of producers organized for the improvement of their cotton. Mandatory and free inspection of tobacco is provided at designated auction markets where at least a two-thirds majority of producers, voting in a referendum, have expressed a desire for the service. Food purchased for the armed forces and for domestic distribution to families receiving public aid, for school lunch programs, for shipment by the Red Cross, and for the lend-lease program are inspected.

Meat sold in interstate or foreign commerce and by firms operating under Federal inspection for the purpose of supplying Government agencies is inspected for freedom from disease and for wholesomeness for human consumption.

Under the authority of section 201 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Office of Marketing Services represents the farmers before railroad, other transportation companies, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, to obtain for them equitable freight rates and the needed transportation facilities and services.

Research is conducted on the standardization, classification, grading, preparation for market, handling, storage, and other phases of the marketing of farm and food products.

A large number of market service and regulatory statutes are administered. The more strictly regulatory laws are the Commodity Exchange Act, the Twenty-eight Hour Law, the Perishable Agricul-

tural Commodities Act, the Produce Agency Act, the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act, the Sugar Act of 1937, the Packers and Stockyards Act, the Standard Container Acts, the Federal Seed Act, the Insecticide Act, the Naval Stores Act, the Dairy Exports Act, and the Tobacco Seed and Plant Exportation Act. Service statutes include the Cotton Grade and Staple Statistics Act, the Tobacco Stocks and Standards Act, the Peanut Statistics Act, and the Warehouse Act. Others, primarily standardization laws, are the Cotton Futures Act, the Cotton Standards Act, the Grain Standards Act, the Export Apple and Pear Act, the Wool Standards Act, and the Tobacco Inspection Act.

NUTRITION PROGRAMS.—The Office of Marketing Services, in cooperation with other Federal agencies and with approximately 3,900 State and local nutrition committees, operates a program of nutrition education.

Office of Materials and Facilities

The Office of Materials and Facilities, established by the War Food Administrator on May 10, 1943, is responsible for all materials, supplies, machinery, equipment, and facilities programs of the War Food Administration.

The Office develops and administers all programs having to do with obtaining allocations of strategic and critical materials for use in food production and processing. It also cooperates with agencies which dispose of surplus war property in devising ways to make such property available for purchase by rural people.

Office of Price

The Office of Price, established by War Food Administrator's Memorandum 27, Supplement 4, January 21, 1944, has supervision over all functions of the Administration relating to approval of maximum prices to be fixed for agricultural commodities or products, and relating to price support programs in connection with particular commodities.

The Office prepares and reviews recommendations covering commodities to be supported and the levels and methods of support; and works in close liaison with the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Economic Stabilization on matters relating to maximum price regulations or price support programs.

Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service was established pursuant to the provisions of the Soil Conservation Act, approved April 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 163; 16 U. S. C. 590 a–f). Executive Order 9280 of December 5, 1942, grouped the Soil Conservation Service with other agencies to form the Food Production Administration within the Department of Agriculture. On March 26, 1943, by Executive Order 9322, as amended by Executive Order 9334 of April 19, 1943, the Food Production Administration was consolidated within the War Food Administration.

The basic purpose of the Soil Conservation Service is to aid in bringing about desirable physical adjustments in land use with a view to bettering human welfare, conserving natural resources, establishing a permanent and balanced agriculture, and reducing the hazards of floods and siltation. Currently, the Service also is directing its work toward increasing and maintaining vital farm production for war, as well as maintenance of the land's productive capacity for the future.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION AND USE.—The Service promotes the application and use of soil and water conservation and utilization practices and of erosion control practices in agriculture through assistance in the form of technical, material, and equipment aid to soil conservation districts organized under State laws and operated under local farmer direction; and supervision of the work programs of Civilian Public Service camps assigned to soil conservation activity. As of November 15, 1944, there were 1,188 soil conservation districts in the 45 States that have enacted soil conservation district laws; the districts include approximately 429,268,677 acres of farm lands and roughly 3,057,938 farms. Information on the steps necessary to form such a district may be obtained from county agricultural agents, field offices of the Service, or State Conservation Committees. Farmers and ranchers in soil conservation districts make their applications to the local district governing bodies for technical, material, and equipment aid.

Land drainage is the responsibility of the Service where such work is part of a coordinated program of soil conservation, erosion control, and wise land use. Under the guidance of the Service, drainage operations are performed on agricultural lands which thus can be made suitable for sustained production of cultivated crops and forage. The Service furnishes technical assistance on drainage operations to soil conservation districts and drainage enterprises.

Water conservation and economical use in farm irrigation is encouraged by the Soil Conservation Service through technical assistance to irrigation enterprises and to soil conservation districts. This technical assistance has as its objective the most economical and beneficial uses of water supplies for maximum production with improvement, or minimum deterioration, of the soil.

In cooperation with other departmental agencies and the Army Engineers, the Soil Conservation Service undertakes studies of the country's watersheds, preliminary to possible flood control operations on agricultural land. A considerable number of the detailed surveys result in the conclusion that the expenditure of Federal flood control funds is justified for the installation of watershed improvement programs for flood control purposes. The flood control survey work of the Department was suspended July 1, 1943, for the duration of the war because of the necessity of concentrating on activities more vital to the war effort.

SOIL CONSERVATION RESEARCH.—In cooperation with State agricultural experiment stations, the Service conducts investigations into the character, cause, and effect of soil erosion and water depletion, and develops methods of soil and water conservation, including drainage and irrigation.

PURCHASE, IMPROVEMENT, AND MANAGEMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND.—Agricultural lands which are submarginal or not primarily suitable for cultivation, are purchased by the Service and improved and managed to bring about needed land-use adjustments. These lands are improved primarily for grazing and forestry purposes with incidental wildlife and recreational uses. Permits are granted to farmers and ranchers providing for uses consistent with the conservation and restoration of the resources. Submarginal land purchases aggregate more than 10,000,000 acres to date. Of this acreage, the Soil Conservation Service manages approximately 7,500,000 acres. Land purchases were discontinued for the duration of the war as of July 1, 1942. No new purchases are contemplated in the fiscal years 1945 or 1946.

COOPERATION WITH WAR AGENCIES.—The extensive cartographic facilities of the Service are being utilized by war agencies. Technical assistance, including engineering and agronomic work, is given war agencies by the Soil Conservation Service in planning or establishing conservation practices on military or naval areas, internment camps, war industry sites, and Civil Aeronautics airfields.

Office of Surplus Property and Reconversion

The Office of Surplus Property and Reconversion was established on October 26, 1944, by order of the War Food Administrator. The Office has supervision over all functions of the War Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture relating to surplus property, war mobilization and reconversion, and contract settlement activities.

Office of Transportation

The Office of Transportation, established by the War Food Administrator on May 26, 1943, has the function of coordinating the transportation work of the various agencies of the War Food Administration, and is responsible for formulating and supervising the execution of general transportation policies and for directing War Food Administration activities in connection with the movement of food and farming and food processing materials of facilities within, into, and out of the country.

Office of Water Utilization

The Office of Water Utilization, established by the War Food Administrator on November 10, 1944, coordinates the functions and responsibilities of the agencies of the War Food Administration with respect to all phases of water development, use, and disposal. In carrying out these responsibilities, the Office serves in a liaison capacity between agencies of the Administration and other agencies of the Government; appraises contributions to food production of proposed water programs and projects developed by or submitted to the War Food Administration for recommendations; and maintains relations with research agencies working in the field of water development, use, and disposal, and aids in the summarization and interpretation of research results pertinent and effective to water programs of agencies of the Administration.

USDA War Boards

United States Department of Agriculture War Boards are organized in each State and in each of the 3,022 agricultural counties of the United States, in Puerto Rico, in Hawaii, and in Alaska. The Boards are composed of a principal field officer from each of the following field agencies of the Department: Agricultural Adjustment Agency (chairman), Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Farm Credit Administration, Farm Security Administration, Forest Service, Rural Electrification Administration, Soil Conservation Service, and Agricultural Extension Service. State Commissioners of Agriculture and State Supervisors of Vocational Agriculture, and comparable county representatives are also members of State and County War Boards.

The principal functions of the State and County War Boards are to coordinate the work of Department field agencies and to cooperate with war agencies outside the Department. Among other activities, the War Boards advise farmers regarding sources of credit; make recommendations to Selective Service Boards regarding the deferment of farm operators and agricultural workers; promote designated programs of a patriotic nature, such as bond drives, salvage and scrap programs, and other wartime campaigns; and make recommendations to the War Food Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture concerning the establishment, modification, or termination of existing programs.

The National War Board, composed of the heads of major agencies of the Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration, directs the functions and activities of the State and County War Boards.

STAFF OFFICES—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

This Bureau was created by the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1923, approved May 11, 1922, merging three existing units of the Department (42 Stat. 532; 7 U. S. C. 411). Extensively reorganized under Secretary's Memorandum 782, October 6, 1938, its work since has been put on a wartime footing by Executive Order 9069, of February 23, 1942, and Executive Order 9280 of December 5, 1942.

Economic and Social Research.—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is the central statistical and economic research agency of the Department. It collects, analyzes, and publishes a wide variety of facts about agriculture. These include data on production, demand and supply, consumption, prices, costs and income, marketing, transportation, labor, agricultural finance, farm management, credit, taxation, land and water utilization, and other aspects of agricultural production and distribution. The Bureau also conducts studies of rural population problems, standards of living, and rural attitudes. Its agricultural research and analyses, in addition to their usefulness to the general public and to many State and Federal agencies, help provide facts needed by the Department in forming national admin-

istrative policies. In this connection, the Bureau assists in the formulation of Department-wide policies, thus insuring integration of current research data with the work of policy-making.

As part of its work with costs and income, the Bureau is responsible for continual determination of parity prices, or comparable prices, for agricultural commodities. By law, all ceilings as well as certain other actions relating to prices for farm products must bear a specified relationship to the parity prices or comparable prices of those products.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—National and State estimates and reports of many kinds, including monthly crop reports, are collected, compiled, and published by the Bureau. Through the cooperation of many thousands of volunteer reporters—farmers, local merchants, and processors—it obtains data and provides estimates of acreage, yield, production, farm utilization, and sales of more than 100 crops; milk and egg production and consumption; prices received and paid by farmers at local markets; wages and employment of farm labor; and current data on the movement, utilization, and stocks of various farm products.

Office of Budget and Finance

The Office of Budget and Finance exercises general direction and supervision of budgetary and financial affairs of the Department, including acquisition and distribution of funds, accounting, fiscal management, purchasing, warehousing, and related activities; formulates and promulgates departmental budgetary and financial policies and, in cooperation with staff and program agencies, develops improvements in management and operation of departmental activities; acts as liaison office on budgetary, fiscal, and procurement matters with the Bureau of the Budget, General Accounting Office, the congressional Committees on Appropriations, the Treasury Department, including the Procurement Division, and other agencies.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations

The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations has for more than 20 years been collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information on foreign competition and demand for farm products and agricultural policy. Its primary purpose is to study the factors influencing the food supply and needs of foreign countries, competition, trade barriers, production and marketing, and other developments affecting American agriculture.

Since the outbreak of the war, the work of the Office has been focused on projects related to the war effort. Among these are the preparation of reports for the Army and Navy and other war agencies on the food situation and problem in enemy and allied countries; preparation of handbooks on the agriculture of enemy-occupied countries, for the use of the Allied Military Governments; assistance in the formulation of plans for the relief and rehabilitation of agriculture in liberated areas; and the encouragement of production in the Western Hemisphere of tropical agricultural products formerly imported from the Far East.

This Office represents the Secretary of Agriculture and the War Food Administrator by acting as liaison between the Department and other agencies on matters having to do with foreign activities, the development of programs for agriculture, and general questions relating to relief, reconstruction, and trade.

The development of agriculture in the Western Hemisphere, particularly with Latin American republics, is handled by a staff that represents the Department on projects relating to the securing of supplies of strategic materials, assisting American republics in improving their agriculture, the development of experiment stations, and the employment of trained personnel.

The Office obtains its information from the following principal sources: the United States Foreign Service through the agricultural attachés, consular and diplomatic posts abroad which report regularly under schedules prepared by the Office; specialists on agriculture which the Office itself sends abroad from time to time; liaison and informational exchange with the ministries of agriculture and other agricultural agencies of the various governments of the world; international agricultural organizations; and foreign governmental and private crop and market reports, and other publications.

Office of Information

An Office of Information was provided for as early as 1913. From 1920 to 1925 the functions were performed under other names, but the present title was reestablished by Secretary's Memorandum 528 of April 2, 1925, and the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1927, approved May 11, 1926 (44 Stat. 499).

AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS.—This Office handles all matters connected with publications of the Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration. Through several series of technical and popular publications it makes available, to farmers and the public generally, information concerning wartime food and fiber needs, and results of research, conservation, regulatory, and service work of the Department. Popular publications may be obtained through Members of Congress, county agents of the Extension Service, or direct from the Department in Washington. Technical publications are printed in small volume for scientific workers and cooperators.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS SERVICE.—Through production and display of educational exhibits and through correlation of exhibit activities of the Department, the Agricultural Exhibits Service places before farmers, homemakers, and the rural public information on currently important agricultural situations and subjects, and especially the results of research.

PRESS AND RADIO RELEASES.—The Office of Information cooperates with the press and with radio stations in disseminating useful information concerning the food production programs as they relate to the war needs as well as other important programs of the Department in an effort to help farmers reduce production costs, conserve the soil, improve the quality of their products, and widen their markets. The national radio networks and more than 500 radio stations daily donate broadcasting time to the Department for this purpose.

MOTION PICTURE SERVICE.—The Office of Information, through its Motion Picture Service, produces and distributes motion pictures designed to interpret, to farm people primarily, the war problems and programs for agriculture and to guide and instruct them in the production and disposition of the food, fiber, and oil crops required in order to enable them better to assist in the prosecution of the war.

Office of Personnel

This Office plans, organizes, and carries out a comprehensive program of personnel management to aid officials in making the most effective use of the human resources in the Department; develops and promulgates Department personnel policies, and establishes and directs the maintenance of standards for organization, position classification, salary administration, recruitment and selection, transfer and promotion, training, employee relations, safety, health, and investigations; acts as the liaison office on matters of personnel administration with all governmental or private agencies concerned with the work of this Department.

Office of Plant and Operations

The Office of Plant and Operations is responsible for the planning, initiation, development, coordination, and execution of the operational activities of the Department, in Washington and in the field, as they relate to departmental housing, communications services, conservation and utilization of departmental equipment; technical advisory service where engineering principles are involved in the procurement, operation, and maintenance of equipment; motor transport service, central supply, passenger transportation, surplus property; and administrative functions of the Office of the Secretary.

Library

The Department of Agriculture Library, which contains more than 500,000 volumes, is the largest agricultural research library in the world. It provides reference and bibliographic services to the entire country and its monthly *Bibliography of Agriculture* makes the literature of agriculture available to everyone who needs it.

In addition to the Main Library, there are nine branches which provide service to the staff of the Department in the field.

During the last year the Library circulated more than 1,000,000 books and periodicals, answered almost 130,000 reference questions, and compiled printed, processed, and typewritten bibliographies on more than 100 subjects relating to the prosecution of the war.

Office of the Solicitor

The Office of the Solicitor is the law office of the Department. The law requires that "the legal work of the Department of Agriculture shall be performed under the supervision and direction of the Solicitor" (5 U. S. C. 518).

The Solicitor and the attorneys of his office advise the Secretary, the War Food Administrator, and other administrative officials on legal problems in connection with Department activities. These activities pertain, among other things, to production, distribution, conservation, credit, electrification, reconversion, and research. They assist in the preparation of proposed legislative bills, administrative rules and regulations, orders, and proclamations. They prepare formal legal opinions relative to the application of statutes, Executive orders, and administrative rules and regulations.

The Solicitor's Office also takes part in drafting, examining, and construing contracts, deeds, mortgages, leases, and other documents. It approves the organization of cooperative associations, soil conservation districts, and similar instrumentalities, and assists in determining their eligibility for participation in Department programs.

Other activities of the Office include the examination of evidence to determine whether there have been violations of acts or orders administered by the Department and the War Food Administration. In proper cases, the Solicitor recommends prosecution or other action to the Attorney General. Pleadings and briefs in civil and criminal cases involving the Department and laws administered by it are prepared by the Office, which cooperates with the Department of Justice in handling such litigation in the lower and appellate courts.

The Solicitor's Office represents the Department as counsel at hearings before the Secretary or the War Food Administrator. The Office handles contacts on legal matters with other State and Federal governmental agencies. It conducts administrative hearings in reparation and similar proceedings, and issues tentative findings, conclusions, and orders with respect thereto, under the various acts administered by the Department and War Food Administration.

The Office of the Solicitor also prosecutes, for employees of the Department, applications for patents on inventions which are to be used in departmental work. It examines the titles to lands authorized for purchase by the Department or on which loans may be made by the Department. The Office considers and recommends the appropriate disposition of claims for damage to property of the United States in the custody of the Department and of claims against the Government for damage arising from operations of the Department.

Approved.

CLAUDE R. WICKARD
Secretary of Agriculture
MARVIN JONES
War Food Administrator

Department of Commerce

Fourteenth Street between Constitution Avenue and E Street NW.
DIstrict 2200, Branch 576

Officials

Secretary of Commerce	Henry A. Wallace
Under Secretary of Commerce	Wayne C. Taylor
Assistant Secretary of Commerce	William A. M. Burden
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary	Malcolm Kerlin
Solicitor	South Trimble, Jr.
Assistant Solicitor	E. T. Quigley
Assistant to the Secretary	Norman W. Baxter
Assistant to the Secretary	James William Bryan
Assistant to the Secretary	Howard H. McClure
Chairman, Business Advisory Council	Thomas B. McCabe
Assistant to Chairman, Business Advisory Council	Walter White
Chief, Division of Current Information	Clarence G. Marshall
Director of Personnel	Oliver C. Short
Chief Clerk and Superintendent	Gerald Ryan
Chief, Division of Budget and Accounts	R. A. Spencer
Chief, Division of Publications	G. Richard Koonce
Chief, Division of Purchases and Sales	Walter S. Erwin
Librarian	Charlotte L. Carmody
Administrator of Civil Aeronautics	Theodore P. Wright
Director of the Census	James C Capt
Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey	Leo Otis Colbert
Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce	Amos E. Taylor
Chairman of the Board and President, Inland Waterways Corporation	John S. Powell, Acting
Director, National Bureau of Standards	Lyman J. Briggs
Commissioner of Patents	Conway P. Coe
Chief, Weather Bureau	Francis W. Reichelderfer

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Head Engineer	JOHN C. GREEN
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Secretary and Assistant Treasurer	EDWARD T. PICKARD

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Department of Commerce was created by the act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 826; 5 U. S. C. 591), as the Department of Commerce and Labor. It originally consisted of the following services, the majority of which previously existed in other Government departments or as independent agencies: Bureau of Lighthouses, Steamboat Inspection Service, Bureau of Navigation, Bureau of Standards, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Immigration, Bureau of Statistics, Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Fisheries, Bureau of Labor, Bureau of Manufactures, and Bureau of Corporations.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was established by the act of August 23, 1912 (37 Stat. 407; 5 U. S. C. 597), by the consolidation of the Bureau of Manufactures and the Bureau of Statistics. The Children's Bureau was also established in 1912.

By the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736; 5 U. S. C. 611), the Bureau of Immigration, the Children's Bureau, and the Bureau of Labor were transferred to the newly established Department of Labor, and the Department of Commerce and Labor was designated as the Department of Commerce.

In 1914, with the establishment of the independent Federal Trade Commission, the Bureau of Corporations was abolished.

In 1925 the Patent Office, by Executive order dated March 17, 1925, and the Bureau of Mines, by Executive order dated June 4, 1925, were transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Commerce.

To carry out the provisions of the Air Commerce Act of 1926 (44 Stat. 568; 49 U. S. C. 171), an agency was established in the Department, first designated as the Aeronautics Branch and later known as the Bureau of Air Commerce, to aid in the promotion and development of civil aeronautics. These activities were continued under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce until August 22, 1938, at which time, under the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 973; 49 U. S. C. 401), they were transferred to the newly established Civil Aeronautics Authority.

In 1927 the Radio Division, which since 1910 had functioned as a part of the Bureau of Navigation, was made a separate agency in the

Department and on July 20, 1932, was transferred to the Federal Radio Commission (now Federal Communications Commission) by Executive order issued pursuant to the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 417).

By Executive Order 6166, issued June 10, 1933, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1517), the Office of the Solicitor, formerly under the Department of Justice, was transferred to the Department of Commerce.

By Executive Order 6623, issued March 1, 1934, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1517), the functions of the Federal Employment Stabilization Board were transferred to the Department of Commerce to be administered by the Federal Employment Stabilization Office. This Office became inactive, as far as the Department was concerned, on June 30, 1935, and on July 1, 1939, the functions of the Office were transferred to the National Resources Planning Board by Reorganization Plan I, issued pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1939, approved April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 U. S. C. 133).

By Executive Order 6611, issued February 22, 1934, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1517), the Bureau of Mines was transferred from the Department of Commerce to the Department of the Interior.

By Executive Order 6166, issued June 10, 1933, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1517), the functions of the United States Shipping Board, including those over and in respect to the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, were transferred to the Department of Commerce. By the terms of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1985), the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation was abolished, and the United States Shipping Board Bureau was transferred to the United States Maritime Commission, effective October 26, 1936.

By the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 415), the Bureau of Navigation and the Steamboat Inspection Service were consolidated and the agency was designated as the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

Effective July 1, 1939, under Reorganization Plan II, issued pursuant to the act of April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 U. S. C. 133), the Bureau of Lighthouses was transferred to and consolidated with the Coast Guard in the Department of the Treasury, the Bureau of Fisheries was transferred to the Department of the Interior, the Foreign Commerce Service was transferred to the Department of State, and the Inland Waterways Corporation was transferred from the War Department to the Department of Commerce.

Effective June 30, 1940, under Reorganization Plan IV issued pursuant to the act of April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 U. S. C. 133), the Civil Aeronautics Authority was reorganized. The economic, safety, and regulatory features were established in the Civil Aeronautics Board, which became an independent agency, but submits its reports to the President and to Congress through the Secretary of Commerce. The remaining functions were vested in the Department of Commerce under the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Under the same Reorganization Plan, the Weather Bureau was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce.

Effective March 1, 1942, by Executive Order 9083, dated February 28, 1942, issued under the authority of the First War Powers Act, 1941, the functions of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation were transferred to the Bureau of Customs (Treasury) and the United States Coast Guard (Navy).

Effective February 24, 1942, by Executive Order 9071, issued pursuant to the First War Powers Act, 1941, the functions, powers, and duties of the Federal Loan Agency and of the Federal Loan Administrator relating to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Electric Home and Farm Authority, The RFC Mortgage Company, Federal National Mortgage Association, Disaster Loan Corporation, Export-Import Bank of Washington (now under Foreign Economic Administration), Defense Plant Corporation, Rubber Reserve Company, Metals Reserve Company, Defense Supplies Corporation, and War Insurance Corporation, together with all other functions, powers, and duties not transferred by the Executive order establishing the National Housing Agency, were transferred to the Department of Commerce, to be administered under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of Commerce.

Pursuant to Public Law 4 (79th Cong., 1st sess.), approved February 24, 1945, the functions, powers, and duties of the lending agencies transferred to the Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071 were returned to the Federal Loan Agency to be administered under the direction and supervision of the Federal Loan Administrator.

PURPOSE.—The statutory functions of the Department are to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishing industries, and the transportation facilities of the United States.

ORGANIZATION.—The activities of the Department are directed by the Secretary of Commerce, assisted by the Under Secretary, who supervises the activities of the Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Patent Office, National Bureau of Standards, and the Inland Waterways Corporation; the Assistant Secretary, who has in his charge the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Weather Bureau; the Solicitor; the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary; the Chief Clerk; and other assistants who handle special assignments by the Secretary. The administrative divisions are responsible for such matters as personnel supervision, accounting, purchasing, publications, and other administrative matters.

The Department of Commerce as at present constituted, with the Office of the Secretary, includes the—

Bureau of the Census
Civil Aeronautics Administration
Coast and Geodetic Survey
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
Inland Waterways Corporation
Patent Office
National Bureau of Standards
Weather Bureau

The administrative work of the Department and its bureaus and agencies is supervised and coordinated by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, who is also the Budget Officer.

The Secretary of Commerce is Incorporator and Governor, Inland Waterways Corporation; Chairman of the Foreign-Trade Zones

Board; ex officio General Chairman of the Business Advisory Council; and Chairman of the Federal War Agencies Committee. He is a member of the Council of National Defense, Aeronautical Advisory Council, Committee on Economic Security, Federal Advisory Board for Vocational Education, Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, Foreign Service Buildings Commission, National Munitions Control Board, Textile Foundation, National Archives Council, Smithsonian Institution, Commodity Exchange Commission, and Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics.

ACTIVITIES

The activities of the Department include population, agricultural and other censuses; collection, analysis, and dissemination of commercial statistics; promotion of foreign and domestic commerce; coastal and geodetic surveys; establishment of commodity weights, measures, and standards; supervision of the issuance of patents and the registration of trade-marks; the establishment and maintenance of aids to air navigation, the certification of airmen, the inspection and registration of aircraft, and the enforcement of rules and regulations issued pursuant to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 973; 49 U. S. C. 401); supervision of the issuance of weather forecasts and warnings for the benefit of agriculture, commerce, and navigation including weather service for aviation, and the publication of climatic statistics; development of inland waterway transportation; and supervision of the operation of Government-owned barge lines, and numerous other functions concerning these activities and related subjects.

The Solicitor

The Solicitor is the chief law officer of the Department of Commerce and his duties are to act as legal adviser to the Secretary of Commerce, the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, and the chiefs of the various bureaus. He also serves as Chairman of the Committee of Alternates, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

The Administrative Assistant to the Secretary

As the chief executive officer of the Department, the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary has the responsibility for all matters of administration, including personnel and budget matters, and for coordinating the functions of the various bureaus of the Department. He has supervision of the Division of Personnel Supervision and Management, and the Office of the Chief Clerk, including the Division of Publications, the Division of Purchases and Sales, and the Division of Budget and Accounts.

Division of Personnel Supervision and Management

This Division is charged with the administration of the personnel program of the Department, including recruitment, placement and appointments, classification of positions, promotion of employees, initia-

tion and supervision of personnel training programs, maintenance of service ratings, direction of programs of personnel relations, hearing of grievances, and counseling of employees, reviewing of recommendations for disciplinary actions and dismissals, promotion and supervision of safety and health programs, and other functions relating to the supervision and management of the personnel of this Department.

Chief Clerk

As the administration head of the divisions of the Office of the Secretary, the Chief Clerk has supervision over the clerks and other employees of the Department, enforces the general regulations of the Department, and has administrative supervision of the buildings occupied by the Department. He has general supervision of expenditures from the appropriations for contingent expenses; the care of all vehicles under the Office of the Secretary; the receipt, distribution, and transmission of the mail; the custody of the Department's seal and the records and files of the Secretary's office; the answering of calls from Congress and elsewhere for copies of papers and records; and the discharge of all business of the Secretary's office not otherwise assigned. During the temporary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary, he may be designated by the Secretary to sign official routine papers and documents.

Division of Budget and Accounts.—Conducts all departmental business with the Bureau of the Budget, the Treasury Department, and the General Accounting Office. It performs an administrative examination of all papers, reports, and other documents prior to their transmittal to such agencies. It receives and deposits collections; maintains ledgers for departmental receipts and Treasury cash and, for the Office of the Secretary, allotment accounts and accounts of disbursing officers. The Division issues regulations and instructions relative to budget and fiscal procedures.

The Chief of the Division, the assistant budget officer of the Department, consults with and, when necessary, renders assistance on the preparation of annual and supplemental estimates of appropriation; coordinates, reviews, and makes recommendations on estimates of appropriation to the budget officer. He attends hearings before the Bureau of the Budget and Congress, and in the absence of the budget officer represents him at such hearings.

Division of Publications.—The Chief of this Division supervises the printing and binding and processing of the Department. This includes the editing and preparation of copy, illustrating and binding, the distribution of publications, the maintenance of mailing lists, and the conduct of all business the Department transacts with the Government Printing Office. In addition, the daily Congressional Record is digested for the information of the officials of the Department, and a complete file is maintained of all current congressional material. The advertising done by the department is in his charge. He also certifies all vouchers in payment of obligations incurred for work performed, keeps a record of these obligations and expenditures in connection therewith, and conducts the correspondence it entails.

DIVISION OF PURCHASES AND SALES.—Under the direction of the Chief Clerk, this Division supervises all work incident to the purchase and distribution of departmental supplies and all details in connection with surplus property and property returns. It also supervises the auditing of vouchers, the work of the Department's Typewriter Repair Shop, and the traffic work, and has charge of reporting and accounting for transportation requests.

Business Advisory Council

This Council was organized by the Secretary of Commerce in June 1933, under the organic act authorizing the Department of Commerce "to foster, promote, and develop foreign and domestic commerce."

The Council consists of a representative group of businessmen who are invited to serve without compensation for 1-year terms. It devotes itself to questions referred to it by the President and by the Secretary of Commerce, and also acts as a clearing house for industrial views on governmental matters which affect business.

Bureau of the Census

The Bureau of the Census is a major fact-finding and statistical service agency for the Federal Government. Through its basic program, critically needed benchmark and current data are furnished to Government, to business, to research groups, and to individuals. Census taking was established by the Constitution for the primary purpose of determining the population basis for apportioning Representatives and direct taxes among the States. A population census, broadened to include other subjects since 1810, has been taken decennially, beginning in 1790. Since 1902 the Bureau has functioned as a permanent agency for the collection of general statistical information.

The reports of the Sixteenth Decennial Census, taken in 1940, include the results of broad inquiries into the economic and social resources of the Nation, and provide basic data for nearly every phase of planning for total war and peace. The collection of current data, at monthly, quarterly, or annual intervals, provides a means of projecting this base material to the present. Additional inquiries have been inaugurated, as required, to meet new problems faced by Government agencies, and by private business, industry, and research interests.

STATISTICAL SERVICE TO OTHER AGENCIES.—The Bureau collects and tabulates data for other agencies in addition to the statistical material provided in the course of its regular work, and the technical staff of the Bureau acts in an advisory capacity for war agencies, assisting them in the full use of Census data and facilities. Services in the solution of technical problems and for handling overflow jobs more efficiently than could be achieved by the creation of temporary staffs, are rendered on a reimbursable basis, especially in the field of machine tabulation and in designing sample surveys. The latter function has been greatly facilitated by the recent acquisition of a complete set of up-to-date detailed maps of urban areas.

SPECIAL SURVEYS.—A staff is available to conduct current and periodic inquiries, including the collection of information from the general public, through the use of scientific sampling techniques. This impartial fact-finding service is available on a cost basis to any Federal agency. Priority in the service of this unit is given to urgent war work. Types of data collected include the monthly survey of the labor force, which covers employment, unemployment, hours of work, etc., surveys of housing vacancy and occupancy, transportation, small manufacturing plants, consumer requirements, food purchases, and other subjects.

POPULATION.—The number, location, and personal and family characteristics of the population, such as age, sex, race, place of birth, citizenship, work status, occupation, education, migration, and income, were included in the decennial census of 1940. Estimates of population for post-censual dates, as well as estimates of the labor force on a monthly basis, are also prepared, and special censuses of local areas are taken when requested.

Statistics on marriages, prisoners, crime, and patients in mental hospitals are published currently.

HOUSING.—The first complete inventory of the housing facilities of the Nation was taken in 1940 in conjunction with the census of population. The information gathered includes data on vacancies, facilities and equipment, number of rooms, values and rentals, and mortgages. This information is augmented by special current sample surveys of housing vacancy and occupancy.

AGRICULTURE.—The census of agriculture, which is taken quinquennially, collects and compiles information on the characteristics of farms and farm operators, farm income, data on the acreage, production, and value of crops, and livestock and livestock products. Decennial censuses of irrigation and drainage are also taken.

Statistics on cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed products, and vegetable and animal fats and oils are collected, compiled, and published on a current basis.

INDUSTRY.—The industry statistics program of the Bureau is concerned mainly at present with furnishing current production, inventory, and other data needed for the administration of the War Program to the War Produtcion Board and other war agencies. These statistics, which are compiled on a monthly, quarterly, or annual basis, are being published in the Current Statistical Service and "Facts for Industry" series, as soon as security conditions permit. The Biennial Census of Manufactures was last taken in 1939 and was suspended for 1941 and 1943 under the authority of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, in order to make available the Bureau's facilities for statistical information specifically related to the immediate needs of the war agencies.

A program has been largely developed for providing current industrial information needed by Government and industry during the reconversion period. Plants are also prepared for the resumption of the Census of Manufactures as soon as possible.

BUSINESS.—Reports on retail trade, wholesale trade, sales finance companies, and other topics are issued currently. The 1939 Census of Business included reports on retail trade, wholesale trade, service

establishments, construction establishments, and distribution of manufacturers' sales.

FOREIGN TRADE.—Tabulations of data on the United States foreign trade, lend-lease exports, trade with the Territories and possessions, and ocean shipping are continuing on an expanded scale to meet war needs, although detailed publication of the results of these tabulations has been discontinued for the duration of the war. Revised security regulations now permit the publication of selected data on a 6- and 12-month delay basis.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The Bureau promotes the adoption of uniform and improved standards for registering births and deaths by the various States, and compiles data so collected in annual, monthly, weekly and special reports. A special Nation-wide sample survey of mortality is made monthly in order to provide current information on wartime mortality conditions.

GOVERNMENTS.—The publications of the Bureau in the field of governmental information fall into three categories: (1) annual series of reports on State finances, city finances, county finances, Government employment, and elections; (2) decennial reports from the Census of Governments covering all governmental units and their financing, taken for the years ending in "2"; and (3) special studies on current problems in State and local government. At present the Bureau of the Census is the nearest thing to a national center for information on State and local governmental organization, activities, and finances, and also for interlevel aggregates (Federal, State, and, local), as, for example, total governmental debt, total public employment, total taxes, etc.

A Municipal Reference Service is maintained for assistance in replying to inquiries relating to State and local governmental subjects from Federal and other public officials, as well as businessmen and other citizens.

OTHER STATISTICAL SERVICES.—The Bureau of the Census also makes special surveys or tabulations for private individuals and organizations at the cost of providing such services. In addition, searches are made of earlier census records and of 1917–18 World War draft registration cards now on file in the Bureau; and the data reported on these records are certified so that age, citizenship, or nativity of individuals can be established.

Coast and Geodetic Survey

A survey of the coast of the United States was authorized by act of Congress of February 10, 1807 (2 Stat. 413; 33 U. S. C. 881–82). The act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. 508), provided for the extension of geodetic work across the country, and the act of June 20, 1878 (20 Stat. 205, 215), changed the name of this agency from Coast Survey to Coast and Geodetic Survey. The act of January 31, 1925 (43 Stat. 802; 33 U. S. C. 866), charged the agency with investigations and reports on earthquakes, an activity previously conducted by the United States Weather Bureau.

SURVEYS AND COMPILATION OF INFORMATION.—The functions of the Coast and Geodetic Survey include (1) surveying and charting the coasts of the United States and its possessions, to insure the safe

navigation of coastal and intracoastal waters; (2) the determination of geographical positions and elevations along the coasts and in the interior of the country, to coordinate the coastal surveys and provide a framework for mapping and other engineering work; (3) the study of tides and currents, to furnish datum planes to engineers and tide and current tables to mariners; (4) the compilation of aeronautical charts, to meet the needs of the pilots of aircraft; (5) observations of the earth's magnetism in all parts of the country, to furnish magnetic information essential to the mariner, aviator, land surveyor, radio engineer, and others; (6) seismological observations and investigations, to supply data required in designing structures to reduce the earthquake hazard; and (7) gravitational and astronomical observations, to provide fundamental data for geodetic surveys and for scientific investigations of the crust of the earth.

FIELD STATIONS AND OBSERVATORIES.—Besides the main office of the Survey at Washington, there are field stations in charge of district supervisors at Boston, New York, Norfolk, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and Honolulu; latitude observatories at Gaithersburg, Md., and Ukiah, Calif.; magnetic and seismological observatories at Cheltenham, Md., San Juan, P. R., Tucson, Ariz., Sitka, Alaska, and Honolulu, T. H.; a number of primary tide stations along the coasts, and numerous stations maintained for various purposes by the Survey in cooperation with other Federal and private agencies. The field stations carry on duties assigned by the Washington office, including the collection of data for the correction of local charts, and cooperate with field parties and Survey ships in their areas, as well as with local engineers and organizations engaged in operations requiring specialized data.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.—The results of surveys and studies are analyzed in the Washington office and are issued in various forms, including nautical and aeronautical charts, annual tables of predicted tides and currents, charts showing magnetic declination, results of observations at magnetic observatories, annual lists of United States earthquakes, publications of geographic positions and elevations, annual and special publications (including comprehensive manuals), and *Coast Pilots*.

The *Coast Pilots*, a series of 13 volumes, supplement the nautical charts, furnishing such information as descriptions of the coasts, recommended sailing directions, port, harbor, and anchorage information, and emphasizing any conditions that may be hazardous to water-borne traffic.

WAR ACTIVITIES.—The products and services of the Coast and Geodetic Survey are essential for war purposes, and all operations of the Survey are now being carried on to meet such needs. Present activities include a great expansion in the production of nautical charts for use by the Navy and the merchant marine, and of aeronautical charts for air navigation and pilot training; the construction of a considerable number of special nautical and aeronautical charts; expansion of geodetic surveys to provide control for topographic mapping of strategic land areas and for other purposes; acceleration of field surveys in various strategic water areas; and the accomplishment of numerous special field projects. Since February 1942, by Executive order, certain vessels of the Coast and Geodetic Survey have been trans-

ferred to the Navy Department, and certain personnel to the War and the Navy Departments, to constitute a part of the active military or naval forces of the United States during the national emergency.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was established by an act approved August 23, 1912 (37 Stat. 407; 5 U. S. C. 597). In it are consolidated analytical and statistical functions which originated in the Treasury Department's Division of Commerce and Navigation, established by act of February 10, 1820 (3 Stat. 541; 15 U. S. C. 173, 184). These have been broadened and enlarged by acts of Congress from time to time to keep pace with the economic growth of the Nation.

Since its establishment the Bureau has adhered closely to its statutory function—"to foster, promote and develop the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States." In carrying out these functions, the Bureau has gained and continues to maintain an intimate knowledge of business at home and abroad. Thus it is ideally equipped to represent American business to Government and Government to business. To make its knowledge of maximum usefulness the Bureau's operations are divided under these two classifications: (1) broad trends and developments in the national economy; (2) specific and practical plans to help solve business problems.

During the war, a major share of the Bureau's activities are being directed toward providing quick service to the various war agencies. Comprehensive reports on commodities and industries are furnished on request. Because of its consistent practice of gathering facts and analyzing them, the Bureau is able to give authentic and up-to-the-minute information. Examples of its services are regular and special reports on foreign and domestic commercial and economic problems prepared for the Army, Navy, and other war agencies.

In addition, the Bureau makes investigations and analyses of civilian requirements, sources of supply, production capacity, procurement, rehabilitation requirements, conservation, and substitutes. It maintains contact with trade organizations and their memberships for quick cooperation on war measures. Through its field offices, it reports on situations developing in the business world with the view to avoiding bottlenecks in supply and production. It also analyzes the effect of the War Program on the economy of the Nation.

STRUCTURE.—The Bureau functions through six divisions—Research and Statistics, Industrial Economy, Small Business, International Economy, Distribution, and Commercial and Economic Information.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.—One of the main activities of the Bureau is the swift and accurate collection, analysis, and dissemination of current information regarding the rapidly changing tariffs, regulations, and restrictions on trade and finance adopted by the other nations of the world. It watches, measures, and reports the dislocations of established trade, transportation, and foreign exchange. It recommends to American businessmen suitable agents abroad to distribute their products and to replace agents having Axis affiliations.

The Bureau also studies and reports on the short-range results and probable long-range implications of the increasing control of foreign

governments over their international business and internal economy. In this way, a valuable storehouse of economic and commercial facts is being gathered as a basis for commercial relations now and in the future.

A considerable percentage of the Bureau's activities and personnel experienced in international commerce is now devoting full time to economic warfare problems presented by the Foreign Economic Administration and other war agencies. Thus the Bureau's reservoir of information and the services of its trained organization are made available to agencies directly prosecuting the war.

DOMESTIC COMMERCE.—While the major interests of the Bureau are centered on furthering the war effort in every way possible, it is giving much emphasis to aiding business, particularly that large segment known as small business. In addition to providing the Army, Navy, and various war agencies with necessary information, the Bureau aids individual firms to make their facilities available for war production, and to adjust their operations to wartime conditions. It also measures the effects of the War Program upon the entire national economy and upon significant segments as a guide to Government and business both for short-range operations and long-range planning. Management assistance in solving operating problems is given by reporting for the benefit of all firms the efficient methods developed by the more progressive firms. Of particular interest to small business are facilities for answering specific inquiries concerning war and post-war operating problems, a program of cooperation with businesses in smaller cities and towns, and research on business stabilization. Studies already published in line with the Bureau's small business program include *Community Action for Post-War Jobs and Profits*, which has already been adopted for use in nearly 1,350 communities; *Wartime Guide for Retail Druggists; Wartime Guide for Retail Grocers; Delivery Pooling for Retail Stores; Wartime Dealer-Aid Programs; Regional Shifts in Population, Production, and Markets, 1939–43; Distribution of Scarce Goods; Estimates of Business Births and Deaths; Check List for Establishing a Retail Business; Check List for Introduction of New Consumer Products; Furniture Retailing; Record Keeping for Small Stores; Post-War Problems of Wholesalers; Markets After the War; Market Prospects After the War; An Outline for Making Commercial and Industrial Surveys;* and *Business Lease-Hold Obligations.* Other studies helpful to small manufacturers, distributors, and service operators are in progress.

Another function of the Bureau is that of carrying on long-term programs of useful analyses to provide a sound basis for policies which must be developed when peace comes.

The Bureau is also carrying out a plan by which the research projects of the university schools of business, departments of economics, and bureaus of business research are classified for the better use of businessmen and others interested in advancing the science of business management.

PUBLICATIONS.—The Bureau makes its findings available to business and Government through periodicals and special monographs on current phases of economic, commercial, and industrial developments in the domestic and foreign fields. The periodicals covering these fields are *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, *Domestic Commerce*, and the

Survey of Current Business. Currently each features the developments affecting the functioning of our commerce under war conditions.

FIELD SERVICE.—Twenty-six offices are maintained by the Bureau at strategic business centers throughout the United States. They are staffed by trained and experienced personnel, who not only serve business but also gather information for the Department of Commerce in Washington. Since the outbreak of the war, the field offices are playing a highly important role in international trade. This includes: (1) facilitating the movement of goods by providing information on the many and complicated regulations of foreign countries; (2) advising as to the standing of foreign firms; (3) acting as liaison between the American Foreign Service and businessmen in the United States.

The Field Service acts as the official representative of the Foreign Economic Administration in all cities except New York in disseminating information on export control, and gathers data for the use of other war agencies. In the domestic field trained personnel, thoroughly familiar with the use of census data, assist businessmen in solving their distribution problems. It guides businessmen to the appropriate agency or official administering a regulation affecting a particular business. This service is of particular value to thousands of small businessmen. Business consultants, stationed in the field, prepare regular and special reports on business conditions within their regions, primarily for the use of business executives.

The Department of Commerce field offices in which the Bureau participates are located as follows:

FIELD SERVICE—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office	Address
Atlanta 3, Ga	603 Rhodes Building.
Boston 9, Mass	1800 Customhouse.
Buffalo 3, N. Y	242 Federal Building.
Charleston 3, S. C	Chamber of Commerce Building.
Chicago 4, Ill	357 U. S Courthouse.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	Chamber of Commerce Building.
Cleveland 14, Ohio	750 Union Commerce Building.
Dallas 2, Tex	Chamber of Commerce Building.
Denver 2, Colo	566 Customhouse.
Detroit 26, Mich	1018 New Federal Building.
Houston 14, Tex	603 Federal Office Building
Jacksonville 1, Fla	425 Federal Building.
Kansas City 6, Mo	724 Dwight Building
Los Angeles 12, Calif	1540 U. S. Post Office and Courthouse Bldg.
Memphis 3, Tenn	229 Federal Building.
Minneapolis 1, Minn	201 Federal Office Building.
New Orleans 12, La	408 Maritime Building.
New York 18, N. Y	130 W. Forty-second Street.
Philadelphia 2, Pa	1510 Chestnut Street.
Pittsburgh 19, Pa	1013 New Federal Building.
Portland 4, Oreg	Room 313, 520 SW. Morrison Street.
Richmond 19, Va	801 E. Broad Street.
St. Louis 1, Mo	107 New Federal Building.
San Francisco 11, Calif	307 Customhouse.
Savannah, Ga	403 U. S. Post Office and Courthouse Bldg.
Seattle 4, Wash	809 Federal Office Building.

WAR ACTIVITIES.—Members of the Bureau serve on many interdepartmental committees set up to centralize factual resources of the Government for effective prosecution of the war. The Secretary of Commerce is Chairman, and the Foreign Law Adviser of the Bureau is Executive Secretary, of the Federal War Agencies Committee appointed by the President on May 16, 1942. The Secretary of Commerce is a co-issuer of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. The Chief and various members of the staff of the Division of Industrial Economy serve on many interdepartmental committees devoted wholly to wartime activities, among them being the numerous Technical Committees on Standard Classified List of Commodities, Minerals and Metals Advisory Committee of the War Production Board, etc. Other interdepartmental committees on which members of the Bureau serve are: Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications; Great Lakes Priorities Advisory Committee; Inter-Coastal Priorities Committee; Interstate Trade Barriers Committee; Operating Committees of Combined Production and Resources Board and Combined Raw Materials Board; and Interdepartmental Shipping Priorities Advisory Committee.

Inland Waterways Corporation

(1330 Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.)

The Inland Waterways Corporation was incorporated under the act of Congress approved June 3, 1924 (43 Stat. 360; 49 U. S. C. 151). The original legislation was amended by act of February 28, 1927 (44 Stat. 1261; 49 U. S. C. 154), and by act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. 978; 49 U. S. C. 152, 153). Reorganization Plan II, issued pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 U. S. C. 133t), transferred the Corporation from the War Department to the Department of Commerce. The Corporation is charged with the duties incident to the development of national inland waterway transportation as delegated to the Secretary of War under the Transportation Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 499; 49 U. S. C. 142), and the act of June 3, 1924 (43 Stat. 360), as amended by the Denison Act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. 978; 49 U. S. C. 152–53), and the act of June 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 968; 49 U. S. C. 153).

Organized to further the policies affecting inland waterway transportation as set forth in the Transportation Act, which were "to promote, encourage, and develop water transportation, service, and facilities in connection with the commerce of the United States, and to foster and preserve in full vigor both rail and water transportation," the Corporation was created primarily to carry out sections 201 and 500 of the Transportation Act and for other purposes, to make possible the coordination of rail and water transportation in the United States.

ORGANIZATION.—The Inland Waterways Corporation is organized along the lines of a trunk-line railroad, with its own executive heads, traffic, engineering, purchasing, operating, accounting, and solicitation departments. Through joint rates with the railroads, it serves the people in 42 of the 48 States. The Corporation does not receive annual appropriations by Congress; it functions entirely on funds derived from operations.

The Corporation operates barge lines on several important water routes. These routes include St. Louis to Minneapolis, Kansas City, Chicago, and New Orleans; New Orleans to Mobile; Mobile to Birmingport, Ala.; and a short rail line, the Warrior River Terminal Company, between Birmingport and Ensley, Ala.

The Warrior River Terminal Company (formerly the Ensley Southern R. R.) connects with other railroads at Ensley, Ala., and thence, via the Birmingham and Southern Railroad with Birmingham proper. The railroad is 18.12 miles long. The capital stock of the company is owned by the Inland Waterways Corporation, in the amount of $1,250,000.

SALE AND LEASE OF GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.—The Corporation is authorized to sell and lease, under specified terms and conditions, certain of its transportation facilities to private management.

WATER TERMINALS AND FLOATING EQUIPMENT.—The Corporation is charged with investigating types of floating and terminal equipment suitable for various waterways, and with locating and erecting water terminals.

INVESTIGATION OF MATTERS AFFECTING WATERWAY TRAFFIC.—The Corporation investigates tariff and interchange arrangements between rail and water carriers and other matters which tend to promote and encourage waterway traffic, and otherwise functions generally as the official Government inland waterways transportation agency.

National Bureau of Standards

(Connecticut Avenue at Van Ness Street NW.; WOodley 1720)

The National Bureau of Standards was established by act of Congress approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1419; 15 U. S. C. 271).

In addition to the plant in Washington, small branch laboratories for testing cement and miscellaneous materials are maintained at Allentown, Pa., Denver, Colo., Permanente, Riverside, and San Francisco, Calif., Houston, Tex., and Seattle, Wash. A master railroad track scale is located at Clearing, near Chicago.

The Bureau acts as one of the principal research and testing laboratories of the Government, and a large part of its work is conducted at the request of, or in cooperation with, governmental agencies.

WAR WORK.—The requirements of the war agencies have brought about many changes in the organization of the Bureau and in the character of the work which it is performing for the Government. Problems in great variety—from the development of camouflage cloth and paints to the grading of quartz crystals for radio oscillators, as well as many secret and confidential projects—are occupying fully 90 percent of the Bureau facilities. This work comes from the War and Navy Departments, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, the Office of Civilian Defense, and many other agencies. To meet these demands it has been necessary for the Bureau to abandon temporarily many of its normal activities, but even after all possible reductions in nonwar activities it has been necessary to increase the staff to over 2,300 employees and

to provide additional laboratory facilities. The following paragraphs refer to the normal functions of the Bureau.

MAINTENANCE OF WORKING STANDARDS.—The Bureau develops, constructs, and has the custody and maintenance of the reference and working standards of measurement, quality, performance, and practice used in science, engineering, industry, and commerce, and conducts the necessary tests and investigations in this connection.

ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS AND SERVICE.—It maintains standards for electrical measurements, including radio, calibrates electrical instruments for industrial and scientific uses, makes specifications for electrical materials, and furnishes development and consulting services to the Government.

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The Bureau has custody of the national standards of length and mass, and conducts research and testing necessary to the scientific, industrial, and commercial use of weights and measures. A Nation-wide railroad-master-scale testing service is maintained with headquarters at Clearing, near Chicago. The testing of precision gages for machine parts is an important function.

TEMPERATURE STANDARDS, BUILDING MATERIALS, AND AUTOMOTIVE POWER PLANTS.—Standards are maintained for heat and temperature measurements, for thermal properties of materials, heat transmission, and fire resistance, and researches are conducted on the performance of internal-combustion engines, and fuels and lubricants for motor vehicles and aircraft. Conditions of actual use, including operation at high altitudes, can be duplicated.

DEVELOPMENT OF RADIATION STANDARDS.—The Bureau develops instruments, methods, and standards for the measurement and application of radiation, covering infrared, visible (including color), ultraviolet, X-ray, and gamma-ray radiation. It uses standard wave lengths in producing line and end standards of extreme accuracy. It develops spectroscopic and polarimetric methods of analysis.

CHEMICAL TESTS.—The Bureau makes chemical tests and investigations of petroleum and its products, paint, varnish, roofing materials, soap, cement, rubber, balloon fabrics, office supplies, steel, nonferrous alloys, the platinum metals, electroplating, electrotyping, gas and gas appliances, and establishes pH or active acidity standards. Standard samples of metals, alloys, and pure hydrocarbons are made available to assist commercial laboratories in checking chemical and physical test methods.

TESTING OF INSTRUMENTS, APPLIANCES, AND STRUCTURES.—It tests aeronautic and engineering instruments, mechanical appliances, the strength of large fabricated structures of steel and other building materials, such as brick and concrete, determines wind loads on buildings, and measures acoustical properties of building materials. In its hydraulics laboratory it studies the laws of flowing water and related questions. New types of aeronautic instruments are developed and sample instruments are constructed for the Navy Department.

STANDARDS FOR ORGANIC MATERIALS.—It investigates the composition, properties, production, and utilization of such organic materials as rubber, both natural and synthetic, leather, textiles, paper, and plastics, and develops test methods, quality standards, and specifica-

tions for them. Semi-commercial plants are available for experimental production of paper, for vulcanizing rubber, and for the tanning of leather.

METALLURGICAL SERVICES.—The Bureau furnishes testing service and renders authoritative opinions on metals, makes studies of metallurgical problems with a view to their proper industrial application, and develops alloys for new and unusual conditions. Special attention is given to alloys for service at very high temperatures and for aircraft construction, particularly as regards resistance to impact, vibration, and corrosion.

TESTS OF CHINA, PORCELAIN, AND BUILDING MATERIALS.—It tests and investigates such materials as porcelain, earthenware, china, glass, brick, clay tile, refractories, enamelware, cement, concrete, lime, gypsum, building stone, and marble. A special plant is provided for making the highest grades of optical glass for the use of the Army and the Navy.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND GAGES.—The Bureau constructs and assists in designing instruments of high precision, laboratory apparatus, and equipment required for scientific, engineering, and technological investigations.

AID TO THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.—The Bureau cooperates not only with governmental agencies but also with business and professional groups in furthering construction activities by modernizing building codes, encouraging improved standards for building construction, and developing technical information on the engineering properties of building materials as incorporated in the structural elements and equipment of a house, with particular reference to low-cost housing, and including new materials, equipment, and methods of construction as well as those already in use. In view of the limitation placed on certain materials commonly employed in building structures and equipment, special emphasis is being placed on safety and related items in reconsidering the economic and satisfactory utilization of available materials of construction.

AID TO GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES AND THE PUBLIC.—The Bureau cooperates with Federal, State, and municipal officials in the preparation and utilization of safety standards. It also cooperates with governmental purchasing agencies and organized consumer groups in making their purchasing methods more effective. It compiles and distributes to tax-supported agencies lists of manufacturers willing to certify to compliance with selected Federal specifications and commercial standards. The attention of every willing-to-certify manufacturer is called to emergency alternate specifications promptly upon their release, in recognition of the inability of manufacturers to obtain certain critical and strategic materials. By means of the labeling plan, it assists over-the-counter buyers in making a better selection of goods by encouraging manufacturers to place on their commodities self-identifying, quality-guaranteeing labels. It prepares and keeps up to date directories of nationally recognized standards and specifications and commercial testing and college research laboratories.

SIMPLIFIED PRACTICE AND COMMERCIAL STANDARDS.—It aids Federal agencies and business and user groups in eliminating unnecessary sizes and varieties of widely used manufactured products, and in the

establishment of grade, quality, and other standards as a national basis for purchasing, testing, marketing, and certification of manufactured commodities other than food and drugs. Special attention is given to the preparation of specifications for emergency purchases, admitting suitable substitutes for scarce materials.

Patent Office

The Patent Office was established to administer the patent laws enacted by Congress in accordance with Article I, section 8, of the Constitution. The first of these laws was enacted April 10, 1790 (1 Stat. 318), but the Patent Office as a distinct bureau in the Department of State dates from the year 1802, when an official who became known as the Superintendent of Patents was placed in charge. The general revision of the patent laws enacted July 4, 1836 (5 Stat. 117), reorganized the Patent Office and designated the official in charge as Commissioner of Patents. Another general revision of the patent laws was made in 1870, and since that date numerous acts of Congress relating to patents have been passed (16 Stat. 198; R. S. secs. 475–496, 4883–4926; 35 U. S. C. 1–88). The Patent Office was transferred from the Department of the Interior, in which Department it had been since 1849, to the Department of Commerce by Executive order on April 1, 1925, in accordance with the authority contained in the act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 830). Part of the Patent Office, mainly the examining and associated divisions, is temporarily located in Richmond, Va.

ORGANIZATION.—The Commissioner of Patents has both administrative and judicial functions. He exercises general supervision over all functions of the Office; formulates, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, rules of practice governing Office procedure and the recognition of attorneys and agents; decides questions affecting the rules; and decides various appeals and petitions. The Commissioner is aided by three assistant commissioners; a solicitor, who acts as attorney for the Commissioner in the court work involved in executing the patent laws; four law examiners; a board of supervisory examiners who assist the Commissioner in unifying the practice throughout the Office; an administrative assistant; and a chief clerk.

EXAMINING PATENT APPLICATIONS.—The chief legal and technical function of the Patent Office consists in the examination of applications for patents to determine whether the invention described and claimed can be patented according to the law. This work is performed by 65 examining divisions (including the Design Division), each having jurisdiction over certain assigned fields of invention. Each division is in charge of a principal examiner and contains an average of 8 or 9 assistant examiners; these are all technically trained, and most of them are also legally trained. A board of 3 examiners of interferences, after considering testimony and arguments, decides the question of priority of invention when there are rival claimants for patents.

APPEALS.—Nine examiners-in-chief, together with the Commissioner and the assistant commissioners, constitute a Board of Appeals to hear and decide appeals from adverse decisions of the examiners

on applications for patent. Each appeal is heard by three members of the Board. From an adverse decision of the Board of Appeals, and from decisions of the Board of Interference Examiners, the law provides an appeal to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, or, alternatively, a review by bill in equity in a United States District Court.

CLASSIFICATION.—For the use of examiners in searching, and also for the public in looking up inventions in particular fields, all the patents which have been granted are grouped into classes and subclasses. A Classification Division maintains the classification current, revising unclassified and obsolete classes to keep abreast of the advance in the arts, and continually improving the classification.

PUBLICATIONS.—When patents are granted, printed copies of the specifications and drawings are prepared and published. Copies of over two and one-third million patents granted since 1790 are kept in stock for distribution and sale to the public. Trade-marks registered are similarly published. The Patent Office also publishes an *Official Gazette* which appears weekly, annual indexes of patents and trade-marks, annual volumes of decisions in patent and trade-mark suits, a manual of classification, biennial classification bulletins, rules of practice, compilations of patent laws, trade-mark laws and rules, and pamphlets of general information.

SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY AND SEARCH ROOM.—A scientific library containing over 37,000 scientific and technical books, over 44,000 bound volumes of periodicals devoted to science and technology, the official journals of foreign patent offices, and over 6,000,000 copies of patents issued by foreign countries, is maintained in the Patent Office for the use of the examiners and the public. A public search room, containing numerical and classified sets of patents, is maintained for the use of the public in searching and examining United States patents and their records.

SERVICE DIVISIONS.—In addition to the various divisions indicated above, the Patent Office comprises the Application Division for receiving, indexing, and forwarding to the examining divisions applications for patent; the Draftsmen's Division for inspecting, correcting, and preparing drawings; the Issue and Gazette Division for preparing and supervising the printing of patents and other publications; the Docket Division, which has custody of various records; the Assignment Division for receiving and recording transfers of property rights, and for making title searches; the Financial Division; the Mail and Files Division; the Manuscript Division for furnishing the public copies of Patent Office records and other papers; and the Publication Division for the storage and sale of Patent Office publications.

TRADE-MARKS.—In addition to the patent laws, the Patent Office administers the Federal trade-mark laws, the present statutes being the act of February 20, 1905 (33 Stat. 724; 15 U. S. C. 81–109), the act of March 19, 1920 (41 Stat. 533; 15 U. S. C. 85, 121–28), and acts supplementary thereto. The Trade-Mark Division examines applications for registration of trade-marks and performs the legal work required under the trade-mark laws. Interferences are handled by an examiner of trade-mark interferences. Appeals may be taken to the Commissioner of Patents, and from him to the courts. Service

functions in connection with trade-marks are performed by the corresponding divisions handling patent matters.

WAR ACTIVITIES.—The Patent Office War Division initiates searches for applications for inventions in categories deemed of importance by Government war agencies. It has submitted to it by the principal examiners those cases the publication of which might be detrimental to the war effort and, in collaboration with advisory organizations of Government war agencies, determines the cases in which secrecy orders shall be issued. Authorization for this Division is found in the act approved July 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 710; 35 U. S. C. 42), the act approved August 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 657; 35 U. S. C. 42 a–f), and the act approved June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 370; 35 U. S. C. 42 note, 42a note). Members of the War Division include, in Washington, H. H. Jacobs (Chief), J. A. Brearley, and Mark Taylor; in Richmond, W. M. Adams, E. W. Geniesse, B. H. Carpenter, and L. P. McCann.

The Licensing Section of the War Division considers petitions for licenses to file patent applications abroad, under the act of August 21, 1941, requiring that such license must be obtained before any application for patent can be filed in a foreign country for any invention originating in the United States. The purpose of this act is to prevent knowledge of war inventions from reaching unauthorized persons through the means of an application for patent in a foreign country. This Section also cooperates with the Foreign Economic Administration.

Weather Bureau

(M Street between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets NW.; MIchigan 3200)

The Weather Bureau was organized as a civil agency under the Department of Agriculture by the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. 653; 15 U. S. C. 311). Its functions have been amplified by subsequent Executive orders and enactments, including the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 973; 15 U. S. C. 21, 45; 39 U. S. C. 481–88; 46 U. S. C. 891y; 49 U. S. C. 401–681; 50 U. S. C. 151). By the President's Reorganization Plan IV, the Bureau was transferred to the Department of Commerce, effective June 30, 1940. Under Executive Order 8991 of December 26, 1941, the Bureau became a war agency directed primarily toward serving military meteorological needs.

The Weather Bureau operates the basic national (synoptic) system of meteorological observations for the United States, collects and analyzes these observations, and prepares weather forecasts and warnings, bulletins, and climatological summaries for the use of other branches of the Government, including the military and naval services, and for the benefit of air transport, agriculture, business, commerce, industry, shipping, and other national interests.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Bureau makes weather observations at about 420 airports and city offices, has 5,500 substations for observing weather conditions for the benefit of airways, river and flood, crop-weather, fruit-frost, and other miscellaneous services, and about 6,200 cooperative climatological stations. The airways weather

stations make observations and telegraph reports at scheduled times throughout the day; others make observations daily and report as required. Collective synoptic reports are exchanged with the meteorological centers of other nations. Observations comprise all surface weather conditions, river and flood stages, and upper air conditions. These data are the basis for all weather maps of the United States and its Territories.

FORECASTS AND WARNINGS.—Daily weather forecasts give to the public information of usual meteorological conditions and special warnings of storms, hurricanes, cold waves, frost, forest fires, and floods. Specialized daily forecasts are issued for aeronautics, agriculture, engineering, and navigation. Weather Bureau forecasters assigned to the Air Traffic Control centers of the Civil Aeronautics Authority provide continuous meteorological advice for the protection of aircraft in flight. Other specialized local forecasts are extended to various fields of public activity as rapidly as the facilities of the Bureau permit. Forecasts are distributed by radio, through the press, by regular telephone, by automatic telephone transmitter, and by weather maps and bulletins published by the Bureau. (For military reasons the distribution of weather information for areas outside the continental United States is restricted for the duration of the war.)

CURRENT BULLETINS AND CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARIES.—Daily bulletins of current weather conditions throughout the country are published in the press and in many Bureau periodicals. Climatological summaries in various forms for the benefit of agriculture, engineering, and other national interests are published from the 43 climatological section centers monthly and annually. These publications present climatic data for the entire United States, a record of much importance in connection with national economic planning.

METEOROLOGICAL RESEARCH.—Because of the vital influence of weather and climate upon the national welfare, the Weather Bureau is charged with research in atmospheric phenomena, including upper air observations, ozone distribution, solar radiation, and other factors which may influence weather conditions. It conducts investigations directed toward fuller knowledge of atmospheric circulation and basic weather sources. Special studies are devoted to improvement in methods of forecasting and to development of longer term forecasts. Studies are also directed toward advancement in air mass analysis and adequate climatological data for the country.

WAR ACTIVITIES.—To some extent, weather conditions influence practically all major military activities, particularly aviation training and transport, convoy protection, aerial reconnaissance and bombing, tactical coordination, munitions manufacture, and naval operations. To turn this influence as fully as possible to the advantage of our armed forces and the supporting agencies of production, transportation, and supply, the facilities of the Weather Bureau have been adjusted and expanded to meet a great variety of wartime needs. Special forecasting services have been instituted to facilitate artillery and aircraft tests and to serve Army posts, construction projects, munitions plants, and the Air Transport Command; the number of upper-air observations has been greatly increased to aid military avia-

tion; communication networks have been extended to serve Army establishments wherever necessary; the Alaskan and Caribbean weather services have been reorganized and improved to meet the special military needs of those areas; skilled personnel have been assigned to full-time service details with the armed forces; and a staff of expert meteorological statisticians is now producing significant analyses of the weather and climates of foreign areas of actual or potential military interest to United Nations forces.

To coordinate these operations and obtain maximum effectiveness in meteorological activities of the civilian and military services, close liaison is maintained between the Weather Bureau and the Army and Navy through a Joint Meteorological Committee and other facilities in Washington. By Executive Order 8991 of December 26, 1941, the Chief of the Weather Bureau acts as liaison officer between the Secretaries of Commerce, War, and Navy, to coordinate civil meteorological facilities to meet the requirements of the Army and the Navy.

Civil Aeronautics Authority

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Under the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 973; 15 U. S. C. 21, 45; 39 U. S. C. 481–88; 46 U. S. C. 891y; 49 U. S. C. 401–681; 50 U. S. C. 151), the Civil Aeronautics Authority was established as an independent agency composed of the Civil Aeronautics Authority of five members, the Administrator, and the Air Safety Board of three members.

By Reorganization Plans III and IV, effective June 30, 1940, issued pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 U. S. C. 133), the name of the five-member Board was changed to the Civil Aeronautics Board and certain of its functions were transferred to the Administrator. The offices of the members of the Air Safety Board were abolished and the functions of the Air Safety Board were transferred to the Civil Aeronautics Board. The Civil Aeronautics Board and the Administrator were transferred to the Department of Commerce, the Board exercising its functions of rule-making (including the prescription of rules, regulations, and standards), adjudication, and investigation, independently of the Secretary of Commerce, and the Administrator exercising his functions under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of Commerce. The Plans further provided that the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics and the Civil Aeronautics Board constitute the Civil Aeronautics Authority. However, the Civil Aeronautics Authority as such performs no functions; all its responsibilities are discharged by the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Civil Aeronautics Administration

The Administrator of Civil Aeronautics encourages and fosters the development of civil aeronautics and air commerce; encourages the establishment of civil airways, landing areas, and other air navigation aids and facilities; designates Federal airways and acquires, establishes, operates, and maintains air navigation facilities along such civil

airways and at landing areas; makes provision for the control and protection of air traffic moving in air commerce; undertakes or supervises technical developmental work in the field of aeronautics; plans for the development of aeronautical facilities; and maintains and operates the Washington National Airport.

The Administrator also enforces the civil air regulations (excepting the prescribing of safety standards, rules, and regulations and the suspension and revocation of certificates after hearing), including (a) effectuation of safety standards, rules, and regulations, (b) examination, inspection, or rating of airmen, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, air carriers, air navigation facilities, and air agencies, (c) issuance of various types of safety certificates, (d) issuance of emergency suspension of safety certificates, and (e) compromise of civil penalties; provides for aircraft registration and recordation of title; recommends to the Civil Aeronautics Board proposed standards, rules, and regulations designed to promote air safety; and requires notice and issues orders with respect to hazards to air commerce.

Development of Landing Areas.—The locations for the construction or improvement of airports under this program are selected on the basis of their importance to national defense and to future civil aviation by a board consisting of the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce.

Development does not include buildings, but is limited to work on the landing areas proper, such as grading and drainage, paving, and lighting. Local governments sponsor the projects and are required to provide the land and to construct any buildings necessary. They must also agree to maintain and operate the completed airport as a public facility.

Under this program airports which are essential to meet military requirements are established by joint Federal and local participation, and will become available for use by civil aviation after the war.

Air Navigation.—Vital contributions to national defense are also made by the Federal Airways System and by the development work of the CAA.

The Federal Airways System, which has been extended throughout Alaska, is being further expanded and improved to provide the type of dependable communications service and air navigation facilities required for the successful conduct of military operations in that area. Installations in Hawaii and the Pacific Islands, as well as in the Caribbean area, are now proving their military value. The Federal Airways System now comprises a network of more than 40,000 miles of "highways of the air."

At the request of the Army and Navy, engineers and communications experts of the Federal Airways Service are supervising the establishment of air navigation facilities and aeronautical communications services throughout the world and in combat zones.

Development work is proceeding in the fields of very high frequency communication and directional guidance facilities; monitoring equipment; flutter and vibration of aircraft components; engine nacelle fires; airport design and construction; soil testing and stabilization;

airport lighting; obstruction marking by radio; traffic control; instrument landing systems; and aeronautical charts.

REGIONAL OFFICES—CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Region	Office	Territory
1	NEW YORK 17, N. Y.	Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.
2	ATLANTA 3, GA.	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana (east of the Mississippi River), Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.
3	CHICAGO 5, ILL.	Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin.
4	FORT WORTH 4, TEX.	Arkansas, Louisiana (west of the Mississippi River), New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.
5	KANSAS CITY 6, MO.	Colorado, Iowa, Kansas Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming.
6	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, Pacific Islands.
7	SEATTLE 14, WASH.	Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington.
8	ANCHORAGE, ALASKA	Alaska.
9	HONOLULU, T. H.	Hawaii and Pacific Ocean Area.

Civil Aeronautics Board

ORGANIZATION.—The Board is, in contrast with the Civil Aeronautics Administration, an independent agency composed of five members, appointed by the President with the confirmation of the Senate, one of whom is annually designated by the President as chairman and another as vice chairman. The members are appointed for a period of 6 years. Not more than three members may be of the same political party. The Board exercises legislative and judicial powers which Congress has delegated to it in the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 as modified by the President's Reorganization Plans III and IV. The reorganization places the Board within the framework of the Department of Commerce solely for "administrative housekeeping" purposes.

In general, the Board performs three chief functions: (1) regulation of economic aspects of air carrier operations; (2) promulgation of safety standards and civil air regulations; (3) investigation of aircraft accidents.

ECONOMIC REGULATION.—The Board issues certificates of public convenience and necessity to air carriers and permits to foreign air carriers; regulates the filing of tariffs; regulates rates for the carriage of persons and property; prescribes rates of compensation for the carriage of mail; and regulates accounts, records and reports, mergers, loans and financial aid, methods of competition, and interlocking relationships.

SAFETY REGULATION.—The Board prescribes safety standards, rules, and regulations and has the power to suspend and revoke safety certificates after hearing (including the disposition of any petition for the reconsideration of the denial by the Administrator of an application for the issuance or renewal of an airman certificate under section 602 (b) of the act).

ACCIDENT PREVENTION.—The Board makes rules on notification and report of accidents involving aircraft; investigates such accidents and

reports the facts, circumstances, and probable causes; makes its reports and recommendations public in such manner as it deems to be in the public interest; investigates complaints and conducts special studies and investigations to reduce aircraft accidents and prevent their recurrence.

National Inventors Council

The National Inventors Council was created in August 1940, by the Secretary of Commerce with the concurrence of the President of the United States, to receive, evaluate, and pass on to appropriate branches of the armed services all inventions, inventive ideas, and new products and processes submitted by the public as a contribution to the war effort. It works in very close collaboration with the Army and Navy. Existing Army regulations require that all inventions submitted by the general public through the War Department should be referred first to the Council.

The Council embraces in its membership noted inventors, industrialists (experienced in the development of inventions), and public officials, including representatives of the Army and Navy.

Evaluation of inventions is accomplished through a technical staff and a system of technical committees. Up to the present, the Council has received and evaluated more than 200,000 suggestions.

In addition to the agencies which are by law under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce, two activities, because of similarity of functions, are being carried on under the jurisdiction of Department of Commerce officials—the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (of which the Secretary of Commerce is Chairman) and the Textile Foundation, Inc. (of which the Secretary of Commerce is a member of the Board of Directors).

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

The Foreign-Trade Zones Board was created by act of Congress approved June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 998, 1003; 19 U. S. C. 81a, 81s, 81t, 81u). The purpose of the Board, as set forth in the act, is to provide for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States to expedite and encourage foreign commerce and related activities.

The Board is authorized, subject to conditions and restrictions of the act, to grant to public and private corporations the privilege of establishing, operating, and maintaining foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to ports of entry under the jurisdiction of the United States. A foreign-trade zone is an isolated, enclosed, and policed area under the supervision of the Board, operated as a public utility by a corporation, in or adjacent to a port of entry, without resident population, furnished with the necessary facilities for lading and unlading, for storing goods, and for reshipping them by land and water—an

area into which goods may be brought, stored, and subjected to certain specified manipulation operations. If reshipped to foreign points, the goods may leave the restricted trade zone without payment of duties and without the intervention of customs officials, except under certain conditions. Such products cannot, of course, leave the trade zone for domestic use or consumption without full compliance with existing customs laws. Goods may not be manufactured or exhibited in such an area. The area is subject equally with adjacent regions to all the laws relating to public health, vessel inspection, postal service, and immigration, and to the supervision of Federal agencies having jurisdiction in ports of entry, including customs to a limited extent.

When the Board has made grants to corporations for the establishment of foreign-trade zones, the activities of the Board become supervisory, and grantees must operate zones as public utilities in strict conformity with the act and the rules and regulations of the Board.

The Board, on its own initiative or when presentations are made by grantees or users of foreign-trade zones, determines procedure under the law and regulations. It may establish the definition of certain operations, manipulations, and processes. It may prohibit certain commodities from entry to a zone.

ORGANIZATION.—The membership of the Board, as specified in the act, is composed of the Secretary of Commerce as Chairman, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Treasury. The regulations provide that members appoint alternates to serve as an interdepartmental Committee of Alternates on Foreign-Trade Zones. This Committee reviews and prepares all matters for presentation to the Board, holds such hearings and rehearings as may be directed by the Chairman of the Board, and performs all other duties designated by the Board, except such as are specifically imposed by law on the Board.

FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES IN OPERATION.—The Board has issued a grant to the City of New York to establish a foreign-trade zone at Stapleton, Staten Island. This zone was opened on February 1, 1937, and continued in operation until the property was acquired for military purposes by the War Department on February 7, 1942. Because of the importance of the zone in promoting foreign trade, especially in connection with our Latin American neighbors, the Board directed the transfer of zone operations to Piers 53, 72, 73, and 74, and adjacent uplands, North River, Borough of Manhattan, where operations will be carried on during the period of the war.

Applications for the establishment of foreign-trade zones at New Orleans and Houston are under consideration. Final action on the New Orleans application, delayed because of the shortage of labor and materials and because all existing facilities were needed for war purposes, is expected shortly. The Houston application for a foreign-trade zone has been held in abeyance due to the utilization of the proposed zone site for war industries. Two other applications of public corporations are on file with the Board, one for a zone at San Francisco and the other for a zone at San Juan, Puerto Rico. The site originally selected for the proposed San Francisco zone has been

taken over for military use, but San Francisco port officials have announced that they would proceed with the establishment of a foreign-trade zone at the earliest possible moment consistent with the war effort.

Textile Foundation, Inc.

The Textile Foundation, Inc., was created by the act of Congress approved June 10, 1930 (46 Stat. 539; 15 U. S. C. 501–03). The incorporation was effected with the first meeting of the board of directors on June 11, 1930. The corporation was organized for scientific and economic research for the benefit and development of the textile industry and its allied branches, including that of the production of raw materials.

ORGANIZATION.—The corporation is managed by a board of directors consisting of the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Agriculture, and three persons familiar with the textile industry appointed by the President for a term of 4 years. The members serve without compensation except for reimbursement of actual expenses incurred by them in the performance of the functions vested in the board. Authorized projects are undertaken by selected individuals or organizations.

REPORTS TO CONGRESS AND TO THE PRESIDENT.—On or before the first day of December each year, the corporation transmits to Congress and to the President a report of its proceedings and activities for the preceding calendar year, which includes a detailed statement of its receipts and expenditures. Such reports are not printed as public documents

ECONOMIC STUDIES.—The following economic studies have been completed: commercial problems of the woolen and worsted industries; merchandising of cotton textiles; production and distribution of silk and rayon broad goods; training of men for the textile industry; flax production, preparation, and utilization; vertical integration in the textile industries; technical text material for the use of teachers in textile schools; inventory policies in the textile industries.

RESEARCH.—Sixteen research associates are working in the laboratories of the Textile Foundation at the National Bureau of Standards on problems related to the war effort. Three major projects have been assigned by the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department, one by the National Defense Research Committee, and one for the Navy through the National Research Council. These projects include investigations related to clothing for aviators; clothing for jungle troops; water repellency treatments for military fabrics; deterioration of military fabrics through exposure to the elements as well as to various types of chemicals; influence of different types of fibers on the warmth and serviceability of blankets, underwear, and clothing; and shrink proofing treatments for wool socks, underwear, etc.

Approved.

HENRY A. WALLACE
Secretary of Commerce

Department of Labor

Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.
EXecutive 2420, Branch 24

Officials

Secretary of Labor	Frances Perkins
Assistant Secretary of Labor	D. W. Tracy
Second Assistant Secretary of Labor	(Vacancy)
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary	Frances Jurkowitz
Assistant to the Secretary	(Vacancy)
Special Assistant to the Secretary	Mary LaDame
Director of Information	J. V. FitzGerald
Solicitor	Douglas Maggs
Director of Personnel	Robert C. Smith
Chief Clerk	James E. Dodson
Chief Accountant	John R. Demorest
Chief, Division of Publications and Supplies	Benjamin R. Sherwood
Librarian	Laura A. Thompson
Director of Conciliation	Howard T. Colvin, Acting
Commissioner of Labor Statistics[1]	Isador Lubin
Chief, Children's Bureau	Katharine F. Lenroot
Chief, Women's Bureau	Frieda S. Miller
Director, Division of Labor Standards	Verne A. Zimmer
Administrator, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions	L. Metcalfe Walling

Creation and Authority.—The Department of Labor was created as a separate executive department by act of Congress approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736; 5 U. S. C. 1). A Bureau of Labor was first established by Congress in 1884, under the Interior Department. Soon thereafter the Bureau was made independent as a Department of Labor, but without executive rank, and later it again became a bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor, which was created by act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 827; 15 U. S. C. 591).

Purpose.—The tenth executive department to be created, the Department of Labor has jurisdiction over matters pertaining to fostering, promoting, and developing the welfare of American wage earners, improving their working conditions, and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment. It also directs investigation of matters pertaining to child welfare.

Organization.—Affairs of the Department of Labor are directed by the Secretary of Labor. The chief aides to the Secretary are the Assistant Secretary, Second Assistant Secretary, Solicitor, and several other assistants to the Secretary who perform such duties as are prescribed by the Secretary. The principal bureaus and divisions of the Department are as follows:

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Children's Bureau
Division of Labor Standards
United States Conciliation Service
Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions
Women's Bureau

[1] A. F. Hinrichs, acting.

ACTIVITIES

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, established by the act of March 4, 1913, is charged with the duty of acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense, and especially upon its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material prosperity and social, intellectual, and moral welfare. It makes and publishes the results of special studies on various aspects of the labor field, such as wages in different industries; effects of the war on employment, production, and labor conditions; productivity of labor and industry; and industrial relations. Currently it collects and publishes data on labor turnover, trend of employment, wholesale and retail prices, cost of living, and building construction. This information is issued in special bulletins and in the *Monthly Labor Review*.

Division of Labor Standards

The Division of Labor Standards, established by departmental order in November 1934, is authorized to develop desirable labor standards in industrial practice, labor law administration and labor legislation, and to make specific recommendations concerning methods and measures designed to improve the working conditions and the economic position of wage earners. It also is authorized to make available to interested organizations and persons the existing resources of the Department of Labor and pertinent material obtainable from public or private sources.

United States Conciliation Service

Under the organic act establishing the Department, March 4, 1913, the Secretary is authorized to act as a mediator or to appoint commissioners of conciliation whenever such action is necessary in the interests of industrial peace. This task of dealing with industrial controversies is chiefly carried on by the Conciliation Service, which seeks to bring about peaceful settlements of disputes arising in various sections of the country between employers and employees.

INVESTIGATION OF LABOR-EMPLOYER DISPUTE CAUSES.—The Conciliation Service investigates the causes of labor-employer disputes as they occur, together with other relevant facts, when such controversies interfere with the welfare of the people of the several States.

FIELD OFFICES—UNITED STATES CONCILIATION SERVICE

State	Address
Alabama	1212 Comer Building, Birmingham 3
California	1755 New Post Office Building, Los Angeles 12
	533 Phelan Building, Market and O'Farrell Streets, San Francisco

FIELD OFFICES—UNITED STATES CONCILIATION SERVICE—Continued

State	Address
Colorado	502 Chamber of Commerce Building, Denver 2
Georgia	10 Forsyth Street Building, Atlanta
Illinois	222 W. Adams Street, Chicago 6
Indiana	Room 1301, 108 E. Washington Street, Indianapolis 4
Iowa	401 Equitable Building, Des Moines 9
Louisiana	1115 Richards Building, New Orleans
Massachusetts	294 Washington Street, Boston 8
Michigan	321 Federal Building, Detroit
Minnesota	210 U. S. Courthouse, Minneapolis 1
Missouri	1408 Fidelity Building, Kansas City 6
	400 Old Customhouse, Eighth and Olive Streets, St. Louis 1
New York	341 Ninth Avenue, New York 1
Ohio	445-6 Post Office Building, Cincinnati 2
	258 Federal Building, Cleveland 14
Oregon	303 Old U. S. Courthouse, 520 SW. Morrison Street, Portland 4
Pennsylvania	1619 Widener Building, Philadelphia 7
Tennessee	214 Federal Building, Chattanooga 2
Texas	201 Rio Grande National Building, 1100 Main Street, Dallas 2
	710-12 Federal Office Building, Houston 2
Virginia	Room 4, State Capitol, Richmond
Washington	420 Seaboard Building, Seattle 1
Wisconsin	632 Federal Building, Milwaukee 2

Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions

These Divisions were consolidated by order of the Secretary of Labor on October 15, 1942. One Administrator heads the two Divisions; he is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Under the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060; 29 U. S. C. 201–19), the Wage and Hour Division was established. Its duties are to see that employers of employees engaged in interstate commerce or in producing goods for interstate commerce conform to the wage and hour standards of the act and to administer other provisions of the act. It is authorized to enjoin employers who do not meet these standards from further violations of the act and it is also authorized to enjoin the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of goods produced in violation of the act.

The Public Contracts Division was created to administer the Walsh-Healey Act, of June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036; 41 U. S. C. 35–45), which requires Government supply contracts in excess of $10,000 to contain certain maximum hour, minimum wage, child labor, convict labor, safety, and health stipulations. The Secretary of Labor is charged with the duty of promulgating these standards and supervising their enforcement.

The national office of the Divisions is located at 165 West 46th Street, New York 19, N. Y. A Washington 25, D. C., office is in the Department of Labor Building.

REGIONAL OFFICES—WAGE AND HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS DIVISIONS

Region	Officer in Charge	Address
No. I. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut	Leo A. Gleason, Regional Director	Old South Building, 294 Washington Street, Boston 8, Mass
No. II. New York, New Jersey	Arthur J. White, Regional Director	Parcel Post Building, 341 Ninth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.
Branch	John L. Kelly, Supervising Inspector	Essex Building, 31 Clinton Street, Newark 2, N. J.
	Joseph F. Morrison, Supervising Inspector	304 State Tower Building, Syracuse 2, N. Y.
No. III. Pennsylvania, Delaware.	Frank J. G. Dorsey, Regional Director	1216 Widener Building, Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Branch	Stanton W. B. Wood, Supervising Inspector	Clark Building, Liberty Avenue and Seventh Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
No. IV. Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland	W. C. Cole, Regional Director	215 Richmond Trust Building, Richmond 19, Va.
Branch	Christian C. Shelton, Supervising Inspector	408 Old Town Bank Building, Gay and Fallsway Streets, Baltimore 2, Md.
District of Columbia [1]		
No. V. Georgia, Florida, South Carolina	James G. Johnson, Regional Director	Fifth Floor, Carl Witt Building, 249 Peachtree Street NE., Atlanta 3, Ga.
Branch	John M. Bean, Jr, Supervising Inspector	Federal Land Bank Building, Columbia 29, S. C.
	(Vacancy), Supervising Inspector	456 New Post Office Building, Jacksonville 1, Fla.
North Carolina [1]		
No. VI. Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana	Joseph C. Noah, Regional Director	1007 Comer Building, Birmingham 3, Ala.
Branch	Wm. L. Crunk, Jr., Supervising Inspector	1908 Comer Building, Birmingham 3, Ala.
	J. Sidney Gonsoulin, Supervising Inspector	916 Richards Building, New Orleans 12, La.
	Floyd A. Powell, Supervising Inspector	405 Deposit Guaranty Bank Building, Jackson 14, Miss.
No. VII. Tennessee, Kentucky	William M. Eaves, Regional Director	509 Medical Arts Building, Nashville 3, Tenn.
No. VIII. Ohio, Michigan	Grace G Glascott, Regional Director	4094 Main Post Office, West Third and Prospect Avenue, Cleveland 13, Ohio.
Branch	(Vacancy), Supervising Inspector	1200 Francis Palms Building, 2111 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 1, Mich.
	H. Paul Engle, Supervising Inspector	1312 Traction Building, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.
No. IX. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin	Thomas D. O'Malley, Regional Director	1200 Merchandise Mart, 222 West North Bank Drive, Chicago 54, Ill.
No. X. North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana	Leslie A. Hill, Regional Director	406 Pence Building, 730 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis 3, Minn.
Minnesota [1]		
No. XI. Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, Wyoming	Walter W. King, Regional Director	911 Walnut Street Kansas City 6, Mo.
Branch	Earl V. Powers, Supervising Inspector	316 Old Customhouse, 815 Olive Street, St Louis 1, Mo.
	Henry M. Roberts, Supervising Inspector	300 Chamber of Commerce Building, 1726 Champa Street, Denver 2, Colo.
No. XII. Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico	Gus C. Street, Jr., Regional Director	Rio Grande National Building, 1100 Main Street, Dallas 2, Tex.

[1] In the District of Columbia, North Carolina, and Minnesota the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act are administered by district or State authorities under a cooperative agreement with the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions and the Children's Bureau. The officers in charge are, respectively: Elizabeth Champe, Executive Secretary, District of Columbia Minimum Wage Board, 4050 New Municipal Center Building, Washington 1, D. C.; Forrest H Shuford, Commissioner, North Carolina Department of Labor, Salisbury and Edenton Streets, Raleigh, N. C.; and J. D. Williams, Commissioner, State Department of Labor and Industry, St. Paul, Minn.

REGIONAL OFFICES—WAGE AND HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS DIVISIONS—Continued

Region	Officer in Charge	Address
No. XIII. California, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Hawaii and Alaska	Wesley O. Ash, Regional Director	501 Humboldt Bank Building, 783 Market Street, San Francisco 3, Calif.
Branch	John A. Stellern, Supervising Inspector	417 H. W. Hellman Building, Spring and Fourth Streets, Los Angeles 13, Calif.
	Walter T. Neubert, Supervising Inspector	305 Post Office Building, Seattle 11, Wash.
	Charles H. Elrey, Supervising Inspector	208 Old U. S. Courthouse, Portland 4, Oreg.
Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands	Russell Sturgis, Territorial Representative	Banco Popular Building, Tetuan and San Justo Streets (P. O. Box 112), San Juan 1, P. R.

War Activities

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR CONSERVATION OF MANPOWER IN WAR INDUSTRIES

CYRIL AINSWORTH (American Standards Association)
W. H. CAMERON
HERBERT RIVERS (Building and Construction Trades Department, American Federation of Labor)
R. E. DONOVAN (Standard Oil Co. of California)
MRS. KATHERINE ELLICKSON (Congress of Industrial Organizations)
JOHN P. FREY (Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor)
CLINTON S. GOLDEN (United Steelworkers of America)
WILLIAM H. IVEY
LEWIS E. MACBRAYNE (Massachusetts Safety Council)
T. O. MEISNER (American Can Company)
CHARLES A. MILLER (The Texas Company)
HERBERT W. PAYNE (Textile Workers Union of America)
ERIC PETERSON (International Association of Machinists)
E. G. QUESNEL (The Borden Company)
R. R. SAYERS (Bureau of Mines)
CARL L. SMITH (Cleveland Safety Council)
L. METCALFE WALLING (U. S. Department of Labor)
RALPH E. WALTER (Nebraska Power Company)
W. H. WINANS (Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation)
VERNE A. ZIMMER (U. S. Department of Labor)

The National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in War Industries was established in June 1940, for the purpose of assisting private plants producing war materials on Government contract in the control of industrial accidents and diseases. Its services consist of (1) direct consultant service with war plant management through the medium of dollar-a-year safety men employed by private industry, who devote part of their time to rendering advisory service to nearby contract plants; (2) the training of key production supervisors and union labor representatives through courses sponsored jointly with the United States Office of Education under the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training program, and the training of foremen under a program sponsored jointly with the National Safety Council and the Vocational Education Division of the Office of Education;

and (3) the preparation by staff safety technicians and outside consultants of informational and technical material on industrial accident and disease prevention.

Women's Bureau

The Women's Bureau, first established as the Woman-in-Industry Service in 1918, and made permanent by congressional act of June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 987; 29 U. S. C. 11), is charged with formulating standards and policies for promoting the welfare of wage-earning women, improving their working conditions, increasing their efficiency, and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment. It investigates and compiles reports upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of women in industry, publishing such of this information as the Secretary may direct.

LABOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE WOMEN'S BUREAU ON STANDARDS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

Representatives of:

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
International Association of Machinists
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
National Women's Trade Union League
Steel Workers Organizing Committee
Textile Workers Union of America
United Automobile Workers of America
United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America
United Rubber Workers of America

This Committee is studying the role of the woman worker in the War Program.

Children's Bureau

The Children's Bureau was created by act of Congress, April 9, 1912 (37 Stat. 79; 29 U. S. C. 18–18c); in 1913 it was placed in the Department of Labor (37 Stat. 736; 5 U. S. C. 1). It exercises administrative functions under title V of the Social Security Act (49 Stat. 629, as amended by 53 Stat. 1380; 42 U. S. C. 701–31) and under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1060; 29 U. S. C. 201–19).

The purposes of the Bureau are to promote the health, educational opportunity, and welfare of children throughout the country through studies and reports; consultation service; administration of grants-in-aid to the States for maternal and child-health, crippled-children's, and child-welfare services; and administration of the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

ACTIVITIES

Basic Functions Under the Organic Act.—In carrying out its responsibility for promoting the interests of the child as a whole, the Bureau makes studies, gives advisory service, and issues publications, both technical and popular, on child growth and development, nutrition, infant and maternal mortality, mental and physical handicaps of

children, social services for children, juvenile delinquency, services for children of employed mothers, conditions under which children work, problems of vocational guidance and placement, hazardous occupations, and legislation affecting children.

MATERNAL AND CHILD-WELFARE SERVICES.—Under the Social Security Act grants are made by the Secretary of Labor to State health agencies for maternal and child-health services (title V, part 1, annual appropriation $5,820,000); to State crippled-children agencies for services to crippled children (title V, part 2, annual appropriation $3,870,000); and to State welfare agencies for child-welfare services (title V, part 3, annual appropriation $1,510,000) on the basis of State plans providing for extension and improvement of services and approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau. Advisory services of pediatricians, orthopedic surgeons, nutritionists, specialists in foster care, group work, and juvenile delinquency, and of regional medical, public-health-nursing, medical-social, and child-welfare consultants on the Bureau staff are available to the States.

CHILD-LABOR ADMINISTRATION.—The child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 exclude children under 16 from employment in establishments producing goods for shipment in interstate commerce, except that children of 14 and 15 may work in occupations other than manufacturing and mining under certain conditions. Hazardous-occupations orders setting a minimum age of 18 years for employment in particularly hazardous occupations are issued by the Chief of the Bureau after investigation and public hearing. Through the Bureau's cooperative program with State and local agencies administering State child-labor laws, employment and age certificates issued under State laws are accepted as proof of age under the act. Under an agreement between the Children's Bureau and the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, wage-and-hour inspectors make investigations for child labor in all establishments inspected under the wage-and-hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and also make special child-labor inspections as recommended by the Children's Bureau. Plans for child-labor inspections are made jointly by representatives of the two agencies, and the Children's Bureau staff gives consultation and assistance in the child-labor aspects of the inspection program.

INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION.—Under the broad program of the Federal Government for closer cooperation among the American republics, the Children's Bureau is cooperating actively with other American countries in activities relating to the promotion of maternal and child health and child welfare.

WAR ACTIVITIES

The National Commission on Children in Wartime, appointed by the Chief of the Children's Bureau in 1942 and reappointed in 1944 to review all aspects of the needs of children in wartime, includes in its membership the chairmen of the Children's Bureau advisory committees, leaders of national organizations and agencies concerned with children and youth, and representative State and local officials. The Commission has stated the safeguards needed and the objectives that should be sought for children and youth in a *Children's Charter in*

Wartime, in programs for State and community action, and in *Goals for Children and Youth in the Transition From War to Peace*. The Commission calls conferences to discuss ways and means of developing concerted action in behalf of children and youth. A Committee on Plans for Children and Youth is working with the Bureau's advisory committees on specific proposals to attain these goals. In cooperation with the Office of Civilian Defense the Commission has encouraged the organization of representative State and local committees on children in wartime, usually associated with defense councils, to review situations in their respective areas as they affect children and youth and to initiate action needed.

EMERGENCY MATERNITY AND INFANT CARE.—Children's Bureau appropriations for 1945 include $42,800,000 to be used for grants to State health agencies to provide emergency maternity and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted men in the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh pay grades of the armed forces and of aviation cadets. The care provided consists of prenatal, delivery, and postnatal care for the mother, including hospitalization, and medical, hospital, and nursing care as needed for the infant during the first year of life.

EMPLOYMENT SAFEGUARDS FOR YOUTH.—The Children's Bureau, in cooperation with the War Manpower Commission and other Federal agencies, has developed policies for the protection of young workers in wartime, children employed in emergency agriculture, and students engaged in part-time employment. The Bureau has issued advisory standards to guide employers in selecting relatively safe types of work for boys and girls 16 and 17 years of age in shipbuilding, aircraft, lead-using, paper and pulp, textile, and railroad industries and is planning to issue advisory standards for certain other industries.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.—The Bureau seeks solutions for the problems of delinquency in wartime by working with State welfare agencies to extend child-welfare services for children in danger of becoming delinquent; by formulating with other Federal agencies community programs for prevention and control of delinquency; by conducting studies of training schools of the problems of children in war centers, and of preventive and remedial measures adopted by communities; and by collecting current juvenile-court statistics. It works with advisory committees to promote better community understanding of the juvenile delinquent and to coordinate work for juveniles of all community agencies, including the police, the juvenile courts, the schools, social-service agencies, and agencies providing leisure-time programs.

Approved.

FRANCES PERKINS
Secretary of Labor

Federal Loan Agency

811 Vermont Avenue NW.; Information: EXecutive 3111

OFFICIALS

Federal Loan Administrator	FRED M. VINSON
Assistant Federal Loan Administrator	(VACANCY)
Special Assistant to the Administrator	EDWARD F. PRICHARD, JR.
Assistant to the Administrator	PAUL L. KELLEY
Assistant to the Administrator	WILBUR R. LESTER

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Federal Loan Agency was created by the President's Reorganization Plan I, dated April 25, 1939, pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939. Under Executive Order 9071, dated February 24, 1942, the functions, powers, and duties of the Federal Loan Agency and of the Federal Loan Administrator which related to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and certain subsidiary corporations, together with all functions, powers, and duties not transferred by the Executive order establishing the National Housing Agency, were transferred to the Department of Commerce to be administered under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of Commerce. Pursuant to the act approved February 24, 1945 (Public Law 4, 79th Cong., 1st sess.), all powers, functions, and duties of the Department of Commerce and of the Secretary of Commerce relating to the Federal Loan Agency were transferred to the Federal Loan Agency, to be administered under the direction and supervision of the Federal Loan Administrator. Agencies grouped under the Federal Loan Agency at present are explained in the pages immediately following.

PURPOSE.—The Federal Loan Agency was established to supervise and coordinate the functions and activities of the corporations and agencies grouped under the Federal Loan Agency.

Approved.

FRED M. VINSON
Federal Loan Administrator

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

811 Vermont Avenue NW.; EXecutive 3111

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman	CHARLES B. HENDERSON
HOWARD J. KLOSSNER	SAM H. HUSBANDS
HENRY A. MULLIGAN	CHARLES T. FISHER, JR.

OFFICIALS

General Counsel	JOHN D. GOODLOE
Secretary	A. T. HOBSON
Treasurer	HENRY A. MULLIGAN

Information: W. C. Costello, Special Assistant to Board of Directors, RFC; A. B. Merritt, Administrative Assistant

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was created as a body corporate by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, approved January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5; 15 U. S. C. 601 et seq.). The Corporation was formally organized and its operations were begun on February 2, 1932. The scope of the Corporation's functions has been extended or modified from time to time by amendatory and supplemental legislation, and its succession, originally established at 10 years, has been extended 5 years to January 22, 1947.

PURPOSE.—The enactment creating the Corporation authorized it to extend financial assistance to agriculture, commerce, and industry, through direct loans to banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, insurance companies, mortgage-loan companies, and various agricultural credit agencies. Loans were also authorized to closed banks to aid in their reorganization or liquidation and, upon approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to railroads or receivers of railroads to provide temporary financial assistance. The original enactment also authorized the Corporation to accept drafts and bills of exchange drawn upon it arising from the sale of agricultural or other products to buyers in foreign markets.

Through amendatory and supplemental legislation the Corporation has been authorized: (1) to purchase the capital stock of banks, insurance companies, agricultural credit corporations, national mortgage associations, and various governmental agencies; (2) to make loans to business enterprises, mining interests, agricultural improvement districts, public school authorities, and various other classes of borrowers; (3) to assist in financing the construction of public works and various self-liquidating projects; and (4) in connection with the defense and war programs, to provide financing for purposes of plant conversion and construction, working capital, mining operations, and other activities; to provide war production facilities; to provide supplies of, and to stockpile, strategic and critical materials; and to undertake a wide range of other activities incident to the war effort.

The Corporation, acting directly and through subsidiary corporations, is now engaged almost exclusively in war activities, including the construction and expansion of production facilities for the manufacture of war matériel and other supplies and equipment, the procurement and stockpiling of strategic and critical materials, the operation of the Government's war damage insurance program, and other projects directly related to the war effort.

ORGANIZATION.—The management of the Corporation is vested, pursuant to the provisions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended (herein designated the "RFC Act"), in a Board of Directors appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The executive committee of the Corporation is composed of the chairman and two other members of its Board of Directors. In addition to the Secretary's and the Treasurer's Offices, the principal divisions of the Corporation are the Examining, Legal, Statistical and Economic, Information, Personnel, Self-Liquidating, Agency, and Auditing Divisions.

The Corporation functions through a principal office at Washington, D. C.; a special representative in Honolulu, T. H.; and loan agencies located in the following cities:

Atlanta, Ga.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boston, Mass.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, Ohio
Dallas, Tex.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Helena, Mont.
Houston, Tex.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Kansas City, Mo.
Little Rock, Ark.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Louisville, Ky.
Minneapolis, Minn.
New Orleans, La.
Nashville, Tenn.
New York, N. Y.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Nebr.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Portland, Oreg.
Richmond, Va.
St. Louis, Mo.
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Calif.
Seattle, Wash.
Spokane, Wash.

Federal Reserve Banks act as depositories, custodians, and fiscal agents for the Corporation. Funds of the Corporation are deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

CAPITAL STOCK.—The capital stock of the Corporation was fixed by section 2 of the RFC Act at $500,000,000, all of which was subscribed by the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the Government of the United States on February 2, 1932. The entire capital stock has been paid in by the Secretary of the Treasury. Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the RFC Act, as amended by the act approved June 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 572), the Corporation retired $175,000,000 of its capital stock at par.

BORROWING AUTHORITY.—The RFC Act authorizes the Corporation to issue, within stated limits as to aggregate amount, its notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations. Such obligations are fully guaranteed, both as to principal and interest, by the United States. The limitation upon the aggregate amount of such obligations which the Corporation may have outstanding at any one time has been variously increased and decreased by subsequent legislation. Some of such authorizations affect the borrowing authority available for general purposes and some the borrowing authority available for specific purposes.

ACTIVITIES.—The following statement describes the more important war activities and financing operations of the Corporation.

WAR POWERS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION.—The authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to participate in the defense and war programs of the Government is covered in five acts of Congress and amendments thereof: sections 5d, 5f, 5g, and 5h of the RFC Act (15 U. S. C. 606b et seq.); section 14 of the act approved June 19, 1934, as amended (15 U. S. C. 606d), relating to mining loans; section 9 of the act approved January 31, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713b), relating to the financing of the Export-Import Bank of Washington; section 2 (c) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended (50 U. S. C. 902c), relating to the stimulation of the production of strategic and critical materials and the payment of subsidies in connection therewith; and various provisions of the act approved June 11, 1942 (50 U. S. C. 1104 et seq.), relating to the conversion of the facilities of small business concerns for purposes of war production and to the procurement of war supplies and materials.

The war powers of the Corporation have been modified or extended by various Executive orders, principally Orders 9112, relating to participation in, or the guarantee of, RFC loans by the War and Navy Departments and the United States Maritime Commission; 9177, relating to the importation of war materials; 9217, authorizing the acquisition

and disposal of real property deemed necessary for war purposes; 9246, relating to the appointment of a Rubber Director; 9250, relating to the stabilization of the national economy; 9256, relating to the termination and liquidation of the Electric Home and Farm Authority; and 9361 and 9380 relating to the supervisory functions of the Office of Economic Warfare and the Foreign Economic Administration, respectively.

Section 5d of the RFC Act authorizes the Corporation to make loans to, and to purchase the obligations of, any business enterprise for any purpose deemed by the Corporation to be advantageous to the national defense. For the same purpose, upon approval of the Federal Loan Administrator, the Corporation may purchase the capital stock of any private business corporation. Such financing may be undertaken upon such terms and conditions and with such maturities as the RFC may determine appropriate. The War and the Navy Departments are authorized to participate in or guarantee any such loans.

In order to aid the Government in its national defense program, section 5d of the RFC Act authorized the Corporation, upon the request of the Federal Loan Administrator approved by the President, to create or organize Corporations [1] with powers to:

1. Produce, acquire, carry, sell, and otherwise deal in strategic and critical materials, as defined by the President.
2. Purchase, lease, build, and expand plants.
3. Acquire land by purchase or lease.
4. Purchase and produce facilities, machinery, equipment, and supplies necessary for the manufacture of (a) strategic and critical materials, (b) arms, (c) ammunition, and (d) implements of war.
5. Purchase and produce such other equipment, facilities, and supplies necessary to the national defense.
6. Purchase and produce such other articles, supplies, materials, and equipment as may be required in the manufacture, use, or otherwise in connection with arms, ammunition, implements of war, or other equipment and supplies necessary to the national defense.
7. Sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of land, plants, facilities, and machinery to others to enable them to engage in the manufacture of war requirements.
8. Manufacture arms, ammunition, and implements of war upon a finding of the President that such manufacture by an agency of the Government is necessary.
9. Produce, lease, purchase, and sell or lease railroad equipment and commercial aircraft.
10. Provide facilities for aviation training.
11. Take such other action as the President and Federal Loan Administrator may determine to be necessary in order to expedite the War Program. The amount of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which may be devoted to such projects as may be undertaken pursuant to this particular authority is limited, and such corporations are expressly prohibited from undertaking certain public works projects.

[1] By the terms of section 5d the authority to create corporations expired on July 1, 1948.

Section 5d of the RFC Act also provided for a limitation of the succession of such corporations and for the publication and registration of their charters. Under this authority the Reconstruction Finance Corporation created the following corporations: Defense Plant Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, Rubber Reserve Company, Metals Reserve Company, War Damage Corporation, Petroleum Reserves Corporation,[2] and U. S. Commercial Company.[2] The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to provide the capital for, and make loans to, such corporations.

Section 5d of the RFC Act authorizes the Corporation to provide funds to the Export-Import Bank of Washington and authorizes loans by the RFC to foreign governments or their agents. Such loans must be secured by obligations of the United States, the various States or political subdivisions thereof, or those of private corporations organized under the laws of the United States or any State.

Section 5f of the RFC Act authorizes the transfer of real estate by any department or agency of the Government to the RFC or its subsidiary defense corporations without regard to existing restrictions of law.

Section 5g of the RFC Act specifies in some detail the type of property insurance program to be established by the War Damage Corporation, a corporation created pursuant to the authority of section 5d.

Section 5h of the RFC Act relates specifically to loans and purchases to be made to and from dealers in rationed commodities. This program, designed primarily as a dealer relief measure, is authorized to be effected either directly through the RFC or indirectly through corporations created pursuant to section 5d.

Section 2 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 authorizes the Price Administrator, an office created by the act, upon a determination that such action is necessary in order to secure the maximum necessary production of any commodity (as defined in section 302 (c)), to purchase, store, sell, or use, or to make subsidy payments to domestic producers of, any such commodity. In the instance of materials defined as strategic and critical for the purpose of section 5d of the RFC Act, the determinations as to the necessity for such action are to be made by the Federal Loan Administrator, with the approval of the President; and all buying, selling, and other operations are to be undertaken, and all subsidy payments are to be made, by corporations created pursuant to section 5d.

The act approved June 11, 1942 (50 U. S. C. 1104 et seq.), provides for the establishment of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, an agency reporting through the Chairman of the War Production Board. This Corporation is authorized to make loans or advances to enable small business concerns (the term is not otherwise defined) to finance the construction, conversion, equipping, or expansion of plants, or the acquisition of materials, to be used in the manufacture of war matériel and essential civilian supplies. The Corporation is also authorized to purchase and lease war production facilities. Section 6 of the act provides that upon entering into any of the foregoing

[2] Transferred by Executive Order 9361, of July 15, 1943, to Office of Economic Warfare which was consolidated into the Foreign Economic Administration by Executive Order 9380, of September 25, 1943.

contracts, or upon the acquisition of property pursuant to the foregoing authority, the Smaller War Plants Corporation shall transfer any loan, advance, plant, equipment, facility, material, supply, etc., to the Defense Plant Corporation, a subsidiary of the RFC, for administration and liquidation.

The authority of the Corporation under section 14 of the act approved June 19, 1934, as amended (15 U. S. C. 606d), to make loans for the development of certain minerals includes an authorization added by the act approved September 16, 1940 (54 Stat. 897), to make loans for the development of any strategic or critical materials which, in the opinion of the Corporation, would be of value to the United States in time of war.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—Section 5 of the RFC Act authorizes the Corporation to make loans to banks, trust, insurance and mortgage-loan companies, building and loan associations, credit unions, and various agricultural credit institutions. Such loans may be made upon the assets of banks and building and loan associations which are closed or in process of liquidation.

In order to accelerate the repayment to depositors in banks and trust companies closed between December 31, 1929, and January 1, 1934, the Corporation is authorized by section 5e (a) of the RFC Act to make advances upon the assets, including segregated assets, of such banks and trust companies.

Section 304 of the act approved March 9, 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 51d), authorizes the Corporation, upon the request of the Secretary of the Treasury approved by the President, to purchase, or to make loans upon, the capital stock of any bank or trust company requiring funds for capital purposes in connection with its organization or reorganization. Provision is made for the purchase of the capital notes of banks organized in States which subject holders of preferred stock to double liability and for the sale of any stock or notes purchased under this authority.

Section 5c of the RFC Act includes an authorization for the purchase of, or the making of loans upon, the non-assessable stock of national mortgage associations organized under title III of the National Housing Act (48 Stat. 1252; 12 U. S. C. 1716–23), any mortgage-loan or trust company or any savings and loan association engaged primarily in making real estate loans. Provision is made for the purchase of capital notes in certain instances and for the sale of all such obligations. The financing of the Federal National Mortgage Association and The RFC Mortgage Company is handled pursuant to this authority.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—The Corporation is authorized by sections 1, 2, and 3 of the act approved June 10, 1933, as amended (15 U. S. C. 605e–i), to subscribe for the preferred stock of insurance companies and to make loans upon the security of such stock, when such action is requested by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President as necessary to provide capital funds for any such company. The Corporation is authorized, if such stock is subject to assessments or additional liabilities, to purchase or to make loans upon the capital notes of insurance companies. Provision is made for the sale of obligations purchased under this authority.

RAILROAD LOANS.—Section 5 of the RFC Act authorizes the Corporation, upon approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to aid in the financing, reorganization, consolidation, maintenance, or construction of railroads by: (1) purchasing obligations of railroads, including equipment trust certificates, (2) guaranteeing the payment of principal, interest, or both on such obligations, or (3) making loans directly to railroads. Such financial assistance may be extended to the receivers or trustees of railroads, but may not (except to finance equipment and maintenance) be extended to a solvent railroad unless it is determined that any such road will be able to meet its fixed charges without reorganization.

LOANS TO BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.—Section 5d of the RFC Act authorizes the Corporation for the purpose—in the terms of the statute—of maintaining and promoting the economic stability of the country or encouraging the employment of labor, to make loans to, or to purchase the obligations of, any business enterprise. Such financing can be undertaken, however, only when capital or credit is not available from private sources at rates prevailing for the type of loan in question. Many of the loans made under this authority have been made in participation with banks and other private financial institutions.

LOANS TO DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.—The Corporation is authorized by section 36 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended (43 U. S. C. 403), to make loans to, or for the benefit of, drainage, levee, irrigation and similar districts, nonprofit corporations, and various political subdivisions of States and Territories to enable such borrowers to reduce and refinance indebtedness incurred in connection with projects designed to improve agricultural lands. Such loans may be made to enable such borrowers to purchase or build such facilities for the improvement of agricultural lands, including drainage, levee, or irrigation works. No loans may be made under this authority to finance the development of new land outside the boundaries of established districts.

LOANS TO PUBLIC AGENCIES.—Section 5d of the RFC Act also authorizes the Corporation, for the purpose—in the terms of the statute—of maintaining and promoting the economic stability of the country or encouraging the employment of labor, to aid in financing the construction of public works projects undertaken by States, municipalities, and various public agencies, corporations, boards, and similar bodies. Such financial assistance may be provided by direct loans, purchase of obligations, or such other means as the Corporation may determine.

MINING LOANS.—The Corporation is authorized by section 14 of the act approved June 19, 1934, as amended (15 U. S. C. 606d), to make loans to individuals, partnerships, or corporations engaged in the business of mining, milling, or smelting ores. Loans may also be made to finance the development of deposits of certain minerals, including any strategic and critical materials determined by the Corporation to be necessary for war purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCING.—The Corporation is also authorized under the RFC Act and various enactments amendatory or supplemental thereof to make other types of loans, including loans (1) to finance the carrying and orderly marketing of agricultural commod-

ities and livestock, (2) through the acceptance of drafts and bills of exchange, to facilitate the financing of the exportation of agricultural products, and (3) to finance sales of agricultural commodities in foreign markets.

The Corporation is authorized to purchase marketable securities held by the Public Works Administration.

The Corporation also provides funds, as directed by Congress, to various other agencies of the Federal Government. In this category the Corporation is directed by the following statutes to undertake the financing indicated:

1. The Corporation is required, under section 5e (b) of the RFC Act, to purchase obligations of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation upon the request of its directors.

2. Section 4 of the National Housing Act (48 Stat. 1247; 12 U. S. C. 1705) requires the Corporation to make such funds available to the Federal Housing Administration as the Administrator may deem necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of titles II and III (48 Stat. 1247–55; 12 U. S. C. 1707–23) thereof and to provide funds for the War Housing Insurance Fund created under title VI (55 Stat. 55; 12 U. S. C. 1736–37).

3. The Act approved February 11, 1937, as amended (15 U. S. C. 605k–1), directs the Corporation to subscribe for the capital stock of the Disaster Loan Corporation.

4. The Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944 (57 Stat. 425, 427), requires the Corporation to make funds available to the Secretary of Agriculture to enable the Secretary to make (a) loans under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 522; 7 U. S. C. 1000–06); and (b) rural rehabilitation loans.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is also authorized to provide funds to various other agencies of the Federal Government. In this category the Corporation is authorized to undertake financing pursuant to the following statutes:

1. Section 5d of the RFC Act and section 9 of the Act approved January 31, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713b), authorize the Corporation to advance funds to the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

2. The Corporation is authorized, under various sections of the RFC Act, to finance The RFC Mortgage Company, Federal National Mortgage Association, and Defense Homes Corporation.

3. Section 304, the act approved March 9, 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 51d), authorizes the Corporation, upon approval of the Federal Loan Administrator, to purchase the stock of any Federal Home Loan Bank owned by the United States.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION.—Detailed information regarding loans may be obtained from the various loan agencies, or from the Washington office, 811 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Approved.

CHARLES B. HENDERSON
Chairman, Board of Directors
JOHN D. GOODLOE
General Counsel

625783°—45——28

Defense Plant Corporation

811 Vermont Avenue NW.; EXecutive 3111

DIRECTORS

FRED M. VINSON
CHARLES B. HENDERSON
HOWARD J. KLOSSNER
HENRY A. MULLIGAN
SAM H. HUSBANDS
HANS A. KLAGSBRUNN
CHARLES T. FISHER, Jr.

OFFICIALS

Chairman of the Board	FRED M. VINSON
President	SAM H. HUSBANDS
Executive Vice President and General Counsel	HANS A. KLAGSBRUNN
Vice President	FRANK T. RONAN
Vice President	WALTER E. JOYCE
Vice President	GEORGE F. BUSKIE
Secretary	LEO NIELSON
Assistant Secretary	A. T. HOBSON
Assistant Secretary	MARTIN S. SWENSEN
Assistant Secretary	THOMAS KELLY
Treasurer	HARRY L. SULLIVAN
Assistant Treasurer	HOWARD F. MORIN
Assistant Treasurer	FRED C. BASSEN
Assistant General Counsel	FRANCIS J. O'HARA, Jr.
Assistant General Counsel	SCHUYLER W. LIVINGSTON
Assistant General Counsel	JAMES G. BOSS
Assistant General Counsel	E. A. STANSFIELD
Assistant General Counsel	ALAN B. BROWN
Assistant General Counsel	NATHAN H. GLUECK
Assistant General Counsel in Charge of Litigation	JAMES L. DOUGHERTY
Chief Engineer	WALTER L. DRAGER
Chief Auditor	NATHANIEL ROYALL

Information: W. C. Costello, Special Assistant to Board of Directors, RFC; A. B. Merritt, Administrative Assistant

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Defense Plant Corporation was created by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on August 22, 1940, pursuant to authority of section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000.

PURPOSE.—The purposes of the Corporation are (a) to produce, acquire, carry, sell, or otherwise deal in strategic and critical materials as defined by the President; (b) to purchase and lease land, purchase, lease, build, and expand plants, and purchase and produce equipment, facilities, machinery, materials, and supplies for the manufacture of strategic and critical materials, arms, ammunition, and implements of war, any other articles, equipment, facilities, and supplies necessary to the national defense, and such other articles, equipment, supplies, and materials as may be required in the manufacture or use of any of the foregoing or otherwise necessary in connection therewith; (c) to lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of such land, plants, facilities, and machinery to others to engage in such manufacture; (d) to engage in such manufacture itself, if the President finds that it is necessary for a Government agency to engage in such manufacture; (e) to produce, lease, purchase, or otherwise acquire railroad equipment (including rolling stock), and commercial aircraft, and parts, equipment, facilities, and supplies necessary in connection with such railroad equipment and aircraft, and to lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same; (f) to

purchase, lease, build, expand, or otherwise acquire facilities for the training of aviators and to operate or lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of such facilities to others to engage in such training; and (g) to take such other action, within a specified dollar limitation, as the President and the Federal Loan Administrator may deem necessary to expedite the War Program.

ORGANIZATION.—The Corporation is managed by a board of directors, appointed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and by officers and agents appointed by the Corporation. The principal office of the Corporation is located in Washington, D. C.

Approved.

SAM H. HUSBANDS
President
HANS A. KLAGSBRUNN
Executive Vice President and General Counsel

Rubber Reserve Company

811 Vermont Avenue NW.; EXecutive 3111

DIRECTORS

FRED M. VINSON
HOWARD J. KLOSSNER
SAM H. HUSBANDS
HENRY A. MULLIGAN
CHARLES B. HENDERSON
CHARLES T. FISHER, Jr.

OFFICIALS

Chairman of the Board	FRED M. VINSON
President	HOWARD J. KLOSSNER
Executive Vice President	STANLEY T. CROSSLAND
Vice President	HENRY A. MULLIGAN
Vice President	RICHARD BAYBUTT
Vice President	JOHN W. LIVINGSTON
Vice President and General Counsel	H. CLAY JOHNSON
Secretary	GEORGE H. HUBERT
Assistant Secretary	A. T. HOBSON
Assistant Secretary	FERRIS B. THOMAS
Treasurer	W. C. BECK, JR.
Assistant Treasurer	ALLEN E. FREEZE
Assistant Treasurer	F. J. FARRINGTON
Assistant General Counsel	JOHN H. RICE
Assistant General Counsel in Charge of Litigation	JAMES L. DOUGHERTY
Chief Auditor	NATHANIEL ROYALL

Information: W. C. Costello, Special Assistant to Board of Directors, RFC; A. B. Merritt, Administrative Assistant

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Rubber Reserve Company was created by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on June 28, 1940, pursuant to authority of section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, with a capital of $5,000,000.

FUNCTIONS.—Pursuant to general policies prescribed by the Rubber Director, the Company is engaged in purchasing, through Rubber Development Corporation, warehousing, and distributing all crude rubber, guayule, cryptostegia, and balata imported into the United States; in purchasing, warehousing, and distributing the national supply of scrap rubber; and in developing and supervising the operation of facilities for the production of synthetic rubber.

ORGANIZATION.—The Company is managed by a board of directors, appointed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and by officers and agents appointed by the Company. The principal office of the Company is located in Washington, D. C.

Approved.

HOWARD J. KLOSSNER
President

H. CLAY JOHNSON
Vice President and General Counsel

Metals Reserve Company

811 Vermont Avenue NW.; EXecutive-3111

DIRECTORS

FRED M. VINSON
CHARLES B. HENDERSON
HENRY A. MULLIGAN
SAM H. HUSBANDS
HOWARD J. KLOSSNER
CHARLES T. FISHER, JR.

OFFICIALS

Chairman of the Board	FRED M. VINSON
President	CHARLES B. HENDERSON
Executive Vice President	HARVEY J. GUNDERSON
Vice President	CHARLES T. FISHER, JR.
Vice President	SIMON D. STRAUSS
Vice President	DEWITT C. SCHIECK
Vice President	H. W. CORNELL, JR.
Secretary	FERRIS B. THOMAS
Assistant Secretary	A. T. HOBSON
Assistant Secretary	GEORGE H. HUBERT
Treasurer	HENRY A. MULLIGAN
Assistant Treasurer	W. C. BECK, JR.
Assistant Treasurer	JAMES W. CONSIDINE
General Counsel	MORRIS LEVINSON
Assistant General Counsel	HAROLD W. SHEEHAN
Assistant General Counsel	CHESTER S. SHADE
Assistant General Counsel	PATRICK M. KILDEA
Assistant General Counsel in Charge of Litigation	JAMES L. DOUGHERTY
Traffic Manager	JEROME F. MORSE, JR.
Assistant Traffic Manager	THOMAS J. DOHERTY
Assistant Traffic Manager	WILLIAM T. JARVIS
Assistant Traffic Manager	C. O. BRADSHAW
Chief Auditor	NATHANIEL ROYALL

Information: W. C. Costello, Special Assistant to Board of Directors, RFC; A. B. Merritt, Administrative Assistant

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Metals Reserve Company was created by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on June 28, 1940, pursuant to authority of section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, with a capital of $5,000,000.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Company is to produce, acquire, carry, and sell, or otherwise deal in, strategic and critical materials (primarily metals and minerals) necessary in connection with the War Program. Reserve stocks of various materials are being accumulated by the Company when the supplies available permit. In the acquisition and distribution of these materials to manufacturers, the Company works in cooperation with the priority and consumption

programs of the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration.

ORGANIZATION.—The Company is managed by a board of directors, appointed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and by officers and agents appointed by the Company. The principal office of the Company is located in Washington, D. C.

Approved.

CHARLES B. HENDERSON
President
MORRIS LEVINSON
General Counsel

Defense Supplies Corporation

811 Vermont Avenue NW.; EXecutive 3111

DIRECTORS

FRED M. VINSON
CHARLES B. HENDERSON
M. J. MCGRATH
HOWARD J. KLOSSNER
SAM H. HUSBANDS
HENRY A. MULLIGAN
CHARLES T. FISHER, JR.

OFFICIALS

Chairman of the Board	Fred M. Vinson
President	Henry A. Mulligan
Executive Vice President	Samuel H. Sabin
Vice President	M. J. McGrath
Vice President and General Counsel	George B. Stoner
Vice President	Stuart K. Barnes
Secretary	George H. Hubert
Assistant Secretary	A. T. Hobson
Assistant Secretary	Ferris B. Thomas
Treasurer	Willard E. Unzicker
Assistant Treasurer	Henry N. Bassett
Assistant Treasurer	Stanley B. Hanes
Assistant Treasurer	John H. Carroll
Assistant General Counsel	John C. Erickson
Assistant General Counsel in Charge of Litigation	James L. Dougherty
Chief Auditor	Nathaniel Royall

Information: W. C. Costello, Special Assistant to Board of Directors, RFC; A. B. Merritt, Administrative Assistant

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Defense Supplies Corporation was created by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on August 29, 1940, pursuant to authority of section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, with a capital of $5,000,000.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Corporation is to produce, acquire, carry, sell, or otherwise deal in strategic and critical materials and supplies; to purchase and lease land; to engage in the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and implements of war; to produce, lease, purchase, or otherwise acquire railroad equipment and commercial aircraft, and to lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of same; to acquire facilities for the training of aviators, and to take such further action, within a specified dollar limitation, as the President and the Federal Loan Administrator deem necessary to expedite the War Program.

ORGANIZATION.—The Corporation is managed by a board of directors, appointed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and by officers and agents appointed by the Corporation. The principal office of the Corporation is located in Washington, D. C.

Approved.

HENRY A. MULLIGAN
President
GEORGE B. STONER
Vice President and General Counsel

War Damage Corporation

811 Vermont Avenue NW.; EXecutive 3111

DIRECTORS

CHARLES B. HENDERSON
SAM H. HUSBANDS
CHARLES T. FISHER, JR.
HOWARD J. KLOSSNER
HENRY A. MULLIGAN
GEORGE E. ALLEN
FRED M. VINSON

OFFICIALS

Chairman of the Board	FRED M. VINSON
President	HOWARD J. KLOSSNER
Executive Vice President	FRANK A. CHRISTENSEN
Vice President	CHARLES T. FISHER, Jr.
Vice President	STANLEY T. CROSSLAND
Vice President	H. CLAY JOHNSON
Secretary	MATTHIAS W. KNARR
Treasurer	HENRY A. MULLIGAN
Assistant Treasurer	WILLARD E. UNZICKER
Assistant Treasurer	F. W. DAVIS
General Counsel	JOHN D. GOODLOE
Assistant General Counsel	ROBERT C. GOODALE
Assistant General Counsel in Charge of Litigation	JAMES L. DOUGHERTY
Chief Auditor	NATHANIEL ROYALL

Information: W. C. Costello, Special Assistant to Board of Directors, RFC; A. B. Merritt, Administrative Assistant

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The War Damage Corporation was created as the War Insurance Corporation by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on December 13, 1941, pursuant to authority of section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, with a capital of $100,000,000. The act approved March 27, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 606b–2), further delineated the powers of the War Damage Corporation by adding section 5g to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Corporation is to provide, through insurance, reinsurance, or otherwise, reasonable protection against loss of or damage to property, real and personal, which may result from enemy attack, including any action taken by the military, naval, or air forces of the United States in resisting enemy attack.

ORGANIZATION.—The Corporation is managed by a board of directors, appointed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and by officers

and agents appointed by the Corporation. The principal office of the Corporation is located in Washington, D. C.

Approved.

HOWARD J. KLOSSNER
President
JOHN D. GOODLOE
General Counsel

Disaster Loan Corporation

811 Vermont Avenue NW.; EXecutive 3111

OFFICIALS

Managing Directors	CHARLES B. HENDERSON CHARLES T. FISHER, Jr.
Secretary	MATTHIAS W. KNARR
Assistant Secretary	EDWARD J. SINGER
Treasurer	HENRY A. MULLIGAN
Assistant Treasurer	D. B. GRIFFIN
General Counsel	HARVEY J. GUNDERSON
Assistant General Counsel	ARTHUR M. BLACKLOW
Assistant General Counsel in Charge of Litigation	JAMES L. DOUGHERTY
Chief Auditor	NATHANIEL ROYALL

(These officials are members of the staff of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation)

Information: W. C. Costello, Special Assistant to Board of Directors, RFC; A. B. Merritt, Administrative Assistant

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Disaster Loan Corporation was created by act approved February 11, 1937, as amended (15 U. S. C. 605k–1).

The Corporation was organized February 15, 1937, and will have succession until dissolved by act of Congress.

PURPOSE.—The function of the Corporation is to provide loans made necessary by floods or other catastrophes occurring during the period between January 1, 1936, and January 22, 1947.

ORGANIZATION.—The Corporation is managed by officers and agents appointed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It functions through a principal office at Washington and regional offices, in charge of agents, at the RFC loan agencies. (Location of loan agencies listed on page 422.)

CAPITAL STOCK.—The capital stock of the Corporation is not to exceed $40,000,000, to be subscribed and paid for by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

LOANS.—The Corporation is empowered to make, upon such terms and conditions and in such manner as it may prescribe, such loans as it may determine to be necessary or appropriate because of floods or other catastrophes occurring during the period between January 1, 1936, and January 22, 1947.

Application forms for loans should be obtained from and filed with regional offices of the Corporation.

Approved.

CHARLES B. HENDERSON
CHARLES T. FISHER, JR.
Managing Directors
HARVEY J. GUNDERSON
General Counsel

Federal National Mortgage Association

811 Vermont Avenue NW.; EXecutive 3111

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM C. COSTELLO
JAMES L. DOUGHERTY
CHARLES T. FISHER, JR.
HENRY A. MULLIGAN
CHARLES B. HENDERSON
SAM H. HUSBANDS
HOWARD J. KLOSSNER
STEWART MCDONALD

OFFICIALS

President	SAM H. HUSBANDS
Vice President and General Counsel	JAMES L. DOUGHERTY
Vice President	CHARLES T. FISHER, JR.
Secretary	MATTHIAS W. KNARR
Assistant Secretary	EDWARD J. SINGER
Treasurer	JEROME T. KELLEY
Assistant Treasurer	JAMES W. CONSIDINE
Assistant General Counsel	E. A. STANSFIELD
Assistant General Counsel	NEWELL K. RICKS
Chief Auditor	NATHANIEL ROYALL

Information: W. C. Costello, Special Assistant to Board of Directors, RFC; A. B. Merritt, Administrative Assistant

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Federal National Mortgage Association, originally The National Mortgage Association of Washington, was organized and established on February 10, 1938, pursuant to the provisions of title III of the National Housing Act, as amended, (12 U. S. C. 1701 et seq.) herein designated "the act." The Association has a paid-in capital of $10,000,000 and a paid-in capital surplus of $1,000,000. Its capital stock is owned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

PURPOSE.—The principal objectives of the Association are (a) to establish a market for first mortgages, insured under title II of the act, covering properties upon which are located newly constructed houses or housing projects; (b) to facilitate the construction and financing of economically sound rental housing projects, apartment buildings which may be operated at a moderate scale of rentals, and groups of houses or multi-family dwellings for rent or sale, by making loans secured by first mortgages, insured under section 207 of the act, covering such projects, apartment buildings, or groups of houses or multi-family dwellings; and (c) to make available to individual and institutional investors, notes, bonds, or other such obligations issued by the Association pursuant to the provisions of section 302 of title III

of the act, and the regulations of the Federal Housing Administrator, herein called the Administrator.

ORGANIZATION.—The Federal National Mortgage Association is managed by a board of directors and is represented by agents whose offices are in the loan agencies of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. (See p. 422.) The principal divisions of the Association are the Examination Division, Legal Division, Secretary's Office, Treasurer's Office, and Mortgage Service Division.

PURCHASE OF MORTGAGES INSURED UNDER SECTION 203.—The Association will purchase, without recourse, mortgages insured by the Administrator under the provisions of section 203 of the act from institutions or organizations, other than loan correspondents, which have been approved as mortgagees by the Administrator and have a net worth satisfactory to the Association, at a price equal to the principal unpaid balance of such mortgages plus accrued interest to the date of purchase, provided such mortgages constitute first liens on property located within a radius of 200 miles from the principal home office or approved branch office of the approved mortgagee, bear interest at a rate of not less than 4.5 percent per annum, cover improvements constructed on or after January 1, 1936, which were insured by the Administrator on or after January 1, 1937, and otherwise meet the Association's requirements.

PURCHASING AND SERVICING AGREEMENT.—Approved mortgagees desiring to offer mortgages insured under section 203 of the act to the Association for immediate purchase, or for purchase at a future date, are required to enter into a purchasing and servicing agreement with the Association. In instances in which commitments to purchase at a future date are made, the Association requires the approved mortgagee to deposit a commitment fee equal to 1 percent of the principal amount of the mortgage, which fee will be returned when the mortgage is delivered to the Association for purchase. Commitments are made for a period of 6 months.

PURCHASE OF MORTGAGES INSURED UNDER SECTION 207.—The Association will consider applications from approved mortgagees for commitments to purchase mortgages insured by the Administrator under the provisions of section 207 of the act. Applications for such commitments must be submitted to the Association and the commitment of the Association be obtained prior to the beginning of the construction of the project to be covered by such mortgages.

LOANS SECURED BY MORTGAGES INSURED UNDER SECTION 207.—The Association will consider applications for loans secured by mortgages insured by the Administrator under the provisions of section 207 of the act where the estimated income from the mortgaged property is sufficient to pay the operating expenses, taxes, insurance, interest on the indebtedness, and reasonable amortization, and provide a reasonable margin in excess of required reserves. Applications for such loans must be submitted to the Association prior to the beginning of construction of the project to be covered by the mortgage.

Loans made by the Association secured by mortgages insured under section 207 of the act will bear interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum. An initial service charge of 1.5 percent of the principal amount of the loan will be made by the Association if it is required to make disbursements during the period of construction.

FILING OF OFFERINGS AND APPLICATIONS.—All inquiries concerning the activities of the Association, all applications for loans secured by mortgages insured under section 207 of the act, and all offerings of mortgages insured under sections 203 or 207 of the act to the Association for purchase, should be filed with the agent serving the territory in which the mortgaged property or property to be mortgaged is located. Application loan forms, forms for offering mortgages for purchase, and other forms prescribed by the Association may be obtained from the Association's agents at the RFC loan agencies. (See p. 422.)

Approved.

SAM H. HUSBANDS
President
JAMES L. DOUGHERTY
Vice President and General Counsel

The RFC Mortgage Company

811 Vermont Avenue NW.; EXecutive 3111

DIRECTORS

W. C. COSTELLO
JAMES L. DOUGHERTY
CHARLES T. FISHER, JR.
CHARLES B. HENDERSON
SAM H. HUSBANDS
H. J. KLOSSNER
M. J. MCGRATH
HENRY A. MULLIGAN

OFFICIALS

President	CHARLES T. FISHER, JR.
Vice President	M. J. MCGRATH
Vice President	W. C. COSTELLO
Secretary	MATTHIAS W. KNARR
Assistant Secretary	EDWARD J. SINGER
Treasurer	HENRY A. MULLIGAN
Assistant Treasurer	JEROME T. KELLEY
General Counsel	E. A. STANSFIELD
Assistant General Counsel	NEWELL K. RICKS
Assistant General Counsel in Charge of Litigation	JAMES L. DOUGHERTY
Chief Auditor	NATHANIEL ROYALL

Information: W. C. Costello, Special Assistant to Board of Directors, RFC; A. B. Merritt, Administrative Assistant

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Section 5c of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, added by the act approved January 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 1; 15 U. S. C. 606i), authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with the approval of the President, to "subscribe for or make loans upon the nonassessable stock of any class of any national mortgage association organized under title III of the National Housing Act and of any mortgage loan company, trust company, savings and loan association, or other similar financial institution . . . ."

Pursuant to this authority the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has subscribed to $25,000,000 of the capital stock of The RFC Mort-

gage Company, which was organized under the laws of Maryland on March 14, 1935.

PURPOSE.—To aid in the (a) maintenance of a market for sound mortgages on urban incoming-producing properties when credit is not otherwise available at reasonable rates and terms, and (b) maintenance of a market for mortgages insured under titles I and II of the National Housing Act, as amended; and to facilitate the construction of war housing by the purchase of mortgages insured under title VI of the National Housing Act, as amended, and by making loans secured by mortgages insured under section 608 of title VI of said act, as amended.

ORGANIZATION.—The principal office of The RFC Mortgage Company is located in Washington, D. C. The Company transacts business in all the States and Territories of the United States. The business of the Company is handled through agents whose offices are located in the loan agencies of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation throughout the United States. (See p. 422.)

ACTIVITIES.—The Company considers applications for mortgage loans on urban income-producing properties such as apartment houses, hotels, business and office buildings to be made directly (1) to assist in the refinancing or aid in the reorganization of such properties which are in distress, (2) to finance the new construction of such properties, provided there is an economic need for such construction, and (3) to defray taxes and other fixed charges of such properties which are in distress through the loss of income directly attributable to the operation of wartime restrictions and regulations. Such loans will be made only upon compliance with the standards of the Company as to soundness and economic necessity, and only in instances in which credit is not otherwise available at reasonable rates and terms and when the net income from the property, after payment of taxes, insurance, and operating costs, is sufficient or will be sufficient in normal times to pay interest and the required amortization.

LOCAL AGENTS SUPPLY APPLICATION FORMS.—All applications for loans or offerings of Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages should be filed with the Company's agent at the RFC loan agency serving the territory in which the property is located. Information concerning loans may also be obtained from the agents. (Location of loan agencies listed on page 422.)

Approved.

CHARLES T. FISHER, Jr.
President
E. A. STANSFIELD
General Counsel

Federal Security Agency

Social Security Building, Fourth Street and Independence Avenue SW.
EXecutive 6500, Branch 2321

OFFICIALS

Administrator	PAUL V. MCNUTT
Assistant Administrator	WATSON B. MILLER
Executive Assistant to the Administrator	LEO L. MILLER
General Counsel	JACK B. TATE
Administrative Consultant	JAMES C. PENMAN
Assistant to the Administrator	MARY E. SWITZER
Assistant to the Administrator	HARRY N. ROSENFIELD
Director of Personnel	ARTHUR B. MCLEAN
Budget Officer	MARION A. STEPHENS
Director of Research	THOMAS J. WOOFTER
Director of Information	ZILPHA C. FRANKLIN
Assistant General Counsel	ROBERT C. AYERS
Assistant General Counsel	EARLE SIMRELL
Assistant General Counsel	PATRICK D. CRONIN
Assistant General Counsel	GLADYS HARRISON
Assistant General Counsel	A. DELAFIELD SMITH
Assistant General Counsel	ALANSON W. WILLCOX
Director, Service Operations	TAYLOR H. MCCAULEY
Office of Community War Services:	
Director	MARK A. MCCLOSKEY
Executive Officer, Field Operations	DEAN SNYDER
Director of Recreation	SHERWOOD GATES
Director of Social Protection	THOMAS DEVINE
Committee on Physical Fitness:	
Chairman	JOHN B. KELLY
Executive Officer	HARLAN METCALF
Health and Medical Committee:	
Chairman	DR. IRVIN ABELL

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Federal Security Agency was created by the President's Reorganization Plan I, dated April 25, 1939, in accordance with the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 U. S. C. 133). The agencies grouped in the Federal Security Agency under the first plan were the Civilian Conservation Corps (substantially liquidated), National Youth Administration (substantially liquidated), the Office of Education, the Public Health Service, the Social Security Board, and the United States Employment Service (transferred to War Manpower Commission by Executive Order 9247, dated September 17, 1942).

The second plan on Government reorganization transferred to the Federal Security Agency, for administration in the Office of Education, the Film and Radio Services of the former National Emergency Council. (These services were terminated June 30, 1940.) Federal participation in the work of the American Printing House for the Blind was also transferred to the Federal Security Agency.

The fourth plan on Government reorganization transferred to the Federal Security Agency the Food and Drug Administration from the Department of Agriculture, and St. Elizabeths Hospital, Freedmen's Hospital, Howard University, and Columbia Institution for the Deaf from the Department of the Interior.

Executive Order 9338, dated April 29, 1943, transferred to the Federal Security Agency from the Office for Emergency Management the functions of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. Under this order, and a Federal Security Agency order implementing it, the Office of Community War Services and a Committee on Physical Fitness were established as integral parts of the Office of the Administrator, Federal Security Agency. Executive Order 9338 also transferred to the Federal Security Agency the Health and Medical Committee and the other advisory and subcommittees appointed pursuant to the establishment of the former Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. This Committee also functions in the Office of the Administrator.

A new Office of Vocational Rehabilitation was established within the Federal Security Agency to administer the expanded program of vocational rehabilitation under the Barden-LaFollette Act of July 6, 1943.

PURPOSE.—The Federal Security Agency was established to carry out the purposes of the Reorganization Act of 1939, which are:

1. To reduce expenditures.
2. To increase efficiency.
3. To consolidate agencies according to major purposes.
4. To reduce the number of agencies by consolidating those having similar functions and by abolishing such as may not be necessary.
5. To eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort.

Grouped in the Federal Security Agency are those agencies of the Government the major purposes of which are to promote social and economic security, educational opportunity, and the health of the citizens of the Nation.

The general responsibility of the Office of Community War Services is to serve as a center for the coordination of health and welfare services for the Nation as a whole during the war emergency. Its particular duty is to focus attention on unmet needs in localities expanded or otherwise affected by the War Program and to help in marshaling the public and private resources of Federal, State, and local agencies so that the needed services are provided. Its coordinating authority covers all health, medical, welfare, recreation, and related wartime activities, including those aspects of education under the Federal Security Agency.

The Committee on Physical Fitness is successor to the Division of Physical Fitness, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. The general objective of this Committee, through its Subcommittees on State and Community Organization, Schools and Colleges, and Institutional Organization, is to promote among individuals of all ages an interest in the improvement of their health and physical condition.

The coordination of wartime health and medical programs and the mobilization of health and medical resources is facilitated by the advisory Health and Medical Committee, with special Subcommittees on Medical Education, Hospitals, Dentistry, Nursing, Industrial Health and Medicine, and Negro Health.

ORGANIZATION.—In addition to the Administrator's Office, with its continuing and emergency functions, the Agency, as presently constituted, includes the following constituent units: the Public Health Service, under which is Freedmen's Hospital; St. Elizabeths Hospital;

the Office of Education; the Social Security Board; the Food and Drug Administration; and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. It also represents Federal participation in the work of Howard University, Columbia Institution for the Deaf, and the American Printing House for the Blind.

The affairs of the Federal Security Agency are under the direction and supervision of the Federal Security Administrator. He is assisted by the Assistant Administrator, who acts as Administrator in his absence, and by a staff of administrative, special, and technical assistants who aid in the activities and correlation of the different units of the Agency.

To coordinate work in the field, the Regional Directors and the regional offices of the Social Security Board serve the Office of Community War Services in a regional capacity.

Approved.

PAUL V. MCNUTT
Administrator

United States Office of Education

Temporary Building M, Twenty-sixth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.
EXecutive 6500, Branch 3208

OFFICIALS

Commissioner	JOHN W. STUDEBAKER
Assistant Commissioner	BESS GOODYKOONTZ
Assistant Commissioner for Vocational Education	JOHN C. WRIGHT
Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Vocational Education	JERRY R. HAWKE
Assistant to the Commissioner	C. F. KLINEFELTER
Special Assistant to the Commissioner	RALL I. GRIGSBY
Administrative Officer	MARIE E. SCHUTT
Librarian	WILLARD O. MISHOFF, Acting
Director, Vocational Training for War Production Workers	L. S. HAWKINS
Director, Engineering, Science, and Management War Training	GEORGE W. CASE
Director, Food Production War Training	W. T. SPANTON

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The United States Office of Education was established by an act of Congress approved March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 434; 20 U. S. C. 1), "for the purpose of collecting such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories, and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems, and methods of teaching, as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country." Since the passage of this organic act the functions of the Office have been expanded by further legislation and Executive orders to include (1) the administration of funds appropriated as aids to education,

and (2) the conduct of special studies and the operation of specified programs.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education was created by the Smith-Hughes Act, of February 23, 1917 (39 Stat. 929; 20 U. S. C. 11–28). This act makes continuing appropriations to be expended in the States under State plans for the promotion of vocational education. The work has been expanded and appropriations increased through the George-Reed Act, the George-Ellzey Act, and the George-Deen Act.

Under Executive Order 6166, of June 10, 1933, the functions of the Federal Board for Vocational Education were transferred to the Department of the Interior. These functions were assigned to the Commissioner of Education on October 10, 1933.

The United States Office of Education, with all of its functions, was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Federal Security Agency, effective July 1, 1939, in accordance with the provisions of the President's Reorganization Plan I.

ACTIVITIES

The legislation which established the United States Office of Education made it the agency of the Federal Government for educational matters. The Office (1) collects educational statistics and other forms of information on schools and school systems, colleges and universities, libraries, and programs of instruction and administrative procedures; (2) makes and reports studies on problems for which research is needed to guide educational practices; (3) serves in an advisory and consultative capacity to State and local school officials, to the administrative and professional staffs of colleges and universities, to representatives of foreign countries, and to students of education; and (4) administers (a) funds as grants in aid to education, and (b) special programs.

The Office administers the acts for the promotion of vocational education, including agricultural, trade and industrial, home economics, and business education, compiling information and cooperating with and assisting the States in all such matters.

It administers all other functions originally assigned to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, including investigations to determine whether the States are properly utilizing their Federal grants, examination and approval of State plans, cooperation with public and private institutions, and the compilation of information and reports to aid local authorities in this work.

The Office of Education publishes documents based upon research, studies, and other activities in practically all educational fields and for all educational levels.

It supervises the administration of funds appropriated for land-grant colleges.

It makes a yearly inspection and report to Congress on the condition of Howard University.

War Activities

The United States Office of Education cooperates with the States, local communities, and engineering schools, colleges, and universities

in carrying out the provisions of the act approved June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 547), title II, subtitle "Education and Training Defense Workers (National Defense)," and with the War Production Board, the War Manpower Commission, and with other national war agencies.

The Office cooperates with the several State Boards for Vocational Education and participating colleges and universities in the furtherance of the education and training of war production workers as follows:

1. Assists the States to organize and conduct vocational courses of less than college grade through (a) courses supplementary to employment in occupations essential to the war effort, and (b) preemployment and refresher courses for workers preparing for such occupations and selected from public employment office registers. Courses within the States are determined by State Boards for Vocational Education in cooperation with State and local representative advisory committees when such courses are consistent with State plans which have been approved by the United States Commissioner of Education and when they are designed to prepare for occupations which have been declared by the War Manpower Commission to be essential to the war effort. Certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury the allotment of funds to the State Boards for Vocational Education to bear the cost of such instruction, exclusive of the purchase or erection of buildings.

2. Cooperates with degree-granting schools and universities in organizing and conducting short courses of college grade designed to meet the shortage of engineers, chemists, physicists, and production supervisors with specialized training in fields essential to the war effort. Assists such institutions in the preparation of plans for review by the Commissioner for the purpose of approval or disapproval. Cooperates with these institutions in securing the most efficient use of funds to be expended for the purchase or rental of additional equipment and the leasing of additional necessary space. Allots to them Federal funds for the maintenance of such courses. The short engineering courses of college grade include instruction in such fields as materials inspection, machine design, tool engineering, production engineering, marine engineering and naval architecture, design and inspection of aircraft equipment and structures, and various types of technical inspection. Courses for production supervisors include personnel, administration, accounting, and statistics.

3. Assists the States in the organization and conduct of vocational courses in food production and conservation, mechanics, farm-machinery repair, and farm-labor training of less than college grade designed to assist in attaining the production goals for those farm commodities designated from time to time in the food-for-freedom program promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture. Reviews for the purpose of approving or disapproving State plans submitted by State Boards for Vocational Education for the organization and conduct of such programs and apportions Federal funds among the several States for such courses. Approves or disapproves proposed expenditures for the purchase or rental of additional equipment and rental of additional space for the organization and conduct of such programs.

In addition to the foregoing, the Office produces visual aids for war training in occupations essential to the war effort, such occupations having been approved by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission. The production of these visual aids involves making surveys of industries for critical training areas and analyses of teaching content; the laying out of detailed specifications for content and treatment of motion picture films, slide films, and teachers manuals; the awarding of contracts for the actual production to industrial producing companies, and the giving of close direction and supervision to the work of the companies in producing the visual aids; and the awarding of a contract for the national distribution and sale of prints to all interested users. The congressional appropriation for 1944 provided funds for the completion by June 30, 1945, of all films in production. At that time the Division's activities will be terminated.

SCHOOL SERVICES IN WAR AREAS.—The act of Congress of July 15, 1943 (57 Stat. 565; 42 U. S. C. 1534 note), provides that the U. S. Office of Education and State departments of education shall be consulted by the Federal Works Agency before funds under the Lanham Act are made available to local school districts in war areas for the maintenance and operation of regular school services and extended school services for children of working mothers. Field and departmental consultants are employed by the U. S. Office of Education, by transfer of funds from the Federal Works Agency, to make recommendations in cooperation with the State departments of education for such services.

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL FITNESS SERVICES.—The Office of Education has increased its physical fitness and health services through the cooperation of the Committee on Physical Fitness of the Federal Security Agency and the United States Public Health Service. These two agencies have assigned staff members to this Office to aid with programs of physical fitness and social hygiene, respectively.

INTER-AMERICAN EDUCATION RELATIONS.—The Office is promoting the development of Inter-American understanding and cooperation in the field of education through such activities as exchange of students and teachers; promotion of language study; preparation and distribution of exhibits, loan packets, and other teaching materials; and assistance to Pan-American clubs and to Inter-American teacher education programs. Funds for the program are received from the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics and from the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION IN WARTIME.—This Office cooperates with the Office of Defense Transportation, through funds provided by that agency, in the program of conservation and proper utilization of equipment in school transportation services. The program looks toward the reorganization of bus routes, planned State and local programs of maintenance and operation of equipment, driver-and-mechanic training programs, and other related problems.

COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER AGENCIES.—Cooperative activities are carried on with the War Production Board (1) in determining priorities for materials used by schools and (2) in salvage campaigns; the Surplus Property Board on problems of utilization and disposal of surplus property for educational use; the Children's

Bureau in recommending minimum standards relative to school attendance and child labor; the Commodity Credit Corporation in its efforts to provide Federal assistance to school lunches; and with various Government agencies in plans for consumer education.

Approved.

JOHN W. STUDEBAKER
Commissioner

Columbia Institution for the Deaf

Seventh Street and Florida Avenue NE.
LIncoln 2450

President.....PERCIVAL HALL

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and the Dumb and the Blind was created by act of February 16, 1857 (11 Stat. 161–2; 24 U. S. C. 231, 235). An amendatory act of February 23, 1865 (13 Stat. 436; 24 U. S. C. 231, 249), changed the name to Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Its name was changed to the present one by act of March 14, 1911 (36 Stat. 1422; 24 U. S. C. 231 note). Its functions under the Department of the Interior were transferred to the Federal Security Agency by section 11 (d) of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940.

PURPOSE.—All deaf mutes of teachable age of the District of Columbia are admitted to this institution without charge. Pay pupils and students may receive instruction for $600. The advanced department, known as Gallaudet College, offers the only advanced course especially for deaf students given anywhere in the world. Congress maintains a definite number of free scholarships in this department for students who can pass the necessary educational tests.

Approved.

PERCIVAL HALL
President

Howard University

2401 Sixth Street NW.
DUpont 6100

President.....MORDECAI JOHNSON

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Howard University was established by act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 438). Its functions under the Department of the Interior were transferred to the Federal Security

Agency by section 11 (c) of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940.

PURPOSE.—The lack of higher educational facilities for Negroes in the States in which most of them live has resulted in a serious deficiency in professional services for Negroes essential for their better development and greater security. Howard University, jointly supported by congressional appropriations and private funds, is a comprehensive university organization, offering instructions in nine schools and colleges as follows: the college of liberal arts, the school of engineering and architecture, the school of music, the college of medicine, the college of dentistry, the college of pharmacy, the school of law, the school of religion, the graduate school, and, in addition, a summer school.

Approved.

MORDECAI JOHNSON
President

Public Health Service

Temporary Building T-6, Bethesda, Md., OLiver 4200;
National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Md., WIsconsin 7000

OFFICIALS

Surgeon General	DR. THOMAS PARRAN
Deputy Surgeon General	DR. WARREN F. DRAPER
Assistant Surgeon General, Director, National Institute of Health	DR. ROLLO E. DYER
Assistant Surgeon General, Chief, Bureau of State Services	DR. L. R. THOMPSON
Assistant Surgeon General, Associate Chief, Bureau of State Services	DR. C. L. WILLIAMS
Assistant Surgeon General, Chief, Bureau of Medical Services	DR. R. C. WILLIAMS
Assistant Surgeon General, Chief Medical Officer, War Shipping Administration	DR. JUSTIN K. FULLER
Medical Director, Division of Commissioned Personnel	Dr. W. F. OSSENFORT
Dental Director, Division of Dentistry	Dr. W. T. WRIGHT, Jr.
Sanitary Engineer Director, Division of Engineering	JOHN K. FOSKINS
Medical Director, United States Coast Guard	DR. CARL MICHEL
Chief, Division of Public Health Methods	G. ST. J. PERROTT
Nurse Director, Division of Nurse Education	LUCILE PETRY

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Public Health Service had its origin in an act of Congress of July 16, 1798 (ch. 77, 1 Stat. 605; 24 U. S. C. 2), creating the marine hospitals for the care of American merchant seamen, later known as the Marine Hospital Service. Subsequent legislation has vastly broadened the scope of activities to include the functions of a national health service. The Public Health Service Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682), codifies substantially all existing public health legislation. In addition, it provides for greater assistance to

States in establishing and maintaining adequate public health services; development of coordinated research into causes and prevention of all diseases; establishment of a national tuberculosis control program; expansion of the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service to include scientific personnel and nurses. In 1902 the name was changed to Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and in 1912 to the Public Health Service.

PURPOSE.—The Public Health Service, under the Surgeon General, is the Federal agency specifically charged with matters relating to the protection and improvement of the public health. Its authorized functions are research and promotion of research relating to the causes, diagnosis, treatment, control, and prevention of physical and mental diseases and impairments of man, control of biologic products, cooperation with State and other health agencies, prevention of the introduction of disease from abroad and the spread of disease in the United States, medical care of legal beneficiaries, and the dissemination of health information.

FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATIVE PROGRAM.—The Public Health Service cooperates with other Federal agencies, with State and local health departments, and with unofficial health agencies on matters pertaining to public health, health education, and sanitation. Under the Public Health Service Act of 1944 (which embodies provisions of title VI of the Social Security Act), it assists States, counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States in establishing and maintaining adequate public health services, including the training of personnel. For this purpose an annual appropriation not to exceed $20,000,000 is authorized. This sum exceeds the 1944 appropriation (authorized under title VI) by $9,000,000.

To enable the Public Health Service to develop more effective measures for the prevention, treatment, and control of tuberculosis and to assist States and their political subdivisions in tuberculosis control, the Public Health Service Act authorizes an appropriation of $10,000,000 for the tuberculosis control program in the 1945 fiscal year.

Provisions of the Venereal Disease Act (of July 9, 1918), and the amendment to the act (approved May 24, 1939), are embodied in the Public Health Service Act of 1944. Appropriations authorized for venereal disease control in 1944 totaled $12,500,000. The appropriation for 1945 is $12,339,000.

The Public Health Service is assisting State and local health authorities in maintaining proper sanitation facilities and providing other health protective measures in military, naval, and industrial areas where there are large concentrations of troops or abnormal increases in population as the result of war industrial activities. For the conduct of these emergency health activities, an appropriation of $11,250,000 was made for the fiscal year 1945.

RESEARCH.—The National Institute of Health and field stations investigate the causes and methods of prevention of diseases of man. Appropriations totaling $2,274,000 have been authorized under the Public Health Service Act for the fiscal year 1945. The Public Health Service Act, which embodies provisions of the National Cancer Institute Act of August 5, 1937, also authorizes an appropriation of $561,000 for the National Cancer Institute in 1945.

Diseases of importance to the military forces are being studied and nutritional research related to military needs is in progress. Yellow fever and typhus vaccine are being supplied the Army and Navy, and Rocky Mountain spotted fever vaccine for Army and civilian use.

Laboratory investigations have been expanded to establish toxicological standards, study new industrial substances and processes, and to further research in aviation medicine.

CONTROL OF BIOLOGIC PRODUCTS.—By means of inspection of plants, tests of products, and license, the Public Health Service supervises the manufacture and sale, in interstate commerce, of biologic and analogous products used in the prevention and treatment of disease. The purpose is to insure, to the highest degree possible, the purity and potency of standard products. Standards for the collection, drying, and storage of human blood plasma for the use of the wounded have been set. Laboratories engaged in this collection have been inspected and approved.

PREVENTING THE INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD OF DISEASE.—In preventing the introduction of disease from abroad, the Public Health Service conducts the national maritime quarantine activities, makes physical examinations of immigrants, and inspects passengers and crews of vessels and airplanes arriving from foreign ports. It also acts to prevent the spread of communicable diseases between the States through interstate traffic.

Quarantine surveillance, especially at airports of entry, maritime ports, continental borders, and in the Caribbean area, has been intensified.

HOSPITALIZATION AND INSTITUTIONS.—The Public Health Service furnishes outpatient and hospital treatment to its legal beneficiaries in 150 ports of the United States and its possessions, provided by 25 marine hospitals, 120 other relief stations, and 133 contract hospitals located in ports not served by the marine hospitals. It operates a hospital for the care and treatment of persons having leprosy, conducts two hospitals for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts, and administers Freedmen's Hospital in the District of Columbia. It also studies and issues information on mental diseases, and furnishes and supervises the medical and psychiatric services in Federal penal and correctional institutions under the Department of Justice, as provided by the act of May 13, 1930.

The hospital facilities of the Public Health Service are available for the care of patients whose treatment is requested or authorized by the Army or the Navy.

DISSEMINATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH INFORMATION.—It publishes the results of research, collects, compiles, and publishes reports of communicable diseases in the United States and foreign countries and other information relating to public health, and disseminates general health information through publications, exhibits, moving picture films, stereopticon slides, posters, and other educational means.

ADMINISTRATION OF REGULATORY LAWS.—The regulatory functions of the Public Health Service concern the administration of the laws and the regulations issued under the authority thereof relating to maritime and interstate quarantine and to the control of manufacture and sale of biologic and analogous products.

Other War Activities

The Service has acted as the approving agency for construction of public health, sanitation, and hospital facilities under the Lanham Act. Personnel of the Service is cooperating with military authorities and other Federal agencies in the development of their medical and public health programs.

Venereal disease control activities have been intensified and rapid treatment centers for infected persons have been established. Special programs have been set up for the control of plague, typhus fever, malaria, and tuberculosis. Services to the States in the development of industrial hygiene programs have been expanded.

Medical officers of the Service have been assigned to duty with the armed services, and officers have been assigned to the War Shipping Administration for the medical care program for recruits and trainees. Additional medical officers have been assigned to the Coast Guard.

TRAINING FOR NURSES.—Under the provisions of the Bolton Act, the Public Health Service administers a program of nurse education. The war nurse training program calls for recruitment and training of 125,000 new nurses in the fiscal years 1944 and 1945. Trainees enrolled in the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps receive free training, maintenance, uniforms, and a monthly stipend. A total of $55,200,000 was appropriated for the fiscal year 1944 to carry out the program. The 1945 appropriation is $63,000,000.

Freedmen's Hospital

Sixth and Bryant Streets NW.

MIchigan 6262

Superintendent ..... JAMES L. HALL

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Freedmen's Hospital was established by act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. 506; 24 U. S. C. 261). Its functions were transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Federal Security Agency by section 11 (b) of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940.

PURPOSE.—Freedmen's Hospital, rated as Class A by the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association, is a general hospital with specialized departments and a school of nursing approved by the Nurses Examining Board of the District of Columbia. It has 348 beds, 54 bassinets, and a 150-bed tuberculosis unit, and maintains an out-patient department. The Hospital is affiliated with Howard University Medical School.

Approved.

THOMAS PARRAN
Surgeon General

Saint Elizabeths Hospital

Nichols Avenue, Congress Heights
LIncoln 1424

Superintendent ..... WINFRED OVERHOLSER

CREATION AND AUTHORITY—The Hospital was first established by act of March 3, 1855 (10 Stat. 682; 24 U. S. C. 161–65), as the Government Hospital for the Insane. It became Saint Elizabeths Hospital by act of July 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 309; 24 U. S. C. 165). Its functions were transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Federal Security Agency by section 11 (a) of Reorganization Plan IV. effective June 30, 1940.

PURPOSE.—Saint Elizabeths Hospital provides for treatment of the mentally ill members of the military services of the United States, including the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. It also provides such treatment for certain civilians, including residents of the District of Columbia, beneficiaries of the United States Public Health Service, Indians under the Office of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior, persons charged with Federal crimes who are insane, expatriated American citizens from Canada, and the mentally ill from the Canal Zone and the Virgin Islands.

Approved.

WINFRED OVERHOLSER
Superintendent

Social Security Board

1825 H Street NW.

EXecutive 6500, Branches 3101–03

MEMBERS

Chairman ..... ARTHUR J. ALTMEYER
GEORGE E. BIGGE — ELLEN S. WOODWARD

OFFICIALS

Executive Director	OSCAR M. POWELL
Assistant Executive Director	WILLIAM L. MITCHELL
Director, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance	OSCAR C. POGGE
Director, Bureau of Employment Security	EWAN CLAGUE
Director, Bureau of Public Assistance	JANE M. HOEY
Director, Bureau of Research and Statistics	I. S. FALK
Director, Bureau of Accounts and Audits	LEONARD J. WILBERT
Director, Informational Service	ROBERT HUSE
Actuarial Consultant	W. R. WILLIAMSON
Chairman, Appeals Council	JOSEPH E. MCELVAIN

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Social Security Board was established under the provisions of the Social Security Act (49 Stat.

620; 29 U. S. C. 45b, also title 42), approved August 14, 1935. In accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 U. S. C. 133R), and Reorganization Plan I, made effective July 1, 1939, the Social Security Board and its functions are administered as a part of the Federal Security Agency under the direction and supervision of the Federal Security Administrator.

PURPOSE.—The Social Security Board administers the duties imposed upon it by titles I, II, III, IV, VII, X, and XI of the Social Security Act, by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939 (53 Stat. 1360; 42 U. S. C. 302), and title XII (War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 amended the Social Security Act by adding title XII, Reinsurance of State Unemployment Funds; 58 Stat. 789). These duties include the general determination of policies regarding the above titles and, specifically, (1) approval of State plans for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind; certification to the Secretary of the Treasury of grants-in-aid for approved plans; subsequent review of State plans and administration to insure compliance with the requirements of the Social Security Act; (2) certification to the Secretary of the Treasury of Federal old-age and survivors benefit and lump-sum payments to individuals; (3) approval of State unemployment compensation laws; certification to the Secretary of the Treasury of grants to States for the administration of unemployment compensation; subsequent review of such State laws to insure compliance with Federal requirements; (4) making findings and certifying to the Secretary of the Treasury amounts to be transferred on a loan basis from the Federal unemployment account to separate State accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund; (5) conducting studies and making recommendations related to the most effective methods of providing economic security through social insurance. Also, under title V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 295), the Social Security Board participates with the Administrator of Veterans Affairs in certifying to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment amounts for administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by participating States.

ORGANIZATION.—The Board is composed of three members, not more than two of whom may be of one political party, appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President designates the chairman of the Board.

Responsibility for administrative and executive action is assigned to an Executive Director. Under the general supervision of the Board, he is responsible for the general supervision and coordination of the work of 3 major operating bureaus and 3 service bureaus, and the immediate supervision and direction of 11 regional and 2 Territorial offices. The office of the Executive Director has the direction and maintenance of business management and administrative services of the Board. The Executive Director is also charged with responsibility for coordinating Federal-State relations, and providing an advisory service with respect to the establishment and maintenance of State merit systems of personnel administration.

The Actuary of the Board is consultant and adviser to the Board with respect to technical actuarial analysis on a long-range basis of all data pertaining to population, employment, wages, and other

subjects which are necessary for the Board in planning operations under the Social Security Act, in determining costs, and in considering proposals concerning the social security program.

The Office of the Appeals Council provides a means for hearing and review of appeals on claims for old-age and survivors insurance as adjudicated under title II of the Social Security Act. The Office consists of 3 members of the Council, 12 regional referees, and a consulting referee. It is independent of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, which makes the original determination with respect to such claims. It also provides a means for hearing and review of appeals on claims under the temporary civilian war relief program.

Primary responsibility for administration of the parts of the Social Security Act administered by the Social Security Board is placed in three operating bureaus: the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, the Bureau of Employment Security, and the Bureau of Public Assistance.

Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

Under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance administers a program which provides monthly benefits for insured workers when they reach the age of 65 and retire. Wives who have reached 65 and any children under 18 years of age of these workers, as well as widows and children under 18 years of age or aged dependent parents of deceased workers, are also entitled to monthly survivors' benefits. If there is no person immediately qualified to receive monthly survivors' benefits, lump-sum payments are made to specified classes of individuals. The purpose of this program is to provide wage earners and their families with partial replacement for loss of income due to the old age or death of the wage earner. Benefits are based upon wages received in employment covered under title II. This program is financed through contributions by wage earners and their employers; it is administered entirely by the Federal Government as contrasted with old-age assistances or other social security programs which are administered by the States. The provisions of the original old-age insurance plan became effective January 1, 1937. Benefits under the amended plan began in January 1940.

The Bureau is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of individual accounts in which are recorded the amounts of reported wages. By the end of 1944, about 80.5 million account numbers had been issued since the inception of the program. Not all of these accounts, however, had wages credited to them. It is estimated that 70.6 million living persons have wages credited to their accounts. Account numbers are assigned in the field offices of the Bureau, which also furnish information to workers and employers as to their rights and obligations under the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program.

The Bureau's field representatives assist potential claimants in filing applications for benefits and in developing the necessary evidence for the determination of their claims. They also determine eligibility for benefits and compute the amount of the benefits. Responsibility for reviewing field office determinations and for making certifications

to the Treasury Department for payment of benefits is decentralized to five area offices. At the end of 1944, monthly benefits and lump-sum payments aggregating about 690 million dollars had been certified for payment.

The Bureau conducts such actuarial, economic, and administrative studies as are necessary to the administration of title II; it also tabulates, from its wage and claims records, statistical data needed by the Board in analyzing and supervising the operation of the old-age and survivors insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. On the basis of experience and studies in administration of title II, the Bureau makes recommendations as to establishment and improvement of policy and procedure.

Bureau of Employment Security

The Bureau of Employment Security administers the Federal aspects of the Federal-State unemployment compensation program.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.—With respect to unemployment compensation, the Social Security Act is essentially an enabling statute, designed to facilitate the enactment and administration of unemployment compensation laws by the States. States desiring to provide compensation for involuntary unemployment pass laws suited to local conditions and problems. If these laws meet certain basic standards set forth in chapter 9, subchapter C, of the Internal Revenue Code (formerly contained in title IX of the Social Security Act), they are approved by the Social Security Board.

UNIFORM EXCISE TAX.—Under chapter 9, subchapter C, of the Internal Revenue Code, the Treasury, through the Bureau of Internal Revenue, collects a uniform excise tax imposed on employers who have in their employ eight or more workers engaged in covered employments in the United States on any 20 days in a taxable year, each day being in a different week. Employers in States having unemployment compensation laws approved by the Board are entitled to deduct from their Federal tax, up to a maximum of 90 percent thereof, the amounts they have paid as contributions required under State laws to State unemployment compensation funds. Under certain circumstances employers may receive additional credit, within the same maximum limitation, for amounts not actually paid into State unemployment compensation funds but which they would have been required to pay if they had been subject throughout the year to the highest contribution rate in effect under the State law.

STATE LAW MUST CONTAIN CERTAIN BASIC PROVISIONS.—To be approved by the Board, a State unemployment compensation law must contain certain basic provisions. These include requirements for payment of unemployment compensation through public employment offices or such other agencies as are approved by the Board, collection of contributions for a period of 2 years before unemployment compensation may be payable, safeguarding a worker's right to benefits even though he refuses new work under certain conditions, and deposit of all contributions, upon collection, in the unemployment trust fund in the United States Treasury. Money thus deposited may be requisitioned by the State from the trust fund and must be used

exclusively for payment of unemployment compensation or for refunds for contributions erroneously collected.

ANALYSIS AND CERTIFICATION OF STATE LAWS.—States having laws which have been approved by the Board and which meet certain additional provisions required by the Social Security Act receive grants from the Federal Government covering proper costs of administering their unemployment compensation systems. The Bureau of Employment Security, after obtaining analysis of State unemployment compensation laws by the office of the General Counsel and the advice of this officer that they conform to the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and of the Social Security Act, certifies to the Board the eligibility of the respective States for administrative grants. The Bureau analyzes estimates of administrative expenses submitted by the States and recommends to the Board the amounts to be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for Federal grants. In the various aspects of its work, the Bureau has the assistance of the office of the General Counsel, the Bureau of Research and Statistics, the Bureau of Accounts and Audits, and the Informational Service.

TECHNICAL AID GIVEN TO STATES.—When requested, the Bureau gives technical advice to State agencies in connection with the development of legislative programs and the drafting or preparation of amendments to unemployment compensation legislation. It collaborates with State administrative agencies in developing generally recommended administrative policies, organizational plans, and methods and procedures for administration of State unemployment compensation laws; in analyzing the types of records and accounts best suited to the provisions of State laws; in adopting methods for effective personnel administration; in coordinating the activities of the Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission and those of the State unemployment compensation agencies; and in studying such technical problems as experience rating for employers, and the adjustment of weekly benefits for changed wage levels and for dependents.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL.—The Federal Advisory Council for Employment Security was appointed by the Social Security Board pursuant to the provisions of section 11 of the Wagner-Peyser Act which established the United States Employment Service. The scope of activities of the Council covers employment security problems, including those unemployment compensation functions which arise in or relate to local employment offices. Representatives from the general public and equal numbers of representatives from both labor and management compose its membership. In addition, the Council's membership reflects a wide geographical representation from all sections of the country.

The Council is continuing to perform its functions, since the transfer of the United States Employment Service to the War Manpower Commission, under the joint auspices of the War Manpower Commission and the Social Security Board.

WAR AND DEMOBILIZATION PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—The reports and analysis activities pursued in connection with the unemployment compensation program have been directed to immediate war needs. Emphasis is placed on the collection and analysis of employment and

wage data on workers in employment covered by the unemployment compensation State laws so as to provide accurate detailed data on the trend of employment and wages in each State and each major industry. Data are analyzed to indicate the effects of curtailed employment in consumer goods production and to assist in planning the unemployment compensation program adequately to meet the unemployment problems of the post-war era. On the basis of the comprehensive data collected, the Bureau and other Government agencies concerned with problems related to labor supply are able to plan the action required to minimize insecurity in wartime and in the period of reconversion from war to peacetime employment. The Bureau advises and assists the Board in administering the duties imposed upon it by a new title, title XII (War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 amended the Social Security Act by adding title XII, Reinsurance of State Unemployment Funds). These duties include making findings and certifying to the Secretary of the Treasury amounts to be transferred on a loan basis from the Federal unemployment account to separate State accounts in the unemployment trust fund. The Bureau also assists the Board in carrying out its responsibilities under title V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. The Bureau also assists in the development of common concepts relative to national war labor policy and State unemployment compensation administration, with regard to the interpretation of State laws particularly as they affect labor supply in war industry areas.

Bureau of Public Assistance

This Bureau administers provisions for grants by the Federal Government to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the needy blind. The act provides a cooperative Federal-State relationship for all three of these public-assistance programs. Action by the States is necessary if they are to participate in each of these provisions. Plans for all three forms of assistance must be State-initiated and State-administered. The act directs the Board to approve all State plans under State law which meet certain specified requirements. States with approved plans receive Federal cooperation and financial assistance.

With the advice and assistance of the office of the General Counsel, the Bureau of Accounts and Audits, and the State Technical Advisory Service of the office of the Executive Director, this Bureau analyzes State plans for public assistance, recommends such plans to the Board for approval and, after the review of State estimates, recommends the amounts of Federal grants to be certified by the Board. The Bureau reviews the operations of State plans in order to determine their continuing conformity with the Federal act and with the provisions of the State plans as approved by the Board. The Bureau collects and analyzes pertinent data on the operation of public assistance programs in the States and also collects and analyzes reports submitted by the States and localities on general public and private assistance. The Bureau is also responsible for broad planning for the relief of civilian distress caused by enemy action or military necessity which affects individuals and families in need of financial or other assistance.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR NEEDY AGED.—Such grants are authorized under title I. To be approved by the Board, State plans for old-age assistance must conform to certain standards relating to procedure and administration, and to age, residence, and citizenship requirements. States having approved plans receive from the Federal Government one-half of any amount expended by the State and its political subdivisions for old-age assistance up to a maximum Federal-State total of $40 a month for each needy individual 65 years of age or over who is not an inmate of a public institution. In addition, the Federal sum is increased by 5 percent of the amount granted for old-age assistance. This additional amount may be used by the State for administration, for assistance to the needy aged, or for both purposes.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN.—Under title IV, the Board is authorized to make available to States with approved plans for aid to dependent children an amount equal to one-half of the sum expended by the State and its political subdivisions under such a plan, up to a combined Federal-State total of $18 a month for the first child and $12 for each additional child in any one home. The Federal grant also includes one-half of the expenditures made by the State and its local units for the administration of aid to dependent children.

The act defines a dependent child as a needy child under the age of 16 (or under the age of 18 if he is regularly attending school) who has been deprived of parental support or care by reason of the death, continued absence from the home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent, and who is living with his father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister, stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother, stepsister, uncle, or aunt, in a place of residence maintained by one or more of such relatives as his or their own home. For approval by the Board, State plans must meet certain conditions with respect to operation and administration, and must not impose residence requirements in excess of those authorized by the act.

GRANTS FOR AID TO NEEDY BLIND.—For this aid, the Board is authorized under title X to make grants to States with approved plans. The Federal grant equals the sum expended by the State and its political subdivisions for aid to the blind up to a maximum Federal-State total of $40 a month for each individual not an inmate of a public institution and not receiving old-age assistance. The Federal grant also includes one-half of the expenditures made by the State and its local units for the administration of aid to the blind. As in other public-assistance provisions of the act, State plans must conform to certain specified conditions before they may be approved by the Board.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COOPERATES WITH STATES.—States receive from the Bureau advice and assistance with respect to initiating or amending State laws and public assistance plans. In addition to consulting with the States concerning technical problems involved in the administration of public assistance, the Bureau through its regional staff conducts a continuous review of the efficiency of operations in State and local administration of public assistance. The Bureau acts as a clearing house for information regarding administration gathered from the various States in the operation of their own plans. This information is available to any State. In addition, the Bureau is

continuously engaged in the analysis and development of standards and procedures, and is prepared to advise with States concerning the organization of their programs.

WAR ACTIVITIES

CIVILIAN WAR ASSISTANCE.—Under this program the Bureau of Public Assistance is responsible for the provision of assistance and other welfare services to civilians affected by enemy attack or action taken to meet such attack or the danger thereof. The Bureau administers the civilian war assistance program through State public assistance agencies acting as agents of the Social Security Board and operations are financed entirely by Federal funds.

SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE TO ENEMY ALIENS AND OTHERS AFFECTED BY RESTRICTIVE GOVERNMENTAL ACTION.—Under this program the Bureau provides assistance and other welfare services to enemy aliens and other persons and their dependents who are in need as a result of (1) removal from or regulation within a military area or restricted or prohibited area and (2) detention or internment. Funds were provided under Presidential Allotment 42–74, February 6, 1942, as amended by Allotment 42–105, March 23, 1942, as continued under Allotment 42–152, June 30, 1942, and extended to June 30, 1944, by Presidential letter of July 1, 1943. Since July 1, 1944, the cost of this program is met through congressional appropriation to the Federal Security Agency and by the transfer of funds from the War Relocation Authority to the Federal Security Agency. The Bureau administers the program through State public assistance agencies acting as agents of the Social Security Board and the operations are financed entirely by Federal funds.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM MEDICAL SURVEY.—By agreement, dated July 18, 1944, with the Selective Service System, the Bureau assists in the effectuation of the purposes of the medical survey program, particularly with regard to the fiscal liaison with State departments of public welfare. The Bureau and the Selective Service System act jointly in determining the policies governing the allocation of funds among the States and the amounts to be allocated.

OTHER WAR-RELATED SERVICES.—The Bureau also participates with other bureaus and offices of the Board and with the Federal Security Agency in the analysis of proposed Federal legislation on war-related problems; develops standards and procedures and other material for the use of State and local public welfare agencies in meeting new problems and requests for services from other Federal agencies such as the Selective Service Boards, Department of Justice, and the War Relocation Authority; and makes studies with the Children's Bureau to determine the cause and methods of preventing the increase in juvenile delinquency in war industry and military camp communities.

Service Bureaus

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS.—This Bureau conducts basic research and statistical activities necessary to aspects of the Board's work which are beyond the immediate fields of particular operating programs, including the over-all financial and economic aspects of the social security program, the characteristics or effects of the inter-

relations of Board programs and other social insurance and welfare measures, the basis for a coordinated social security system, and development of new fields of study in social security such as health and disability insurance and the provision of medical care, arising out of the Board's responsibilities under section 702 of the Social Security Act. The Bureau is responsible for maintaining a continuing review of the research and statistical programs of the several bureaus and offices of the Board concerning their adequacy and their integration into a total research program. It exercises technical supervision over the preparation of the Board's *Annual Report*, the *Social Security Bulletin*, the *Social Security Yearbook*, and various other technical publications.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS AND AUDITS.—The Bureau of Accounts and Audits is responsible for the conduct of budget processing, accounting, financial reporting, auditing, and fiscal advisory functions relating to the departmental and field activities of the Board. This Bureau conducts audits of State public-assistance agencies and reviews the fiscal aspects of State public-assistance plans and requests for grants. It furnishes constructive accounting services to State public-assistance agencies. In unemployment compensation it conducts audits of administrative expenditures of State employment security agencies. It is responsible for processing the budget of the Social Security Board and for keeping continuous accounting control over its expenditures. It maintains the Board's system of accounts covering all funds collected or disbursed. The preaudit and certification for payment of administrative expenses of the Board and the furnishing of advisory services to its bureaus on budget, accounting, and fiscal matters are further duties of this Bureau.

INFORMATIONAL SERVICE.—The Informational Service is responsible for informing the public on the provisions of the Social Security Act which are administered by the Board, and the rights, benefits, and responsibilities of individuals under these provisions. This program is conducted through publications of the Board and through other channels of public information and education. The Bureau also advises and assists State public assistance and employment security agencies in planning and developing their informational activities.

Regional and Field Offices

To provide decentralized service and supervision to State agencies and to the field staffs of the Board operating under the Social Security Act throughout the United States, the Board has established 11 regional offices, and territorial offices in Alaska and Hawaii. All operations in each region are supervised by a regional director, responsible to the Executive Director, with a staff including representatives of bureaus and offices of the Board.

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance representatives supervise the administration of the 422 field offices of that Bureau. Public Assistance representatives render technical advice and consultative service to the regional directors and to the State agencies operating under the welfare titles of the act. Employment Security representatives perform the same functions for the State Unemployment Compensation agencies.

Representatives of the service bureaus and offices (Accounts and Audits, Informational Service, and State Technical Advisory Service) provide appropriate specialized assistance to the regional directors, the representatives of the three operating bureaus, and the cooperating State agencies. Representatives of the office of the General Counsel of the Federal Security Agency and of the Appeals Council of the Board are also assigned to each regional office.

The regional directors of the Social Security Board, who were designated as regional directors for the Office of Community War Services serve as chairmen of its regional advisory councils. Their health and welfare staffs include representatives of the Divisions of Recreation and Social Protection. Functions include correlating the activities, investigations, and recommendations of the several Federal agencies concerned with war-connected problems in each region in the fields of health, welfare, social protection, family security, and recreation.

The regional offices of the Board also supervise two war programs: Civilian War Assistance, and Services and Assistance to Enemy Aliens and Others Affected by Restrictive Governmental Action, including State public welfare agencies operating these programs by agreement with the Board.

REGIONAL OFFICES—SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Region	Director	Address
No. 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.	John F. Hardy	120 Boylston Street, Boston 16, Mass.
Nos. 2 and 3. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.	Peter Kasius	11 West Forty-Second Street, New York 18, N. Y.
No. 4. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, District of Columbia.	Lavinia Engle	1523 L Street NW., Washington 25, D. C.
No. 5. Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio	Mary E. Woods	521 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio.
No. 6. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin	Henry L. McCarthy	188 W. Randolph Street, Chicago 1, Ill.
No. 7. South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida.	Richard H. Lyle	441 West Peachtree Street, Atlanta 3, Ga.
No. 8. North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota.	Chester B. Lund	Midland Bank Building, Fourth Street and Second Avenue South, Minneapolis 1, Minn.
No. 9. Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma.	John E. Wrenn	1006 Grand Avenue, Kansas City 6, Mo.
No. 10. Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico.	James B. Marley	Maverick Building, North Presa and East Houston Streets, San Antonio 5, Tex.
No. 11. Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado.	Heber R. Harper	730 Seventeenth Street, Denver 2, Colo.
No. 12. California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Arizona.	Richard M. Neustadt	785 Market Street, San Francisco 3 Calif.
Territory of Alaska	Hugh J. Wade	P. O. Box 1331, Juneau.
Territory of Hawaii	Robert W. Beasley	425 Dillingham Building, Honolulu 16.

Approved.

ARTHUR J. ALTMEYER
Chairman

Committee on Economic Security[1]

MEMBERS

Chairman ..... FRANCES PERKINS, Secretary of Labor
HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Secretary of the Treasury
CLAUDE R. WICKARD, Secretary of Agriculture
FRANCIS BIDDLE, Attorney General
HENRY A. WALLACE, Secretary of Commerce
ARTHUR J. ALTMEYER, Chairman, Social Security Board

The Committee on Economic Security was created by Executive Order 6757, dated June 29, 1934, to study the whole problem of economic and social security and to develop an appropriate legislative program. The present Social Security Act and the 1939 amendments are the result of its work. The Committee is now studying various proposals for further amendments to the Social Security Act.

Food and Drug Administration

South Building, Department of Agriculture
Twelfth and C Streets SW.
REpublic 4142, Branch 2380

OFFICIALS

Commissioner of Food and Drugs	PAUL B. DUNBAR
Assistant Commissioner	CHARLES W. CRAWFORD
Chief Food and Drug Inspector	GEORGE P. LARRICK
Assistant to the Commissioner	F. MUNCHMEYER

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The name "Food and Drug Administration" was first provided by the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1931, approved May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 392) although its law-enforcement functions had been carried on under different organizational titles since January 1, 1907, when the Food and Drugs Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 3915; 21 U. S. C. 1 secs. 1–15) became effective. The Food and Drug Administration and its functions necessary for the enforcement of the five acts named below were transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Federal Security Agency, effective June 30, 1940, in accordance with the provisions of the President's Reorganization Plan IV.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS.—The Food and Drug Administration enforces the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Tea Act, Import Milk Act, Caustic Poison Act, and Filled Milk Act. Its activities are directed mainly toward promoting purity, standard potency, and truthful and informative labeling of the essential commodities covered by the provisions of these five acts.

INSPECTION AND ANALYSIS.—It inspects factories where foods, drugs, and cosmetics are processed or manufactured. It analyzes products

[1] This Committee is independent—not a part of the Federal Security Agency.

coming within the jurisdiction of the five laws enforced in order to detect adulterated or misbranded articles and to institute appropriate action to bring about correction. At the request of the War and Navy Departments samples of foods and drugs intended for the armed forces are tested to see that they comply with specifications and are otherwise suitable for acceptance. Tests are also made upon request for other agencies of the Government that purchase foods and drugs. Standards for foods are formulated and methods of analysis developed. Close cooperation is maintained with State and city food and drug law enforcement agencies.

Approved.

PAUL B. DUNBAR
Commissioner of Food and Drugs

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

Rochambeau Building, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW.
EXecutive 6500, Branch 2373

OFFICIALS

Director	MICHAEL J. SHORTLEY
Associate Director	JOHN A. KRATZ
Assistant Director, Division of Rehabilitation Standards	TRACY COPP
Chief, Division of Administrative Standards	JOSEPH V. HUNT
Administrative Officer	MARGARET PAULICK

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation was created within the Federal Security Agency to administer the expanded program of vocational rehabilitation provided by the Barden-La Follette Act of July 6, 1943 (57 Stat. 374), in a series of amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of June 2, 1920.

PURPOSE.—The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation cooperates with the States in providing vocational rehabilitation to prepare for and place in remunerative employment persons who are vocationally handicapped because of a permanent disability caused by accident, disease, or congenital defect. (The Veterans Administration maintains a program for the rehabilitation of veterans with disabilities of service origin; act of Congress, approved March 24, 1943, 57 Stat. 43; 38 U. S. C. 701, and chap. 12 note.) The mentally as well as the physically handicapped may receive rehabilitation. The blind may be rehabilitated on the same terms as other groups of the disabled. There is specific provision for war-disabled civilians (defined as members of civilian defense corps, aircraft warning services, civil air patrol, and merchant seamen), and for civil employees of the United States Government injured in line of duty.

The broadened program contributes to the war effort by facilitating the use of the physically handicapped through essential services to remove the obstacle to their employment. It is designed as a permanent service for the civilian disabled.

ACTIVITIES.—Through the cooperative Federal-State plan, the functions of operating the program rest with the State Boards of Vocational Education, each having a Division of Vocational Rehabilitation with a full-time director and professional staff. Vocational rehabilitation for the blind is provided by the State commissions or agencies for the blind where legal authority exists for rendering rehabilitation services. Otherwise, rehabilitation for the physically handicapped becomes a function of the Division of Rehabilitation of the State Board of Vocational Education.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation is a constituent unit of the Federal Security Agency. It is responsible for the establishment of standards in the various areas of service; for technical assistance to the States; and for certification of Federal funds for grants-in-aid to the States upon the approval of State plans for vocational rehabilitation meeting the requirements of the authorizing act of Congress. Special assistance is furnished the States by regional offices, conforming to the general pattern of the Federal Security Agency organization.

Professional guidance is furnished the program by two national committees: the Rehabilitation Advisory Council, composed of outstanding representatives of business and industry, labor, medicine, social welfare, and other interests closely allied to the problems of rehabilitation; and the Professional Advisory Committee, representing the medical specialties most actively concerned with the adjustment of the disabled. Similar committees are in process of formation in each State.

Rehabilitation services available under the program include medical and vocational diagnosis, vocational counseling, physical restoration, vocational training, funds for maintenance during training, occupational tools and equipment, placement in employment, and supervision in employment until adjustment has been made. These services are provided without cost to the individual, except for physical restoration, prosthetic appliances, maintenance during training, and occupational equipment for which it must be shown that the applicant is unable to pay from his own resources.

The enumerated rehabilitation services (with the exception of maintenance) are available to war-disabled civilians and civil employees of the United States injured in the performance of their duties without regard to their financial need. Eligibility for physical restoration is also determined by an employment handicap that is static (relatively stable), and remediable. Hospitalization is limited to 90 days for any one disability. Necessary State administrative costs are assumed by the Federal Government; the costs of rehabilitation services are shared by the State and Federal Governments on a fifty-fifty basis; State expenditures for services to war disabled civilians are fully reimbursed by the Federal Government.

Approved.

MICHAEL J. SHORTLEY
Director

Federal Works Agency

Federal Works Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW.
EXecutive 4900, Branch 4511

OFFICIALS

Administrator	MAJ. GEN. PHILIP B. FLEMING
Assistant Administrator	BAIRD SNYDER
Executive Officer	ERNEST E. HALL
General Counsel	ALAN JOHNSTONE
Assistant to the Administrator	GEORGE H. FIELD
Chief Engineer	WILLIAM N. CAREY
Director of Information	AUBREY E. TAYLOR

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Federal Works Agency was created by the President's Reorganization Plan I, dated April 25, 1939, under the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939.

By Executive Order 8194, dated July 6, 1939, the Federal Fire Council was placed under the Federal Works Agency.

PURPOSE.—The Federal Works Agency was established to consolidate those agencies of the Federal Government dealing with public works not incidental to the normal work of other departments, and which administer Federal grants or loans to State and local governments or other agencies for the purposes of construction.

Executive Order 9357 of June 30, 1943, transferred the functions and powers of the Public Works Administration and of the Commissioner of Public Works to the office of the Federal Works Administrator, where they are in process of liquidation.

ORGANIZATION.—The work and activities of the Federal Works Agency are under the supervision and direction of the Federal Works Administrator. The Administrator is assisted by the Commissioners of Public Roads, Public Buildings, and Community Facilities and staff officers. There is also a Policy Review Board whose membership is composed of the Assistant Federal Works Administrator as Chairman, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Commissioner of Public Roads, the Commissioner of Community Facilities, Chief Engineer, Executive Officer, and the General Counsel.

ADVANCE PLANNING FOR NON-FEDERAL PUBLIC WORKS.—Under title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, approved October 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 791), the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to make advances to States and other non-Federal public agencies to assist them in the plan preparation of their proposed public works to be constructed when labor and materials become available. An Assistant to the Administrator has been designated by the Administrator to handle matters in connection with this authorization.

Approved.

PHILIP B. FLEMING
Administrator

Public Buildings Administration

Federal Works Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW.
EXecutive 4900

OFFICIALS

Commissioner of Public Buildings	W. E. REYNOLDS
Assistant Commissioner	H. G. HUNTER
Deputy Commissioner, in charge of—	
Design and Construction	GEORGE HOWE
Buildings Management	C. A. PETERS
Real Estate Management	E. R. WITMAN
Administration	R. O. JENNINGS

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Public Buildings Administration was established as a part of the Federal Works Agency under the provisions of Reorganization Plan I, section 303, pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 U. S. C. 133), approved April 3, 1939.

PURPOSE.—The Public Buildings Administration, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, is responsible for the administrative, technical, and clerical functions incident to the design, construction, operation, maintenance, and repair of Federal buildings.

ACTIVITIES

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.—Is responsible for architectural and engineering designs and specifications. Manages contracts and supervises contractors operations for the construction, reconstruction, extension, and remodeling of public buildings under the jurisdiction of the Public Buildings Administration.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT.—Operates, maintains, and protects all buildings under the jurisdiction of the Public Buildings Administration. Repairs buildings, including leased properties, operated by the Public Buildings Administration in the District of Columbia. Does all moving of Government agencies into, out of, or within buildings operated by the Public Buildings Administration.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT.—Collects preplanning data for determining building projects and assigns space in buildings throughout the country. Administers the acquisition of space on a rental basis for all Federal activities in the District of Columbia and the housing of Federal agencies in buildings outside the District of Columbia. Administers leasing and sale of surplus real estate and maintains an inventory of Government-owned real estate. For the account of the National Housing Agency, operates and manages residence halls projects in and near the District of Columbia.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR ADMINISTRATION.—Directs administrative, fiscal, and personnel functions and services, legal functions, subject to the technical supervision of the General Counsel of the Federal Works Agency, and budgetary and administrative planning.

DIVISION OFFICES—PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Division	Address
No. 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York State	1201 Customhouse, Boston 9, Mass.
No. 2. Delaware, Greater New York City, New Jersey	731 Customhouse, New York 4, N. Y.
No. 3. District of Columbia, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia	3102 City Post Office, Washington 25, D. C.
No. 4. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Puerto Rico	214-M Post Office, Federal Annex, Atlanta 3, Ga.
No. 5 Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin	377 U. S. Courthouse, Chicago 4, Ill.
No. 6. Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming	514 New Post Office, Kansas City 8, Mo.
No 7. Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	550 New Post Office, Dallas 1, Tex.
No 8. Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands	838 U. S. Appraisers Building, 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco 11, Calif.

Approved.

W. E. REYNOLDS
Commissioner of Public Buildings

Public Roads Administration

Federal Works Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW.
EXecutive 4950

OFFICIALS

Commissioner—THOMAS H. MACDONALD
Deputy Commissioner, in charge of—
Finance and Business Management—C. D. CURTISS
Construction and Maintenance—J. S. BRIGHT
Research—H. S. FAIRBANK
Design—H. E. HILTS
Solicitor—L. E. BOYKIN
District Engineer in Charge of Road Construction in National Parks, East and South—H. J. SPELMAN
Chief, Inter-American Regional Office—E. W. JAMES
District Engineer, District 10—C. E. SWAIN

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Public Roads Administration had its beginning as the Office of Road Inquiry, created by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1893 under authority of the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1894. It has since functioned under various names. The Federal-Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355; 16 U. S. C. 503; 23 U. S. C. 15, 48), initiated Federal aid for highways and placed administration under the Secretary of Agriculture, who functioned through this organization, known then as the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, and after July 1, 1918, as the

Bureau of Public Roads. The authority of the Secretary of Agriculture was continued by the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 212; 23 U. S. C. 1–4, 6–25), and he continued to act through the Bureau of Public Roads. Under the reorganization effected July 1, 1939, all functions of the Secretary of Agriculture relating to the administration of the Bureau of Public Roads were transferred to the Federal Works Administrator and the Bureau became the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency.

ACTIVITIES

Normally, this organization administers the regular Federal-aid funds and the emergency appropriations for road construction. It cooperates with the Department of Agriculture in the construction of forest roads. It supervises the construction of national park roads for the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior.

A large part of the work is done cooperatively with the State highway departments, and contact with them is maintained through a regional office at San Francisco, 13 division offices, and State representatives.

The Public Roads Administration conducts research in highway design, construction, transportation, and economics as an aid to the proper administration of Federal road funds.

War Activities.—Since the beginning of the war, approval of new projects has been limited to those of direct and immediate importance to the war effort. Only projects certified and approved by Federal officials in charge of war operations have been undertaken. The Defense Highway Act of 1941 and its amendments authorized funds for construction of access roads to war industries, Army and Navy establishments, and to sources of war materials. It also provided funds for correction of critical deficiencies in the strategic network of highways. A large program of highway construction, necessary in the conduct of the war, has been carried on with the assistance of the State highway departments. Available regular Federal-aid funds have been used where war needs coincide with the purposes for which these funds were authorized. The program of access road construction is now in its last stage.

Planning of major highway projects for post-war construction is now being carried on in cooperation with the States. This planning is financed by another $10,000,000 authorization under the Defense Highway Act of 1941. In further legislation approved July 13, 1943, Congress also authorized the Commissioner of Public Roads to expend for advance planning in each State any existing unobligated Federal-aid funds available to such State but not exceeding an amount which would represent such State's share of $50,000,000 apportioned under the regular Federal-aid apportionment formula.

The Federal-aid Highway Act of December 20, 1944, authorizes $500,000,000 for needed highway improvements and to provide employment during each of the first 3 post-war years. The funds are assigned: $225,000,000 for the Federal-aid system, $150,000,000 for secondary or feeder roads, and $125,000,000 for the Federal-aid system in urban areas. A National System of Interstate Highways connecting the principal metropolitan areas, cities, and industrial

areas and to serve the national defense is to be designated. The system may not exceed 40,000 miles in extent and is to be included as a part of the Federal-aid system. The future work of the Public Roads organization will consist largely of the preparations for the construction of authorized highways to begin promptly at the end of the emergency.

Members of the physical research staff are now engaged in the study of war problems. Those engaged in economic research are supplying to emergency agencies data on motor vehicle use, gasoline consumption, and highway transport facilities for use in determining war transport and rationing policies.

DIVISION OFFICES—PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Division	Headquarters
No. 1. Oregon, Washington, Montana	Post Office Building, Portland 8, Oreg.
No. 2. California, Arizona, Nevada	720 Phelan Building, San Francisco 2, Calif.
No. 3. Colorado, New Mexico Wyoming	254 New Customhouse, Denver 2, Colo.
No. 4. Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin	1109 Main Post Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.
No. 5. Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska	729 U. S. Courthouse, Kansas City 6, Mo.
No. 6. Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	Room 502, United States Courthouse, Fort Worth 2, Tex.
No. 7. Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan	2938 E. 92d Street, Chicago 17, Ill
No. 8. Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee	Post Office Building, Montgomery 1, Ala.
No. 9. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont	76 State Street, Albany 1, N. Y.
No. 10. Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia	1415 K Street NW., Washington 25, D. C.
No. 11. Alaska	Room 419, Federal and Territorial Building, Juneau, Alaska.
No. 12. Idaho, Utah	Federal Building, Ogden, Utah.
No. 14. North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	Montgomery Building, Spartanburg, S. C.
Headquarters for Western Region	720 Phelan Building, San Francisco 2, Calif.

Approved.

THOMAS H. MACDONALD
Commissioner

Federal Fire Council

Room 6336, Federal Works Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW.
EXecutive 4900, Branch 4248

GOVERNING BODY

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, *Chairman*
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL
FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS
DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIALS

Chairman (Commissioner of Public Buildings)	W. E. REYNOLDS
Vice Chairman (Associate Director, National Park Service)	A. E. DEMARAY
Secretary (Engineer Assistant, Public Buildings Administration)	WALTON C. CLARK

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Federal Fire Council was organized in April 1930, by collective action of Government departments and establishments, and was established by Executive Order 7397, of June 20, 1936, as an official advisory agency in matters relating to the protection of Federal employees and property from fire. By Executive Order 8191, dated July 6, 1939, the Council was placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal Works Agency.

PURPOSE.—The Council is authorized to develop standards, procedures, and forms, and, on request, to conduct surveys or such other investigations as may be necessary to determine what measures should be taken to safeguard life and property from the hazards of fire, including review of plans for new construction. The Council also is authorized to make such independent studies of Federal buildings and property as it may deem desirable from the standpoint of fire protection, and to maintain a record of fire losses on Government property.

ACTIVITIES.—Reports of surveys and other committee actions are submitted for adoption at periodic meetings of the Council. Reports and recommendations involving matters of general policy are subject to the approval of the governing body.

These reports and other informative material are distributed to the membership, to the heads of bureaus and establishments, and to other interested Federal, State, and city officials.

A manual covering the general subject of fire-loss prevention is issued by the Council, together with a fire report form and two types of self-inspection forms. The latter are intended for use within departments and establishments in connection with regular routine inspections. The information on the fire loss is used to determine the principal fire causes, the general ratio of fire loss to the total of values subject to loss, and its trend.

Approved.

W. E. REYNOLDS
Chairman

Federal Real Estate Board

Room 6319, Federal Works Building
EXecutive 4900, Branch 3470

MEMBERS

Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration	R. G. CHURCH, *Acting Chairman*
Bureau of the Budget	F. J. LAWTON
Department of the Treasury	ROY BLOUGH
War Department	JOHN J. O'BRIEN
Department of Justice	J. EDWARD WILLIAMS
Department of the Navy	JOHN J. COURTNEY
Department of the Interior	JOEL D. WOLFSOHN

Department of Agriculture	E. H. Wiecking
Department of Commerce	W. S. Erwin
United States Maritime Commission	Paul Page, Jr.
National Housing Agency	David L. Krooth
Tennessee Valley Authority	John I. Snyder

Creation and Authority.—The Federal Real Estate Board was established by Executive Order 8034, dated January 14, 1939.

Organization.—The Federal Real Estate Board was established by Executive Order 8034 dated January 14, 1939. The Board is composed of representatives designated by the heads of 12 executive departments and agencies. They serve without additional compensation and without entailing additional expense to the Government.

Activities.—The Board studies and makes appropriate recommendations regarding the situation in communities adversely affected by the loss of tax revenue on Government-owned land; consults with departments and agencies concerned where any real property in Federal ownership is determined available for the use of a department or an agency contemplating acquisition of additional real property; and consults and makes recommendations to the department and agencies concerned with respect to the disposition of surplus real property.

Approved.

R. G. Church
Acting Chairman

Bureau of Community Facilities

Federal Works Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW.
EXecutive 4900, Branch 4511

Official

Commissioner	George H. Field

Programs for war public works and war public services are under the direction of the Federal Works Administrator, who has established within the Federal Works Agency a Bureau of Community Facilities. A Commissioner of Community Facilities, under the general direction and supervision of the Administrator, is responsible for the administration of the provisions of the Lanham Act, as amended, as are or may be vested in the Federal Works Agency.

Under title II of the Lanham Act, approved June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 361; 42 U. S. C. 1523), and amended by the act approved January 21, 1942, entitled "An Act to provide for the acquisition and equipment of public works made necessary by the defense program," the Federal Works Administrator is authorized, with the approval of the President, to acquire lands or interests therein and to construct certain public works on such lands; the Administrator is also authorized to make loans and/or grants to public agencies and to nonprofit private agencies to finance their construction of certain public works; he is also authorized to make contributions to public agencies

and to nonprofit private agencies in aid of their operation and maintenance of certain public works.

The term "public work," as used in the act, means any facility necessary for carrying on community life substantially expanded by the War Program. The act provides, however, that the activities so authorized shall be devoted primarily to schools, waterworks, sewers, sewage, garbage and refuse disposal facilities, public sanitary facilities, works for the treatment and purification of water, hospitals and other places for the care of the sick, recreational facilities, and streets and access roads.

The act provides that "whenever the President finds that in any area or locality an acute shortage of public works or equipment for public works necessary to the health, safety, or welfare of persons engaged in national defense activities exists or impends which would impede national defense activities, and that such public works or equipment cannot otherwise be provided when needed, or could not be provided without the imposition of an increased excessive tax burden or an unusual or excessive increase in the debt limit of the taxing or borrowing authority in which such shortage exists, the Federal Works Administrator is authorized, with the approval of the President, in order to relieve such shortage," to exercise the authority conferred upon him by the act.

The War Public Services Program includes contributions to assist schools in war areas; health services, particularly hospitals for the rapid treatment of persons infected with venereal diseases; nursery schools and child-care centers for children of working mothers; recreation centers for service men and women and war workers and their families; and assistance in maintaining essential municipal services such as fire, police, and sanitary facilities.

The field activities of the Bureau of Community Facilities are administered through division offices.

DIVISION OFFICES- BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Division	Headquarters
No. 1. Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey.	New York, N. Y.
No 2. Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia.	Washington, D. C.
No. 3 North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi.	Atlanta, Ga.
No 4 Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin	Chicago, Ill
No 5. Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.	Kansas City, Kans.
No. 6. Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma	Fort Worth, Tex.
No. 7. Nevada, Arizona, California, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Hawaii.	San Francisco, Calif.
No 8. Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Alaska	Seattle, Wash.

Approved.

GEORGE H. FIELD
Commissioner

American Battle Monuments Commission

Room 707, Albee Building, 1426 G Street NW.
DIstrict 2200, Branch 515

Officials

Chairman	Gen. John J. Pershing
Vice Chairman	Robert G. Woodside
Commissioner	David A. Reed
Commissioner	D. John Markey
Commissioner	Finis J. Garrett
Commissioner	Mrs. Cora W. Baker
Commissioner	Leslie L. Biffle
Secretary	(Vacancy)

Creation and Authority.—The American Battle Monuments Commission was created by act of Congress approved March 4, 1923 (42 Stat. 1509; 36 U. S. C. 121). It derives its authority from this and subsequent acts and Executive orders (36 U. S. C. ch. 8; Executive Orders 6614 of February 26, 1934, and 6690 of April 25, 1934).

Purpose.—In broad outline, the principal purposes of the Commission are (1) to commemorate the services of the American forces in Europe during World War I by the erection of suitable memorials, the preparation and publication of historical information, and in other ways; (2) to administer and maintain the American national cemeteries and memorials in Europe; and (3) to exercise control over the erection of memorials in Europe by American citizens, States, municipalities, or associations.

Construction of American Memorials in Europe.—The construction program of the Commission, now completed, included:

1. The erection of a memorial chapel in each of the eight American cemeteries in Europe, and the construction of service buildings, caretakers' houses, and masonry walls at the cemeteries where needed. The names of these cemeteries and their locations are as follows:

Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery	Near Romagne, France
St. Mihiel American Cemetery	Near Thiaucourt, France
Oise-Aisne American Cemetery	Near Fere-en-Tardenois, France
Aisne-Marne American Cemetery	Near Belleau, France
Somme American Cemetery	Near Bony, France
Flanders Field American Cemetery	Near Waereghem, Belgium
Suresnes American Cemetery	At Suresnes, near Paris, France
Brookwood American Cemetery	At Brookwood, England

2. The improvement of the landscaping in each of the cemeteries.
3. The erection of 11 memorials at places outside the cemeteries:

Audenarde, Belgium	Near Bellicourt, France
Brest, France	Near Chateau-Thierry, France
Cantigny, France	Near Ypres, Belgium
Gibraltar, Gibraltar	On Blanc Mont Ridge, in the Champagne Region, France
Montfaucon, France	Tours, France
Montsec, France	

4. The placing of two bronze memorial tablets, one at Chaumont, France, and the other at Souilly, France, to mark, respectively, the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces and the American First Army during the World War.

ADMINISTRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF AMERICAN NATIONAL CEMETERIES AND MEMORIALS IN EUROPE.—The Commission is responsible for the administration, supervision, and maintenance of the 8 national cemeteries in Europe, containing the graves of 30,907 American dead, and of the chapels and other memorial features listed above.

PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION OF HISTORICAL INFORMATION.—The Commission has prepared and published a book entitled *American Armies and Battlefields in Europe*. This book, which was issued in April 1939, is a revision and elaboration of *A Guide to the American Battle Fields in Europe*, published by the Commission in 1927. It is the result of many years of work and is a combined guide to the American battlefields (World War) in Europe and concise history and reference work covering the activities of the American forces overseas during the period 1917–19. The book has 547 pages and is profusely illustrated, containing 561 official photographs from American, German, and Allied sources, 120 small maps and sketches, of which 27 are in color, 9 colored insert maps and charts, and 3 large-scale colored maps covering the operations of American divisions in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne offensives. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., and by bookstores. Other historical data covering operations of American divisions during the World War were published in 1944 and are also sold by the Superintendent of Documents.

The Commission has taken numerous photographs showing the terrain of the various battlefields where American forces were engaged during the World War. These photographs will be of wide interest and of great value to historians.

CONTROL OVER THE ERECTION OF ADDITIONAL MEMORIALS IN EUROPE BY AMERICANS.—Under agreements with the French and Belgian Governments, no World War memorial may be erected in these countries by Americans without the advance approval of the American Battle Monuments Commission. Many reasons made it apparent that the number of such memorials should be restricted. The policy finally adopted, however, does not prevent the Commission from approving such memorials if they are utilitarian in nature and meet certain other required standards.

Approved.

JOHN J. PERSHING
Chairman

Commission of Fine Arts

Department of the Interior Building, Eighteenth and C Streets NW.
REpublic 1820, Branch 2097

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman	GILMORE D. CLARKE
WILLIAM F. LAMB	HENRY V. POOR
PAUL P. CRET	RALPH STACKPOLE
JOHN A. HOLABIRD	DAVID EDWARD FINLEY
Secretary and Administrative Officer	H. P. CAEMMERER

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Commission of Fine Arts was created by the act of Congress approved May 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 371; 40 U. S. C. 104, 106), and its duties were increased by provisions contained in the Shipstead-Luce Act of May 16, 1930 (46 Stat. 366; 40 U. S. C. 121).

PURPOSE.—As the official advisory body of the Government upon matters of art, the Commission makes recommendations concerning the artistic aspects of the design and location of public statues, fountains, monuments, and similar projects of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia. It renders advice in the selection of both models and artists for the execution of such works, upon the artistic merits of designs for medals, insignia, and coins, and upon all other questions of art with which the Federal Government is concerned. It is charged with the artistic consideration and approval of plans for public buildings and parks in the District of Columbia, and has control over certain parts of the District of Columbia in the matter of private buildings.

ORGANIZATION.—The Commission is composed of seven "well-qualified judges of the fine arts," who are appointed by the President for 4-year terms, to serve until their successors are appointed and qualified.

Approved.

GILMORE D. CLARKE
Chairman

District of Columbia

District Building, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street NW.
NAtional 6000, Branch 403

COMMISSIONERS

President of the Board	JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG
Assistant to Commissioner Young	CHARLES W. STOFBERG
Commissioner	GUY MASON
Special Assistant to Commissioner Mason	ANNE W. DAVIDGE
Engineer Commissioner	COL. C. W. KUTZ, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.
Assistant to Engineer Commissioner	COL. JOSEPH D. ARTHUR, Jr.
Assistant to Engineer Commissioner	(VACANCY)
Secretary to the Board	G. M. THORNETT

OFFICIALS

Assessor	EDWARD A. DENT
Auditor	ARTHUR R. PILKERTON
Board of Education:	
President	MRS. HENRY GRATTAN DOYLE
Vice President	ROBERT A. MAURER
Superintendent of Schools	ROBERT L. HAYCOCK
Budget Officer	WALTER L. FOWLER
Director, Board of Public Welfare	RAY L. HUFF
Disbursing Officer	JAMES R. LUSBY
Collector of Taxes	GUY W. PEARSON
Corporation Counsel	RICHMOND B. KEECH
Director of Highways	H. C. WHITEHURST
Inspector of Buildings and Director of Inspection	JOHN C. OEHMANN
Director of Sanitary Engineering	HAROLD A. KEMP
Superintendent of Recreation	MILO F. CHRISTIANSEN
Director of Vehicles and Traffic	WILLIAM A. VAN DUZER
Chief Engineer, Fire Department	STEPHEN T. PORTER
Health Officer	DR. GEORGE C. RUHLAND
Librarian, Public Library	CLARA W. HERBERT
Major and Superintendent, Metropolitan Police	EDWARD J. KELLY
Municipal Architect	NATHAN C. WYETH
Purchasing Officer	R. M. BRENNAN
Public Utilities Commission:	
Chairman	JAMES H. FLANAGAN
Member	JAMES FRANCIS REILLY
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner, D. C.	COL. C. W. KUTZ
Surveyor	FRANCIS F. HEALY
Superintendent of Insurance	ALBERT F. JORDAN
Administrator of Rent Control	ROBERT F. COGSWELL
Executive Officer, Unemployment Compensation Board	(VACANCY)
U. S. Coordinator of Civilian Defense, Metropolitan Area	JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG
Executive to the U. S. Coordinator of Civilian Defense, Metropolitan Area	LT. COL. LEONCE R. LEGENDRE, U. S. A.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Article I, section 8, of the Constitution of the United States gives Congress the power "To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States. . . ." In accordance with this provision, Congress, on July 16, 1790 (1 Stat. 130; 4 U. S. C. 6), and on March 3, 1791, passed acts establishing the District of Columbia.

Virginia and Maryland ceded land for the territory. When the seat of government was permanently established in 1800, both the corporation of the city of Alexandria, incorporated by Virginia, and the corporation of the city of Georgetown, incorporated by Maryland, were included. In 1846 Congress gave back to Virginia its portion, retaining the Maryland portion which covers approximately 70 square miles. Until 1846, when Virginia's portion, Alexandria City and County, was returned, the District included the corporation of Washington, the corporation of Alexandria, the corporation of Georgetown, and the Counties of Washington and Alexandria. A French engineer,

Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, planned and partly laid out the new city of Washington, and Maj. Andrew Ellicott continued the work.

In 1802 the first government of the District of Columbia consisted of a mayor, appointed by the President of the United States, and a city council, elected by the residents. The city council was given the right in 1812 to elect the mayor of Washington, and in 1820 the election was put in the hands of the people. In 1871, however, Congress acted to abolish the corporations of Washington and Georgetown and the levy court of Washington County in favor of a territorial form of government.

The new form of administration was composed of a governor, a board of public works, and a legislative assembly consisting of a Council and a House of Delegates. Also at that time, and until March 4, 1875, the District of Columbia was represented in the lower house of Congress by a delegate. The governor and the members of the board of public works and of the council were appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The 22 Members of the House of Delegates and the Delegate to Congress were elected by the people.

After June 20, 1874, a change was made, and the District was governed by three commissioners appointed by the President. This temporary form of government lasted until July 1, 1878, when the permanent commission government was established. The act of Congress of June 11, 1878 (20 Stat. 102), creating the present District government, makes no provision for the franchise.

ORGANIZATION.—The government of the District is administered by a three-man Board of Commissioners, two of whom, appointed from civilian life by the President, must have been actual residents of Washington for 3 years next before their appointment. These two Commissioners are confirmed by the Senate and serve a 3-year term. The President selects from time to time from the Corps of Engineers of the Army the third Commissioner, who must have served at least 15 years in the Corps and have a rank not lower than that of captain.

The District Commissioners, who are also members of the Zoning Commission, have authority over all the usual activities of a municipal government. They prepare annually estimates of the expenditures of the District, which estimates are submitted to Congress through the Bureau of the Budget. Under the Constitution of the United States, Congress must pass all legislation affecting the District.

Approved.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG
President of the Board

Federal Board of Hospitalization

Room 7010, Federal Works Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW.
EXecutive 3300

MEMBERS

Administrator of Veterans Affairs	BRIG. GEN. FRANK T. HINES *Chairman*
Surgeon General, United States Army, War Department	MAJ. GEN. NORMAN T. KIRK
Surgeon General, United States Navy, Department of the Navy	VICE ADMIRAL ROSS T McINTIRE
Surgeon General, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency	DR. THOMAS PARRAN
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior	WILLIAM A. BROPHY
Director, Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice	JAMES V. BENNETT
Assistant Administrator of Veterans Affairs, in Charge of Medical and Domiciliary Care	COL. GEORGE E. IJAMS
Director of Staff	LEONARD OUTHWAITE

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Federal Board of Hospitalization was organized on November 1, 1921, for the purpose of coordinating the separate hospitalization activities of the Medical Department of the Army, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy, the United States Public Health Service, the United States Veterans Administration, St. Elizabeths Hospital, and the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This Board has functioned in an advisory capacity to the President of the United States, and through its study of the needs of the various services has successfully accomplished the coordination of the peacetime responsibilities of the Federal Government.

Bureau of the Budget Circular 419, of May 7, 1943, designated the Federal Board of Hospitalization an advisory agency to the Bureau of the Budget.

FUNCTIONS.—The Board shall initiate studies of and analyze and review the hospital, convalescent, and domiciliary activities and programs developed and operated by all agencies of the Federal Government (except the District of Columbia and territorial governments) for the purpose of:

1. Preventing the overlapping and duplication of services and overbuilding of facilities.
2. Insuring the most efficient and complete utilization of the total services and facilities of the Federal Government by each agency.
3. Determining the need for existing or additional facilities of each agency.
4. Determining the area or locality in which additional facilities should be provided.
5. Determining the extent to which non-Federal facilities may be utilized in the administration of the hospital activities or programs of any Federal agency.

6. Developing a complete over-all program for providing hospitalization for the veterans of World War II.

7. Furnishing recommendations with respect to such matters as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may refer to the Board.

Approved.

FRANK T. HINES
Chairman

Federal Communications Commission

Post Office Department Building, Twelfth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
EXecutive 3620, Branch 1

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman	PAUL A. PORTER
PAUL A. WALKER	C. J. DURR
NORMAN S. CASE	E. K. JETT
R. C. WAKEFIELD	(VACANCY)

OFFICIALS

Secretary	T. J. SLOWIE
General Counsel	CHARLES R. DENNY
Chief Engineer	GEORGE ADAIR
Chief Accountant	W. J. NORFLEET
Director, Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service	CHARLES HYNEMAN

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Federal Communications Commission was created by the Communications Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1064; 15 U. S. C. 21; 47 U. S. C. 35, 151–609), and administers that act, as amended.

PURPOSE.—The act establishing the Commission was enacted "for the purpose of regulating interstate and foreign commerce in communication by wire and radio so as to make available, so far as possible, to all people of the United States a rapid, efficient, Nation-wide, and world-wide wire and radio communication service with adequate facilities at reasonable charges, for the purpose of the national defense, for the purpose of promoting safety of life and property through the use of wire and radio communication, and for the purpose of securing a more effective execution of this policy by centralizing authority theretofore granted by law to several agencies and by granting additional authority with respect to interstate and foreign commerce in wire and radio communication" (sec. 1).

ORGANIZATION.—The Commission is composed of seven members, and functions as a unit. The Commission makes all important policy determinations and directly supervises all activities of the staff. From time to time, committees of the Commission are designated to make special studies and supervise particular undertakings. The performance of specified routine functions is delegated to individual commissioners; to the Administrative Board, consisting of heads of departments; and to department heads as individuals.

The staff organization consists of the following departments:

Accounting, Statistical, and Tariff Department (Chief Accountant), whose functions include matters of accounting regulation, compilation and analysis of statistics, and tariff analyses and regulations.

Engineering Department (Chief Engineer), whose functions include the engineering phases of broadcast licensing, common carrier regulation, regulation of the special services; supervision of the field staff; and technical engineering information and research.

Law Department (General Counsel), whose functions include the legal phases of radio licensing and of common carrier regulation; conduct of investigations; administration (including legislation, rulemaking, and international matters); and litigation before the courts.

Secretary's Office (Secretary of the Commission), which has charge of all matters of internal administration.

ACTIVITIES

The Commission administers the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. The major provisions of the act are described in the following paragraphs.

GENERAL.—Title I of the Communications Act contains provisions defining the purposes of the statute, fixing the terms and compensation of Commissioners, and conferring general powers. The statute provides that with certain exceptions employees of the Commission shall be appointed subject to the provisions of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923.

COMMON CARRIERS.—Title II applies to all common carriers. Common carriers engaged in interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio are required by title II to furnish communication service upon reasonable request, to establish physical connections with other carriers, to establish through routes and charges and the divisions thereof, and to establish and provide facilities. All charges and practices are required to be just and reasonable, and it is declared unlawful for any carrier to make unjust or unreasonable discriminations, or to extend undue or unreasonable preferences or advantages in connection with communication service. Carriers are required to publish and file with the Commission tariffs for all charges showing the practices affecting such charges. The Commission is given powers to hold hearings as to the lawfulness of charges, to suspend tariffs, and to prescribe just and reasonable rates. Persons claiming to suffer damages as a result of action by common carriers subject to the act may make complaint to the Commission. The Commission is required to investigate such complaints and is authorized to make awards of damages. Carriers are required to file their contracts with the Commission. Persons seeking to hold office in more than one carrier company subject to the act must obtain the Commission's consent. The Commission has power to make valuations of carrier property, to make inquiries into management, to require the filing of annual reports, to prescribe systems of account, to authorize consolidations of telephone or telegraph companies, and to authorize extensions of lines. Discontinuance, reduction, or impairment of service to a community must be approved by the Commission.

RADIO.—Part I of title III contains provisions respecting radio licensing and regulation. It is unlawful for any person to operate any apparatus for the transmission of energy or communications or signals by radio within any State, Territory, or possession when the effects of such use extend beyond the borders thereof, or upon vessels or aircraft of the United States, except in accordance with a license issued by the Commission. The statute requires that the operation of radio transmitting apparatus shall be carried on only by persons holding operators' licenses issued by the Commission.

The Commission is authorized to classify radio stations, prescribe the nature of their service, assign frequencies, and make regulations to carry out the purposes of the act. The established classifications include standard, relay, international, television, facsimile, and high-frequency broadcast stations; fixed public, experimental, coastal, strip, aviation, and emergency radio services; and amateur radio. The Commission also has authority to revoke or modify licenses. Commission rules and regulations provide for a 3-year term for broadcast licenses.

With a few minor exceptions, the statute provides that no license shall be issued unless a permit for the construction of the station has first been issued. The act contains provisions against the holding of licenses by aliens, foreign corporations, representatives of foreign governments, domestic corporations in which an alien is an officer or director or in which aliens own or vote more than one-fifth of the stock, or by any person whose license has been revoked by a court for violation of the antitrust laws.

The standard governing the granting of licenses is "public interest, convenience, or necessity." If the Commission is able to determine from an examination of an application that public interest, convenience, or necessity would be served by a grant thereof, it is required to grant such application without a hearing. If it cannot so determine, it must afford the applicant notice and opportunity to be heard.

The act prohibits assignment of licenses and transfer of control of licensee corporations except upon written consent of the Commission.

The statute provides that if a person who is a legally qualified candidate for public office is permitted to use a broadcast station, equal opportunity shall be afforded to all other candidates for that office in the use of the broadcast station. The broadcasting of information concerning lotteries, gift enterprises, and similar schemes, and the use of obscene, indecent, or profane language over the radio are prohibited. The act provides that the Commission shall have no power of censorship over radio communications.

SAFETY AT SEA.—Part II of title III requires the use of radio for safety purposes on board certain classes of ships of the United States and also confers powers on the Commission to carry out the provisions of the Safety of Life at Sea Convention (London, 1929).

PROCEDURE.—Title IV contains procedural and administrative provisions. It gives the Commission power to make investigations on its own motion, and to issue subpenas and to receive depositions, and provides for appeal from the Commission to the courts. The statute provides for cooperation by the Commission with State commissions with respect to common carrier matters.

PENALTIES.—Title V contains penal and forfeiture provisions. In general, violations of the statute are punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. Violation of a rule of the Commission is punishable by a fine of not more than $500 for each day during which the offense occurs. Forfeitures are recoverable in United States courts and the Commission is given powers in certain cases to remit and mitigate forfeitures.

PRIVACY, WAR, AND EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.—Title VI prohibits the unauthorized interception and publication of communications. During the continuance of a war in which the United States is engaged, or upon proclamation by the President that war or a threat of war, a state of public peril or disaster, or other national emergency exists, special powers are conferred upon the President in connection with communications. (By Executive orders these war powers have been delegated to the Board of War Communications.)

War Activities

In addition to its regulatory duties the Commission devotes considerable time to the following activities which have arisen out of or have been expanded due to war:

RADIO INTELLIGENCE DIVISION.—Through field units strategically located throughout the United States, its Territories and possessions, this Division locates unlicensed stations and develops evidence for prosecution for violations of the Communications Act; localizes sources of interference to legitimate radio services; and performs emergency direction-finding service to aircraft in distress. The Division also engages in special monitoring work in connection with its wartime responsibilities of policing the ether on all radio frequencies and renders this service to other Government agencies at their request.

FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.—Established in February 1941 at the original suggestion of the State Department, the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service records, translates, analyzes, and reports on Foreign broadcast programs to interested Government agencies.

COOPERATION WITH BOARD OF WAR COMMUNICATIONS.—The Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission is also chairman of the Board of War Communications and the staff of the Commission performs various functions under the Board, which itself has no staff or appropriation. Many of the Commission's specific war activities are undertaken at the request or direction of the Board.

MISCELLANEOUS.—To prevent the illegal use of radio equipment the Commission has undertaken such measures as the registration of all diathermy machines and other unlicensed equipment capable of emitting radio signals; ascertaining complete information with respect to citizenship of licensed radio operators; and assembling of technical information on materials requirements for the WPB.

DISTRICT OFFICES—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Radio District	Inspector in Charge	Address
No. 1	Charles C. Kolster	Customhouse, Boston 9, Mass.
No. 2	Arthur Batcheller	748 Federal Building, 641 Washington Street, New York 14, N. Y.
No. 3	Forrest F. Redfern	1200 New U. S. Customhouse, Second and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 6, Pa.
No. 4	Edward W. Chapin	508 Old Town Bank Building, Gay Street and Falsway, Baltimore 2, Md.
No. 5	Hyman A. Cohen	402 New Post Office Building, Norfolk, Va.
No. 6	Paul H. Herndon, Jr.	411 Federal Annex, Atlanta 3, Ga.
SUBOFFICE	Joseph L. Condon, Radio Inspector.	P. O. Box 77 (214-218 Post Office Building), Savannah, Ga.
No. 7	Arthur S. Fish	P. O. Box 150 (312 Federal Building), Miami 1, Fla.
SUBOFFICE	Milton W. Grinnell, Inspector	203 P. O. Building, Tampa 2, Fla.
No. 8	Theodore G. Deiler	400 Audubon Building, New Orleans 16, La.
No. 9	Nathan A. Hallenstein	404 Federal Building, Galveston, Tex.
SUBOFFICE	William E. Clyne, Radio Inspector.	P. O. Box 1527 (329 Post Office Building), Beaumont, Tex.
No. 10	Louis L. McCabe	P. O. Box 5238 (500 U. S. Terminal Annex Building), Dallas 2, Tex.
No. 11	Bernard H. Linden	539 U. S. Post Office and Courthouse Building, Temple and Spring Streets, Los Angeles 12, Calif.
SUBOFFICE	Harold D. DeVoe, Radio Inspector.	307 U. S. Customhouse and Courthouse Building, Union and F Streets, San Diego 1, Calif.
No. 12	Francis V Sloan	328 Customhouse, San Francisco 26, Calif.
No. 13	George V. Wiltse	805 Terminal Sales Building, Portland 5, Oreg
No. 14	L. C. Herndon	808 Federal Office Building, Seattle 4, Wash.
No. 15	G. Franklin Lee	504 Customhouse, Denver 2, Colo
No. 16	Donald A. Murray	208 Uptown Post Office and Federal Court Building Fifth and Washington Streets, St. Paul 2, Minn.
No. 17	William J. McDonell	809 U. S. Courthouse Building, Kansas City 6, Mo.
No. 18	H. D. Hayes	246 U. S. Courthouse Building, Chicago 4, Ill.
No. 19	Emery H. Lee	1029 New Federal Building, Detroit 26, Mich.
SUBOFFICE	Paul Holloway, Radio Inspector.	541 Old Post Office Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio
No. 20	Walter L. Davis	328 Federal Building, Buffalo 3, N Y
No. 21	John H. Homsy	609 Stangenwald Building, Honolulu 1, T. H
No. 22	Edward H. Hackman	P. O. Box 2987 (322-323 Federal Building), San Juan 13, Puerto Rico.
No. 23	Edwin S. Heiser	P. O. Box 1421 (7-8 Shattuck Building), Juneau, Alaska.
MONITORING STATION	Benjamin E. Wolf	Central Frequency Monitoring Station, P. O. Box 788, Grand Island, Nebr.
MONITORING STATION	Irl D. Ball	Monitoring Station, P. O. Box 89, Allegan, Mich
MONITORING STATION	Glen W. Earnhart	Monitoring Station, P. O. Box 632, Kingsville, Tex
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT	Carl E. Zeuns, Acting Accountant in charge	515 First National Bank Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.
	William B Pitts, Accountant in charge.	299 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.
	Curtis M Bushnell, Accountant in charge.	1860 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis 1, Mo.
	Paul Summerhays, Accountant in charge.	809-810 West Coast Life Building, 605 Market Street, San Francisco 5, Calif.
LAW DEPARTMENT	A. Harry Becker	Room 1318, 110 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago 3, Ill.
	J. Alfred Guest	36 W Forty-fourth Street, New York 18, N. Y.
	John P. Hearne	Room 902, 100 McAllister Street, San Francisco 2, Calif.

Approved.

PAUL A. PORTER
Chairman

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

National Press Building, Washington 25, D. C.; EXecutive 8400
Field Building, Chicago 3, Ill.; ANdover 5770

Board of Directors

Chairman	Leo T. Crowley
Directors	Phillips Lee Goldsborough
	Preston Delano

Officials

Washington, D. C.

Secretary	E. F. Downey
Executive Officer	Henry W. Riley
Secretary to Chairman	Beryl Roberts
Assistant to Phillips L. Goldsborough	Albert G. Towers
Special Assistant to the Chairman	J. Forbes Campbell
General Counsel	Francis C. Brown
Acting Chief, Division of Examination	Neil G. Greensides
Chief, Division of Research and Statistics	Homer Jones
Director of Personnel	Carl W. Satterlee
Chief, Service Division	Frank C. Blowe
Librarian	Amy Dene Early

Chicago, Ill.

Chief, Division of Liquidation	Wheeler McDougal
Supervising Liquidator, Division of Liquidation	Ralph E. Zimmerman
Supervising Claim Agent, Division of Liquidation	James M. Gaffney
Supervising Accountant, Division of Liquidation	H. R. Burling
Counsel	James M. Kane
Fiscal Agent	W. G. Loeffler
Chief, Audit Division	Mark A. Heck

Creation and Authority.—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was organized under authority of the Banking Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 162; 12 U. S. C.; 15 U. S. C. 19a; 39 U. S. C. 758–59), approved by the President on June 16, 1933. This act was amended by Public Act 362, approved June 16, 1934 (73d Cong.); by Public Resolution 38, approved June 28, 1935 (74th Cong.); by the Banking Act of 1935, approved August 23, 1935 (Public Act 305, 74th Cong.); by Public Resolution 83, approved April 21, 1936 (74th Cong.); by Public Act 544, opproved May 25, 1938 (75th Cong., 3d sess.); by Public Resolution 116, approved June 16, 1938 (75th Cong., 3d sess); by Public Act 135, approved June 20, 1939 (76th Cong., 1st sess.); by Public Law 603, approved June 11, 1942 (77th Cong., 2 sess.); and by Public Law 37, approved April 13, 1943 (78th Cong., 1st sess.).

Purpose.—The chief purpose of the Corporation is to insure the deposits of all banks which are entitled to the benefits of insurance under the law. The major functions of the Corporation are to pay off the depositors of insured banks closed without adequate provision having been made to pay claims of their depositors, to act as receiver for all suspended national banks and for suspended State banks when appointed by State authorities, and to prevent the continuance or development of unsafe and unsound banking practices. The Corporation may also make loans to or purchase assets from the insured banks when such loans or purchases will facilitate a merger or consolidation and will reduce the probable loss to the Corporation.

ORGANIZATION.—Management of the Corporation is vested in a board of directors of three members. The President appoints two members for terms of 6 years, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The third member is the Comptroller of the Currency. One of the appointive members is made chairman of the board of directors, and the law requires that not more than two members of the board shall belong to the same political party.

The principal office of the Corporation is in Washington, D. C., and a subsidiary office is located in Chicago. District offices are maintained in Boston, New York, Columbus, Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Madison, Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco.

CAPITAL.—The capital stock of the Corporation, subscribed according to the requirements of law, is as follows: (1) by the Treasury of the United States, $150,000,000; (2) by the Federal Reserve Banks, $139,299,556.99. Each Federal Reserve Bank subscribed to stock in an amount equal to one-half of the surplus of such bank as of January 1, 1933. All subscriptions have been called and paid in full. The entire capital stock of the Corporation is without nominal or par value, and the consideration received therefor may be allocated to capital and to surplus in such amounts as the board of directors shall prescribe. The stock has no vote and is not entitled to the payment of dividends. On June 30, 1944, the surplus of the Corporation amounted to $462,984,000 and total capital account to $752,284,000.

OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS.—The Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue debentures or other obligations in an amount aggregating not more than three times the amount received in payment of its capital stock and in payment of the assessments upon insured banks for the year 1936. A market is created for such obligations to the extent of $500,000,000 through a requirement that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Treasury purchase such obligations to that extent, the proceeds to be used in carrying out the functions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation with respect to insurance of deposits. No obligations have been issued under these provisions of the law.

ACTIVITIES

PERMANENT PLAN FOR INSURANCE OF DEPOSITS.—Section 12 B of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, provides for the insurance of the deposits of each depositor in an insured bank to the extent of $5,000. The creation of an insurance reserve is provided for through annual assessment, at the rate of one-twelfth of 1 percent, upon the average deposits less authorized deductions, of each insured bank. This assessment is payable in semiannual installments. Assessments paid into the Temporary Federal Deposit Insurance Fund by insured banks were credited in full to those banks to apply on assessments to be levied under the permanent insurance plan.

ELIGIBILITY OF BANKS.—All banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System are, under the law, insured under the permanent insurance plan. Any bank located in any State of the United States or the District of Columbia which is not a member of the Federal Reserve System, may become insured upon an application to and examination by the Corporation and approval by the board of directors. Banks in Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands

are eligible to apply for insurance. In acting upon the application for admission to insurance of a bank not a member of the Federal Reserve System, the Corporation is required to take into consideration the financial history and condition of the bank, the adequacy of its capital structure, its future earning prospects, the general character of its management, the convenience and needs of the community to be served by the bank, and whether or not its corporate powers are consistent with the purposes of the permanent Federal deposit insurance law. Any bank which is not a member of the Federal Reserve System may terminate its insurance upon notice at any time, but the existing deposits continue to be insured for 2 years thereafter.

POWERS OF THE CORPORATION IN RELATION TO INSURED BANKS.—The Corporation is given the following powers with respect to insured banks:

1. To examine, periodically, insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System, and to examine banks with the written consent of the Comptroller of the Currency in the case of national banks and with the written consent of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in the case of other banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System.

2. To terminate the insured status of a bank which continues, after notice and hearing, to engage in unsafe and unsound practices, the insurance of existing deposits continuing for 2 years thereafter.

3. To approve or disapprove any consolidation or merger with a noninsured bank or the transfer of assets to a noninsured bank in consideration of the assumption of the liability for deposits made in an insured bank.

4. To act as receiver for all suspended national banks, and for suspended State banks when appointed by State authorities.

5. To make loans to, or purchase assets from, insured banks, in order to facilitate mergers or consolidations, and to reduce risks or avert threatened loss.

6. To approve or disapprove a proposal to reduce the capital of an insured bank not a member of the Federal Reserve System.

7. To approve or disapprove a proposal by an insured bank not a member of the Federal Reserve System to establish and operate a new branch, or remove a branch from one location to another.

8. To regulate advertising which banks are required to use to enable the public to know that they are insured.

9. To require insurance protection against burglary, defalcation, and other similar insurable losses.

10. To publish notice of the termination of the insured status of a bank and to regulate the manner in which the bank shall give the required notice of such termination to depositors.

11. To prohibit the payment of interest on demand deposits of insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System.

12. To limit rates of interest or dividends on time and savings deposits of insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System and to prescribe different rates for deposits received under different specified conditions.

13. To prohibit, before maturity, the payment of time deposits of insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System, or the

waiver of any requirement of notice before payment of any savings deposit, except as to all savings deposits having the same requirement.

OPERATIONS OF DEPOSIT INSURANCE.—The insurance extends to deposits of every kind, including regular commercial deposits, time deposits, savings deposits, and trust funds awaiting investment. No distinction is made between public and private deposits, and the insurance applies even though security, such as depository bonds or collateral, may have been furnished by the bank for the repayment of such deposits.

Upon the closing of a bank, the Corporation immediately assumes the insured deposit liability of the closed bank and makes available the funds needed to discharge such liability. For this purpose the Corporation may, if it finds that it is advisable, organize a new national bank. The claim of each insured depositor is paid upon assignment to the Corporation by him of all rights to dividends and recoveries on account and to the extent of his insured deposit. The depositors in the 245 insured banks that have been placed in receivership from the beginning of deposit insurance to June 30, 1944, have been paid in each case as soon as their claims have been presented to agents of the Corporation and proved.

Depositors in 152 hazardous insured banks have been given full protection and uninterrupted bank service when, with financial aid from the Corporation in the form of loans or purchases of assets, these banks have been merged with solvent insured banks.

NUMBER OF BANKS INSURED.—Of the 14,182 operating commercial banks and trust companies in the United States and possessions on June 30, 1944, deposits in 13,269 banks were insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Of these banks, 6,770 by virtue of membership in the Federal Reserve System were automatically insured, and 6,499 were banks not members of the Federal Reserve System which had made application and had been admitted to insurance. In addition, of the 544 mutual savings banks, 192 were insured by the Corporation.

FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS.—Federal credit unions are cooperative associations organized in accordance with the Federal Credit Union Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1751–71), for the purpose of promoting thrift among their members and creating a source of credit for provident or productive purposes.

Effective May 16, 1942, all functions, powers, and duties of the Farm Credit Administration and of the Governor thereof under the Federal Credit Union Act were transferred to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation by Executive Order 9148 of April 27, 1942. On June 30, 1944, there were 3,847 Federal credit unions in operation. Share balances in credit unions are not insured by the Corporation.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.—The Corporation does not insure the obligations of building and loan associations to their customers, since such associations are not banks and their liabilities are stock- or share-holder liabilities rather than deposit liabilities. However, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation does insure obligations of eligible building and loan associations. (See p. 127.)

FUNDS.—No appropriations are made by Congress to the Corporation. All losses incurred by the Corporation in paying the insured deposits of insolvent banks, and all administrative expenses of the

Corporation, are met from Corporation funds. The funds of the Corporation not otherwise employed are required to be invested in securities of the Government of the United States, except that for temporary periods they may be deposited in a Federal Reserve Bank or with the Treasurer of the United States.

DISTRICT OFFICES—FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

District	Supervising Examiner	Address
No. 1. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	Leo J. Carr, Acting	Room 765, No. 10 Post Office Square, Boston 9, Mass.
No. 2. Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	L. F. Stroefer	Room 1900, 14 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.
No. 3. Ohio, Pennsylvania	L. F. Stroefer	City National Bank Building, 20 East Broad Street, Columbus 15, Ohio.
No. 4. District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	L. W. Barlow	909 State Planters Bank & Trust Company Building, Richmond 19, Va.
No. 5. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi	W. Clyde Roberts	625 First National Bank Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.
No. 6. Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee	Neil G. Greensides	1059 Arcade Building, St. Louis 1, Mo.
No. 7. Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin	R. L. Hopkins	715 Tenney Building, Madison 3, Wis.
No. 8. Illinois, Iowa	C. L. Pitman	741 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Chicago 4, Ill.
No. 9. Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota	R. O. Bishop	1200 Minnesota Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.
No. 10. Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Wyoming	G. F. Roetzel	901 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City 6, Mo.
No. 11. Arizona, New Mexico, Texas	L. J. Davis	Federal Reserve Bank Building, Station K, Dallas 13, Tex.
No. 12. California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Alaska, Hawaii	W. P. Funsten	Suite 1120, 315 Montgomery Street, San Francisco 4, Calif.

Approved.

LEO T. CROWLEY
Chairman

Federal Power Commission

Hurley-Wright Building, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
EXecutive 0100

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Commissioner	JOHN W. SCOTT
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Chief, Licensed Projects Division	W. R. FARLEY
Chief, Projects Cost Division	EUGENE LOGAN
Chief, Bureau of Accounts, Finance, and Rates	CHARLES W. SMITH
Chief, Division of Accounts	WALTER E. BAKER
Chief, Division of Finance and Statistics	E. G. CRAIG
Chief, Division of Rates and Research	EDGAR S. COFFMAN
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Chief, Publications Division	R. A. SEELIG
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Chief, Information Division	JOHN W. JENKINS
Chief, Division of Trial Examiners	FRANK A. HAMPTON

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Federal Power Commission was organized as an independent commission in its present form by the act approved June 23, 1930 (46 Stat. 797). The Commission was originally created in 1920 by the Federal Water Power Act, approved June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1063; 16 U. S. C. 791–823), providing for the licensing by the Commission of hydroelectric projects on United States Government lands or on navigable waters of the United States. The Federal Water Power Act was amended March 3, 1921, to exclude water power projects in national parks or national monuments (41 Stat. 1353). By title II of the Public Utility Act of 1935, approved August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 838; 16 U. S. C. Sup. IV, 791a–825r), the original Federal Water Power Act with certain amendments was made part I of the Federal Power Act and parts II and III were added, vesting the Commission in addition with jurisdiction over the transmission and sale at wholesale of electric energy in interstate commerce and public utilities engaged therein.

Other jurisdictional statutes of the Commission are: Natural Gas Act, approved June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 821; 15 U. S. C. 717–717W), giving jurisdiction over the transportation and sale of natural gas in interstate commerce for resale and natural gas companies engaged therein, as amended February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 83; 15 U. S. C. 717f); Tennessee Valley Authority Act, approved May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 58; 16 U. S. C. 831–831dd), sections 12a, 14, 15, 15a, 15c, 26a, as added or amended (49 Stat. 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 53 Stat. 1083; 16 U. S. C. 831k, 831m, 831n, 831n–3, 831y); Bonneville Act, approved August 20, 1937 (50 Stat. 731; 16 U. S. C. 832–832L); Fort Peck Act, approved May 18, 1938 (52 Stat. 403; 16 U. S. C. 833–833k); Flood Control Act of 1938, approved June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1215, 1216; 33 U. S. C. 701j); Flood Control Act of 1939, approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1415; 33 U. S. C. 701b–4); Flood Control Act of 1941, approved August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 639; 33 U. S. C. 701j); Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1057; 43 U. S. C. 617–617t); Act Relating to Fort Apache and White Mountain Indian Reservations, approved February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1344); acts relating to Flathead Indian Reservation, approved March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 200, 212–213) and amended March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1623, 1639–1640); Inflation Control Act of 1942, approved October 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 765; 50 U. S. C. 961).

Executive Order 8202, dated July 13, 1939, authorized and requested the Federal Power Commission to perform certain functions relating

to the transmission of electric energy between the United States and foreign countries and to the exportation and importation of natural gas from and into the United States. Executive Order 9165, dated May 19, 1942, designated the Federal Power Commission to perform certain specified duties in the development and execution of the Facility Security Program with reference to power, gas, irrigation water, and related facilities and anti-sabotage measures. Executive Order 9437, dated April 18, 1944, revoked Executive Order 9165, but stated that such revocation shall not be deemed to preclude any necessary cooperative arrangement with respect to facility security between the War Department and any agency such as the Federal Power Commission named in paragraph 3 of Executive Order 9165. Executive Order 9328, dated April 8, 1943, directed the attention of the Federal Power Commission, as a Federal rate regulatory authority, to the stabilization program so that rate increases will be disapproved and rate reductions effected "in order to keep down the cost of living and effectuate the purposes of the stabilization program." Executive Order 9373, dated August 30, 1943, requires approval by the Federal Power Commission of rates for sale of electric energy from the Grand River, Denison, and Norfork Projects by the Secretary of the Interior.

PURPOSE OF PART I.—Part I of the Federal Power Act represents the declared policy of Congress to provide for the development and improvement of navigation and the development, transmission, and utilization of power on streams subject to Federal jurisdiction, upon lands of the United States, and at Government dams, by private and public agencies acting under licenses issued by the Commission. Such licenses may be issued only after satisfactory evidence has been submitted that the applicant has complied with the requirements of specified State laws; and if the navigable capacity of any navigable waters of the United States will be affected, only upon the approval of the plans for the project by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War; or if a reservation is affected, only upon such conditions as the secretary of the department under whose supervision it falls shall deem necessary for its adequate protection and utilization.

Licenses so issued are subject to the following conditions: to effectuate the foregoing policies; to protect reservations of the United States; to adapt each project to a comprehensive plan for improving or developing a waterway or waterways for interstate or foreign commerce, for the improvement and utilization of water power, and for other beneficial uses, including recreational purposes; to reimburse the United States for the cost of administration of part I of the act and to recompense it for the use of lands; to expropriate excessive profits until the States shall make provision for their prevention or expropriation; to provide for the payment of assessments for benefits from headwater improvements; to give the United States the option to recapture licensed projects at the expiration of the licenses; to obtain the maintenance and operation of navigation facilities and fishways; and to provide for reasonable regulations of rates, services, and security issues of parties involved, in the absence of State regulation. The act also provides for investigations of unlicensed projects subject to Federal regulation and the issuance of orders in the public interest to conserve and utilize navigation and water power resources.

PURPOSE OF PART II.—Part II of the act embodies a comprehensive scheme for the regulation of electric utilities engaged in interstate commerce. The policy is to extend Federal regulation to matters which cannot be regulated by the States and also to exert Federal authority to strengthen and assist the States in the exercise of their regulatory powers. In general, the regulatory provisions of the act apply to persons owning and operating facilities for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce or for the sale of electric energy at wholesale in interstate commerce, with certain exceptions—for example, facilities used in local distribution. Provision is made for the encouragement of voluntary interconnection and coordination of facilities; for compulsory interconnections under certain circumstances; for authorizing transmission of electric energy from the United States to a foreign country when it will not impair the sufficiency of electric supply within the United States or impede or tend to impede coordination of facilities; for the approval of the transfer of assets, under certain conditions, involving companies subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission; for the approval of the issuance of long-term securities in accordance with specified standards, and for the scrutiny of the issuance of short-term securities, involving companies subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission where the companies are not organized and operating in a State under the laws of which its security issues are regulated by a State commission.

Further provisions apply to the charging of just, reasonable, nondiscriminatory and nonpreferential rates in connection with the transmission or sale of electric energy subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, and to the furnishing of proper, adequate, and sufficient service in the interstate transmission or sale of electric energy.

PURPOSE OF PART III.—Part III of the act provides for the prescribing and enforcement of compliance with a Uniform System of Accounts by licensees and interstate electric utilities, reclassification of accounts, regulation of depreciation and like accounting matters. It also requires approval of the holding of interlocking positions in the companies subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, in security underwriting companies, and in electrical equipment supply companies when neither public nor private interests will be adversely affected thereby. Part III also contains provisions for the hearing of complaint cases, the instituting of investigations, conduct of hearings, and the review of Commission orders by the courts.

The Tennessee Valley Authority Act, the Bonneville Project Act, and the Fort Peck Project Act provide for the creation of various Government hydroelectric power projects, each of which is subject, in various phases of its operations, to the supervision and authority of the Commission.

The Natural Gas Act is intended to regulate those engaged in the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce or the sale in interstate commerce of such gas for resale for ultimate public consumption for domestic, commercial, industrial, or any other use.

The policy of Congress in this connection is to extend Federal regulation to certain phases of the business of transporting and selling natural gas for ultimate distribution to the public which cannot be regulated by the States, also to assert Federal authority to strengthen and assist the States in the exercise of their regulatory powers. Pro-

vision is made for control over the exportation and importation of natural gas; for control over rates and charges; determination of the cost of production or transportation of natural gas and ascertainment of cost of property of natural gas companies engaged in interstate commerce; extension of facilities and abandonment of service by natural gas companies; investigation of compacts proposed to Congress by two or more States dealing with the conservation, production, transportation, or distribution of natural gas; establishment of joint boards representing States affected in any particular matter, and for furnishing necessary reports and information.

1942 AMENDMENT OF SECTION 7 OF NATURAL GAS ACT.—Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act was amended February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 83), to require a certificate of public convenience and necessity for new construction, extension of facilities, or acquisition or operation of new facilities or extensions by a natural gas company subject to the act. Provision was made for the issuance of such certificates to all natural gas companies bona fide engaged in operation subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission on February 7, 1942, covering existing operation. Further provision was made for issuance of temporary certificates in certain cases and the determination of the service area of natural gas companies subject to the act.

Under the Flood Control Act of 1938 and other statutes, the Commission makes recommendations to the Secretary of War concerning the installation of penstocks or similar facilities adapted to possible future use in the development of hydroelectric power in dams constructed under the act.

ORGANIZATION.—The Commission is composed of five members, one of whom is elected chairman, and another, vice chairman. The chairman is designated by statute as the principal executive officer of the Commission. The commissioners are assisted by a group of examiners in the matter of presiding at and conducting hearings. The principal administrative subdivisions in the Commission are the Office of the Secretary, the Budget and Fiscal Office, the Director of Personnel, and the Publications Division. The Commission's technical staff is divided into the Office of the Chief Engineer, which advises the Commission on engineering matters; the Bureau of Power, comprising four divisions, which supervise power requirements and supply, and handle flood control and licensed projects work; the Bureau of Accounts, Finance, and Rates, which supervises the preparation of systems of accounts, auditing and accounting, inquiries into existing rates and charges, and similar work, with various divisions which handle specific portions of the general work of the Bureau; the Bureau of Law, which advises the Commission on all legal questions; and the Division of Trial Examiners.

ACTIVITIES

Federal Power Act

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.—Upon the filing of declarations of intention to construct project works on streams or their parts, other than those defined as navigable waters, and over which Congress has

jurisdiction, the Commission makes investigations and adopts findings as to whether the interests of interstate or foreign commerce would be affected by the proposed construction.

PRELIMINARY PERMITS.—Upon applications filed, the Commission, in proper cases, issues preliminary permits and renewals for the purpose of maintaining priority of application for a license for a total of not more than 3 years.

LICENSES.—Upon application, the Commission, in proper cases, issues licenses and amendments thereto, approves their transfer, and fixes and collects annual charges for them.

COST DETERMINATION CASES.—The Commission is required by the act to determine the net investment in and actual legitimate original cost of every licensed project for use in event of recapture of the project by the United States as well as in connection with various phases of regulation such as rate regulation.

RECAPTURE OF LICENSED PROJECTS.—The act provides that the United States shall have the right to recapture licensed projects upon or after expiration of any license. The proportion of surplus earnings in excess of a specified reasonable rate of return is determined by the Commission and is to be held until the termination of the license or to be applied from time to time in reduction of the net investment of the licensee, which is to be paid by the United States in the event of recapture. The Commission fixes the amount of such specified rate of return. It prescribes and enforces a system of accounts to be maintained by licensees.

RATES, SERVICES, AND SECURITIES OF LICENSEES.—Licensees and their customers and subsidiaries which are interstate public utility companies are subject to the provisions of part II.

The Commission, under part II, has jurisdiction over the transmission of electrical energy in interstate commerce and over the sale of electrical energy at wholesale in interstate commerce. This part provides for close cooperation with State agencies with respect to the rates and services of electric utilities.

HEADWATER BENEFITS.—In cases where a licensee or other power developer benefits directly from a headwater improvement of another licensee, a permittee, or of the United States, the Commission determines the equitable part of the annual charges for interest, maintenance, and depreciation to be paid to the owner thereof by the lower power developer benefited.

RESERVATIONS OF UNITED STATES LANDS FOR POWER PURPOSES.—Upon application for a license, any lands of the United States included are reserved for power purposes from entry, location, or other disposal, unless the Commission determines that the lands so reserved will not be injured or destroyed for the purposes of power development by location, entry, or selection under the public land laws.

INVESTIGATIONS OF WATER POWER RESOURCES.—The Commission conducts general investigations of water power resources and their relation to interstate and foreign commerce, and of the water power industry and its relation to other industries, cooperating with State and national agencies in its investigations and publishing the results of its work in special and annual reports.

AUTHORIZATIONS AND ORDERS UNDER PARTS II AND III.—In accordance with provisions of parts II and III of the Federal Power Act,

the Commission receives and passes on applications for compulsory interconnections; authorizes and approves the sale, lease, merger, or consolidation of facilities or purchase of securities; and authorizes the issue of securities or assumption of obligation or liability as guarantor, endorser, surety, or otherwise, in respect to any security of another person.

The Commission receives and considers reports of the issue or renewal of, or assumption of liability on, short-term notes or drafts. It also receives and considers schedules of rates and charges concerning transmission or sale of electric energy subject to its jurisdiction and conducts inquiries into the lawfulness of rates and service, and in connection therewith may suspend the operation of new rate schedules for a limited period of time. Upon complaint, it investigates rates and charges involved in any transmission or sale subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission or service rendered, and may issue orders prescribing the rates, charges, or service.

STATE COOPERATION.—For the purpose of facilitating cooperation with State commissions in accordance with the provisions of the act authorizing the establishment of joint hearings and procedure, and authorizing conferences with State commissions, the Commission has adopted a cooperative procedure of a flexible nature with provision for special procedure in particular cases.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.—The Commission has prescribed a uniform system of accounts for public utilities subject to its jurisdiction and for its licensees.

REPORTS TO THE COMMISSION.—The Commission prescribes, receives, and compiles periodical and special reports, including financial and statistical data, and data on production, transmission and use of electric energy; fuel consumption and supply; and industrial power requirements for war purposes.

REPORTS BY THE COMMISSION.—The Commission publishes annual reports to Congress; annual reports of electric rates throughout the United States, and a *National Electric Rate Book;* monthly reports of production of electric energy in the United States, and annual reports of electric power statistics covering production and generating capacity. In addition, special reports on power matters are published from time to time.

ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL POWER ACT.—Upon complaint or on its own initiative, the Commission conducts investigations with respect to possible violations of the Federal Power Act or of any license, rule, regulation, or order thereunder. It either refers court proceedings under the act to the Attorney General or is represented by its own attorneys.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS.—The Commission conducts investigations to secure information to serve as a basis for recommending to Congress further legislation concerning the matters to which the Federal Power Act relates.

REGIONAL DISTRICTS.—For the purpose of assuring an abundant supply of electric energy throughout the United States with the greatest possible economy and with regard to the proper utilization and conservation of natural resources, the Commission has tentatively divided the country into regional districts for the voluntary inter-

connection and coordination of facilities for the generation, transmission, and sale of electric energy, and has so informed all State commissions and other interested parties, whose views and recommendations on the subject are invited.

REGIONAL OFFICES—FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Location	Address
Atlanta 3, Ga.: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee	10 Forsyth Street Building
Chicago 7, Ill.: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin	U. S. Customhouse, 610 South Canal Street
Fort Worth 2, Tex.: Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming	Seventh and Lamar Streets
New York 1, N. Y.: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, eastern Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont	Parcel Post Building, 341 Ninth Avenue
San Francisco 2, Calif. Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington (Licensed project and accounting work west of the Mississippi River)	Phelan Building, Market and O'Farrell Streets
Baltimore 2, Md.: District of Columbia, Maryland, Ohio, western Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia (Licensed project and accounting work east of Mississippi River; statistical work for entire country)	Baltimore Trust Building, 10 Light Street

Natural Gas Act

EXPORTATION OR IMPORTATION OF NATURAL GAS.—Exportations from the United States to a foreign country or importations from a foreign country to the United States must be authorized by the Commission, when found to be consistent with the public interest.

CONTROL OVER RATES AND CHARGES.—Natural gas companies are required to file schedules showing the rates charged for any transportation or sale subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, and may not change such rates or charges without its approval. The Commission may order changes in rates, but may not order an increase in the rate charged by any natural gas company unless the increase is embodied in a new schedule filed by the company.

COST OF PROPERTY.—The Commission is authorized to ascertain the actual legitimate cost of the property of every natural gas company and the depreciation in such property.

EXTENSION OF FACILITIES; ABANDONMENT OF SERVICE.—The Commission may order a natural gas company to extend or improve its transportation facilities and to establish physical connection of its transportation facilities with the facilities of, or sell natural gas to, any persons or municipalities engaged, or legally authorized to engage, in the local distribution of natural or artificial gas to the public, if the Commission finds that no undue burden will be placed upon the natural gas company. In ordering such an extension of facilities, the Commission may not impair the ability of the company to render adequate service to its customers. Natural gas companies may not abandon interstate facilities or service without the approval of the Commission.

CERTIFICATES OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY.—An amendment to Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, made February 7, 1942,

requires "grandfather clause" certificates covering bona fide operation as of the date of the amendment and certificates of public convenience and necessity for all new construction, operation, extensions, and acquisitions thereafter. The amendment also provided for establishment of service areas.

STATE COMPACTS.—The Commission is required to report to Congress information in connection with any compacts proposed by two or more States dealing with the conservation, production, transportation, or distribution of natural gas.

JOINT PROCEDURE.—Provision is made for joint hearings and cooperative procedure with State utility commissions concerned in connection with any matter coming before the Commission, and full cooperation is available to State commissions.

OFFICIALS DEALING IN SECURITIES.—Personal profit by an official or director of a natural gas company through the negotiation, hypothecation, or sale of any security issued by the company is unlawful.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.—The Commission has prescribed a uniform system of accounts, effective January 1, 1940, for natural gas companies subject to the provisions of the Natural Gas Act, which covers accounting details of the property of such companies for the production, transportation, or sale of natural gas.

INCIDENTAL POWERS.—The Commission may require such reports as may be necessary in the administration of the act. In general, it is given administrative powers similar to those provided in the Federal Power Act.

RECLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.—The Commission is enforcing the uniform system of accounts for natural gas companies by reclassification of account proceedings.

ELECTRIC AND NATURAL GAS RATE REGULATION.—The Commission in its rate regulation, as in its system of accounts, has taken actual legitimate cost or prudent investment as its basis; and, in the cases of *Natural Gas Pipe Line Company of America et al.* v. *Federal Power Commission* (315 U. S. 575) and *Federal Power Commission* v. *Hope Natural Gas Company* (320 U. S. 591), it has obtained rulings from the Supreme Court of the United States sustaining rate orders determined on an actual legitimate cost or prudent investment rate base.

War Activities

In addition to its peacetime functions, the Commission, under the Federal Power Act, has authority:

1. To investigate the entire operation of the power industry and, more particularly, the capacity and output of all facilities for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity in relation to the national defense (sec. 311).

2. During the continuance of any war in which the United States is engaged, or whenever the Commission determines that an emergency exists by reason of a sudden increase in the demand for electric energy, or shortage of electric energy or of facilities for the generation of electric energy, or other causes, either upon its own motion or upon complaint, with or without notice, hearing or report, to require by order such temporary connections of facilities and such

generation, delivery, interchange, or transmission of electric energy as in its judgment will best meet the emergency and serve the public interest (sec. 202c).

3. During the continuance of any emergency requiring immediate action, persons not otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission may make temporary connections with public utilities or may construct temporary facilities for the interstate transmission of electric energy as may be necessary or appropriate to meet the emergency, without thereby becoming subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission. The Commission is also receiving and granting requests for approval of permanent interconnections for emergency use under section 202d.

The act also provides that the United States may take over and operate any licensed hydroelectric project upon a written order of the President stating that the safety of the United States demands it "for the purpose of manufacturing nitrates, explosives or munitions of war, or for any other purpose involving the safety of the United States" (sec. 16).

Under the Natural Gas Act the Commission has power to order natural gas companies to extend their transportation facilities or connect with local distributors of gas upon certain findings that such action is desirable in the public interest, and that the natural gas company involved is not subject to undue burden or impairment of service (sec. 7a).

AGREEMENTS WITH WAR PRODUCTION BOARD.—

1. *Power.*—In order to coordinate the Commission's war activities with those of the War Production Board, the two agencies agreed on April 24, 1942, to unite their efforts in meeting and handling wartime power problems.

Under this agreement the War Production Board has responsibility for: (1) the programming of equipment and materials which can be made available for power supply purposes; (2) the determination of power supply and demand in relation to the war production program and essential civilian activities; (3) the planning, development, and administration of power supply allocation programs for those regions where the available supply proves insufficient; and (4) the mobilization of power to meet specific war production requirements.

The Federal Power Commission exercises its full statutory powers under the Federal Power Act and amendments thereto. Through its staff, it collects, compiles, and tabulates information regarding the generation, transmission, distribution, and sale of electric energy, and publishes monthly reports on power system capacities and loads; surveys, in cooperation with other Government agencies, electric and gas utility properties to determine measures to be taken to protect against sabotage and other hostile acts; maintains continuing studies on the need for interconnection and coordination of power facilities and, where essential to the war effort and materials therefor are available, orders the construction and utilization of such interconnections; makes periodic reports on utility and industrial power facilities; and makes special studies related to the power situation as required or requested by the War Production Board or other agencies.

2. *Natural Gas.*—The War Production Board and the Federal Power Commission, on September 11, 1943, reduced to writing the procedures which had been followed by the two agencies for more than a year in the administration of the wartime natural gas program.

Under this agreement the War Production Board has responsibility for: (1) the programming of equipment and materials which can be made available for natural gas purposes; (2) the determination of natural gas supply and demand in relation to the military and war production program and essential civilian activities; (3) the mobilization of natural gas supplies and the development and administration of programs for coordinating and expanding natural gas transportation facilities; and (4) planning, development, and administration of natural gas supply allocation programs for those regions where the available supply proves insufficient to meet all requirements.

The Federal Power Commission exercises its full statutory powers under the Natural Gas Act, as amended, which are: (1–a) to require extension and interconnection of facilities for the interstate transportation and sale of natural gas to distribution companies and distribution centers, (b) to control the abandonment of facilities and service of natural gas companies, (c) to determine whether public convenience and necessity require the construction of new, or extension or acquisition of existing, natural gas interstate transportation facilities and to issue certificates of convenience and necessity therefor; (2) the fixing of rates for the transportation and sale of natural gas in interstate commerce, and the control of the importation and exportation of natural gas; (3) the supervision of accounts and rates of depreciation of natural gas companies subject to the Commission's jurisdiction; (4) the collection, compilation, and tabulation of information regarding receipts, transportation, distribution, and sale of natural gas throughout the United States, and regarding the operation, management, control, service, rates, and contracts of agencies transmitting or supplying natural gas; and (5) surveys and determinations of natural gas supplies and reserves and the determination of the economic feasibility and adequacy of transportation facilities for the delivery and utilization of such natural gas supplies.

The agreement also provides that the Federal Power Commission will compile such additional studies as the War Production Board may request and that procedures in the collection and compilation of statistical information will be worked out to avoid duplication and impose upon industry the least burden compatible with securing satisfactory results. The Office of War Utilities of the Board will submit its basic general orders in the natural gas field to the Commission for consideration and recommendation.

War Power Contracts.—Under date of September 26, 1942, the President addressed to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the heads of the United States Maritime Commission, the Defense Plant Corporation, the War Production Board, and the National Housing Agency a letter with respect to arranging for electric power supply for war plants or establishments, and on October 22, 1942, the President also sent to the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission a letter and outline of procedure to effectuate the program. In conformity with the President's directives the Federal

Power Commission serves as the central agency for the determination, in accordance with sound business practice, of problems of procurement officers in contracting for power supply for war industries or establishments involving Government approval or any Government obligation. For the present, the procedure applies only to arrangements for the procurement of power for war plants and establishments involving deliveries of power of 1,000 kilowatts or more of actual contractual demand. At the request of any Federal agency the procedure will be applied to arrangements involving lesser amounts of power.

The Commission will also provide for review and, if the public interest requires, modification of existing arrangements for the procurement of power in accordance with the procedure contained in the President's directive.

RENEGOTIATION.—The Renegotiation Act of 1943, enacted February 18, 1944 (58 Stat. 78), places renegotiation of electric utility contracts with the various Government agencies under the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, which has assigned the Government electric war contracts to the War Department Power Procurement Officer for renegotiation. Under procedure established, the Power Procurement Officer and the Federal Power Commission cooperate in the renegotiation of Government war power contracts, the staff of the Commission performing the technical analysis of the contract rates incidental to reaching a settlement. The Commission's staff reviews the proposed settlement decided upon by the Power Procurement Officer in the light of its consistency with the principles laid down in the President's directives of September 26 and October 22, 1942.

Approved.

BASIL MANLY
Chairman

Federal Reserve System

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Twentieth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.
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Secretary, WALTER LICHTENSTEIN

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Federal Reserve System was established pursuant to authority contained in the act of December 23, 1913, known as the Federal Reserve Act (38 Stat. 251; 12 U. S. C. 221).

PURPOSE.—As stated in the preamble, the purposes of the act are "to provide for the establishment of Federal Reserve Banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes."

ORGANIZATION.—The System comprises the Board of Governors; the Federal Open Market Committee; the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and their 24 branches situated in different sections of the United States; the Federal Advisory Council; and the member banks, which include all national banks in the United States and such State banks and trust companies as have voluntarily applied to the Board of Governors for membership and have been admitted to the System.

Board of Governors

Broad supervisory powers are vested in the Board of Governors, which has its offices in Washington. The Board is composed of seven members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In selecting these seven members the President is required to have due regard to a fair representation of financial, agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests, and the geographical divisions of the country. No two members may be from the same Federal Reserve district.

The Board determines general monetary, credit, and operating policies for the System as a whole and formulates the rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the Federal Reserve Act. The Board's principal duties consist of exerting an influence over credit conditions and supervising the Federal Reserve Banks and member banks.

POWER TO INFLUENCE CREDIT CONDITIONS.—The Board is given the power, within statutory limitations and in order to prevent injurious credit expansion or contraction, to change the requirements concerning reserves to be maintained by member banks against deposits. Another

important instrument of credit control is found in open market operations. The members of the Board of Governors are also members of the Federal Open Market Committee, whose work and organization are described below. The Board of Governors reviews and determines the discount rates charged by the Federal Reserve Banks on their discounts and advances. For the purpose of preventing excessive use of credit for the purchase or carrying of securities, the Board is authorized to regulate the amount of credit that may be initially extended and subsequently maintained on any security (with certain exceptions) registered on a national securities exchange. Certain other powers have been conferred upon the Board which are likewise designed to enable it to prevent an undue diversion of funds into speculative operations. Under Executive Order 8843 of August 9, 1941, the Board prescribes maximum terms for extension of consumer credit in the form of single-payment loans, installment loans, charge accounts, and installment sales of a comprehensive list of consumer goods.

SUPERVISION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.—The Board is authorized to make examinations of the Federal Reserve Banks, to require statements and reports from such Banks, to supervise the issue and retirement of Federal Reserve notes, to require the establishment or discontinuance of branches of Reserve Banks, and to exercise supervision over all relationships and transactions of those Banks with foreign banks or bankers. The Board of Governors reviews and follows the examination and supervisory activities of the Federal Reserve Banks with a view to furthering coordination of policies and practices.

SUPERVISION OF MEMBER BANKS.—The Board has jurisdiction over the admission of State banks and trust companies to membership in the Federal Reserve System, the termination of membership of such banks, and the establishment of out-of-town branches by such banks. It has power to examine member banks and the affiliates of member banks and it receives condition reports from them. It limits by regulation the rate of interest which may be paid by member banks on their time and savings deposits. It has authority to remove officers and directors of a member bank for continued violations of law or unsafe or unsound practices in conducting the business of such bank, and it may, in its discretion, suspend member banks from the use of the credit facilities of the Federal Reserve System for making undue use of bank credit for speculative purposes or for any other purpose inconsistent with the maintenance of sound credit conditions.

The Board approves applications of national banks for authority to act in a fiduciary capacity; it may grant authority to national banks to establish branches in foreign countries or dependencies or insular possessions of the United States or to invest in the stock of banks or corporations engaged in international or foreign banking; and it supervises the organization and activities of corporations organized under Federal law to engage in international or foreign banking. The Board is authorized in its discretion to issue voting permits to holding company affiliates of member banks entitling them to vote the stock of such banks at any or all meetings of shareholders. It may issue general regulations permitting interlocking relationships in certain circumstances between member banks and organizations dealing in securities or, under the Clayton Antitrust Act (38 Stat. 730; 28 U. S. C. 381–90), between member banks and other banks.

OTHER FUNCTIONS.—The Board operates the Interdistrict Settlement Fund by which balances due to and from the various Reserve Banks, arising out of their own transactions or transactions of their member banks or of the United States Government, are settled in Washington through telegraphic transfer of funds without physical shipments of currency.

EXPENSES.—To meet its expenses and pay the salaries of its members and its employees, the Board makes semiannual assessments upon the Reserve Banks in proportion to their capital stock and surplus.

Federal Open Market Committee

Each member of the Board of Governors is also a member of the Federal Open Market Committee, whose membership, in addition, includes five representatives of the Reserve Banks, each such representative being elected annually by the boards of directors of certain specified Reserve Banks.

Open-market operations of the Reserve Banks are conducted under regulations adopted by the Committee with a view to accommodating commerce and business, and with regard to their bearing upon the general credit situation of the country. No Reserve Bank may engage or decline to engage in open-market operations except in accordance with the direction of, and regulations adopted by, the Committee. These open-market operations consist of the purchase and sale in the open market of obligations of the United States, certain other securities, and bills of exchange and bankers' acceptances of the kinds and maturities eligible for discount by the Reserve Banks.

Federal Reserve Banks

The capital stock of the Reserve Banks is all owned by the member banks and may not be transferred or hypothecated. Every national bank in the United States is required to subscribe to the capital stock of the Reserve Bank of its district in an amount equal to 6 percent of the subscribing bank's paid-up capital and surplus. State banks or trust companies, upon becoming members of the Federal Reserve System, must subscribe for a corresponding amount. When a member bank increases or decreases its capital or surplus, it is required to alter its holdings of Reserve Bank stock in the same proportion. One-half of the subscription of each member bank must be fully paid, and the remainder is subject to call by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; no call for payment of the remainder has been made.

EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS.—After all necessary expenses of a Federal Reserve Bank have been paid or provided for, its stockholding member banks are entitled to receive an annual dividend of 6 percent on the paid-in capital stock, which dividend is cumulative. After these dividend claims have been fully met, the net earnings are added to the surplus of the Reserve Bank. Reserve Banks, including the capital stock and surplus therein and the income derived therefrom, are exempt from Federal, State, and local taxation, except taxes upon real estate. In case of liquidation or dissolution of a Reserve Bank, any surplus remaining, after payment of all debts, dividends, and the par value of its capital stock, becomes the property of the United States Government.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF RESERVE BANKS.—The board of directors of each Reserve Bank is composed of nine members, equally divided into three classes, designated class A, class B, and class C. Directors of class A are representative of the stockholding member banks. Directors of class B must be actively engaged in their district in commerce, agriculture, or some other industrial pursuit, and may not be officers, directors, or employees of any bank. Class C directors may not be officers, directors, employees, or stockholders of any bank. The six class A and class B directors are elected by the stockholding member banks, while the three class C directors are appointed by the Board of Governors. The term of office of each director is 3 years, so arranged that the term of one director of each class expires each year.

One of the class C directors appointed by the Board of Governors is designated as chairman of the board of directors of the Reserve Bank and as Federal Reserve agent, and in the latter capacity he is required to maintain a local office of the Board of Governors on the premises of the Reserve Bank. Another class C director is appointed by the Board of Governors as deputy chairman.

Each Reserve Bank has as its chief executive officer a president appointed for a term of 5 years by its board of directors with the approval of the Board of Governors. There is also a first vice president, appointed in the same manner for the same term.

MEMBER BANK RESERVES.—The Reserve Banks receive and hold on deposit the reserve balances of member banks.

EXTENSIONS OF CREDIT TO MEMBER BANKS.—Reserve Banks are authorized, among other things, to discount for their member banks notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and bankers' acceptances of short maturities arising out of commercial, industrial, and agricultural transactions, and short-term paper secured by obligations of the United States. The Reserve Banks may make advances to their member banks upon their promissory notes for periods not exceeding 90 days upon the security of direct obligations of the United States or paper eligible for discount or purchase, and of certain other securities for periods not exceeding 15 days. They also may make advances to member banks upon security satisfactory to the Reserve Bank concerned, for periods not exceeding 4 months, at a rate of interest at least one-half of 1 percent higher than that applicable to discounts and advances of the kinds mentioned above. In certain exceptional circumstances and under certain prescribed conditions, they may make advances to groups of member banks.

EXTENSIONS OF CREDIT TO OTHERS.—Under the authority of an amendment to the Federal Reserve Act approved June 19, 1934, the Reserve Banks may grant credit accommodations to furnish working capital for established industrial or commercial businesses for periods not exceeding 5 years, either through the medium of financing institutions or, in exceptional circumstances, directly to such businesses, and may make commitments with respect to the granting of such accommodations. Subject to regulations of the Board of Governors, Reserve Banks may make advances to individuals, partnerships, and corporations for periods not exceeding 90 days upon their promissory notes secured by direct obligations of the United States. In unusual and exigent circumstances, when authority has been granted by at least

five members of the Board of Governors, the Reserve Banks may also discount for individuals, partnerships, or corporations, under certain prescribed conditions, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities made eligible for discount by member banks. As fiscal agents of the United States, the Federal Reserve Banks also arrange for loans to contractors, subcontractors, and others engaged in business or operations deemed by the War Department, the Department of the Navy, or the United States Maritime Commission to be necessary, appropriate, or convenient for the prosecution of the war. Such loans are made by banks and other financing institutions under guarantees by the War Department, the Department of the Navy, or the United States Maritime Commission.

CURRENCY ISSUE.—The Reserve Banks issue Federal Reserve notes, which constitute the bulk of money in circulation. These notes are obligations of the United States and are a prior lien upon the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. They are issued against a pledge by the Reserve Bank with the Federal Reserve agent of collateral security consisting of gold certificates, paper discounted or purchased by the Bank, and, until June 30, 1945, direct obligations of the United States.

RESERVES REQUIRED TO BE HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.—Each Reserve Bank is required to maintain reserves in gold certificates of not less than 40 percent against its Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation, and is also required to maintain reserves in gold certificates or lawful money of not less than 35 percent against its deposits.

OTHER POWERS.—The Reserve Banks are empowered to act as clearing houses and as collecting agents for their member banks and under certain conditions for nonmember banks in the collection of checks and other instruments. They are also authorized to act as depositories and fiscal agents of the United States and to exercise other banking functions specified in the Federal Reserve Act. They perform a number of important functions relating to the War Program, particularly in connection with the issue and redemption of United States Government securities and the administration of property in the United States belonging to certain foreign countries and their nationals.

Federal Advisory Council

The Federal Advisory Council acts in an advisory capacity, conferring with the Board of Governors on general business conditions and making recommendations concerning matters within the Board's jurisdiction.

The Council is composed of 12 members, one from each Federal Reserve district being selected annually by the board of directors of the Reserve Bank of the district. The Council is required to meet in Washington at least four times each year, and oftener if called by the Board of Governors.

Approved.

CHESTER MORRILL
Secretary of the Board of Governors

Federal Trade Commission

Pennsylvania Avenue at Sixth Street NW.
EXecutive 6800, Branch 1

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CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Federal Trade Commission was created as an administrative agency by the Federal Trade Commission Act of September 26, 1914 (38 Stat. 717; 15 U. S. C. 41–51). The Federal Trade Commission Act, originally enacted to prevent price-fixing agreements, boycotts, combinations in restraint of trade, and other unfair methods of competition, was amended March 21, 1938, by the Wheeler-Lea Act (52 Stat. 111; 15 U. S. C. 41, 44–45, 52–58), broadening the jurisdiction of the Commission over the false advertisement of food, drugs, cosmetics, and devices, and conferring upon it jurisdiction over unfair and deceptive acts and practices. Section 5 of the act, as thus amended, empowers and directs the Commission "to prevent persons, partnerships, or corporations, except banks, common

carriers subject to the acts to regulate commerce, air carriers, and foreign air carriers subject to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 973; 15 U. S. C. 21, 45; 39 U. S. C. 481, 488; 46 U. S. C. 891y; 49 U. S. C. 401–681; 50 U. S. C. 151), and persons, partnerships, or corporations subject to the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 159; 7 U. S. C. 181–229), except as provided in section 406 (b) of said act, from using unfair methods of competition in commerce and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce." Under section 6 of the act the Commission is authorized to "gather and compile information concerning, and to investigate from time to time the organization, business, conduct, practices, and management of any corporation engaged in commerce, excepting banks and common carriers subject to the Act to regulate commerce, and its relation to other corporations and to individuals, associations, and partnerships."

Other legislation delegated further duties to the Commission. The Clayton Act (38 Stat. 730; 28 U. S. C. 381–90) was approved October 15, 1914, "to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies. . . ." This act, enacted to prevent unlawful price discriminations, tying contracts, stock acquisitions, and interlocking directorates, was amended June 19, 1936, by the Robinson-Patman Act (49 Stat. 1526; 15 U. S. C. 13–13b, 21a), enlarging the Commission's jurisdiction over unlawful price and related discriminations. The Webb-Pomerene Export Trade Act (40 Stat. 516; 15 U. S. C. 61–65), of April 10, 1918, authorized, subject to safeguards in the interests of domestic trade and competitors, associations composed of two or more persons, partnerships, or corporations engaged solely in export trade, and extended the prohibitions against unfair methods of competition and the remedies provided for enforcement contained in the Federal Trade Commission Act to unfair methods of competition used in export trade against competitors engaged in export trade.

The Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 (54 Stat. 1128), as approved by the President October 14, 1940, became effective July 14, 1941. As indicated by its title, it is an act "to protect producers, manufacturers, distributors, and consumers from the unrevealed presence of substitutes and mixtures in spun, woven, knitted, felted, or otherwise manufactured wool products, and for other purposes." Wool products coming under the act are required to be labeled to reveal their true fiber content and, in accordance with defined classifications, to show the percentage of "wool," "reprocessed wool," "reused wool," and other fiber contained in the product; also to reveal the percentage of any nonfibrous loading, filling, or adulterating matter which may be present. Misbranding, embracing deceptive labeling and failure to label properly, is prohibited.

The administration of the act is committed to the Commission, which is authorized to make rules and regulations to carry out the provisions. In case of violation, the Commission is authorized, through its regular procedure (issuance of complaints, taking of testimony, etc.), to issue cease-and-desist orders. Where appropriate, it may also apply to the court for injunction, and likewise for condemnation of merchandise misbranded under the terms of the act. Willful violations are punishable as misdemeanors and may be reported to the Attorney General. Provision is also made for the exclusion of imports not meeting the requirements of the act.

PURPOSE.—The general purpose of the Commission is threefold: (1) to promote free and fair competition in interstate trade in the interest of the public through prevention of price-fixing agreements, boycotts, combinations in restraint of trade, unlawful price discriminations, and other unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts and practices including false advertising; (2) to safeguard life and health of the consuming public by preventing the dissemination of false advertisements of food, drugs, cosmetics, and devices; and (3) to make available to the President, the Congress, and the public factual data concerning economic and business conditions as a basis for remedial legislation where needed, and for the guidance and protection of the public.

ORGANIZATION.—The Commission is composed of five members, with the chairmanship rotating annually. Each member is appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate for a term of 7 years, and not more than three of the members may be of the same political party. A Secretary, appointed by the Commission, is the executive officer.

The administration of the laws vested with the Commission has necessitated the classification of its work into three general groups: legal; economic, statistical, and accounting; and administrative. The legal work is carried on under the direction of the Chief Counsel, the Chief Examiner, the Chief Trial Examiner, the Director of Trade Practice Conferences, and the Director of the Radio and Periodical Division. The economic, statistical, and accounting work is carried on under the direction of the Director, Division of General Investigations. The administrative activities are under the executive direction of the Secretary.

ACTIVITIES

PREVENTION OF UNFAIR COMPETITION.—Under section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Commission is charged with preventing unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce, in the interest of the public. In connection with this, as well as with most of its other functions, the Commission conducts investigations, issues complaints, holds hearings, and enters cease-and-desist orders in cases of proved violations.

Provision is made for appeal to the Circuit Courts of Appeals of the United States to modify or set aside orders of the Commission. Provision is likewise made for orders to cease and desist issued by the Commission under authority of the Federal Trade Commission Act becoming final within 60 days, unless previously appealed. Violation of the cease-and-desist orders issued under the Federal Trade Commission Act, after such orders have become final, subjects the violator to civil penalties in suits instituted by the Attorney General.

PREVENTION OF DECEPTIVE PRACTICES.—Under the Wheeler-Lea Act, amending the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Commission is charged with preventing unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce. The dissemination, or the causing to be disseminated, of any false advertisements of food, drugs, devices, or cosmetics is specifically prohibited as an unfair or decep-

tive act or practice in commerce within the meaning of section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

In addition, whenever the Commission has reason to believe that anyone is disseminating or is about to engage in the dissemination of any false advertisements of a food, drug, device, or cosmetic, and that the enjoining thereof pending the issuance of the Commission's complaint and the final disposition thereof would be to the interest of the public, the Commission is directed and empowered to bring injunction suits in the appropriate United States district courts enjoining the dissemination of such false advertisements. Whenever any false advertisement of a food, drug, device, or cosmetic is disseminated in violation of the act and the use of the commodity advertised may be injurious to health, or whenever intent to defraud or mislead is present, and the Commission has reason to believe the violator is liable to penalty, the Commission is directed to certify such facts to the Attorney General for the institution of a criminal penalty suit in addition to the other remedies provided.

STIPULATION PROCEDURE.—Through an informal procedure known as the stipulation procedure, the Commission also greatly expedites, in appropriate cases, its corrective process against the employment of unfair methods of competition and the use of unfair or deceptive acts or practices in interstate commerce. These stipulations contain admissions as to the facts and voluntary agreements by proposed respondents to cease and desist from unlawful practices.

PRICE DISCRIMINATION.—The Commission administers those provisions of the Robinson-Patman Act which amend the antidiscrimination inhibitions of section 2 of the Clayton Act. Discriminations in price not justified by savings in cost, nor otherwise justifiable under the act, are forbidden where the effect of such discrimination may be substantially to lessen competition.

Certain unfair practices in the form of allowances not available proportionally to competing customers and brokerage allowances to intermediaries acting in fact for, or controlled by, the buyers are prohibited, as is the furnishing of or contracting to furnish services or facilities in connection with the processing of goods not accorded to all purchasers on proportionally equal terms. Purchasers who knowingly receive forbidden discriminatory benefits are also proceeded against.

EXCLUSIVE DEALING ARRANGEMENTS.—It is a function of the Commission, under section 3 of the Clayton Act, to prevent a lease or sale of commodities, or the fixing of a price, or discount from or rebate upon such price, on the condition, agreement, or understanding that the lessee or purchaser shall not use or deal in the commodities of a competitor where the effect of such lease or sale, or such condition, agreement, or understanding may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce.

INVESTIGATIONS.—Section 6 of the Federal Trade Commission Act empowers the Commission to conduct investigations of a special or general character upon its own initiative, or upon the direction of the President, the Congress, or upon application of the Attorney General.

The Commission is authorized, also, under section 6, to require corporations engaged in interstate commerce to file annual or special

reports furnishing such information as the Commission may require as to the organization, business, conduct, practices, management, and relation to other corporations, partnerships, and individuals.

FOREIGN TRADE INVESTIGATIONS.—The Commission is charged, under section 6 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, with investigating trade conditions in and with foreign countries where associations, combinations, or practices of manufacturers, merchants or traders, or other conditions, may affect the foreign trade of the United States. Under this authority the Commission reports to Congress thereon with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

EXPORT TRADE.—The Commission administers and enforces the Webb-Pomerene Export Trade Act, which provides that the antitrust laws shall not be construed to prohibit the organization and operation of export associations filing documents and reports with the Commission, subject to certain safeguards in protection of interstate and foreign commerce.

ANTITRUST SUITS.—Under section 7 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, in equity antitrust suits brought by or under the direction of the Attorney General, the Commission, if called upon by the court, is to act as a master in chancery and report an appropriate form of decree.

CORPORATE STOCK ACQUISITIONS.—Section 7 of the Clayton Act charges the Commission with the preventing of unlawful corporate stock acquisitions. This section prohibits any corporation from acquiring, directly or indirectly, capital stock in any similar corporation where the effect of such acquisition may be substantially to lessen competition between the two corporations, or to restrain commerce in any section or community, or tend to create a monopoly of any line of commerce.

INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES.—The Commission is charged with preventing unlawful directorates as defined in section 8 of the Clayton Act. This section prohibits any director from serving on the boards of two or more corporations then or theretofore in competition by virtue of business and location, so that elimination of competition by agreement would violate the antitrust laws, provided any one of the corporations has capital, surplus, and undivided profits aggregating more than $1,000,000.

TRADE PRACTICE RULES.—The Commission, through its trade practice conferences, utilizes the voluntary cooperation of industry members to aid in the promulgation of trade practice rules for an industry which define and prohibit practices therein deemed to be unfair or deceptive.

There may also be included in the rules provisions for otherwise fostering and promoting fair competitive conditions and ethical standards of business conduct in harmony with public interest.

WOOL LABELING.—Inspection of woolen merchandise; the recording of continuing guaranties; issuance of manufacturers' registered identification numbers; compliance work; and numerous other activities in the administration and enforcement of such labeling legislation also form a substantial part of the Commission's statutory functions.

War Activities

AUTHORITY.—Sections 5 and 6 and other provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (38 Stat. 717; 15 U. S. C. 41–51; 52 Stat. 111; 15 U. S. C. 41, 44–45, 52–58); the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 (54 Stat. 1128; 15 U. S. C. 68–68j); and Executive Orders 8734 of April 11, 1941; 8839 of July 30, 1941; 9024 of January 16, 1942; and 9040 of January 24, 1942.

CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND PUBLIC ECONOMY.—Under section 5 and other provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Commission is striving to protect business and the public from unfair and oppressive practices; restrain the unscrupulous; prevent advertisements of drugs, cosmetics, and food which injure health; prevent deception, fraud, and collusion; and thereby, in this critical time, conserve the health and well-being of the American purchasing and consuming public.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES.—The staff of the Federal Trade Commission has been concerned also with special war work, including work for the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board, the Office of Economic Stabilization, the War and Navy Departments, the Office of Economic Warfare,[1] the Office of Censorship, and others. It has made thousands of reports, furnished numerous industrial studies, carried on priorities and related investigations in key and basic industries, and examined and checked periodical, radio, and other advertising, all in the interest of the war effort.

COSTS, PROFITS, PRICES, AND INDUSTRIAL WAR DATA.—The Commission ascertains costs, profits, and prices in different industries for use by war agencies in determining commodity prices to be paid by the Government and the consuming public. Its work in the foregoing category includes special cost studies, cost of distribution studies, and collection and compilation of financial reports. It has furnished corporation industry reports, coordinated with wartime work, on a large number of the principal industries to various Government establishments, including the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board, the Office of Economic Stabilization, the Office of Economic Warfare,[1] the Departments of Commerce and Labor, the Federal Reserve Board, and numerous bureaus of the War and Navy Departments.

WAR PRIORITIES AND RELATED WORK.—The Commission has been designated by the War Production Board, in pursuance of Executive Orders 9024 of January 16, 1942, and 9040 of January 24, 1942, as an agency to conduct investigations for the purpose of enabling the Board to determine the degree of compliance accorded its priority orders and regulations. It makes extensive and Nation-wide investigations of basic industries, processes and processors, and possible collusive and unlawful practices for the Board.

WAR CONTRACTS, INVESTIGATIONS AND STUDIES.—Investigations concerning purchasing and inventory practices of numerous prime Army-

[1] Absorbed by Foreign Economic Administration.

Navy contractors have been made for the War Production Board. The Commission has assisted, at the request of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House, the Committee in its inquiry into the progress of the War Program through investigating the awarding of contracts and various matters pertaining thereto, and the carrying out thereof. It has made studies of such matters as methods of control of materials purchased for Government contracts, distribution of labor costs due to overtime and bonus payments, distribution of overhead, and patent licenses and cartel agreements in connection with the manufacture of scientific instruments and other products for the Navy.

PERIODICAL AND RADIO SURVEYS.—Incident to its continuous survey of radio, periodical, and newspaper advertising, the Commission is cooperating closely with the War Production Board. In analyzing, summarizing, and noting matter of wartime consequence, it examines a large number of domestic newspapers in European and Oriental languages.

WOOL PRODUCTS LABELING.—The Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 requires the truthful and informative labeling of all woolen or part woolen clothing and such woolen essentials as blankets and bedding, and its provisions are supplying the consumer with protection during the war against the unrevealed presence of substitute fibers.

FAIR TRADE PRACTICES IN WARTIME.—Through its trade practice conference procedure, the Commission provides a means for the establishment of trade practice rules having for their purpose the maintenance of free and fair competition and consumer protection with respect, particularly, to the present wartime conditions.

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Approved.

EWIN L. DAVIS
Chairman

General Accounting Office

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EXecutive 4621, Branch 55

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Chief, Postal Accounts Division	GARY CAMPBELL
Chief, Reconciliation and Clearance Division	VERNON R. DURST
Chief, Index-Digest Section	W. W. PRESCOTT
Chief, Publications and Library Unit	MRS. KATHERINE P ROSCORLA

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The General Accounting Office, which was created by the Budget and Accounting Act of June 10, 1921 (42 Stat. 23; 31 U. S. C. 41), took over the functions and duties of the six auditors and the Comptroller of the Treasury, as stated in the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 205), and other statutes extending back to the original Treasury Act of September 2, 1789 (1 Stat. 65; 5 U. S. C. 241). The scope of activities of the accounting officers of the United States was extended in the Budget and Accounting Act of June 10, 1921, and has been further extended by subsequent legislation.

PURPOSE.—The purpose in creating the General Accounting Office was to secure, independently of the executive departments and other spending and collecting agencies of the Government, the uniform settlement and adjustment of all claims and accounts in which the United States is concerned, either as debtor or creditor.

ORGANIZATION.—The act creating the General Accounting Office provides that it shall be independent of the executive departments and under the control and direction of the Comptroller General of the United States. The General Accounting Office includes the Office of the Comptroller General, to which are immediately attached the several administrative functions of the Office, as well as the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Investigations, and the following major divisions: Audit, Claims, Postal Accounts, Accounting and Bookkeeping, and Reconciliation and Clearance.

ACTIVITIES

The General Accounting Office is vested with all powers and duties previously conferred or imposed by law upon the former Comptroller of the Treasury and the six auditors of the Treasury Department, together with other specific powers and duties imposed by the Budget and Accounting Act of June 10, 1921, and by subsequent legislation.

ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE.—Under authority of the Budget and Accounting Act, the Comptroller General appoints and removes attorneys and other employees of the General Accounting Office. They perform such duties as may be assigned to them by him, all official acts performed by the attorneys and employees, when specially designated therefor by the Comptroller General, having the same force and effect as though performed by the Comptroller General in person.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.—The Comptroller General makes such rules and regulations as deemed necessary for carrying on the work of the General Accounting Office, including those for the admission of attorneys to practice before it; and he furnishes, under the seal of the Office, copies of records from books and proceedings thereof, for use as evidence in accordance with sections 882 and 886 of the Revised Statutes.

COUNTERSIGNING OF WARRANTS.—All warrants, when authorized by law and signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, become valid when countersigned by or in the name of the Comptroller General.

ACCOUNTING FORMS, SYSTEMS, AND PROCEDURE.—The Comptroller General is required by law to prescribe the forms, systems, and procedure for administrative appropriation and fund accounting in the several departments and establishments and for the administrative examination of accounts of fiscal officers and claims, reporting to Congress upon the adequacy and effectiveness of such administrative examination.

ADVANCE DECISIONS REQUIRED OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—Upon the application of disbursing officers, of the head of any executive department or any independent establishment not under the executive departments, or of certifying officers, the Comptroller General is required to render his advance decision upon any question involving a payment to be made by them or under them, or pursuant to their certification, which decision, when rendered, governs in the settlement of the account involving the payment inquired about.

SETTLEMENT OF ALL GOVERNMENT CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.—The General Accounting Office is charged by law (with certain limited exceptions) with the settlement and adjustment, independently of the executive departments, of all claims and demands whatever by the Government of the United States or against it, and all accounts whatever in which the Government of the United States is concerned, either as debtor or creditor. The balances certified by the Comptroller General are final and conclusive upon the executive branch of the Government.

PRESERVATION OF ACCOUNTS AND VOUCHERS.—The General Accounting Office preserves, with their vouchers and certificates, all accounts which have been finally adjusted.

REVISION OF SETTLED ACCOUNTS.—The Comptroller General may review on his own motion any settled account when it is in the interest of the United States to do so.

RECOVERY OF DEBTS.—The General Accounting Office is required to superintend the recovery of all debts finally certified by it to be due the United States.

REPORTS OF DELINQUENCIES IN RENDERING ACCOUNTS.—The Comptroller General is required by law to make annual reports to Congress

of officers and administrative departments and establishments delinquent in rendering or transmitting accounts, showing the cause, and in each case indicating whether delinquency was waived; also of officers found upon final settlement of their accounts to have been indebted to the Government, who at date of making report had failed to pay into the Treasury of the United States the amount of indebtedness, with the amount of such indebtedness in each case.

INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS RELATING TO PUBLIC FUNDS.—It is the duty of the Comptroller General to investigate, at the seat of government or elsewhere, all matters relating to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds; also, to make recommendations to the President, when requested by him, and to Congress, concerning legislation necessary to facilitate the prompt and accurate rendition and settlement of accounts, as well as concerning such other matters as he may deem advisable in regard to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds and economy or efficiency in public expenditures. It is the duty of the Comptroller General also to furnish to the Bureau of the Budget such information relating to expenditures and accounting as it may request from time to time.

The Comptroller General is required to make investigations and reports when ordered by either House of Congress or by any committee of either House having jurisdiction over revenue, appropriations, or expenditures, furnishing assistants from his office to aid such committees when requested to do so, and to report to Congress every expenditure or contract made by any department or establishment in any year in violation of law. He also reports to Congress upon the adequacy and effectiveness of departmental inspection of the offices and accounts of fiscal officers, and is authorized by law to have access to and to examine any books, documents, papers, or records—except those pertaining to certain funds for purposes of intercourse or treaty with foreign nations—of all departments and establishments for the purpose of securing information regarding the powers, duties, activities, organization, financial transactions, and methods of business of their respective offices.

Approved.

LINDSAY C. WARREN
Comptroller General of the United States

Interstate Commerce Commission

Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.
NAtional 7460, Branch 303

COMMISSIONERS

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CLAUDE R. PORTER
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Assistant Secretary	GEORGE W. LAIRD
Assistant to the Secretary	JAMES L. MURPHY
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Director, Bureau of Finance	OLIVER E. SWEET
Chief Examiner	ULYSSES BUTLER
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Director, Bureau of Traffic	W. V. HARDIE
Director, Bureau of Valuation	ROBERT A. LACEY
Director, Bureau of Motor Carriers	WENDELL Y. BLANNING
Director, Bureau of Water Carriers and Freight Forwarders	(VACANCY)

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Interstate Commerce Commission was created as an independent establishment by the Act to Regulate Commerce, of February 4, 1887 (24 Stat. 379, 383; 49 U. S. C. 1–22), now known as the Interstate Commerce Act. Subsequent legislation has strengthened the authority of the Commission and broadened the scope of its jurisdiction.

The Hepburn Act, approved June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. 584; 49 U. S. C. 1, 6, 11, 14–16a, 18, 20, 41), was important in providing for the enforcement of the Commission's orders. By the terms of this act, as amended, orders of the Commission other than orders for the payment of money become effective within such reasonable time, not less than 30 days, as the Commission shall prescribe, and remain in force until its further order or for a specified period of time, unless suspended or modified or set aside by the Commission, or suspended or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction. Under the Act to Regulate Commerce, of February 4, 1887, the jurisdiction of the Commission applied to common carriers engaged in transportation of passengers or property "wholly by railroad or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment." Its jurisdiction was extended by the Hepburn Act to include express companies, pipe lines (except those for water and gas), and sleeping-car companies.

The Panama Canal Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 566; U. S. C. titles 5, 15, 46, 48, 49), as amended by the Transportation Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 898; 45 U. S. C. 131–46, also title 49), added to the Commission's regulatory authority over rail-and-water transportation by empowering it to take action to secure the establishment of through routes between rail-and-water carriers for transportation of property from point to point in the United States, where not entirely within the limits of a single State, and to prescribe maximum joint rates for such transportation.

The Transportation Act of 1920 enlarged the Commission's powers in many respects over carriers already subject to its jurisdiction under prior acts, and placed the duty upon the Commission to take many steps toward development and maintenance of an adequate national transportation service. Among the powers delegated was that authorizing the Commission directly to prescribe intrastate rates when necessary to remove discrimination against interstate commerce.

The Motor Carrier Act of 1935, approved August 9, 1935, now cited as Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act, vests in the Commission the regulation, to the extent provided by the act, of the transportation of passengers and property by motor carriers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, of the procurement thereof, and of the provision of facilities therefor.

By the Transportation Act, 1940, approved September 18, 1940, extensive jurisdiction was conferred upon the Commission over water carriers operating coastwise, intercoastal, and upon inland waters of the United States. The water carrier regulatory provisions are to be cited as Part III of the Interstate Commerce Act. This act transfers to the Interstate Commerce Commission some of the jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the Maritime Commission, and also brings under regulation water transportation heretofore not subject to any regulation. This act also made numerous changes in those portions of the Interstate Commerce Act relating to the Commission's jurisdiction over rail carriers and over motor carriers.

Part IV of the Interstate Commerce Act, approved May 16, 1942, conferred upon the Commission jurisdiction over freight forwarders. This part of the act vests the Commission with authority to administer the provisions thereof and to issue necessary rules and regulations, and confers upon it the duty to prescribe reasonable rules and regulations for the filing of surety bonds and policies of insurance. Other important duties are conferred upon the Commission by this part, corresponding in a general way with the duties imposed upon the Commission by Parts I, II, and III.

PURPOSE.—The general purpose of creating the Commission was to provide for a body empowered to regulate, in the public interest, common carriers subject to the act engaged in transportation in interstate commerce, and in foreign commerce to the extent that it takes place within the United States. As recently amended, all the provisions of the act are to be administered by the Commission in the light of a transportation policy added by the 1940 act, that all modes of transportation subject to its provisions are to be regulated so as to recognize and preserve the inherent advantages of each; to promote safe, adequate, economical, and efficient service and foster sound economic conditions in transportation and among the several carriers; to encourage the establishment and maintenance of reasonable charges for transportation services, without unjust discriminations, undue preferences or advantages, or unfair or destructive competitive practices; to cooperate with the several States and the duly authorized officials thereof; and to encourage fair wages and equitable working conditions—all to the end of developing, coordinating, and preserving a national transportation system by water, highway, and rail, as well as by other means, adequate to meet the needs of the commerce of the United States, of the Postal Service, and of the national defense.

ORGANIZATION.—The Interstate Commerce Commission consists of eleven members appointed by the President. From its membership the Commission selects a chairman. The Commissioners appoint the Secretary, Chief Counsel, directors of bureaus (other than the Director of the Bureau of Locomotive Inspection, who is appointed by the President), and such other assistants, attorneys, examiners, special agents, and clerks as are necessary for the performance of the Commission's duties. The act authorizes the Commission to create divisions, and a decision of a division (of not less than three members) has the same force and effect as a decision of the Commission itself, subject to the entire Commission, in its discretion, granting a rehearing. Under this authorization, there are now five divisions in the Commission. The Commission is also empowered under certain conditions to delegate work to boards of three or more eligible employees.

ACTIVITIES

REGULATES MOTOR CARRIERS.—By Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act, added in 1935 to the act, the Commission is charged with the duty of regulating common carriers by motor vehicle as provided therein; and to that end the Commission may establish requirements with respect to continuous and adequate service, transportation of baggage and express, uniform systems of accounts, records, and reports, preservation of records, qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees, and safety of operation and equipment. Part II also places the duty upon the Commission to regulate contract carriers by motor vehicle as provided therein, and to that end the Commission may establish requirements with respect to uniform systems of accounts, records, and reports, preservation of records, qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees, and safety of operation and equipment; also, to establish for private carriers of property by motor vehicle, if necessary, reasonable requirements to promote safety of operation, and to that end prescribe qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees, and standards of equipment.

REGULATES WATER CARRIERS.—By Part III of the Interstate Commerce Act, added in 1940 to the act, the Commission is given extensive authority with respect to transportation by common carriers and contract carriers by water, and to that end, to inquire into and report on the management of the business of such water carriers, and of persons controlling, controlled by, or under a common control of water carriers. The Commission is to keep itself informed as to the manner and method in which these activities are conducted, and may obtain from the carriers and persons controlling them such information as deemed necessary; it is also to establish from time to time just and reasonable classifications of carriers required in the administration of the act, and it has authority to issue such general and special rules and regulations and to issue such orders as may be necessary to carry out its provisions.

REGULATES FREIGHT FORWARDERS.—Freight forwarders, subject to regulation by the Commission in accordance with provisions of Part IV of the Interstate Commerce Act, added in 1942, are defined as persons, other than carriers, who in the performance of contracts to

transport property for the general public employ the services of rail, water, and other carriers which are subject to Parts I, II, and III of the act. The Commission has authority to establish reasonable requirements with respect to continuous and adequate service. It is authorized to inquire into the management of the business of freight forwarders and the method in which these activities are conducted, obtaining in this connection such information as it deems necessary. It may obtain information concerning the operations of freight forwarders, make necessary recommendations for further legislation, and institute and investigate complaints as to whether freight forwarders have observed the provisions of the act.

MAINTENANCE OF JUST, REASONABLE, AND NONDISCRIMINATORY RATES.—In proceedings instituted upon complaint or upon its own motion, the Commission is empowered, following hearings, to prescribe by order the rates, charges, regulations, and practices to be observed by carriers and freight forwarders subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, and to make such other orders and to grant such authority as fall within the administrative powers conferred upon it. The Commission is charged with the duty of determining whether just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory rates are maintained by carriers and freight forwarders under its jurisdiction. When it becomes necessary, the Commission is authorized after hearing to prescribe such rates, fares, and charges, or, with certain exceptions, minima and maxima, as it finds to be just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THROUGH ROUTES AND JOINT RATES.—It is authorized, under certain conditions, to require common carriers to establish through routes and joint rates, and it may act summarily in making just and reasonable rules and regulations with respect to car service without regard to ownership, during an emergency, and require joint or common use of terminals, including main line track or tracks for a reasonable distance outside of such terminals, give directions as to preference or priority of transportation, during such emergency, which will, in the opinion of the Commission, promote the service in the interest of the public and the commerce of the people. By the Second War Powers Act of 1942, similar powers were conferred upon the Commission with respect to motor carriers during the present war.

DIVISION OF JOINT RATES.—Upon complaint or upon its own initiative, following hearings, the Commission may prescribe the just, reasonable, and equitable division of joint rates, and may require readjustment of such past joint rate divisions as it finds to have been inequitable, provided the joint rate which is being divided was itself established pursuant to a finding or order of the Commission.

REQUIREMENT OF SWITCH CONNECTIONS.—The Commission may require common carriers by railroad to construct switch connections with lateral branch lines of railroads and private sidetracks.

CAR SERVICE.—The Commission exercises extensive jurisdiction over the use, control, supply, movement, distribution, exchange, interchange, and return of locomotives, cars, and other vehicles, including special types of equipment and the supply of trains. Under certain conditions, it is authorized to make directions as to the handling and movement of traffic over a railroad and its distribution over other lines of railroads. By the Second War Powers Act of 1942, similar

powers with respect to motor carriers during the war emergency were conferred on the Commission.

POOLING.—The Commission has authority to approve contracts of carriers subject to its jurisdiction for the pooling or division of traffic, service, or earnings. Such contracts are unlawful without this approval. This provision does not apply to the pooling of traffic, service, or earnings of freight forwarders.

CONSOLIDATIONS, MERGERS, AND ACQUISITIONS OF CONTROL.—The Commission passes upon all consolidations, unifications, and mergers of railroad properties, express companies, motor carriers, and water carriers, and its authority is necessary to any acquisition of control by carriers of other carriers, or, in a common interest, of two or more carriers.

POSTING OF RATES AND REGULATIONS.—Parts I, II, III, and IV of the Interstate Commerce Act require carriers, subject to their respective provisions, and freight forwarders to publish and file their rates, rules, and regulations pertaining to interstate traffic, and prohibit such carriers and freight forwarders from engaging in interstate transportation unless they comply with this requirement.

ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS OF CARRIERS.—The Commission prescribes the forms of the accounts, records, and memorandums to be kept by the carriers and freight forwarders subject to the Interstate Commerce Act. Part II authorizes the Commission to prescribe the forms of any and all accounts, records, and memorandums to be kept by motor carriers subject to that act. The Commission requires carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, Part I, to file annual reports, together with such intermediate reports as are deemed necessary. It is authorized by Part II to require annual, periodical, or special reports from all motor carriers. The Commission is empowered to obtain full and complete information from railroad, motor, and other carriers subject to its jurisdiction as to the manner in which they conduct and manage their business, and is given at all times access to all accounts, records, and memorandums of carriers subject to its jurisdiction. Similar authority was conferred upon the Commission with respect to water carriers by Part III, and with respect to freight forwarders by Part IV, approved May 16, 1942.

SUSPENSION OF PROPOSED RATES.—The Interstate Commerce Act provides that whenever there shall be filed with the Commission any schedule showing a new rate, fare, or charge, etc., the Commission may, either upon its own initiative or upon complaint, enter upon a hearing concerning the lawfulness of such new rate, fare, or charge, pending the determination of which the Commission may temporarily suspend the operation of such new joint rate, fare, or charge.

RAILROAD CARRIERS BARRED FROM OPERATING COMPETING WATER CARRIERS.—The Commission administers and enforces that section of Part I of the Interstate Commerce Act making it illegal for any railroad company or other common carrier subject to the act to own, lease, operate, control, or have any interest in any competing water carrier unless the Commission finds that any water-line operation other than through the Panama Canal by a railroad company is in the public interest and will not reduce competition, in which event it may permit the continuance of such service.

VALUATION OF CARRIERS SUBJECT TO THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT.—The Commission is charged with the duty of ascertaining and reporting the value of all property owned or used by common carriers by rail or pipe line subject to the act.

AWARDS OF REPARATION.—Upon complaint, and following hearing, the Commission is empowered to order any common carrier subject to its jurisdiction under Part I of the Interstate Commerce Act to make reparation as to damage sustained by reason of any violation of the act. Part III of the Interstate Commerce Act gives the Commission the same authority over certain water carriers brought within its jurisdiction.

AUTHORIZATION FOR CARRIERS TO ISSUE SECURITIES.—The Commission's authority is necessary to the issuance of securities or the assumption of obligations by carriers by railroad. Its authority is also necessary to the issuance of securities or the assumption of obligations by common or contract carriers by motor vehicle where the par value of the securities to be issued, together with the par value of the securities then outstanding, exceeds $500,000, except that notes having a maturity of two years or less and aggregating not more than $100,000 are exempt from such authority.

FORM FOR BILLS OF LADING.—The Commission prescribes rules, regulations, and forms for domestic bills of lading and for through export bills of lading which are required to be issued in full detail to the point of destination.

COMPILATION AND PUBLICATION OF STATISTICS.—The Commission collects statistics concerning the corporate history, organization, investments, capitalization, indebtedness, physical property, and operations of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, including exhibits of financial changes, taxation, contracts, revenues, expenses, employees, traffic, operation, and maintenance, and also reports of railway accidents under the Accident Reports Act. The Commission prepares rules, instructions, and forms for the guidance and use of such carriers in keeping statistical records and in making reports to it, and compiles, prepares, and publishes periodical and special statistical statements.

ADMINISTRATION OF RAILROAD BANKRUPTCY LAWS.—The Commission is charged with many duties under the railroad bankruptcy laws contained in the act approved March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1467, 1474; 11 U. S. C. 205), as amended by the acts approved August 27, 1935, June 26, 1936, and June 22, 1938, as amendments to the Bankruptcy Act, including the approval after hearing of plans of reorganization, the regulation of protective committees, the ratification of the selection of trustees, and the fixing of maximum allowances, expenses, and attorneys' fees for the trustees, their counsel, reorganization managers, or others entitled thereto.

ANTITRUST ACTIVITIES.—Whenever the Commission after investigation or hearing has reason to believe that certain provisions of the Clayton Antitrust Act of October 15, 1914 (15 U. S. C. 12–27, 44; 18 U. S. C. 412; 28 U. S. C. 381–83, 386–90; 29 U. S. C. 52), relative to prohibiting discrimination by carriers between purchasers in sales of commodities, or in other ways contributing to the creation of monopolies, have been violated, it transmits its findings to the Attorney General.

DETERMINATION OF MAIL TRANSPORTATION RATES.—The Commission determines fair and reasonable rates for mail transportation by railway carriers and urban and interurban electric carriers.

FIXING OF TIME ZONES.—The Commission fixes limits of the standard time zones of continental United States, excluding Alaska.

RAILROAD SAFETY APPLIANCES.—It designates the number, dimensions, location, and manner of application of safety appliances prescribed by law for trains, engines, and cars, inspects these appliances, and notifies United States Attorneys of violations, so the violators may be prosecuted.

HOURS OF SERVICE FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.—Through investigations by its inspectors and monthly reports filed by railroads, the Commission keeps informed concerning the hours of labor of train service employees, dispatchers, and operators. Information concerning violations of the hours-of-service law is transmitted to the United States Attorneys for use in prosecution.

INVESTIGATION OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The Commission requires reports from railroads of all train accidents which result in deaths or serious personal injuries, and investigates the more serious collisions and derailments, issues reports, and makes recommendations designed to prevent their recurrence.

AUTOMATIC TRAIN CONTROL DEVICES.—The Commission has required the installation of automatic train-stop, train-control, or cab-signal devices on parts of some railroads. From time to time engineers on its staff inspect these installations.

RAILROAD SAFETY DEVICES.—It reports upon devices intended to promote safety in railroad operation which are submitted for examination.

SAFETY AND EQUIPMENT OF MOTOR CARRIERS.—By Part II the Commission is authorized to establish reasonable requirements with respect to safety of operation and equipment of motor carriers subject to that Part, including qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees whose activities affect safety of operation. If need therefor is found, the Commission is authorized to exercise these powers over private carriers of property by motor vehicle.

MEDALS OF HONOR.—The Commission investigates and makes recommendations to the President concerning applications for medals of honor filed on behalf of persons who endanger their own lives in saving, or attempting to save, lives from wrecks, disasters, or grave accidents on railroads.

LOCOMOTIVE INSPECTION.—Inspections are made of all locomotives used on the lines of common-carrier railroads, for the purpose of determining whether the locomotives are in proper condition to operate without unnecessary peril, and whether they are equipped and maintained in accordance with rules and regulations. Corrective action is taken in connection with locomotives not conforming to requirements. Investigations are made of accidents caused by failure of locomotives or any of their appurtenances, and evidence of violations is obtained so that appropriate action may be taken.

Specifications covering design, construction, and major repairs of locomotives are checked to determine their safety, and corrective action is taken where discrepancies are found. Inspection and re-

pair reports filed by the railroads, and inspection and accident reports filed by Commission inspectors, are analyzed and coordinated to put the information in the most usable form for promotion of safety.

TRANSPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.—The Commission provides regulations for the safe transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles by common carriers by railroad and carriers by highway in interstate or foreign commerce.

OTHER DUTIES.—The Commission's authority is necessary to the construction of new lines by common carriers by railroad and to the abandonment of existing lines; also to the operation, under certain conditions, by common and contract carriers by motor vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce on public highways. By Part III of the Interstate Commerce Act, Commission authority was required for common and contract carriers by water to engage in new operations, except that the act contains a clause requiring the Commission to issue certificates and permits to those carriers in actual operation on January 1, 1940, whose operations have continued since that date.

The Commission is charged with the duty of keeping itself informed as to the manner in which all carriers and freight forwarders subject to its jurisdiction conduct and manage their business, and is empowered to obtain from them full information to that end. It is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the criminal and penal provisions of the acts which it is required to administer, and to request the Attorney General for prosecution or other enforcement of said provisions, and for the enforcement of some orders, if disobeyed, in equity suits, and in civil suits for recovery of the penalties prescribed for such disobedience.

WAR ACTIVITIES.—The chairman and other members of the Commission have participated in various conferences with representatives of the Government engaged in wartime activities with respect to transportation problems.

Under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act the Commission is given broad powers concerning supply, exchange, interchange, and return of freight cars, and rules, regulations, and practices relating thereto, and with respect to the handling, routing, and movement of traffic. These powers may be exercised whenever the Commission is of the opinion that shortage of equipment, congestion of traffic, or other emergency requiring immediate action exists in any section of the country. Among other things the act provides that "in time of war or threatened war the President may certify to the Commission that it is essential to the national defense and security that certain traffic shall have preference or priority in transportation, and the Commission shall, under the power herein conferred, direct that such preference or priority be afforded." By the Second War Powers Act of 1942, these emergency powers of the Commission were so broadened as to include motor carriers. The Commission has had occasion many times during the present war to exercise these emergency powers.

Approved.

JOHN L. ROGERS
Chairman

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics

1500 New Hampshire Avenue NW. (Dupont Circle)
EXecutive 3515, Branch 3985

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Vice Chairman ..... Dr. Lyman J. Briggs

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General of the Army H. H. Arnold (United States Army)
William A. M. Burden (Department of Commerce)
Dr. Vannevar Bush
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Dr. Francis W. Reichelderfer (Weather Bureau)
Dr. Edward Warner (Civil Aeronautics Board)
Dr. Orville Wright
Dr. Theodore P. Wright

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Assistant Secretary ..... Edward H. Chamberlin
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Engineer in Charge, Ames Aeronautical Laboratory (Moffett Field, Calif.) ..... Smith J. DeFrance
Manager, Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory (Cleveland Airport, Cleveland, Ohio) ..... Edward R. Sharp
Executive Engineer, Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory (Cleveland Airport, Cleveland, Ohio) ..... Carlton Kemper

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Creation and Authority.—The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics was created by act of Congress approved March 3, 1915 (38 Stat. 930; 49 U. S. C. 241), as amended by the act approved March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1451; 49 U. S. C. 241), as amended by the act approved June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1027; 49 U. S. C. 241).

Purpose.—The law provides that the Committee shall "supervise and direct the scientific study of the problems of flight, with a view to their practical solution, . . ." and also "direct and conduct research and experiment in aeronautics."

The general purposes of the Committee are to—

1. Coordinate the research needs of aviation, civil and military.
2. Prevent duplication in the field of aeronautical research.
3. Conduct, under unified control of the Committee, scientific aeronautical research, including:

(a) Special investigations in the nature of applied research on problems submitted by the Army and Navy for immediate improvement in performance of military and naval aircraft.

(b) Fundamental researches instituted by the Committee on its own initiative or authorized upon request of the Army, Navy, or Civil Aeronautics Authority to increase speed, safety, and economy of operation of aircraft, military and civil.

4. Advise the War and Navy Departments, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and the aviation industry as to the latest research information.

5. Consider merits of aeronautical inventions submitted by the public to any agency of the Government.

6. On request of the President, the Congress, or any executive department, to advise upon any special problem in aeronautics which may be referred to it.

ORGANIZATION.—The Committee is composed of 15 members appointed by the President, and consists of 2 representatives each of the War and Navy Departments (from the offices in charge of military and naval aeronautics) and Civil Aeronautics Authority, 1 representative each of the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Weather Bureau, and the National Bureau of Standards, together with 6 additional persons who are "acquainted with the needs of aeronautical science, either civil or military, or skilled in aeronautical engineering or its allied sciences." All the members serve as such without compensation.

LABORATORIES.—The Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory at Langley Field, Va., the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory at Moffett Field, Calif., and the Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio, are the principal aeronautical research laboratories of the Government, where the Committee carries on fundamental scientific research and development on which the War and Navy Departments, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and the aircraft industry rely for new knowledge underlying progress in improving the performance, efficiency, and safety of American aircraft.

OFFICE OF AERONAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.—This Office was established in the early part of 1918. It serves as the depository and distributing agency for the scientific and technical data on aeronautics comprising the results of Committee researches and for similar information collected by the Committee from governmental and private agencies in this country and abroad.

OFFICE OF AERONAUTICAL INVENTIONS.—This Office gives preliminary consideration to, and analyzes and prepares reports on, the merits of aeronautical inventions and designs submitted to the Government through any agency.

Approved.

JEROME C. HUNSAKER
Chairman

National Archives

Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
DIstrict 0525, Branch 404

Officials

Archivist of the United States	Solon J. Buck
Division of the Federal Register:	
Director	Bernard R. Kennedy
Chief Editor	David C. Eberhart, Jr.
Program Adviser	Oliver W. Holmes
Management Officer	Dallas D. Irvine
Budget Officer	Stuart Portner, Acting
Administrative Secretary	Thad Page
Director of Operations	Dan Lacy
Deputy Director of Operations	Marcus W. Price
Records Appraisal Officer	Philip C. Brooks
Records Control Officer	Philip M. Hamer
Heads of Records Divisions and Offices:	
Agriculture Department Archives	Theodore R. Schellenberg
Commerce Department Archives	Arthur H. Leavitt
Interior Department Archives	Herman Kahn
Justice Department Archives	Gerald J. Davis
Labor Department Archives	Paul Lewinson
Legislative Archives	Thad Page
Maps and Charts	W. L. G. Joerg
Motion Pictures and Sound Recordings	John G. Bradley
Photographic Archives and Research	Josephine Cobb, Acting
Post Office Department Archives	Arthur H. Leavitt, Acting
State Department Archives	Roscoe R. Hill
Treasury Department Archives	Westel R. Willoughby
Veterans' Records	W. Neil Franklin, Acting
War Records	Edward G. Campbell
Chiefs of Other Divisions and Sections:	
Cleaning and Rehabilitation	Adelaide E. Minogue
Exhibits and Publications	Elizabeth E. Hamer
Finance and Accounts	Lottie M. Nichols
General Reference	W. Neil Franklin
Library	Matilda F. Hanson
Personnel Management	Ruth A. Henderson
Printing and Processing	Harry M. Forker
Records and Communications	Virginia M. Wolfe
Property Division	Frank P. Wilson

National Archives Trust Fund Board

Chairman	The Archivist of the United States
	Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Library
	Chairman of the House Committee on the Library

Creation of Authority.—The National Archives was established under an act of Congress approved June 19, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1122–1124; 44 U. S. C. 300–300k), which created the office of Archivist of the United States and prescribed his duties. Other legislation affecting the National Archives establishment includes an act to provide for the printing and distribution of Government publications to the National Archives, approved June 17, 1935 (49 Stat. 386; 44 U. S. C. 215a); the Federal Register Act, approved July 26, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 500–503; 44 U. S. C. 301–314); the joint resolution establishing the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, approved

July 18, 1939 (53 Stat. 1062–1066); the National Archives Trust Fund Board Act, approved July 9, 1941 (55 Stat. 581; 44 U. S. C. 300aa–300jj); and the act concerning the disposal of records, approved July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 380–383; 44 U. S. C. 366–380).

PURPOSE.—The primary objective of the National Archives is to make the experience of the Government and the people of the United States, as it is embodied in the records of the Federal Government and related materials, available to guide and assist the Government and the people in planning and conducting their activities. It endeavors to attain that objective by assembling, preserving, arranging, and describing such of the noncurrent records of agencies of the Federal Government as have permanent value and historical interest and by making such records available for use by Government officials, scholars, and others who have occasion to consult them. "Motion-picture films and sound recordings pertaining to and illustrative of historical activities of the United States" are also accepted, preserved, and made available. Other functions are to appraise and make reports to Congress regarding records proposed for disposal by Government agencies that do not, or that will not after the lapse of a specified time, appear to have sufficient administrative, legal, research, or other value to warrant their continued preservation by the Government; and to receive and publish the texts and codes of all Presidential proclamations and Executive orders and of rules and regulations issued by Federal agencies that have general applicability and legal effect.

ORGANIZATION.—The Archivist of the United States is appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The core of the National Archives is composed of 14 records divisions or offices. Among these units is apportioned the responsibility for dealing with the records and the records problems of all the agencies of the Federal Government. Three of them are responsible for special types of archival material, namely, maps and charts, motion pictures and sound recordings, and other photographic archives. They are all under the supervision of the Director of Operations, who is assisted by the Deputy Director, the Records Appraisal Officer, and the Records Control Officer. The Director of the Division of the *Federal Register*, the Program Adviser, the Management Officer, the Budget Officer, and the Administrative Secretary, who is in charge of public relations, are immediately responsible to the Archivist.

ACTIVITIES

ACCEPTING AND PRESERVING GOVERNMENT RECORDS.—The Archivist of the United States may requisition for transfer to his custody any records offered for transfer by the head of the Government agency having custody of them; any records that have been in existence for more than 50 years unless the head of the agency having custody of them certifies in writing to the Archivist that they must be retained for use in the conduct of the regular current business of the said agency; any records of any Federal agency that has gone out of existence unless the head of the agency that has the custody of them certifies in writing to the Archivist that they must be retained in his custody for use in performing transferred functions of the discontinued agency or in liquidating its affairs; and any other records that the National Archives Council by special resolution may authorize to be transferred.

MAKING AVAILABLE RECORDS IN ITS CUSTODY.—In addition to having data constantly available as to the nature and extent of the records in the custody of the Archivist and as to the conditions under which they may be used, the National Archives also supplies information from the records themselves. Persons who come to the National Archives Building to use the records are assisted in every way possible. The various finding mediums—the published guide and inventories, the checklists and special lists, and the indexes—are made available, and the staff renders such further assistance as may be necessary to aid the searcher in finding and using the material desired. The National Archives is equipped to provide photographs, photostats, or microfilm copies of documents to investigators as may be required, and is furthermore empowered to authenticate such copies under the official seal of the National Archives, which must be judicially noticed. For Government use reproductions may be furnished without charge; they are supplied to the public at cost. Whenever using the records in the National Archives Building or having reproductions made of them will not meet the needs of a Government agency, records may be borrowed; records may not be borrowed, however, for unofficial purposes. Motion pictures and sound recordings in the custody of the Archivist may be viewed or heard in an auditorium provided for the purpose.

REPORTING TO CONGRESS RECORDS WITHOUT PERMANENT VALUE.—No official or agency of the Government can legally destroy or otherwise dispose of public records except in the manner prescribed by law. In order to avoid the inadvertent destruction of valuable material, records proposed for disposal by Government agencies are appraised by the Archivist. These records are considered from the points of view of their value to the agency reporting them, their value to other Government agencies, and their value to scholars or other individuals. The Archivist submits to Congress lists or schedules of such records insofar as it appears to him that they do not or will not after the lapse of a specified time have sufficient administrative, legal, research, or other value to warrant their further preservation by the Government, and, when the approval of Congress has been obtained, the records may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of in accordance with regulations promulgated by the National Archives Council.

FURNISHING ADVICE ON RECORDS PROBLEMS.—In order that noncurrent records may be transferred to the National Archives in the best possible condition, the National Archives furnishes advice and suggestions on request concerning procedures for the keeping of current files that will make for greater flexibility, make possible the segregation of routine and ephemeral material from material of permanent value, and make possible chronological breaks in the files so as to facilitate the transfer of portions of the files from time to time without disrupting the current files of the agencies. The National Archives is prepared to provide advice and information on such technical records problems as the repair and preservation of documents, including maps and bound volumes of all sizes and kinds; the arrangement, filing, storage, and servicing of maps; the arrangement, filing, storage, repair, reproduction, and servicing of photographs, motion pictures,

and sound recordings; the photographing of documents, including maps; and the examination of questioned documents. Information and advice are furnished military authorities on archives in war areas in order that they may be protected as far as possible, properly administered, and fully utilized.

PUBLISHING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS HAVING GENERAL APPLICABILITY AND LEGAL EFFECT.—All current proclamations, orders, rules, and regulations of the executive branch of the Government having general applicability and legal effect must be filed with the Division of the Federal Register of the National Archives in order to be valid, and they are then published in the *Federal Register*, which appears five times a week. Codifications of all such documents in force are published from time to time, and between editions of the code, annual and cumulative supplements are published. Current Presidential proclamations and Executive orders not published in the *Federal Register* are printed in limited quantities in slip form and distributed by the National Archives.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND BOARD.—The National Archives Trust Fund Board, created by an act approved July 9, 1941 (55 Stat. 581; 44 U. S. C. 300aa–300jj) is authorized "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts or bequests of money, securities, or other personal property, for the benefit of or in connection with the National Archives, its collections, or its services, as may be approved by the Board."

National Archives Council

National Archives Building
DIstrict 0525, Branch 443

MEMBERS

Chairman ---------- THE ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES
Vice Chairman---- E. WILDER SPAULDING (alternate for the Secretary of State)
The Secretary of Each Executive Department (or alternate named by the Secretary thereof)
Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Library
Chairman of the House Committee on the Library
Librarian of Congress
Secretary (Administrative Secretary, National Archives)---------- THAD PAGE

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The National Archives Council was created by the National Archives Act, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1122; 40 U. S. C. 231–41).

PURPOSE.—Under the provisions of the National Archives Act, the Council is to "define the classes of material which shall be transferred to the National Archives Building and establish regulations governing such transfer; and shall have power to advise the Archivist in respect to regulations governing the disposition and use of the archives and records transferred to his custody." The Council also promulgates regulations establishing procedures and standards in connection with the disposal of valueless records, which, when approved by the President, are binding on all agencies of the Government.

National Historical Publications Commission

National Archives Building
District 0525, Branch 314

Members

Chairman ..... The Archivist of the United States
Historical Adviser of the Department of State
Chief of the Historical Section of the Army War College
Officer in Charge of the Naval Records and Library
Chief, Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress
Two Members of the American Historical Association
Acting Secretary (Records Control Officer, National Archives) ..... Philip M. Hamer

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Creation and Authority.—The National Historical Publications Commission was created by the National Archives Act, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1122; 40 U. S. C. 231–41).

Purpose.—The duties of the Commission are to "make plans, estimates, and recommendations for such historical works and collections of sources as seem appropriate for publication and/or otherwise recording at the public expense." Such recommendations are transmitted to Congress by the Archivist of the United States in his capacity as chairman of the Commission.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

Hyde Park, N. Y.

(Under the administration of the Archivist of the United States)

Officials

Archivist of the United States ..... Solon J. Buck
Director ..... Fred W. Shipman [1]
Acting Director ..... Edgar B. Nixon

Trustees of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

Ex Officio:
The Archivist of the United States ..... Solon J. Buck, *Chairman*
The Secretary of the Treasury ..... Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Appointive:
Basil O'Connor
Frank C. Walker
Samuel E. Morison
Harry L. Hopkins
Samuel I. Rosenman

Creation and Authority.—The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library was created by a joint resolution of Congress approved July 18, 1939 (53 Stat. 1062; 39 U. S. C. 824a–e).

Purpose.—The primary functions of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library are the preservation and administration of such collections

[1] On leave (for special assignment).

of historical material as shall be donated to it by Franklin D. Roosevelt and such other material related to and contemporary with this material as may be acquired from other sources by gift, purchase, or loan.

ORGANIZATION.—The immediate administration of the Library is vested in a Director, who makes his headquarters at Hyde Park.

TRUSTEES OF THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY.—The Board known as the Trustees of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, created by the joint resolution establishing the Library (53 Stat. 1062; 39 U. S. C. 824a–e), is authorized to "receive gifts and bequests of personal property and to hold and administer the same as trust funds for the benefit of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library."

Approved.

SOLON J. BUCK
Archivist of the United States

National Capital Housing Authority

1737 L Street NW.
REpublic 3201

MEMBERS

Chairman	DAVID LYNN
Vice Chairman	JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG
Member	JOHN NOLEN, JR.

OFFICIALS

Executive Officer and Secretary	JOHN IHLDER
Administrative Officer	JAMES RING

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The National Capital Housing Authority was established as The Alley Dwelling Authority in accordance with an act of Congress approved June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 930). Amendments to this act were approved on June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1186). Members of the Authority were designated, and their duties generally outlined, in Executive Order 6868 of October 9, 1934, which was amended by Executive Order 7784–A of January 5, 1938, and by Executive Order 8033, dated January 11, 1939. The Authority consists of the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Architect of the Capitol, and the Director of Planning of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Executive Order 9344, of May 21, 1943, changed the name of The Alley Dwelling Authority to National Capital Housing Authority.

PURPOSE.—Originally the activities of the Authority were confined to squares that contain inhabited alleys—alleys on which there are dwellings whose access is from the alley. At the time the Authority began its operations there were approximately 200 such squares. Under the act the Authority could redevelop an alley square for any purpose that served the interest of the city. As many of these squares were not adapted to low-rent housing, the Authority sought amend-

ments which would enable it to build on other sites dwellings for low-income families equal in number to those displaced by its slum reclamation. In the meantime, the United States Housing Act of 1937 was passed. At the next session of Congress, the Authority secured the desired amendments to its act, and at the same time was authorized to borrow from the United States Housing Authority on the same terms as local housing authorities in other cities.

ACTIVITIES.—Until the beginning of the defense era, the work of the Authority was to reclaim slum areas and to provide and manage dwellings for low-income people. This work was then temporarily suspended and attention concentrated on provision of additional dwellings for defense workers and, later, for war workers. But expansion of military facilities, such as the Navy Yard and a military highway, which caused displacement of resident low-income families, necessitated provision being made for them. In its defense and war housing projects, the Authority has acted as agent for other instrumentalities of the Federal Government. Its present program includes more than 7,000 dwellings.

Approved.

JOHN IHLDER
Executive Officer

National Capital Park and Planning Commission

Department of the Interior Building, Eighteenth and C Streets NW
REpublic 1820, Branches 2101–04

MEMBERS

Chairman	MAJ. GEN. U. S. GRANT, 3D
Citizen Member	J. C. NICHOLS
Citizen Member	W. A. DELANO
Citizen Member	HENRY V. HUBBARD
Chief of Engineers of the United States Army	MAJ. GEN. EUGENE REYBOLD
Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia	COL. C. W. KUTZ
Chief of the Forest Service	LYLE F. WATTS
Director of National Park Service	NEWTON B. DRURY
Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee of the United States Senate	THEODORE G. BILBO
Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee of the House of Representatives	JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OFFICIALS

Chairman	MAJ. GEN. U. S. GRANT, 3D
Executive Officer	NEWTON B. DRURY
Secretary and Legal Adviser	T. S. SETTLE
Director of Planning	JOHN NOLEN, JR.
Land Purchasing Officer	NORMAN C. BROWN
Landscape Architect	T. C. JEFFERS
City Planner	MAX S. WEHRLY

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Commission, by the act of April 30, 1926 (44 Stat. 374; 40 U. S. C. 71), became the successor to the National Capital Park Commission which had been created previously

by the act of June 6, 1924 (43 Stat. 463; 40 U. S. C. 71). The Commission is also the successor to the Highway Commission of the District of Columbia.

PURPOSE.—The Commission was created to plan and acquire an adequate system of parks, parkways, and playgrounds, to preserve the forests and natural scenery in and about the National Capital, and to prepare a coordinated city and regional plan for the District of Columbia and environs.

ORGANIZATION.—The Commission is composed of 10 persons—6 ex officio members and 4 appointed members. The ex officio members are: Chief of Engineers of the Army, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, Chief of the Forest Service, Director of National Park Service, Chairman of District of Columbia Committee of the United States Senate, and Chairman of District of Columbia Committee of the House of Representatives. In addition, four eminent citizens, well qualified and experienced in city planning, one of whom must be a bona fide resident of the District of Columbia, are appointed for a term of 6 years each by the President of the United States. The latter members serve without compensation.

The Director of the National Park Service is executive officer of the Commission. Under this officer, the Commission has a small skeleton organization of specialists. From time to time the Commission employs consulting specialists, under the authority of its basic act, to make studies in housing, traffic and transportation, and various other phases of city planning; it employs from time to time engineers to survey the areas which it proposes to purchase; and when necessary it borrows employees from and cooperates with various branches of the Federal and District of Columbia Governments.

FUNDS.—Appropriations for the staff and other operating expenses are included in the annual appropriation for the District of Columbia. Appropriations for land acquisition are made by the Federal Government which is reimbursed by the District of Columbia at the minimum rate of $300,000 a year.

ACTIVITIES.—The functions of the Commission are:

1. To prepare, develop, and maintain a comprehensive, consistent, and coordinated plan for the National Capital and its environs, including recommendations to the proper executive authorities as to traffic and transportation; plats and subdivisions; highways, parks, and parkways; school and library sites; playgrounds; drainage, sewers, and water supply; housing, building, and zoning regulations; public and private buildings; bridges and waterfronts; commerce and industry; and other proper elements of city and regional planning.

2. To administer, in conjunction with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, laws concerning the permanent system of highways plan, providing for changes in the existing highways plan that may be initiated by the Commissioners and submitted to the Park and Planning Commission for approval. In this capacity it took over all the functions of the former Highway Commission, which it succeeded in 1926.

3. To provide for the comprehensive, systematic, and continuous development of the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, and especially—

(a) To preserve the flow of water in Rock Creek.

(b) To prevent the pollution of Rock Creek and the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers.

(c) To preserve forests and natural scenery in and about Washington.

4. To acquire such lands as are necessary and desirable for the suitable development of the National Capital's park, parkway, and playground system, including acquisition, establishment, and development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway along both sides of the Potomac from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington to Great Falls, and additional lands for extension of the District park system into nearby Maryland and Virginia under such financial arrangements as agreed upon with the proper authorities of those States and as authorized by Congress.

To carry out the above general duties, Congress has passed from time to time more than a score of special acts detailing specific duties or functions to the Commission.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSION.—One of the purposes of the act setting up the Park and Planning Commission was to obtain the maximum amount of cooperation and correlation of effort between the departments, bureaus, and commissions of the Federal and District Governments. The Commission also is authorized to act in conjunction and cooperation with authorities of the States of Maryland and Virginia who may be designated for this purpose. To carry out this responsibility, the Commission has appointed a number of committees.

The principal committee, in existence since the formation of the Commission, is known as the Coordinating Committee of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. This committee meets every two weeks to coordinate the work of the several authorities with the plans of the Commission, and to study projects and make recommendations prior to their submission to the Commission. The committee is composed of representatives of the District of Columbia Government, the Treasury Department, the United States Engineers Office of the War Department, the office of the National Park Service, and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Representatives of other agencies meet with the committee on special problems in which they are concerned.

The Commission has established other committees which function from time to time as the need arises. A committee on a recreation system plan, representative of all the authorities concerned, formulated a plan subsequently adopted by the Commission in 1930. The Washington Regional Drainage and Sewerage Committee has accomplished important coordination on pollution problems originating in the District and adjoining jurisdiction. A special joint committee on stream pollution has been studying the Rock Creek drainage area. Other committees on the parking and traffic problem, regional highways, and recreation, have accomplished equally material results.

Approved.

U. S. GRANT, 3D
Chairman

National Labor Relations Board

Rochambeau Building, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW.
NAtional 9716

MEMBERS

Chairman	HARRY A. MILLIS
GERARD D. REILLY	JOHN M. HOUSTON

OFFICIALS

Director of Field Division	OSCAR S. SMITH
General Counsel	ALVIN J. ROCKWELL
Associate General Counsel	MALCOLM F. HALLIDAY
Associate General Counsel	GUY FARMER
Assistant General Counsel	IVAR H. PETERSON
Chief Trial Examiner	FRANK BLOOM
Director of Information	LOUIS G. SILVERBERG

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The National Labor Relations Board was created as an independent agency by the National Labor Relations Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 449; 29 U. S. C. 151–66).

PURPOSE.—The act affirms the right of employees to full freedom in self-organization and in the designation of representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining, and it authorizes the Board to conduct secret ballots for the determination of employee representatives, declaring unlawful those unfair labor practices which abridge or deny the right of collective bargaining.

ORGANIZATION.—The President named a Board of three members who were confirmed of appointment by the Senate on August 24, 1935. Personnel of the field agencies of the National Labor Relations Board superseded by the above Board were transferred to the new one, as were also regional officers and those in the District of Columbia. The old National Labor Relations Board was created under authority of public resolution of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1183; 15 U. S. C. 702a–02f).

ACTIVITIES

As set forth in the act, the principal powers of the National Labor Relations Board are:

1. By the issuance of cease-and-desist orders, to prevent any person from engaging in any of the following specified unfair labor practices when they affect commerce: interference by employers with employees' rights of self-organization and collective bargaining, employer domination of a union, discharge of an employee or discrimination against him because of his union activity or because he has filed charges or has given testimony under the act, and refusal by the employer to bargain collectively with the proper representatives of the employees.

2. To decide whether the unit appropriate for the purpose of collective bargaining shall be the employer unit, craft unit, plant unit, or subdivision thereof.

3. To certify the names of employee representatives designated, or to ascertain the names by secret ballot.

4. To order and conduct hearings and, if it finds a violation of the act, to issue an order to cease and desist from such unfair labor practice.

5. To issue subpenas, administer oaths, conduct investigations, and issue complaints.

6. To petition any circuit court of appeals for the enforcement of a cease-and-desist order.

7. To prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act.

The National Labor Relations Act provides that nothing in the act shall interfere in any way with the right to strike.

CHARGES AND COMPLAINTS.—A charge that any person has engaged in, or is engaging in, any unfair labor practice affecting commerce may be made by any person or labor organization. No formal complaint will be made until the Board has examined the facts and concluded that some ground for action exists; nor will the Board make public any charges against employers unless the facts show that a formal complaint is justified.

CERTIFICATION OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A petition requesting the Board to investigate and certify the representatives selected for the purpose of collective bargaining may be filed by an employee or any person or labor organization acting on behalf of employees; or by an employer, provided that the Board shall not direct an investigation on a petition filed by an employer unless it appears to the Board that two or more labor organizations have presented to the employer conflicting claims that each represents a majority of the employees in the bargaining unit or units claimed to be appropriate.

HEARINGS BY TRIAL EXAMINERS.—Hearings are ordinarily conducted before trial examiners in the regions where the unfair labor practices occur. In its discretion the Board may issue a complaint from Washington and proceed with a hearing on a violation of an unfair labor practice, and may follow the same procedure on a petition for an election. Hearings on complaints and on petitions for elections will be public unless otherwise ordered. Full inquiry will be made into the facts. Witnesses will usually be examined orally under oath. Testimony by deposition may be allowed under extraordinary circumstances.

REPORTS BY TRIAL EXAMINER.—The trial examiner's intermediate report on evidence produced at a hearing contains findings of fact, and in cases where the complaint is found justified, contains recommendations as to the steps the employer should take to end the specified unfair labor practice and the affirmative action necessary to effectuate the policies of the act.

REVIEW OF CASES.—The Board will review cases on appeal from any party to a regional hearing. The findings of the Board as to the facts, if supported by evidence, are conclusive.

ENFORCEMENT OF DECISIONS OF THE BOARD.—After hearing and decision by the Board, it issues a cease-and-desist order requiring the person found to have been engaged in one of the enumerated unfair labor practices to cease and desist, and may petition the respective circuit courts of appeals for enforcement of such order.

REVIEW OF LABOR CASES BY COURTS OF APPEALS.—Review of the Board's orders may be obtained by any aggrieved party in a circuit court of appeals.

WAR ACTIVITIES.—Federal recognition of the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively was first established as a national policy during defense preparations in 1917, thus setting a precedent for the role of the National Labor Relations Act in facilitating the War Program.

Strikes disturbed production during the first 10 months after the declaration of war in April 1917. It was proposed to assure workers the right to organize for the twofold purpose of relieving the industrial unrest occasioned by the employer resistance to organization and of providing channels for grievance and wage negotiations between employers and recognized employee organizations. The agency chosen to enforce these rights was the War Labor Board under the joint chairmanship of William Howard Taft and Frank P. Walsh. In practice the protection of the right to organize had the expected salutary effect of preserving the stream of industrial production from interruption.

The procedure of collective bargaining is today more integrated in the industrial life of the Nation than it was in 1917–18. The National Labor Relations Board has laid the ground work for a thorough protection of employees in the exercise of their right of self-organization and collective bargaining, as well as the determination of majority bargaining representatives in appropriate bargaining units. Resolution of disputes arising over substantive terms of employment has been left to other agencies operating in the field of mediation, conciliation, and arbitration.

Grounded as it is upon the experience of the first World War, the National Labor Relations Board is an integral cog in the Nation's program of preserving democratic rights in industry as the tested means of insuring a maximum production of goods required in the prosecution of the present war.

REGIONAL OFFICES.—Regional directors, in charge of the field offices of the Board, are designated as the Board's agents, with power to prosecute necessary inquiries, to investigate employee representation (including the taking of secret ballots), to have access to and the right to copy evidence, and to administer oaths and affirmations.

REGIONAL OFFICES—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

City	Director	Address
Atlanta 3, Ga.	Paul L. Styles	10 Forsyth Street Building.
Baltimore 2, Md.	Ross M. Madden	601 American Building.
Boston 8, Mass.	A. Howard Myers	Old South Building.
Buffalo 2, N. Y.	Meyer S. Ryder	Genessee Building.
Chicago 3, Ill.	George J. Bott	2200 Midland Building.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	Martin Wagner	1200 Ingalls Building, 6 E. Fourth Street
Cleveland 13, Ohio	Walter E. Taag	713 Public Square Building.
Detroit 26, Mich.	Frank H. Bowen	1332 National Bank Building.
Fort Worth 2, Tex.	Edwin A. Elliott	Federal Court Building.
Indianapolis 4, Ind.	C. Edward Knapp	108 E. Washington Street Building.
Kansas City 6, Mo.	Hugh E. Sperry	Temple Building, 903 Grand Avenue.
Los Angeles 14, Calif.	Stewart Meacham	111 W. Seventh Street.

REGIONAL OFFICES—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD—Continued

City	Director	Address
Minneapolis 4, Minn.	James M. Shields	Wesley Temple Building.
New Orleans 12, La.	John F. LeBus	820 Richards Building.
New York 5, N. Y.	Howard F. LeBaron	120 Wall Street.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Fred G. Krivonos	Bankers Securities Building.
Pittsburgh 22, Pa.	Frank M. Kleiler	2107 Clark Building.
St. Louis 1, Mo.	William F. Guffey, Jr.	1413 International Building.
San Francisco 3, Calif.	Joseph E Watson	1095 Market Street.
Seattle 1, Wash.	Thomas P. Graham, Jr.	806 Vance Building.
Honolulu 2, T. H.	Arnold L. Wills	341 Federal Building.
San Juan 22, P. R.	James R Watson	Post Office Box 4507.

Approved.

HARRY A. MILLIS
Chairman

National Mediation Board

Federal Works Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW.
NAtional 8460

OFFICIALS

Chairman	HARRY H. SCHWARTZ
Member	GEORGE A. COOK
Member	FRANK P. DOUGLASS
Secretary	ROBT. F. COLE

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The National Mediation Board was created by an act to amend the Railway Labor Act approved June 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 1185; 45 U. S. C. 151–58, 160–62), to take the place of the United States Board of Mediation provided for by the act of May 20, 1926 (44 Stat. 577; 45 U. S. C. 153). On July 21, 1934, the new Board superseded the United States Board of Mediation. By act of April 10, 1936 (49 Stat. 1189–91; 45 U. S. C. 181–88), the Railway Labor Act was further amended to extend the jurisdiction of the Board to carriers by air engaged in interstate commerce or under mail contract.

PURPOSE.—The general purposes of the Railway Labor Act, establishing the National Mediation Board, are as follows:

1. To avoid any interruption to commerce or to the operation of any carrier engaged therein.
2. To forbid any limitation upon freedom of association among employees or any denial, as a condition of employment or otherwise, of the right of employees to join a labor organization.
3. To provide for the complete independence of carriers and of employees in the matter of self-organization.
4. To provide for the prompt and orderly settlement of all disputes concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions.
5. To provide for the prompt and orderly settlement of all disputes growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements covering rates of pay, rules, or working conditions.

ORGANIZATION.—The National Mediation Board consists of three members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than two members may be of the same political party. The Board is assisted by a secretary, office staff, and a staff of mediators.

ACTIVITIES.—The principal duty of the National Mediation Board is to mediate differences between the railroads, the express and Pullman companies, and the airlines on the one hand and their employees on the other, growing out of their attempts to make and maintain agreements establishing the rates of pay, rules, and working conditions of the employees as directed by the Railway Labor Act.

In addition to mediating disputes between carriers and their employees, the Board is also charged with the responsibility of determining representation disputes among the employees. When a dispute arises among a rail or airline carrier's employees as to who are the representatives of such employees for the purposes of the Railway Labor Act, the Board is authorized to investigate such dispute and to determine by an election or other appropriate method who is the duly designated and authorized representative of the employees and to certify such representative to the parties and to the carrier.

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD.—Disputes growing out of grievances or out of interpretation or application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions are referable to a board known as the National Railroad Adjustment Board set up by section 3 of the Railway Labor Act. This Board is divided into four divisions and consists of an equal number of representatives of the carriers and of national organizations of employees. In deadlocked cases the National Mediation Board is authorized to appoint a referee to sit with the members of the division for the purpose of making an award. The Mediation Board also appoints neutral arbitrators in cases where arbitration has been agreed upon as a result of mediation and the parties are unable to agree on the neutral arbitrators.

NATIONAL RAILWAY LABOR PANEL.—To supplement the Railway Labor Act during the war emergency, the President, by Executive Order 9172, dated May 22, 1942, established the National Railway Labor Panel from which railroad emergency boards are selected by the Chairman of the Panel. The Panel consists of 20 members appointed by the President. Section 10 of the act provides that if a dispute between a carrier and its employees is not adjusted under the provisions of the act and threatens substantially to interrupt interstate commerce, the Mediation Board shall notify the President who may thereupon, in his discretion, appoint an emergency board to investigate and report to him with recommendations for settlement of the dispute. By Executive Order 9172 the President has delegated the designation of such emergency boards to the Chairman of the Panel in cases where the employees refrain from taking strike votes and setting strike dates.

Approved.

HARRY H. SCHWARTZ
Chairman

Railroad Retirement Board

844 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill.
WHItehall 5500

MEMBERS

Chairman	MURRAY W. LATIMER
Member	F. C. SQUIRE
Member	(VACANCY)

OFFICIALS

Secretary of the Board	MARY B. LINKINS
Administrative Assistant to the Chairman	JOHN F. COLLINS
Administrative Assistant to Mr. Squire	CHARLES L. CULKIN
Administrative Assistant to Member	KATHRYN B. WELLS
General Counsel	MYLES F. GIBBONS
Director, Research	WALTER MATSCHECK
Washington Representative [1]	CHARLES L. HODGE
General Auditor	CARL W. BENECKE, Acting
Librarian	DAVID KESSLER
Executive Officer	ROBERT H. LAMOTTE
Chief Liaison Officer	WILLIAM A. ROOKSBERY
Chief Administrative Analyst	FRANK J. MCKENNA, Acting
Director, Bureau of Employment and Claims	H. L. CARTER
Director, Bureau of Retirement Claims	JOHN W. CALLENDER
Director, Bureau of Wage and Service Records	GEORGE F. PUSACK
Chairman, Appeals Council	FRANK H. HURSEY
Director, Finance	PAUL R. LANGDON
Director, Personnel	V. PAUL CARNEY
Purchasing Agent	HARVEY O. LYTLE

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Railroad Retirement Board was established by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 967; 42 U. S. C. 410a; 45 U. S. C. 215–28), approved August 2, 1935, which, as amended by part I of the act of June 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 307; 45 U. S. C. 228–28r), is cited as the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. Additional authority is derived from the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (52 Stat. 1094; 42 U. S. C. 503, 1104, 1107; 45 U. S. C. 351–67), approved June 25, 1938, as amended by the act approved June 20, 1939 (53 Stat. 845; 42 oU. S. C. 503; 45 U. S. C.), and by act approved October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1094; 45 U. S. C. 351–62), from public resolution of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1088; 45 U. S. C. 228j), and by act approved April 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 204).

PURPOSE.—The Board administers a retirement system for the payment of annuities and pensions to aged and disabled railroad employees and a correlated unemployment insurance-employment service system for paying benefits to and securing the reemployment of railroad employees who become unemployed. The systems encompass the railroad industry of the United States as a functional and economic unit, and thus cover employees of carriers by railroad and express and sleeping-car operations subject to the provisions of part I of the Interstate Commerce Act; affiliated companies and

[1] Located in the Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW.; REpublic 1780.

joint associations directly connected with the industry; and employees of national railway labor organizations and employee representatives.

ORGANIZATION.—The Board is composed of three members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—one upon recommendations of representatives of employees, one upon recommendations of representatives of carriers, and one, the Chairman, without designated recommendation.

The Secretary of the Board maintains all the official records of the Board, drafts precedent orders, interprets rules and orders, and acts as the Board's examiner on appeals by applicants from decisions of the Appeals Council.

The Washington Representative is the Board's official representative in Washington and handles contacts for the Board with Government agencies, companies, organizations, and individuals located in Washington.

The administrative organization of the Board is designed to integrate the duties prescribed by the acts administered without duplication of facilities or operation. The Executive Officer, the General Counsel, the General Auditor, the Washington Representative, and the Director of Research report and are administratively responsible to the Board. The heads of all other subdivisions of the Board organization, except the Appeals Council, report to the Executive Officer, and, with the Appeals Council, are administratively responsible to the Executive Officer. The Appeals Council functions as an independent unit in conducting and scheduling its hearings and in formulating its decisions.

ACTIVITIES

The activities of the Board are concerned solely with administering the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts. The benefit provisions of these acts are, briefly, as follows:

RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT OF 1937.—The Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 provides for the payment of annuities to individuals who qualify because of age 65 and any service in covered employment, age 60 and 30 years of service, age 60 and total and permanent disability, or 30 years of service and total and permanent disability; monthly pensions not in excess of $120 to individuals who were on the pension rolls of covered employers on specified dates, one preceding and one immediately following the enactment of the act; death benefits to survivors of employees in covered employment after December 31, 1936; and survivor annuities to the surviving spouse of an annuitant who has made an election.

The annuities payable to individuals because of the combination of age and years of service and of age and disability are reduced by one-one hundred eightieth for each month any such individual is under 65 at the time his annuity begins. The annuities are computed by a formula set out in the act based on years of service and average compensation not in excess of $300 for any month. Service in covered employment subsequent to December 31, 1936, except service rendered after June 30, 1937, by an individual 65 years of age,

is creditable toward annuities. Service prior to January 1, 1937, is creditable up to an over-all aggregate of 30 years' service for individuals who had an "employee" status on August 29, 1935. An "employee" status existed on that date if an individual was then either in the active service of, or in an employment relation to, an employer under the act, or was an employee representative. Under certain circumstances active service in the land or naval forces of the United States is also creditable. The maximum annuity payable, based in whole or in part on service prior to January 1, 1937, is $120; a minimum annuity provision operates with respect to individuals who, at age 65, are employees under the act and have completed 20 years of service and who, under the principal formula, would receive less than $40 a month.

The death benefit is payable in an amount equal to 4 percent of the total earnings of an individual in covered employment (excluding any in excess of $300 in 1 month) after December 31, 1936, less any amounts paid or accrued in annuities. In the determination of the amount of death benefit payable, there is added to the total earnings of an individual in covered employment compensation in the amount of $160 for each calendar month in which the individual was in creditable military service after December 31, 1936. The election of a joint and survivor annuity results in the payment of a reduced annuity during life to the employee making the election, and the payment of a survivor annuity during life to the surviving spouse. The combined actuarial value of the two annuities is the same as the actuarial value of a single life annuity to which the employee would otherwise be entitled.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT OF 1935.—Section 202 of the act of June 24, 1937, provides for the adjudication under the 1935 act of claims of individuals (and the claims of their spouses and next of kin) who relinquished their rights to return to service and became eligible for annuities under the 1935 act prior to the enactment of the 1937 act. The death benefit under the 1935 act is a monthly payment for 12 months, each payment being equal to one-half the annuity which an individual was receiving or was entitled to receive at the time of his death.

RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.—The original Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, as amended June 20, 1939, became effective July 1, 1939, and the amendments to the act approved October 10, 1940, became effective, with minor exceptions, on November 1, 1940. Except that the Board may enter into agreements with State agencies for the payment of benefits for services covered by either or both the Railroad and the respective State acts, exclusive provision is made for the payment of unemployment benefits based upon covered employment. Benefits are payable in a uniform benefit year beginning July 1 of each year on the basis of earnings (excluding any in excess of $300 in 1 month) in covered employment in the calendar year, termed the base year, preceding the beginning of the benefit year. Basic eligibility for receipt of benefits is created by the earning of $150 in covered employment in the appropriate base year.

Benefits are payable with respect to days of unemployment in periods—termed registration periods—of 14 days, except that change

in place of registration terminates one and begins another registration period. In any benefit year, after an individual has had a registration period containing 7 or more days of unemployment in which benefits are payable for all days of unemployment in excess of 7, benefits are payable for each day of unemployment in excess of 4 in any registration period beginning in the same benefit year. The daily benefit rate is scaled from $1.75 to $4, according to earnings in the base year, and the maximum benefits payable in a registration period of 14 days vary from 10 times $1.75 to 10 times $4, or from $17.50 to $40. The maximum amount of benefits payable in a benefit year is 100 times the daily benefit rate, or from $175 to $400. Benefits do not accrue for any period if the accrual would result in duplication of payments made under other specified social insurance laws. Disqualifications for varying number of days result under several circumstances. The Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act also authorizes the Railroad Retirement Board to establish and maintain a free employment service.

Staff

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER.—The Executive Officer is responsible for the proper performance, in conformity with the policies and rules of the Board, of the administrative units of the Board adjudicating and certifying for payment all claims for unemployment insurance and retirement benefits; operating an employment service; managing the business affairs of the Board; maintaining and controlling records of service and compensation of employees covered by the acts; conducting liaison activities with covered employees and employers; and developing plans for, and assisting with problems relating to, organization and operating procedures.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL.—The General Counsel renders legal assistance to the Board and to the executives of the administrative organization with respect to all matters requiring precedent interpretation under the acts, and is responsible for the handling of all litigation involving the Board.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH.—The Director of Research provides the economic, statistical, actuarial, and informational services required by the Board and the administrative organization.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS.—The Director of Employment and Claims, as head of the Bureau, is responsible for the main functions of unemployment insurance claims processing—receipt, adjudication, and certification for payment—and for the operation of an employment service.

The Bureau of Employment and Claims is the coordinating center for the Nation-wide system for administering the Unemployment Insurance Act, the primary operations of which are conducted in 9 regional offices. The regional organization includes district and other offices found necessary in the administration of the act. The field force also performs certain duties under the Railroad Retirement Act with respect to retirement claims, including the receipt of applications in the field and the investigation of service records.

In order to receive unemployment insurance benefits, an individual, who otherwise is qualified, must register as unemployed in conformity with regulations prescribed by the Board. He may register and make

claim for benefits before an unemployment claims agent at any office of the Board or before a designated employee of a covered employer who is cooperating with the Board in the administration of the unemployment insurance system. Claims for benefits are forwarded to a regional office of the Board, where they are adjudicated. Claims which are found to be compensable are certified to a local disbursing office of the United States Treasury for payment of benefits. Each claimant is required, within two business days after making his first registration in a benefit year, to make application for employment service. On the basis of the information furnished in such application, the Board endeavors to place the registrant in suitable employment.

The operation of an employment service is, during the present emergency, a very important function of the Bureau of Employment and Claims. It is the Board's responsibility to carry out those provisions of the War Manpower Commission's stabilization program which are applicable to the railroad industry. Referrals of registrants to job openings are made, in accordance with War Manpower Commission regulations, upon receipt of orders from employers covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act, or from the United States Employment Service. Special programs designed to relieve the railroad manpower shortage include the Mexican importation program; the recruitment of students for track maintenance and other work during the summer; the recruitment of agricultural workers for seasonal work; the development of training schools for individuals desiring railroad employment which involves special training and skills; and investigation of housing conditions in areas where inadequate or insufficient housing facilities appear to be deterrent factors in supplying railroad manpower needs.

Statistics on employment and needs in the industry are compiled and released periodically for the purpose of presenting, to the Selective Service, War Manpower Commission, Office of Defense Transportation, and other Government agencies, the railroad industry's wartime manpower problems.

Bureau of Retirement Claims.—Headed by the Director of Retirement Claims, this Bureau adjudicates claims for annuities and death benefits under the Retirement Acts. All payments, except the certification of pension payments, are made only on the basis of a written application after its receipt and adjudication by the Bureau of Retirement Claims. An application may be officially filed by its receipt in the Chicago, Ill., office or the Washington, D. C., office of the Board or any regional office, or by any authorized person in the field organization.

Bureau of Wage and Service Records.—Headed by the Director of Wage and Service Records, this Bureau maintains records as to identification, wages, and months of service of all individuals who are in employment covered by the acts after December 31, 1936. Annual statements of service and wages of covered employees are prepared and transmitted to employers for distribution to the respective employees. The Bureau generally serves as the machine-tabulating agency in connection with actuarial, statistical, and research studies required by the Board.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE.—This Office is supervised by the Director of Finance and constitutes the chief fiscal agency of the Board. It is responsible for the fiscal control, including pre-audit of all payments except unemployment insurance benefits, certification for payment of administrative expenditures, and for the collection of contributions levied by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act on covered employers to support the unemployment insurance system. The contributions levied for unemployment insurance benefits is an amount equal to 3 percent of the compensation, excluding any over $300 a month, payable to an employee. Of the contributions collected, 90 percent is credited for the payment of benefits to a special account established for the purpose in the Unemployment Trust Fund in the Treasury of the United States. The remaining 10 percent is deposited in a special administrative fund to meet the expenses of administering the act and, as of June 30 each year, any balance of this fund in excess of $6,000,000 is transferred to the benefit account. The act also directed the transfer, to the benefit account from State accounts maintained in the Unemployment Trust Fund, of certain amounts related to the taxes paid into such accounts by employers and their employees and not paid out in benefits prior to the effective date of the Insurance act.

Benefit payments under the Railroad Retirement Acts are made from an account in the Treasury of the United States known as the Railroad Retirement Account, the 1937 act having authorized annual appropriations to the account to support the retirement system. The Carriers Taxing Act of 1937, which is now incorporated in the Internal Revenue Code, levies taxes which, although not directly related to the retirement system by statutory language, are intended to support the retirement system, including administrative costs. The tax rate paid in by each employee and each employer with respect to the employee's compensation not in excess of $300 for any month started at 2.75 percent in 1937 and increases by .25 percent every 3 years until it reaches the maximum of 3.75 percent effective beginning in 1949. The taxes are collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and are paid into the Treasury of the United States as internal-revenue collections.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL AUDITOR.—The General Auditor is responsible for two services, post-audit and administrative surveys. In making regular and special post-audits, the organization procedure and functions of the various units of the Board are studied and reported upon.

APPEALS COUNCIL.—The Appeals Council serves as the appellate body, next below the Board, in considering and rendering decisions on appeals of claimants under the acts.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL.—The Director of Personnel, as head of the Office, is responsible for the administration of all personnel matters within the Board and for dealing with the Civil Service Commission.

OFFICE OF SUPPLY AND SERVICE.—The Purchasing Agent, as head of the Office, is responsible for the following services: the procurement of necessary equipment and supplies; the procurement, allocation, and maintenance of necessary office and storage space; the furnishing of duplicating and stenographic services; the maintenance and operation of central files; and the supplying of necessary messenger and mail-handling services.

REGIONAL OFFICES—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Region	Director	Address
Atlanta 3, Ga.	H. H. Dashiell	32 Peachtree Street.
Chicago 11, Ill.	R. T. Taylor	844 Rush Street.
Cleveland 13, Ohio	P. F. Murphy	4253 New Post Office Building.
Dallas 2, Tex.	F. E. Fleener	424 United States Terminal Annex Building.
Denver 2, Colo.	F. H. Stapleton	1706 Welton Street.
Kansas City 8, Mo.	H. K. Sorensen	30 Union Station Plaza.
Minneapolis 4, Minn.	H. G. Pett	123 E. Grant Street.
New York 1, N. Y.	R. R. McCurry	341 Ninth Avenue.
San Francisco 3, Calif.	W. J. Macklin	833 Market Street.

Approved.

MURRAY W. LATIMER
Chairman

Securities and Exchange Commission

Eighteenth and Locust Streets, Philadelphia 3, Pa.[1]
KINgsley 3600

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman	GANSON PURCELL
ROBERT E. HEALY	ROBERT K. MCCONNAUGHEY
SUMNER T. PIKE	(VACANCY)

STAFF

Secretary	ORVAL L. DUBOIS
The Assistant to the Chairman	PETER T. BYRNE
Special Assistant to the Commission	LESLIE T. FOURNIER
Executive Assistant to the Commission	ROBERT M. BLAIR-SMITH
Director of Personnel	PHILIPP L. CHARLES
Solicitor	ROGER S. FOSTER
Chief Accountant	WILLIAM W. WERNTZ
Director, Corporation Finance Division	BALDWIN B. BANE
Director, Public Utilities Division	MILTON H. COHEN
Director, Trading and Exchange Division	JAMES A. TREANOR, JR.
Director, Administrative Division	HASTINGS P. AVERY

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Securities and Exchange Commission was created under authority of the act approved June 6, 1934, known as the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 881; 15 U. S. C. 78a to 78jj). The authority of the Commission has been increased by the passage of the following: the act approved August 26, 1935, known as the Public Utility Act of 1935, title I of which, vesting new duties in the Commission, is known as the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 803; 15 U. S. C. 79a to 79z–6); the act approved August 3, 1939, known as the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1149; 15 U. S. C. 77aaa to 77bbbb); the act approved August 22, 1940, known as the Investment Company Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 789; 15 U. S. C. 80a–1 to 80a–52); the act approved August 22, 1940, known as the In-

[1] The Washington, D. C., liaison office is located in the Tower Building, 1405 K Street NW.; DIstrict3633

vestment Advisers Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 847; 15 U. S. C. 80b–1 to 80b–21). The Commission's authority was further increased by the provisions of Chapter X of the National Bankruptcy Act, as amended, of June 22, 1938 (52 Stat. 883; 11 U. S. C. 501–676).

PURPOSE.—The Commission was organized on July 2, 1934. Its purpose is to administer the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (48 Stat. 74; 15 U. S. C. 77a–77aa), the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and to perform certain duties in connection with corporate reorganizations in Federal courts, under the provisions of Chapter X of the National Bankruptcy Act, as amended.

ORGANIZATION.—The Commission is composed of five members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than three members may be of the same political party. The statutory term of office of a commissioner is 5 years, with terms arranged in such manner that a term expires each year.

The staff of the Commission has been organized into the following divisions and offices:

Commissioners and Staff
Opinion Writing Office
Office of the Solicitor
Office of the Chief Accountant
Corporation Finance Division
Public Utilities Division
Trading and Exchange Division
Administrative Division
Regional Offices

ACTIVITIES

The functions of the Commission are divided into the following groups: supervision of registration of security issues and suppression of fraudulent practices in the sale of securities under the Securities Act of 1933; supervision and regulation of transactions and trading in outstanding securities, both on the stock exchanges and in the over-the-counter markets, as provided in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; regulation of public-utility holding companies under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935; supervision of indentures used in the public offering of new security issues as provided under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939; registration and regulation of investment companies and investment advisers under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940; and the preparation of advisory reports on plans, and participation as a party, in corporate reorganizations under Chapter X of the National Bankruptcy Act.

SECURITIES ACT OF 1933.—This act authorizes the Commission to compel a full and fair disclosure to investors of the material facts regarding securities publicly offered and sold in interstate commerce or through the mails, and to prevent fraud in the sale of securities. Registration statements covering securities to be sold are filed on forms promulgated by the Commission. These registration statements are required to contain specified information, including financial statements, certain exhibits, and the form of the prospectus proposed for use in selling the securities.

No securities may be offered or sold to the public in interstate commerce or through the mail by issuers, underwriters, or dealers unless

there is in effect a registration statement covering the securities, or unless they are exempt from registration under the law. The effective date of a registration statement is the twentieth day after filing or such earlier date as the Commission may determine, having due regard to the adequacy of the information respecting the issuer theretofore available to the public; to the facility with which the nature of the securities to be registered, their relationship to the capital structure of the issuer and the rights of holders thereof, can be understood; and to the public interest and the protection of investors.

A prospectus giving the pertinent facts as to the issue must be delivered to the prospective purchaser in connection with any sale of a registered security involving the mails or interstate commerce. The Commission is empowered to refuse or suspend registration in cases where the information given is incomplete or misleading in any material respect. The act provides for civil and criminal liability on the part of issuers and others for the fraudulent sale of securities.

SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.—This act is designed to eliminate abuses in the securities markets, and to make available currently to the public sufficient information concerning the management and financial condition of the corporations whose securities are listed on national securities exchanges to enable the investor to act intelligently in making or retaining his investments and in exercising his rights as a security holder.

The act prohibits the manipulation of securities prices and the use of fraud in securities transactions. It provides for registration of and supervision over stock exchanges, brokers and dealers, and associations of brokers and dealers.

Regulation of the use of the national credit to finance trading in securities is accomplished through margin requirements fixed under this act by regulations promulgated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Such regulations are enforced by the Commission.

The act provides for the registration of securities listed on exchanges and, under certain circumstances, for the admission of securities to unlisted trading privileges upon exchanges. Where a security is listed and registered on an exchange, the issuer is required to file periodic reports relating to its condition; officers, directors, and principal stockholders are required to report their holdings to the Commission; solicitations of proxies in respect of registered securities must be accompanied by certain information specified in the act and in the rules of the Commission.

PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY ACT OF 1935.—This act is designed to eliminate abuses and to provide a greater degree of protection for investors, consumers, and the public in the field of public-utility holding-company finance and operation.

The duties of the Commission include the effectuation of geographic and corporate simplification of holding-company systems; supervision of security transactions by holding companies and subsidiaries; supervision of acquisitions of securities, utility assets, and other interests by holding companies and their subsidiaries; and supervision of dividends, proxies, intercompany loans, and service, sales, and construction contracts.

TRUST INDENTURE ACT OF 1939.—This act requires that bonds, notes, debentures, and similar securities (unless exempted by the act) pub-

licly offered for sale be issued under an indenture which meets certain statutory standards, including provisions for a disinterested corporate trustee with adequate powers and adequate duties and responsibilities with respect to the protection and the enforcement of the rights of the bondholders. Compliance with these requirements is secured through the statutory procedure for qualification of indentures with the Commission.

INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940 AND INVESTMENT ADVISERS ACT OF 1940.—The first act provides for the registration and regulation of all types of investment trusts and investment companies. The second act provides for the registration of persons engaged in the investment advisory business and prescribes prohibitions against certain abuses which have been found to exist.

CHAPTER X OF THE NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT, AS AMENDED.—This chapter, which in 1938 extensively revised section 77B of the act, affords the appropriate machinery for the reorganization of corporations in the Federal courts under the bankruptcy power. The duties of the Commission under the chapter are, primarily, to act as a participant in proceedings thereunder, at the request or with the approval of the court, in order to provide independent expert advice on matters arising in such proceedings. The Commission is also empowered to prepare, for the benefit of the courts and security holders, advisory reports on plans of reorganization submitted in such proceedings.

NO GUARANTY BY COMMISSION AGAINST LOSS TO INVESTORS.—No statute administered by the Commission guarantees investors against loss. The Commission is given certain powers to control the issuance of securities by public utility holding companies and their subsidiaries under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. With regard to all other issues of securities, however, the Commission can merely require complete disclosure of information, in the light of which an investor may adequately form his own opinion.

COMPLAINTS AND INQUIRIES REGARDING SECURITIES.—Complaints and inquiries should be directed to the Philadelphia office or to any regional office of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Registration statements and other public documents filed with the Commission are available for public inspection at the public reference room at the home office of the Commission in Philadelphia and, to a more limited extent, in its regional offices in New York and Chicago. (Photostatic copies of the material may be purchased from the Commission at a price of 10 cents a page for orders of less than 100 pages and 7 cents for each additional page over 100.)

Divisions and Offices of the Commission

OPINION WRITING OFFICE.—This Office is responsible directly to the Commission and is charged with the duty of assisting the Commission in the preparation of findings, opinions, and orders based upon evidence in the records of hearings, for promulgation by the Commission in contested cases arising under the statutes administered by it.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.—This Office has supervision over litigation instituted by or against the Commission, including petitions for review of Commission decisions. The Solicitor is the chief legal adviser to the Commission.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.—This Office consults and advises with the Commission on accounting matters; exercises general supervisory control over accounting and auditing policies as they relate to financial statements filed with the Commission; exercises supervisory control over the drafting of requirements governing the form and content of financial statements filed with the Commission and requirements regarding uniform systems of accounts; prepares briefs, reports, and memorandums regarding highly technical or controversial accounting and auditing questions; and conducts studies, investigations, and researches involving accounting.

CORPORATION FINANCE DIVISION.—This Division is responsible for (1) the examination of statements for the registration of securities under the Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Act (as well as subsequent annual or other periodic reports), the conduct of hearings in refusal or stop order proceedings against registration statements for securities under the Securities Act and in proceedings for suspension or withdrawal from registration of securities listed on national securities exchanges under the Securities Exchange Act, and the examination and handling of proxy statements filed under the Securities Exchange Act; (2) the examination of trust indentures filed for qualification under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939; (3) the performance of the duties and functions of the Commission in corporate reorganization proceedings under Chapter X of the National Bankruptcy Act, as amended; (4) the performance of the Commission's duties and responsibilities under the Investment Company Act of 1940; and (5) the supervision and direction of investigations into complaints or other evidences of violation of related provisions of the above-mentioned statutes.

PUBLIC UTILITIES DIVISION.—This Division is responsible for the work involved in the Commission's administration of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, relating to public utility holding companies and their subsidiary and affiliated companies. Included in the matters arising thereunder over which the Commission has jurisdiction are the issue and sale of securities; the acquisition of securities, utility assets, or interests in other businesses; dividend practices; proxy and other solicitations; intercompany loans; maintenance of competitive conditions; service, sales and construction contracts; and geographic and corporate simplification. The consideration of these matters involves investigations, financial and legal analysis, and the conduct of hearings and the development of complete factual records upon which Commission actions are based.

TRADING AND EXCHANGE DIVISION.—Under the Securities Exchange Act this Division is responsible for the constant surveillance of the securities markets to prevent and to detect manipulation and fraud. The Division supervises the conduct of investigations of manipulative and deceptive acts and practices on national securities exchanges and in the over-the-counter markets upon complaint or where evidence of said practices comes to its attention. It is responsible for the registration of national securities exchanges, national associations of securities dealers, and over-the-counter brokers and dealers; the formulation of rules for the regulation of activities in securities markets; supervision of the rules of national securities exchanges and national associations of securities dealers; the conduct of hearings in proceed-

ings to revoke the registration of over-the-counter brokers and dealers, to suspend or expel members from national associations of securities dealers, and to suspend or expel members from national securities exchanges; and the conduct of research activities and other studies for use by the Commission, and the assembling and maintenance of statistical and analytical information on securities markets. The Division also is responsible for the performance of the Commission's duties and functions under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.—This Division is responsible for the administrative, fiscal, personnel, clerical, and other business management activities of the Commission, and has custody of the dockets and files of the Commission.

TRIAL EXAMINERS.—The Commission has a staff of Trial Examiners who are assigned to preside at hearings ordered by the Commission, to rule on the evidence offered for introduction at such hearings, and in certain cases to prepare and file with the Commission advisory reports setting forth their findings of fact.

REGIONAL OFFICES.—The regional offices are charged with the responsibility of conducting trading, accounting, and legal investigations and hearings, with a view to the efficient enforcement of the laws administered by the Commission. The regional offices also participate on behalf of the Commission in reorganization proceedings under chapter X of the National Bankruptcy Act, as amended, and in injunctive actions instituted by the Commission in the various Federal courts. Each regional office serves the general and investing public by aiding registrants and accounting, legal, and investment firms in complying with the statutes and the rules and regulations administered and enforced by the Commission. Complaints and inquiries may be directed to any regional office of the Commission or to the headquarters office in Philadelphia. Registration statements under the Securities Act and applications for the qualification of indentures under the Trust Indenture Act may be delivered to regional offices for forwarding to Philadelphia. In addition, facilities for the registration of securities and the qualification of indentures are maintained in the San Francisco office. Registration statements and other public documents filed with the Commission are available for public inspection, to a limited extent, in its regional offices in New York and Chicago.

REGIONAL OFFICES—SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Location	Regional Administrator	Address
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BOSTON 9, MASS.	Paul R. Rowen	Shawmut Bank Building, 82 Devonshire Street
CHICAGO 3, ILL.	Thomas B. Hart	Bankers Building, 105 West Adams Street
CLEVELAND 13, OHIO	Charles J. Odenweller, Jr.	Standard Building, 1370 Ontario Street
DENVER 2, COLO.	John L. Geraghty	Midland Savings Building, 444 Seventeenth Street
FORT WORTH 2, TEX.	Oran H. Allred	103 U. S. Courthouse, Tenth and Lamar Streets
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.	James J. Caffrey	Equitable Building, 120 Broadway
SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIF.	Howard A. Judy	625 Market Street
SEATTLE 1, WASH.	Day Karr	1411 Fourth Avenue Building

Approved.

GANSON PURCELL
Chairman

Smithsonian Institution

Smithsonian Building, The Mall, near Tenth Street and Independence Avenue S.W.
NAtional 1810, Branch 15

The Establishment

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The Vice President of the United States	Harry S. Truman
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The Secretary of the Treasury	Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
The Secretary of War	Henry L. Stimson
The Attorney General	Francis Biddle
The Postmaster General	Frank C. Walker
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The Secretary of the Interior	Harold L. Ickes
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Chief, Editorial Division	Webster P. True
Librarian	Mrs. Leila F. Clark

Bureaus Under the Smithsonian Institution

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Director	Alexander Wetmore
Associate Director	John E. Graf

Head Curators:

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C. W. Mitman
F. M. Setzler
Waldo Schmidt

National Collection of Fine Arts

Director — R. P. Tolman, Acting

Freer Gallery of Art

Director	Archibald G. Wenley
Assistant Director	Grace Dunham Guest

Bureau of American Ethnology

Chief	M. W. Stirling

International Exchanges

Chief	H. W. Dorsey, Acting

National Zoological Park

Director	William M. Mann
Assistant Director	Ernest P. Walker

Astrophysical Observatory

Director	Loyal B. Aldrich, Acting
Assistant Director, Division of Astrophysical Research	Loyal B. Aldrich
Assistant Director, Division of Radiation and Organisms	Earl S. Johnston

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National Gallery of Art

(Under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery of Art)

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Consultant Restorer	Stephen S. Pichetto

Creation and Authority.—The Smithsonian Institution was created by act of Congress approved August 10, 1846 (9 Stat. 102; 20 U. S. C. 41, 50, 61), under the terms of the will of James Smithson, of London, England, who in 1829 bequeathed his fortune to the United States to found, at Washington, under the name of the "Smithsonian Institution," an establishment for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." This is accomplished through scientific research, explorations, and publications.

Besides the original Smithsonian endowment, the Institution holds and administers a number of different special funds for the prosecution of specific scientific researches or for other purposes stipulated by their donors.

The library of the Smithsonian Institution (of which the Smithsonian deposit in the Library of Congress, the library of the United States National Museum, and that of the Bureau of American Ethnology are the chief units) consists mainly of scientific publications, including reports, proceedings, and transactions of the learned societies and institutions of the world. These publications number more than 900,000 volumes, pamphlets, and charts.

ORGANIZATION.—The Smithsonian Institution is legally an establishment having as its members the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Chief Justice, and the members of the President's Cabinet. It is governed by a Board of Regents, consisting of the Vice President, the Chief Justice, three Members each of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress. The Secretary of the Institution is its executive officer and the director of its activities.

Bureaus Under the Smithsonian Institution

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.—This Museum is the depository of the national collections. It is especially rich in the natural science of America, including zoology, entomology, botany, geology, paleontology, archeology, ethnology, and physical anthropology, and has extensive series relating to the arts and industries, the graphic arts, and history. The great study series in the various fields of natural science form the basis for fundamental researches in pure science, upon which the structure of applied science is built. Collections in the field of history comprise art, antiquarian, military, naval, numismatic, and philatelic materials, and include many historic objects relating to the period of World War I. The arts and industries collections consist of objects relating to engineering, textiles, woods, graphic arts, and medicine, and include raw materials, processes of manufacture, and finished products. The aircraft display includes, among others, historic airplanes of Langley, Wright, and Curtiss, Lindbergh's *Spirit of St. Louis*, and Wiley Post's *Winnie Mae*.

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS.—The National Collection is the depository for those parts of the National collections relating to the fine arts not included in the National Gallery of Art. It contains, among other exhibits, the Harriet Lane Johnston collection, including a number of portraits by British masters; the Ralph Cross Johnson collection of paintings by Italian, French, English, Flemish, and Dutch masters; and the William T. Evans collection of paintings by contemporary American artists.

An important addition to the National Collection was made in June 1929 by the gift of John Gellatly, of New York, of his notable art collection, containing more than 150 pictures by eminent American and foreign artists, large collections of glass, jewels, oriental specimens, antique furniture, and other valuable material—the entire collection valued at several million dollars. By the terms of

the gift, the collection was brought to Washington on April 30, 1933, and is now on exhibition in the National Collection. A large additional gift was made by Mr. Gellatly in August 1930.

The Freer Gallery of Art is devoted principally to oriental fine arts. The building, the collections which it houses, and an endowment fund, were the gift of the late Charles L. Freer of Detroit. Since their installation in 1920, the collections of Chinese bronzes, jades, paintings and pottery, and East Indian and Islamic arts have been importantly augmented, and field work and other research work pursued. A large collection of the works of James McNeill Whistler and a limited group by other American painters is also present in the Freer Gallery.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.—This Bureau collects and publishes information relating to the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE.—This Service is the agency of the United States Government for the exchange of scientific, literary, and governmental publications with foreign governments, institutions, and investigators.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.—The Zoological Park covers an area of 175 acres and is located in the Rock Creek Valley, 2 miles north of the center of Washington. Its collection comprises about 3,000 living animals.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.—The Division of Astrophysical Research investigates solar radiation and other solar phenomena. The work of this Division is carried on partly in Washington, D. C., and partly at stations located on Mount Wilson and Table Mountain in California, Mount Montezuma, near Calama, Chile, and at Tyrone, N. Mex.

The Division of Radiation and Organisms was established in 1929 for the purpose of making scientific investigations relating to the effect of radiation upon the growth and life of plants and animals.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART (under direction of Board of Trustees, National Gallery of Art).—The National Gallery of Art is a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution created by joint resolution of Congress approved March 24, 1937, as a result of the late Andrew W. Mellon's gift to the Nation of his important collection of works of art and a monumental gallery building located on the north side of the Mall between Fourth and Seventh Streets, Washington, D. C. The act provides that this bureau shall be directed by a board to be known as the Trustees of the National Gallery of Art, whose duty it shall be to maintain and administer the National Gallery of Art and the site thereof. There are nine members of the Board of Trustees.

The National Gallery building, costing about $15,000,000, was erected with funds given by the late Andrew W. Mellon, under the direction and guidance of Paul Mellon, Donald D. Shepard, and David K. E. Bruce, surviving trustees of The A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust. It was designed by John Russell Pope (1874–1937), architect, Otto R. Eggers, Daniel Paul Higgins, associates, and was dedicated by the President of the United States on March 17, 1941. The building contains, in addition to the Mellon collection, the notable collection of Italian and French paintings and sculpture given to the Nation by Samuel H. Kress, and the famous collection of

paintings, sculpture, and decorative arts given by Joseph E. Widener in memory of his father, Peter A. B. Widener. Chester Dale has given a number of important paintings and has also placed on indefinite loan his outstanding collection of paintings by French nineteenth century artists. A notable accession is the large and important collection of more than 8,000 prints and drawings given by Lessing J. Rosenwald. Other prints have been given to the Gallery by Ellen T. Bullard, Elisabeth Achelis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson Webb, David Keppel, Mrs. George Nichols, and four anonymous donors. Other gifts of paintings have been received from Duncan Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mrs. John W. Simpson, Mrs. Gordon Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Davison, Frederic A. Delano, Mrs. Robert Noyes, Ethelyn McKinney, Lessing J. Rosenwald, Harris Whittemore, the children of the late Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Dr. Horace Binney, The W. L. and May T. Mellon Foundation, and Clarence Van Dyke Tiers. Gifts of sculpture were received from Mrs. Ralph Harman Booth, Mrs. Jesse Isidor Straus, and Mrs. John W. Simpson. The Gallery has also received as a gift the Index of American Design, consisting of more than 22,000 drawings and water colors reflecting the American tradition of design and craftsmanship in decorative art and folk art. The Index drawings were made by artists employed by the Work Projects Administration, Federal Works Agency. Another important gift to the Gallery is the Richter Archive of Illustrations on Art, containing more than 60,000 reproductions of paintings of all schools. The gift was made by Solomon R. Guggenheim of New York. The Richter Archive will provide reproductions of inestimable value to scholars working in Washington, and will help to establish a new center of scholarship in the history of painting similar to the Frick Art Reference Library in New York. In addition, important loans of paintings from the Harris Whittemore collection are on exhibition.

The act accepting Mr. Mellon's gift provides that the art collections then in the possession of the Smithsonian Institution, and heretofore designated the National Gallery of Art, should thereafter be known as the National Collection of Fine Arts.

Approved.

A. WETMORE
Secretary
H. W. DORSEY
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary

Tennessee Valley Authority

New Sprankle Building, Knoxville, Tenn.; Woodward Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.[1]
Washington telephone, NAtional 7031

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Director, Health and Safety Department	Dr. E. L. Bishop
Director, Commerce Department	John P. Ferris
Director, Reservoir Property Management Department	L. N. Allen

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Creation and Authority.—The Tennessee Valley Authority is a corporation created by act of Congress May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 58; 16 U. S. C. 831–831dd). The statute directs the corporation to take custody of the Wilson Dam and appurtenant plants at Muscle Shoals, Ala., and to operate them in the interest of the national defense and for the development of new types of fertilizers for use in agricultural programs. These purposes governed the original construction of the Muscle Shoals properties pursuant to section 124 of the National Defense Act of 1916 (39 Stat. 166; U. S. C. titles 10 and 32). The statute further provides for the development of the Tennessee River and its

[1] Other offices: Wilson Dam, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

tributaries in the interest of navigation, the control of floods, and the generation and disposition of hydroelectric power. Executive Order 6161, of June 8, 1933, which implements sections 22 and 23 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, confers upon the corporation the authority to conduct investigations upon which additional legislation may be predicated in order to aid further the proper conservation, development, and use of the resources of the region. In the conduct of its operations and investigations, the corporation is authorized to cooperate with other national, State, and local agencies and institutions so that the fullest measure of effectiveness can be achieved.

PURPOSE.—Efforts to improve the Tennessee River system for navigation, dating from the administration of President Monroe in 1824, culminated in the statute creating the Tennessee Valley Authority, which imposes upon that agency the duty of bringing about an adequate and complete development of the river system through the construction of a series of dams upon the main stream and its principal tributaries. The relationship of the serious flood problem on the Tennessee River to that of the Mississippi was such that Congress directed the corporation to provide its projects with flood-control storage to alleviate these conditions. Closely related is a program of water control and conservation in the watershed of the Tennessee Valley, of which fertilizer research carried on at the plants at Muscle Shoals is a vital factor.

ORGANIZATION.—As a Federal corporation, the powers of the Tennessee Valley Authority are vested in its board of three directors appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. The corporation may sue or be sued in its corporate name, make contracts, adopt bylaws, purchase or lease real and personal property, and exercise the right of eminent domain in the furtherance of its constitutional objectives.

The corporation is financed by congressional appropriation. Additional funds may be obtained from the sale of power or fertilizers in the amount and under the conditions provided by the statute. Some funds have in the past been obtained by the sale of bonds, but there is no authority to issue additional bonds, except under certain narrowly restricted conditions. The Comptroller General of the United States is empowered to make a post-audit of all accounts of the corporation.

The Tennessee Valley Authority Act established for the Authority a merit system of employment, with selection based upon comparison of qualified candidates. The number of employees varies with the construction schedules. There are now 17,198 employees. The standard workweek is 40 hours, with time and one-half for overtime for all hourly employees. The schedule for annual employees is 48 hours a week. The 1944 wage scale for construction work is as follows:

	Per hour
Skilled labor	$1.12½ to $1.75
Unskilled labor	.57½
Semiskilled labor	.65 to 1.00
Apprentice rates	.65 to 1.46

For the purposes of collective bargaining and employee-management cooperation, employees of the Authority have the right to or-

ganize and designate representatives of their own choosing. The Authority has set up an independent retirement system for its annual employees.

AREA OF OPERATION.—The main stream of the Tennessee River traverses a distance of about 650 miles from Knoxville, Tenn., to Paducah, Ky., where it empties into the Ohio River. It comprises six principal tributaries which drain the highest mass of mountains east of the Rockies in an area of the highest annual rainfall in the United States, excepting the Pacific Northwest. The Tennessee basin includes parts of seven States, having an area of approximately 41,000 square miles and a population of about 3,000,000, about two-thirds of which is classified as rural.

ACTIVITIES

WAR PRODUCTION.—The Authority is directed by statute to hold its properties constantly available for purposes of national defense. Since the start of the national emergency culminating in war, the Authority has made all its plants and organization available for this purpose and has been reorienting its entire program to the war.

For war purposes, the Tennessee Valley Authority is producing ammonium nitrate, an ingredient of high explosives; pure elemental phosphorus, a material of chemical warfare; and calcium carbide, an ingredient of synthetic rubber.

The corporation's power-producing system has an installed capacity of 1,925,842 kilowatts, and new capacity specifically authorized for war production purposes is being installed under War Production Board allocations to bring the total to 2,216,842 kilowatts in 1945. Normally planned projects have been speeded up to provide power as early as possible. The Authority is a principal source of electric power for several types of war production.

As agent of the Federal Works Administrator, the Tennessee Valley Authority has built and is operating 250 houses at Muscle Shoals to house war workers, and has acted as agent in land acquisition for other war housing projects in the Valley.

NAVIGATION, POWER, AND FLOOD CONTROL.—To carry out its mandate to provide a navigable channel in the Tennessee River and to obtain a maximum of flood control in the Tennessee and Mississippi River drainage areas, the Authority is constructing and maintaining dams in the Tennessee River and in some of the larger tributaries.

The following system of dams will provide a 9-foot navigable channel from the mouth of the river near Paducah, Ky., to Knoxville, Tenn., a distance of 648 river miles, and will substantially alleviate floods in the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers: Kentucky Dam (closure completed); Pickwick Landing Dam (completed); Wilson Dam (completed in 1926 and transferred to the Authority); Wheeler Dam (completed); Guntersville Dam (completed); Chickamauga Dam (completed); Watts Bar Dam (completed); and the Fort Loudoun Dam (completed), all on the main river; Norris Dam, on the Clinch River (completed); Hiwassee Dam, on the Hiwassee River (completed); Cherokee Dam, on the Holston River (completed); Douglas Dam, on the French Broad River (completed); Fontana Dam, on the Little Tennessee River (closure completed); South Holston

Dam, on the Holston River (deferred by War Production Board order); Watauga Dam, on the Watauga River (deferred by War Production Board order); and Apalachia, Ocoee No. 3, Nottely, and Chatuge Dams (all completed) on the Hiwassee River system. Hales Bar Dam, 40 miles below Chickamauga Dam, and several other properties have been purchased by the Authority from the Tennessee Electric Power Co. A leakage prevention program has been developed and various other improvements will be made on the Hales Bar Dam.

DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS ELECTRIC POWER.—Under the statute, the Authority is charged with the disposition of surplus power. This power is to be sold in such a way as to promote the widest possible use of electricity and assist in liquidating the cost of the project. The statute prescribes that preference be given to cooperative associations and municipalities in the disposition of power. Power is sold to industrial customers for purposes of establishing a high load factor, aiding in development of the resources of the region, and providing a market for secondary power which otherwise would be wasted.

As of June 30, 1944, the corporation had contracts for sale of power at wholesale with 81 municipalities, 3 counties, 45 cooperatives, and 7 privately owned utility companies. TVA also had contracts for purchase or interchange of power with 15 additional private power companies. These agencies (the private companies excluded) distribute power to more than 500,000 ultimate consumers under retail rates agreed upon with the Authority. The corporation had contracts for bulk sales of firm and secondary power with 10 large industrial concerns. It is also providing power to 11 projects, plants, and bases of Federal agencies.

Since 1933 the corporation and various municipalities and nonprofit cooperative associations have purchased from utility companies the electric generating, transmission and distribution facilities in an area which includes substantially all of Tennessee except the northeastern portion, northern Alabama, and northeastern Mississippi. The contract prices for these properties have aggregated about $116,000,000, of which the Authority's share, principally for generating plants and transmission facilities, has been about $55,000,000. These acquisitions have included properties of the Alabama Power Co., Mississippi Power Co., Tennessee Public Service Co., Kentucky-Tennessee Light & Power Co., West Tennessee Power & Light Co., Tennessee Electric Power Co., and a number of smaller companies.

During the fiscal year 1944 the Authority's power sales totaled approximately 9,110,000,000 kw-hr. and its gross revenues from the sale of power were $35,200,000.

FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT.—The corporation is authorized to employ the properties at Muscle Shoals in order to "improve, increase, and cheapen the production of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients." This phase of the program includes the development of new and improved plant food products and processes and the modernization of the plants to include new equipment of adequate size and design. New types of plant food so developed are tested under conditions of scientific control through the agency of national and State agricultural institutions. The use of products produced by the corporation has been incorporated in the agricultural and war food programs of established agencies, and because it involves readjustment in systems of agricul-

ture in the interest of soil conservation, it provides a substantial measure of watershed protection in connection with the corporation's program.

DEVELOPMENT OF PHOSPHATES.—Emphasis has been placed upon developing highly concentrated phosphates. Such emphasis is due to the importance of this mineral element in the maintenance of soil fertility, because of the isolation and limitation of the supplies of the raw product and the necessity of a comprehensive educational program to acquaint farmers with the value, effect, and best methods of its use.

DISTRIBUTION OF PHOSPHATE MATERIALS.—Use of plant food material produced by the corporation was taken up by agricultural research and educational agencies in 47 States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, under conditions set forth in contracts with such agencies. Material is being shipped under lend-lease for war food production in Great Britain. Under the supervision of land-grant institutions and their affiliated agencies, plant food has been supplied, as of June 30, 1944, to 44,000 farms for testing and demonstration purposes in 28 States. More than 210,000 tons of material have been distributed for use on these farms aggregating more than 6,500,000 acres. In addition, some 240,000 tons were distributed by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and other governmental agencies.

Approved.

DAVID E. LILIENTHAL
Chairman
THOMAS J. GRIFFIN
Acting General Counsel

The Tax Court of the United States

Internal Revenue Building, Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.
NAtional 5771–75, Branch 218

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Reporter	MABEL M. OWEN

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Tax Court of the United States (see sec. 504 of the Revenue Act of 1942, 56 Stat. 957; 26 U. S. C.

1100 and note) was formerly the United States Board of Tax Appeals. The latter was created by the Revenue Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 336), and continued by the Revenue Act of 1926 (44 Stat. 105) and chapter 5 (sec. 1100) of the Internal Revenue Code, 1939.

PURPOSE.—Its function is to determine, after hearing, whether there is a deficiency or an overpayment, where deficiencies have been determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in income, profits, estate, gift, and unjust enrichment taxes, and personal holding company surtaxes; to adjudicate controversies relating to excess profits on Navy contracts and Army aircraft contracts; and to review the action of the Commissioner in deficiency and refund cases founded on claims of abnormalities under excess profits and processing tax statutes. Effective as of the close of business on December 31, 1942, the United States Processing Tax Board of Review was abolished (see title V, sec. 510, of the Revenue Act of 1942, 56 Stat. 967; 7 U. S. C. 648 and note), and the jurisdiction vested in said Board was transferred and vested in the Tax Court of the United States. Under the Revenue Act of 1943 (sec. 701), the Court has jurisdiction to redetermine the amount of excessive profits on war contracts in cases brought by contractors aggrieved by determinations made under the Renegotiation Act. Proceedings are public and are conducted judicially, in accordance with its rules of practice and the rules of evidence applicable in the courts of equity of the District of Columbia. A fee of $10 is prescribed for the filing of a petition. Hearings are held at Washington and, for the convenience of taxpayers, at other places within the United States. Practice is limited to practitioners enrolled under the rules.

Decisions are subject to review by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the prescribed circuit, or, by agreement, by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and thereafter by the Supreme Court of the United States, upon certiorari.

ORGANIZATION.—The organization of the Court consists only of the Court, and the offices of the secretary, clerk, and reporter.

Approved.

J. EDGAR MURDOCK
Presiding Judge

United States Civil Service Commission

Eighth and F Streets NW.
REpublic 5711, Branch 531

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Assistant Chief	WILLIAM E. BYRAM
Librarian	MARY VIRGINIA WENZEL

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The United States Civil Service Commission was created by an act of Congress approved January 16, 1883 (22 Stat. 403; 5 U. S. C. 632–33, 635). An act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. 514; 5 U. S. C. 631), had previously authorized the President to

prescribe regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service.

PURPOSE.—The fundamental purpose of the law was to establish, in the parts of the service covered by its provisions, a merit system whereby selection for appointment should be made upon the basis of demonstrated relative fitness without regard to religious or political considerations, but the protection afforded by the principle of political nondiscrimination does not extend to membership in political parties or organizations which advocate the overthrow of our constitutional form of government; membership in such political parties or organizations constitutes by law a disqualification for Government employment.

ORGANIZATION.—The Commission is composed of three members, not more than two of whom may be adherents of the same political party. One member is designated by the President of the United States to be President of the Commission. The Commissioners are assisted by the Executive Director and Chief Examiner, who is the chief executive and technical officer of the organization. The divisions of the Commission are outlined in subsequent paragraphs.

Each of the Commission's 13 regional offices, which are located in principal cities, has jurisdiction over field civil-service activities in the geographic area within the region, and acts as an integral part of the Commission's decentralized field organization for serving effectively, economically, and expeditiously the various field branches of Federal agencies. Under the jurisdiction of these regional offices are 12 branch offices and more than 5,000 boards of examiners throughout the country, including rating boards at Federal establishments such as navy yards and arsenals. Each regional office, under the supervision of a regional director, supervises these offices and boards of examiners, disseminates civil-service information, arranges and holds examinations under its jurisdiction, receives and rates applications and examination papers, furnishes eligibles to appointing officers or conducts positive or direct recruitment to fill vacancies by the time required, conducts necessary investigations, maintains liaison and conducts negotiations with regional, area, and local War Manpower Commission officials and officials of other agencies on various matters, and performs other work essential to the proper administration of Federal field civil-service activities under its jurisdiction.

ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Civil Service Commission are to—

1. Provide for examinations to test the fitness of applicants for positions subject to the Civil Service Act, and to establish qualifications standards as a basis for reinstatement, promotion, and transfer of Federal employees.

2. Provide, in response to requests from appointing officers in the various Federal agencies, the best qualified available personnel to fill positions in those agencies.

3. Provide, through a system of transfer and through stimulation of supervision-improvement and work-improvement programs, for the most effective utilization of employees already in the service.

4. Administer the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, which provides for the granting of preference to certain classes of persons because of military service.

5. Conduct investigations relative to the enforcement of civil-service law, the suitability of applicants (as regards character, trustworthiness, loyalty, etc.) for certain types of positions, and the qualifications of applicants for top administrative positions.

6. Administer the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, which provides for the classification of positions according to duties and responsibilities.

7. Administer an efficiency-rating system for Federal employees.

8. Maintain service records and qualifications records of Federal employees.

9. Administer statutory provisions and civil-service regulations restricting political activity by Federal employees in positions subject to the Civil Service Act and by certain State and local employees participating in federally financed activities.

10. Administer the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Canal Zone Retirement Act, and the Alaska Railroad Retirement Act.

EXECUTIVE STAFF.—The Staff is responsible for planning, directing, and controlling the technical and administrative work of the Commission, its field offices, and local boards of examiners. It is charged with formulating and developing matters of policy, interpretation, and procedure. It coordinates enforcement work and conducts formal hearings on alleged violations of the Hatch Act, which restricts political activities of Federal and certain other governmental employees.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.—

Office of the Chief.—Responsible for general direction, coordination, and control of all administrative, business management, and planning activities, including the work of the Organization and Methods Staff, the Program Planning Staff, the Instructions and Manuals Staff, the Federal Employment Statistics Staff, the Budget and Finance Division, the Office Services Division, and the Library.

Organization and Methods Staff.—Initiates and conducts surveys of organizational structure, functions, and procedures of central-office divisions and regional offices.

Program Planning Staff.—Prepares long-range programs for the improvement of the administration of the Commission's activities, and prepares programs to meet new conditions or legislation.

Instructions and Manuals Staff.—Prepares or clears policy, procedural, and instructional issuances for the Executive Director and Chief Examiner and the Commission, and reviews agency personnel instructions.

Federal Employment Statistics Staff.—Plans and coordinates the collection, summarization, analysis, and use of Federal employment statistics.

Budget and Finance Division.—Prepares the annual, deficiency, and supplemental estimates of appropriations and the justifications for the estimates, together with supporting statements and statistics; prepares notices of funds and allotments to divisions and offices; maintains all appropriation accounting records; audits all vouchers covering appropriation expenditures to ascertain whether they are in

accordance with appropriation acts, administrative limitations, and fiscal regulations; performs statistical services, as requested, for the staff and operating divisions of the Commission, including the assembling and compilation of statistical data by means of card-punch sorting and tabulating machines; reviews and analyzes work reports and appraises and checks work load distributions and backlogs for preparing periodic reports, summaries, and recommendations to staff officers for their information, advice, or action; develops criteria for the measurement of work loads and, whenever possible, establishes standards for the measurement of work accomplishments.

Office Services Division.—Supervises procurement and maintenance of supplies and equipment, provision and assignment of space, and provision of mail, files, telephone, messenger, and processing services.

Library.—Maintains for use of officials and employees a collection of books, periodicals, pamphlets, bulletins, reports, and decisions on civil service, public administration, and related subjects; makes available, for use by examiners in setting up and rating examinations, basic literature in agriculture, education, engineering, law, and other professional and technical fields.

Board of Appeals and Review.—For the duration of the national emergency, reviews the record and passes upon the merit of appeals only in the following types of cases: ineligible ratings involving suitability, including loyalty; appeals on any matter relating to postmaster examinations of all classes; appeals from original action taken under the provisions of the Retirement Act; appeals relating to residence; reviews the record, holds hearings when deemed necessary, and makes recommendations in special cases involving questions of experience and/or other qualifications.

Examining and Personnel Utilization Division.—Recruits qualified persons to fill positions in the Federal service through the preparation and public announcement of examinations and through contact with individuals and with appropriate business, professional, trade, educational, and other organizations; receives and records applications, and reviews them for legal requirements; passes on qualifications of applicants and on veteran-preference claims; arranges for and supervises the holding of examinations; issues to appointing officers lists of eligibles to fill vacancies; determines examination requirements and qualifications necessary for persons proposed for promotion, transfer, reappointment, reinstatement, and status classification; supervises the promotion system in the classified service. Formulates policies and procedures, and issues instructions to agencies regarding application of War Manpower Commission directives and employment-stabilization programs to the Federal service. Supervises the transfer of Federal employees from one agency to another with a view to securing their maximum utilization in the war effort; initiates and develops programs for making better use of the skills of Federal personnel, and assists agencies in carrying out such programs; studies and recommends solutions to manpower problems in the Federal service in various subject-matter fields; assists in developing activities designed to provide an adequate supply of qualified personnel. Encourages the agencies to fill positions which can be performed by disabled veterans and the physically impaired from these sources of manpower; stimulates and assists in the development of training

programs designed to improve the performance of Federal supervisors and employees; develops training programs and materials; provides means for interagency cooperation on training problems; as a staff service to Federal agencies, conducts specific training programs; assembles materials on training techniques and programs and makes them available for general reference; upon request, determines standards for training and evaluates training programs. Formulates policies and procedures for the maximum utilization of veterans, acting as the representative of the President in issuing instructions as to what procedure Federal agencies shall follow, under specific sets of circumstances, in granting reemployment rights to veterans in accordance with the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act; coordinates veteran activities of operating divisions, regional offices, and branch offices of the Commission, maintaining close contact with operating officials, Federal agencies, veterans' organizations, and other groups interested in rehabilitation and reemployment of veterans.

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE COMMISSIONERS.—Presents to the Commission for action cases handled in the divisions; advises Members of Congress, Government officials, and others on civil-service matters; performs special assignments at the direction of the Commission and handles other administrative functions; reviews and signs correspondence, except that on technical and policy-making matters; prepares the minutes of the Commission.

INFORMATION DIVISION.—Disseminates information regarding the Commission and the Federal classified civil service; furnishes information to the press; prepares informational booklets; furnishes public speakers; prepares radio scripts and other public-address material; compiles the *Official Register of the United States;* answers correspondence concerning civil-service procedures and opportunities for employment in the Federal service.

INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION.—Studies and analyzes, with a view to its development and improvement, the Commission's investigative program, under which investigations are conducted, through personal interview and otherwise, relative to the qualifications of applicants for top administrative positions, the enforcement of civil-service law, and the fitness and suitability (as regards character, loyalty, etc.) of applicants for certain key positions in the Federal service; prepares training materials (such as manuals of instruction) and otherwise assists in the training of investigators; inspects the work of investigators in the Commission's regional and branch offices; reviews and analyzes work reports with a view to maintaining a balance of work requirements with investigative resources, recommending, when necessary, inter-regional transfer of investigators; and serves in an advisory capacity to the Executive Director and Chief Examiner and the Commissioners in all matters relative to the conduct of investigations.

MEDICAL DIVISION.—Renders medical advisory service to appointing officers concerning the physical and mental fitness of prospective appointees to the Federal civil service; passes on physical and mental fitness of applicants; plans physical examination procedures and policy matters; engages in activity connected with the placement of persons—especially veterans—who are physically impaired, conducting, as a part of this activity, job studies to determine placement

potentialities of the impaired; recruits and examines personnel in medical and related fields; conducts studies pertaining to disability retirement and sick leave, with particular reference to their bearing on the adequacy of (a) physical requirements for entering the Government service and (b) measures for promoting the health of Government employees; provides for physical examinations of applicants for disability retirement and annuitants retired after disability; determines whether applicants or annuitants are disabled for useful and efficient service.

PERSONNEL DIVISION.—Supervises position-classification work in the Commission; administers a promotion-from-within system; administers a performance standards program; conducts induction interviews, follow-up interviews, and exit interviews; provides centralized in-service training; maintains employee-counseling service and handles employee grievances; supervises the preparation of efficiency ratings in the Commission; conducts inquiries regarding the character and suitability of certain classes of Commission employees; conducts a personnel-utilization program; provides for health and safety inspections; disseminates information concerning personnel programs to Commission employees; makes estimates and recommendations to the Budget Officer regarding expenditures for personal services; performs clerical processing involved in personnel actions. In general, fosters, and participates in, a well-rounded program of personnel administration. The Director is a member of the Council of Personnel Administration.

PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION DIVISION.—Administers the Classification Act of 1923 (42 Stat. 1488; 5 U. S. C. 661–74), as amended, and related Executive orders and regulations; prepares class specifications setting forth classification standards; investigates the duties and responsibilities of positions in the departmental service and allocates them to services, classes, and grades; investigates the duties and responsibilities of positions in the field services of the Office of Price Administration and the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management, and allocates them to services, classes, and grades; under Executive orders and War Manpower Commission directives, conducts surveys, prepares allocation standards, and audits their application; cooperates with departments and independent agencies in the investigation and solution of problems relating to the allocation of field positions under Classification Act schedules and related pay plans; establishes new minimum rates of pay for classes of positions subject to the schedules of the Classification Act under the conditions prescribed in sections 8 and 9 of the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943; reviews and revises uniform efficiency rating plans and cooperates with departments and independent agencies in their efficiency rating programs; administers the board of review program for deciding efficiency rating appeals, and provides chairmen for such boards; investigates cases of proposed salary reductions, demotions, dismissals, or furloughs based on low efficiency ratings; administers laws relating to retention preference in reductions in force; reviews and approves proposed grievance procedures for conformance with established policies; receives, tabulates, and transmits to Congress reports of especially meritorious salary increases; and initiates regulations relating to all of these functions.

RETIREMENT DIVISION.—Administers the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 22, 1920 (41 Stat. 614), as amended (5 U. S. C. 691–738), the Canal Zone Retirement Act of March 2, 1931 (46 Stat. 1471), as amended (48 U. S. C. 1371), and the Alaska Railroad Retirement Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2017), as amended (5 U. S. C. 745). These laws provide for (1) retirement with annuity after the required service and after reaching the specified age, (2) retirement with annuity in case of total disability for useful and efficient service in the grade or class of position held after at least 5 years of service, and (3) separation annuity benefits under certain specified conditions where the separated employees are not entitled to age or disability annuities. Provision is made for refunds to employees who are separated, under certain specified conditions, prior to becoming eligible for retirement with annuities. In the case of deceased annuitants or of employees who die in active service, payment may be made of equities in the retirement funds to the appropriate claimants. The Retirement Division maintains (1) the files of beneficiaries designated by annuitants and employees, (2) the retirement funds control accounts, and (3) the individual accounts for any additional voluntary deposits, and promulgates regulations under which employing agencies establish and maintain individual retirement accounts for members of the retirement fund in active service. A percentage of basic salary of employees subject to the provisions of these acts is placed in the retirement funds to the individual credit of the employees. The division also administers the act of May 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 257), which provides for the payment of annuities to former employees who served on the Isthmus of Panama during the construction period.

SERVICE RECORD DIVISION.—Enforces civil-service rules governing appointments and personnel changes; initiates or reviews proposals to amend civil-service provisions of personnel regulations issued by various departments and agencies, as related to the work of this Division; maintains a centralized system of service records of employees in the executive civil service; determines eligibility and takes final action in certain classes of reinstatements, transfers, and changes in status; acts on recommendations for the according of a classified status to employees under various provisions of law, Executive order, or civil-service rules; maintains statistics on the apportionment of positions in the departmental service among the States and Territories, and prepares quarterly report showing condition of the apportionment; passes on proof of date of birth of personnel in the Federal service; handles correspondence relating to matters affecting employees of the Federal Government, such as status, hours of labor, suspensions, furlough, leave, removal, employment, and in-service rights of veterans under the Selective Training and Service Act, and other legislation.

REGIONAL OFFICES—CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Region	Director	Address
No. 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.	William A. Foley	Post Office and Courthouse Building, Boston 9, Mass.
No. 2. New York, New Jersey	James E. Rossell	Federal Building, Christopher Street, New York 14, N. Y.

REGIONAL OFFICES—CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—Continued

Region	Director	Address
No. 3. Pennsylvania, Delaware	Charles D. Hertzog	U. S. Customhouse, Second and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 6, Pa.
No. 4. District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.	Maurice J. McAuliffe	Nissen Building, Winston-Salem 3, N. C.
No. 5. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	Orie E. Myers	New Post Office Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.
No. 6. Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky	D. C. Whelan	Post Office and Courthouse Building, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.
No. 7. Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois	Joseph A. Connor	New Post Office Building, Chicago 7, Ill.
No. 8. Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa.	Rena B. Smith	Post Office and Customhouse Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.
No. 9. Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas.	Bobbie M. Snoddy	New Federal Building, Twelfth and Market Streets, St. Louis 1, Mo.
No. 10. Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas	Aloysius J. Leach	210 S. Harwood Street, Dallas 1, Tex.
No. 11. Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Alaska.	James P. Cooley	437 Central Building, 810 Third Avenue, Seattle 4, Wash.
No. 12. California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii.	Harry T. Kranz	129 New Appraisers Building, 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco 11, Calif.
No. 13. Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.	Clarence L. Edwards	New Customhouse Building, Denver 2, Colo.
HAWAII (see region No. 12)	W. T. Atkinson, Manager, Branch Regional Office, Twelfth U. S. Civil Service Region	Federal Building, Honolulu 2, T. H.
CANAL ZONE	Secretary, Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners.	Balboa Heights, C. Z.
PUERTO RICO (see region No. 5)	Chairman, Puerto Rican Civil Service Commission.	San Juan, P. R.

Council of Personnel Administration

Normandy Building, 1626 K Street NW.
REpublic 1205

MEMBERS

Chairman—FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

Staff Assistants—R. R. ZIMMERMAN, HENRY F. HUBBARD, MARY CUSHING H. NILES

[Directors of personnel ex officio and other designated officials are members of the Council.]

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Council of Personnel Administration was established February 1, 1939, pursuant to Executive Order 7916 of June 24, 1938. By Executive Order 8467 of July 1, 1940, the Council became a unit within the Civil Service Commission.

PURPOSE.—The Council of Personnel Administration is an interdepartmental committee created to improve Federal personnel admin-

istration through common understanding and effort, to meet the personnel needs of the service by developing standards and practices sufficiently uniform for the Government as a single employer and yet flexible enough to provide for the great differences in the character and conditions of work. The Council serves as a clearing house where directors of personnel develop plans and disseminate throughout the service information about practices, and where representatives of the Commission and of the Bureau of the Budget meet regularly with the personnel directors in consultation, to discuss and interpret the policies, programs, and procedures which are in course of development.

The Council's work is performed by the members through weekly meetings of the entire council and by standing and special committees covering the various aspects of personnel management. These committees are assisted in their work by the Council staff and also by consultants from the staffs of the various personnel offices, from the Commission, or elsewhere. Problems which affect a number of agencies are studied jointly, thus conserving time and manpower and eliminating duplication of effort.

Recommendations are made to the President and to the Civil Service Commission, the Bureau of the Budget, and to other appropriate agencies.

Field personnel councils have been established in 26 centers where there are large concentrations of personnel.

Approved

HARRY B. MITCHELL
President, United States Civil Service Commission

United States Employees' Compensation Commission

285 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.; 514 Tenth Street NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Washington telephone, NAtional 7177

MEMBERS

Chairman	MRS. JEWELL W. SWOFFORD
ALBERT H. LADNER, JR.	MRS. HATTIE W. CARAWAY

OFFICIALS

Secretary	WILLIAM MCCAULEY
Chief Counsel	WARD E. BOOTE
Medical Director	DR. FRANKLIN J. HALPIN
Chief Claim Examiner	DANIEL M. GOODACRE
Chief, Accounting Division	ESTHER G. STRUTHERS
Safety Engineer	EDWARD P. HERGES
Chief, Statistical Division	EDWARD F. BRAYER
Deputy Commissioner, District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act	FRANK A. CARDILLO

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The United States Employees' Compensation Commission was created by the act of Congress approved September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 742; 5 U. S. C. 751), to administer the provisions of that act. Its authority was subsequently extended by the acts of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1424; 15 U. S. C. 432), May 17, 1928 (45 Stat. 600; 33 U. S. C. 901 note), August 16, 1941 (55

Stat. 622; 42 U. S. C. 1651), and December 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 1028; 42 U. S. C. 1651, 1701–1717). The status of the Commission as an independent establishment was continued by the act of April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 U. S. C. 133–33b).

PURPOSE.—The Commission was originally created for the purpose of administering the act providing workmen's compensation benefits for civil employees of the United States suffering personal injuries while in the performance of official duties. Subsequent enactment of workmen's compensation legislation covering private employments within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government increased the scope of the Commission's authority by placing upon it responsibility for the administration of such legislation. The Commission was created, and its status as an independent agency exercising quasi-judicial functions has been recognized and continued, for the purpose of administering the Federal laws relating to workmen's compensation benefits.

ORGANIZATION.—The Commission is a bipartisan body composed of three members, not more than two of whom may be members of the same political party. Members of the Commission are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The term of office for a member of the Commission is 6 years. The administrative staff of the Commission at its offices temporarily located in New York City is divided into 6 units, each engaged in specialized work. In addition to this staff, the Commission maintains 13 district offices in the field, created primarily for the local administration of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

ACTIVITIES.—The Commission administers the act of September 7, 1916, which provides workmen's compensation benefits for civil employees of the United States who suffer personal injuries while in the performance of duty. The benefits of this act extend to (1) all civil employees of the Federal Government; (2) employees of the Government of the District of Columbia, exclusive of members of the police and fire departments; (3) members of the Naval Reserve force while on authorized training duty in time of peace; (4) members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and of the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army while on authorized training duty in time of peace; (5) members of the Coast Guard Reserve while on authorized training duty in time of peace and temporary members of the Reserve while performing active Coast Guard service; (6) members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for injuries sustained prior to establishment of the Women's Army Corps; (7) evacuees in the War Relocation Camps; (8) persons employed on Federal relief projects created under the provisions of the several Federal Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts; and (9) commissioned officers of the United States Public Health Service.

The Commission is required to determine all questions arising under this law, and there is no statutory provision for review of its decisions. Among other functions, the Commission is required to determine what employments come within the scope of the law, whether the injury for which compensation is claimed occurred while in the performance of official duty, the period for which compensation may be paid, the amount thereof and, in case of death, the persons entitled to receive such compensation. The Commission is required to make arrangements to provide prompt and competent

medical and hospital service for employees injured in the Federal service, irrespective of the place of their employment. It is also required to make studies and investigations of the causes of injuries to employees in the Federal service and recommend means for the prevention of such injuries.

All administrative duties connected with this law with certain exceptions are performed in the offices of the Commission in New York City. The administration of this law, so far as it applies to employees of the Panama Canal, the Panama Railroad, and the Alaska Railroad, has been transferred by Executive order to the Governor of the Panama Canal and the General Manager of the Alaska Railroad, respectively. The decision of the General Manager of the Alaska Railroad upon a claim for compensation may be reviewed by the Commission. District offices outside the Continental United States located at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, and San Juan, Puerto Rico, are authorized to make local payment of initial installments of compensation to injured beneficiaries residing in such districts. All benefits authorized by this law, and the cost of administration, are paid from funds appropriated annually from the Federal Treasury. Compensation extended to certain emergency employments and the cost of administering such benefits are paid from special funds set aside in the Treasury from emergency relief appropriations.

The Commission is responsible for the administration of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1424; 33 U. S. C. 901–50), providing workmen's compensation benefits for employees in private enterprise while engaged in maritime employment on navigable waters of the United States.

The Commission, through its administrative offices in New York City, handles all matters of a general administrative character connected with this law. Among these are the establishment of compensation districts, the authorization of insurance carriers to write insurance to secure the payment of compensation, the authorization of employers to act as self-insurers, the preparation of opinions on questions of law for the guidance of deputy commissioners until such questions are finally settled by judicial determination, the supervision of the defense of litigation arising out of these laws, and studies as to the causes of accidents and means for their prevention. Decisions upon claims for compensation under this act, and local supervision of the enforcement of the act, are under Deputy Commissioners appointed by the Commission who have jurisdiction within the respective compensation districts to which they are assigned. The decision of the Deputy Commissioner in respect to a claim for compensation is subject to review by Federal District Courts on questions of law.

All compensation benefits authorized by this law are paid by the employer direct or through his authorized insurance carrier. The cost of administration of this law is paid from a Federal appropriation.

The act of May 17, 1928, extends the provisions of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to private employments in the District of Columbia. Duties and responsibilities of the Commission in the administration of this law in the District of Columbia are the same as described above in respect to the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act. The cost of administering

this law is paid from funds appropriated for the Government of the District of Columbia.

WAR ACTIVITIES.—In addition to the administration of the compensation law of September 7, 1916, which is applicable to employees of the Federal Government engaged in war production work, the Commission is responsible for the administration of the act approved August 16, 1941, as amended, and the act approved December 2, 1942. The former extends (with certain modifications) the provisions of the Federal Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to any employment (1) at military, air, and naval bases acquired by the United States from foreign countries, (2) on lands occupied or used by the United States for military or naval purposes outside the continental limits of the United States, including Alaska, the Philippine Islands, the Naval Operating Base, Guantanamo, Cuba, and the Canal Zone, (3) carried on under a contract with the United States for the performance of any public work to be performed outside the continental United States. The latter provides workmen's compensation benefits for persons engaged in the employments listed in the preceding section who suffer injury or death as a result of a war risk hazard and payments to dependents of employees missing from the place of employment due to the belligerent action of an enemy or who is known to have become a prisoner of an enemy. It also provides for reimbursement to employers, insurance carriers, and State compensation funds for payments on account of disability or death from war risk hazards made under the workmen's compensation law of a State, Territory, or possession of the United States or other jurisdiction, or payment made pursuant to a contract approved by a United States contracting officer for the payment of workmen's compensation benefits or other benefits in lieu thereof. The act of August 16, 1941, concerns all workmen employed at defense bases outside the continental United States. Both laws are applicable to workmen sent from the United States to work at defense bases acquired from foreign countries and also to aliens employed locally for such work. District offices have been established at San Juan, P. R., and Honolulu, T. H., and sub-offices at other locations outside the United States, for the administration of such act. The act of September 7, 1916, is applicable to all civil employees of the United States regardless of the place of employment and therefore administration of such legislation relates to war activity in the United States and practically throughout the world.

DISTRICT OFFICES—UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

District	Deputy Commissioner	Address
No. 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut. (Under act of August 16, 1941, Newfoundland and Greenland.)	Patrick J. Monahan	Room 756, 10 Post Office Square, Boston 9, Mass.
No. 2. The Port of New York (including that part of New Jersey legally included in the Port of New York and the State of New York, except that part of New York State north and west of a line 30 miles from the shore of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario and the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers). (Under act of August 16, 1941, Bermuda.)	Samuel S. Lowe	641 Washington Street at Christopher, New York 14, N. Y.

DISTRICT OFFICES—UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION—Continued

District	Deputy Commissioner	Address
No. 3. New Jersey (except that part legally included in the Port of New York), Delaware, Pennsylvania (except that part of the State north and west of a line 30 miles from the shore of Lake Erie).	Charles T. Branham	1515 Market Street National Bank Building, Market and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
No. 4. Maryland and the District of Columbia, including the Potomac River.	Edgar V. Parker	1261 Calvert Building, Baltimore 2, Md.
No. 5. Virginia (except the Potomac River), North Carolina.	Edgar V. Parker	303 Adams Building, City Hall at Bank Street, Norfolk 10, Va.
No. 6. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	Richard P. Lawson	404 Lynch Building, Jacksonville 2, Fla.
No. 7. Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas (but excluding that part of the Mississippi River between Arkansas and Tennessee).	Joseph H. Henderson	600 Maritime Building, 203 Carondelet Street, New Orleans 12, La.
No. 8. Texas (including that part of the Red River between Texas and Oklahoma).	Gabe Sheppeard	502 U. S. Post Office Building, Galveston, Tex.
No. 9. That part of the lake district in the States of Pennsylvania and New York extending 30 miles inland from the shore line of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario and the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers, the lower peninsula of the State of Michigan (except that part west and north of a line 30 miles from the shore of Lake Michigan and the Strait of Mackinac), West Virginia, Ohio (including the Wabash River between Indiana and Illinois), Kentucky (including that part of the Ohio River between Kentucky and Illinois and that part of the Mississippi River between Kentucky and Missouri), Tennessee (including that part of the Mississippi River between the States of Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas).	Kenneth P. McManigal.	1341 Terminal Tower Building, Cleveland 13, Ohio.
No. 10. An area 30 miles wide along the shore of Lake Michigan in the lower peninsula of Michigan, all the northern peninsula of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois (excluding that part of the Wabash River between Illinois and Indiana, and that part of the Ohio River between Illinois and Kentucky), Missouri (excluding the Mississippi River between Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee), Kansas, Oklahoma (excluding the Red River between Oklahoma and Texas).	Leonard C. Brown	804 U. S. Post Office, 433 W. Van Buren Street, Chicago 7, Ill.
No. 13. California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Colorado.	Warren H. Pillsbury	Room 318, 417 Market Street, San Francisco 5, Calif.
No. 14. Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Territory of Alaska.	Clarence M. Whipple	300 Colman Building, Seattle 4, Wash.
No. 15. Territory of Hawaii	Jeremiah J. O'Leary	407–408 Hawaiian Trust Building, Honolulu 48, T. H.
Caribbean District, West Indies, British Guiana	Peter J. Donovan	Building "L," PRRA Buildings, Stop 8, San Juan, P. R.
Pacific District, all land areas south of the 45th degree North Latitude.	Jeremiah J. O'Leary	407–408 Hawaiian Trust Building, Honolulu, T. H.

Approved.

JEWELL W. SWOFFORD
Chairman

United States Maritime Commission

Department of Commerce Building, Fourteenth and E Streets NW.
EXecutive 3340, Branch 400

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman	VICE ADMIRAL EMORY S. LAND (U. S. N. retired)
Vice Chairman	VICE ADMIRAL HOWARD L. VICKERY
JOHN M. CARMODY	CAPT. EDWARD MACAULEY (U. S. N. retired)
	THOMAS M. WOODWARD

OFFICIALS

Executive Director	S. DUVALL SCHELL
General Counsel	WADE H. SKINNER
Secretary	A. J. WILLIAMS
Budget Officer	WILLIAM U. KIRSCH
Director, Technical Division	J. L. BATES
Director, Production Division	ALLEN D. MACLEAN
Chairman, Price Adjustment Board	THOMAS M. WOODWARD
Director, Division of Finance	R. E. ANDERSON
Chief Examiner, Examining Division	JOHN J. MILLER
Director, Division of Operations and Traffic	GERALD H. HELMBOLD
Director, Division of Maintenance and Repairs	D. S. BRIERLEY
Director, Division of Insurance	B. K. OGDEN
Director, Division of Public Relations	ROBERT W. HORTON
Director, Division of Regulation	RALPH H. HALLETT
Director, Division of Economics and Statistics	COL. HUGH D. BUTLER
Director, Division of Shipyard Labor Relations	D. S. RING
Director, Contract Settlement and Surplus Materials Division	BURTON L. HUNTER
Director, Division of Large Vessels Disposal	COMMO. E. J. MORAN (U. S. N. R.)
Director, Division of Personnel Supervision and Management	JOHN H. ASHMAN
Director of Procurement Division	O. H. SIMMONS, Acting

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The United States Maritime Commission was created by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985; 46 U. S. C. 1111). The act vested in the Commission the functions, powers, and duties hereinafter described and, in addition, those of the former United States Shipping Board under the Shipping Act, 1916 (39 Stat. 728; 46 U. S. C. 801–42), the Merchant Marine Act, 1920 (41 Stat. 988; 46 U. S. C. 13, 597—), the Merchant Marine Act, 1928 (45 Stat. 689; 46 U. S. C. 891–91x), the Intercoastal Shipping Act, 1933 (47 Stat. 1425; 46 U. S. C. 843–48), and amendments to those acts (as modified by the 1936 act), and transferred to it all property owned by the United States and theretofore controlled by the Department of Commerce as the successor to the powers and functions of the former United States Shipping Board by virtue of Executive Order 6166, dated June 10, 1933. The act also dissolved the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet

Corporation and transferred all its property to the Commission, its contractual obligations being assumed by the United States. The 1936 act, as well as the other acts referred to, has been amended in a number of respects.

Executive Order 9054, dated February 7, 1942, transferred to the War Shipping Administration the functions, duties, and powers of the United States Maritime Commission with respect to the operation, purchase, charter, insurance, repair, maintenance, and requisition of vessels and the issuance of warrants with respect to them, and assigned to the Administrator such part of the personnel of the Maritime Commission, together with such records and public property, as he may deem necessary to the full exercise of his functions and duties.

PURPOSE.—The policy declared in the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, follows: "It is necessary for the national defense and development of its foreign and domestic commerce that the United States shall have a merchant marine (a) sufficient to carry its domestic water-borne commerce and a substantial portion of the water-borne export and import foreign commerce of the United States and to provide shipping service on all routes essential for maintaining the flow of such domestic and foreign water-borne commerce at all times, (b) capable of serving as a naval and military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency, (c) owned and operated under the United States flag by citizens of the United States insofar as may be practicable, and (d) composed of the best-equipped, safest, and most suitable types of vessels, constructed in the United States and manned with a trained and efficient citizen personnel. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to foster the development and encourage the maintenance of such a merchant marine."

ORGANIZATION.—The act provides that the Commission shall be composed of five members, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, with not more than three of its members from the same political party. The terms of office of the members first appointed are fixed at 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 years, respectively, and thereafter each is appointed for a term of 6 years.

The commissioners took office on April 16, 1937, succeeding a temporary Commission which served from September 26, 1936, until the permanent commissioners took the oath of office. The employees of the United States Shipping Board Bureau and the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation were authorized to be transferred to the Commission.

ACTIVITIES

The duties of the Commission include the investigation and determination of the ocean services, routes, and lines from points in the United States to foreign markets essential for the development and maintenance of the foreign commerce of the United States and the determination of what additions and replacements of the American merchant marine are required to create an adequate and well-balanced merchant fleet to provide shipping service on all routes essential for the flow of the foreign commerce of the United States, and investigation of other maritime problems arising under the act.

SHIP CONSTRUCTION. — Under the 1936 act the Commission adopted, prior to the outbreak of the European war, and has been carrying out the long-range ship-construction program of 500 ships in 10 years. This program was accelerated at the outbreak of the European war and has been further accelerated in order to meet national defense and war requirements for the standard type vessels designed in accordance with the requirements and purpose of the 1936 act.

Under emergency and wartime legislation and appropriations, the Commission is carrying out a program for the construction of a large number of merchant ships and others of special types.

The great bulk of the shipyard facilities being utilized in the merchant shipbuilding program have been constructed under the jurisdiction of and are owned by the Maritime Commission. These Government-owned plants are operated by private concerns under contract with the Commission.

The Commission's program in 1942, 1943, and 1944 resulted in the completion of approximately 43,600,000 tons, deadweight, of ships. These vessels, with the exception of those acquired by the military branches of the Government, are operated under the jurisdiction of the War Shipping Administration.

CONSTRUCTION-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDY.—To aid a citizen of the United States in the construction of a new vessel to be used on a service, route, or line in the foreign commerce of the United States determined to be essential, the Commission is empowered to have the vessel constructed in a shipyard in the United States, to pay such construction cost, and to sell the vessel to the applicant for an amount equal to the estimated cost of the construction of the vessel if it were constructed in a foreign shipyard. The difference between the cost of constructing the vessel in the United States and the estimated cost of constructing the vessel in a foreign shipyard is termed a construction-differential subsidy, but in no case may such subsidy exceed 50 percent of the cost of the vessel. Under temporary emergency legislation the Commission is authorized to make the determinations of estimated foreign costs on the basis of the conditions existing during the period prior to September 3, 1939.

Aid may be extended to any citizen of the United States in the construction of a new vessel to be operated in the foreign or domestic trade (excepting vessels engaged solely in the transportation of property on inland rivers and canals exclusively) in cases where no construction-differential subsidy is to be allowed.

If it is found that the national policy declared in the act and the building program contemplated by the act cannot be realized within a reasonable time, after approval by the President, the Commission may have new vessels constructed and old ones reconditioned.

Vessels constructed through the aid of subsidies must be operated exclusively in foreign trade, or on a round-the-world voyage or a round voyage from the west coast of the United States to European ports or a round voyage from the Atlantic coast to the Orient which includes intercoastal ports of the United States, or on a voyage in foreign trade where the vessel may stop at an island possession or Territory of the United States. Temporary transfer of the vessel to domestic trade may be made only with written consent of the Commission, and upon the making of certain payments. In an emergency

the Commission may, under certain conditions, permit the temporary transfer of the vessel to the domestic trade.

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDY.—The Commission is empowered to grant an operating-differential subsidy to aid a citizen of the United States in the operation of a vessel to be used in an essential service, route, or line in the foreign commerce of the United States. The operating-differential subsidy, which is intended to place the proposed operations of such vessels on a parity with those of foreign competitors, is the excess of the cost of items of operating expense in which it is found the applicant is at a substantial disadvantage in competition with foreign vessels over the estimated cost of the same items of expense if the vessel were operated under registry of a foreign country whose vessels are substantial competitors of the vessels covered by the contract. The operating-differential subsidy payments were reduced by mutual agreement during 1941 and the subsidy program was virtually suspended in May 1942 because of the general requisition of merchant vessels owned by citizens of the United States.

ACQUISITION OF OBSOLETE VESSELS.—The Commission is authorized to acquire any obsolete vessel or vessels not less than 17 years old, which have been owned by citizens of the United States for at least 3 years prior to the date of such acquisition, in exchange for credit on the purchase of a new vessel or vessels from the Commission or on a new vessel or vessels constructed in a domestic shipyard and documented under the laws of the United States. The general requisition of merchant tonnage has brought about virtual cessation of this activity for the duration of the war.

CONSTRUCTION RESERVE FUNDS (SECTION 511).—Under regulations jointly issued by the Maritime Commission and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the two agencies administer the provisions of section 511 relating to construction reserve funds in which American shipowners may deposit proceeds from the sale or loss of vessels and earnings from operation of vessels, for use in the construction or acquisition of new vessels.

TRANSFER OF VESSELS TO ALIENS.—The Commission regulates the sales to aliens, and the transfer to foreign registry, of vessels owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States and documented under the laws of the United States, and, in time of war or national emergency proclaimed by the President, of vessels so owned without regard to documentation.

INSURANCE.—Under authority conferred by title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, the Commission may, upon application of a mortgagee, insure mortgages on all types of passenger and cargo vessels, tugs, towboats, barges, dredges, and fishing vessels owned by citizens of the United States. To be eligible for such insurance, the mortgage must be to secure a new loan or advance to aid in the construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning of a craft, and the amount of the mortgage insured may not exceed 75 percent of the cost of such new construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning.

REGULATORY POWERS.—The regulatory powers possessed by the Commission extend to all common carriers by water engaged in foreign commerce of the United States and to all persons carrying on the

business of forwarding or furnishing wharfage, dock, warehouse, or other terminal facilities in connection with common carriers by water. These powers are principally in relation to rates, fares, charges, regulations, and practices. The Commission possesses quasi-judicial authority to receive and determine complaints of shippers, passengers, and others alleging unreasonableness or unjust discrimination by common carriers by water and others subject to its regulatory authority and the method for the enforcement of orders of the Commission, including orders directing the payment of money in reparation for violation of statutory provisions, as prescribed in the shipping acts. An important regulatory power vested in the Commission is the approval, disapproval, or modification of agreements entered into between common carriers by water subject to its jurisdiction respecting cooperative working arrangements. The Commission's approval of such agreements, commonly referred to as conference agreements, excepts the parties thereto from the operation of the Sherman Antitrust Act, Wilson Tariff Act, Clayton Act, and supplementary acts and amendments directed at monopolies in restraint of trade.

FIELD OFFICES—UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Area	Person in Charge	Address
Atlantic Coast District: Including all U. S. Atlantic Coast ports from Maine through Georgia and Jacksonville, Fla., and including the activities of the U. S. Maritime Commission in Canadian and Newfoundland ports.	Capt. Granville Conway, Atlantic Coast Director.	45 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
	John F. Doyle, District Manager.	Pier 98 South, Philadelphia 48, Pa.
	Julius A. Bouslog, District Manager.	22 Light Street, Baltimore 2, Md.
	J. Victor Bahorich, District Manager.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
	Malcolm H. McGann, District Manager.	Boston, Mass.
	George F. Blair, District Manager.	Twelfth Street and Monticello Avenue, Norfolk 10, Va.
	John Morel, District Manager.....	Savannah Bank and Trust Co., Savannah, Ga.
Gulf Coast District: Including all U. S. Gulf ports in the Gulf of Mexico and all ports in Florida, except Jacksonville.	Chester H. Marshall, Gulf Coast Director.	Canal Building, New Orleans 12, La.
	J. J. Fitzpatrick, District Manager.	Canal Building, New Orleans 12, La.
Pacific Coast District: Including all Pacific Coast ports.	Lt. Comdr. W. C. Peet, Jr., Acting District Manager.	220 Bush Street, San Francisco 4, Calif.
European District: Including British Isles and Continental Europe.	W. A. Spencer, European Representative.	2, Harewood Place, London .W. 1, England.
CONSTRUCTION OFFICES		
East Coast: Covering all shipyards on the Atlantic coast, exclusive of the coast of Florida.	J. F. McInnis, Regional Director of Construction.	Jefferson Building, 1015 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Gulf-Great Lakes: Covering all shipyards on the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast of Florida.	L. R. Sanford, Regional Director of Construction.	Stern Building, 348 Baronne Street, New Orleans 12, La.

FIELD OFFICES—UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION—Continued

Area	Person in Charge	Address
West Coast: Covering all shipyards on the West Coast	C. W. Flesher, Regional Director of Construction.	Financial Center Building, Fourteenth and Franklin Streets, Oakland 12, Calif.
Gulf-Great Lakes: Covering all shipyards on the Great Lakes.	L. R. Sanford, Regional Director of Construction.	310 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Ill.

Approved.

EMORY S. LAND
Chairman

United States Tariff Commission

E Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets NW.
NAtional 3947, Branch 2

OFFICIALS

Chairman	OSCAR B. RYDER
Vice Chairman	LYNN R. EDMINSTER
Commissioner	EDGAR B. BROSSARD
Commissioner	E. DANA DURAND
Commissioner	GEORGE McGILL
Commissioner	GEORGE Z. BARNES
Acting Secretary [1] and Director of Investigation	E. M. WHITCOMB
Chief Economist	BEN D. DORFMAN
Chief, Technical Services	LOUIS S. BALLIF
General Counsel	EDWIN G. MARTIN
Chiefs of Research Divisions:	
Agricultural	O. A. JUVE
Ceramics	J. MARK ALBERTSON
Chemical	JAMES H. HIBBEN
Economics (including International Relations Section)	LOYLE A. MORRISON
Editorial Section	GENIANA R. EDWARDS
Lumber and Paper	FRANKLIN H. SMITH
Metals	F. MORTON LEONARD
Sundries	PAUL F. BURNHAM
Textiles	W. A. GRAHAM CLARK
Accounting	HOWARD F. BARKER
Distribution and Markets	WILLIAM B. HARMON, Acting
Statistical	ARTHUR E. WOODY
Executive Officer	L. W. MOORE
Docket and Public Information Section	EDNA V. CONNOLLY
Finance Section	LILIAN T. BOWMAN
Personnel Section	FRANCES H. SIMON
Librarian	CORNELIA NOTZ
Officer in Charge of New York Office	S. W. PITTS

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The United States Tariff Commission was created by act of Congress approved September 8, 1916 (39 Stat. 795). The Tariff Act of 1922 (42 Stat. 858), augmented its powers

[1] The Secretary, Lt. Col. Sidney Morgan, is on active military duty.

and functions, introducing the rate-adjustment power by which provision was made for the change, by Presidential proclamation, after investigation by the Tariff Commission, of existing duties according to procedures and limitations set forth in the act. Title III, part II, of the Tariff Act of June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 696; 19 U. S. C. 1330), provided for a reorganization of the Tariff Commission and reenacted substantially all the powers and duties previously given it. The Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 943; 19 U. S. C. 1351–54), named the Commission as one of the advisory agencies in the negotiation of reciprocal-trade agreements. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (54 Stat. 17; 7 U. S. C. 624), as amended, designates the Tariff Commission as the agency to conduct investigations to determine whether imports are interfering with certain agricultural programs undertaken by the Government.

PURPOSE.—It is primarily the duty of the Commission to investigate and report upon tariff matters, as required by statute, and to make such investigations and reports and furnish such information as may be required by the President, the House Ways and Means Committee, the Senate Finance Committee, or either branch of Congress. The Commission also makes studies, surveys, or investigations on its own initiative. It is required to place at the disposal of the President or the two above-mentioned committees, whenever requested, all information at its command, and to report to Congress annually upon its activities.

ORGANIZATION.—The full Commission consists of six members, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for terms of 6 years each, one term expiring each year. Not more than three commissioners may be of the same political party. The chairman and vice chairman are designated by the President annually from the membership of the Commission. The Planning and Reviewing Committee, composed of senior officers of the Commission's staff, under the active direction of the Commission, plans, supervises, and coordinates the work of the Commission. The permanent members of the Planning and Reviewing Committee are the Director of Investigation, who is Chairman of the Committee; the Chief of the Economics Division; the Chief Economist; the Chief of the Technical Service, who has general supervision over the work of the seven commodity divisions; and the General Counsel. The special members of the Planning and Reviewing Committee consist of the Secretary or the Executive Officer on questions of administration, the chiefs of the commodity and other divisions concerned, and special advisers, together with the assigned economist in each investigation. The work of the Commission falls into two groups, general administration and auxiliary services under the Secretary, and professional, scientific, and technical work under the Planning and Reviewing Committee. The research group comprises the following units:

Commodity Divisions:
- Agricultural
- Ceramics
- Chemicals
- Lumber and Paper
- Metals
- Sundries
- Textiles

Economics Division:
- International Relations Section
- Editorial Section

Accounting Division
Distribution and Markets Division
Statistical Division
New York Office

ACTIVITIES

INVESTIGATION OF CUSTOMS LAWS OPERATION.—The Commission is charged with investigating the administration and the fiscal and industrial effects of the United States customs laws, with studying the relations between the rates of duty on raw materials and on finished or partly finished products.

INVESTIGATION OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TARIFF RELATIONS.—The Commission is responsible for investigating the tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries, including commercial treaties, preferential provisions, and economic alliances. It studies the volume of importations as compared with domestic production and consumption and the effect of foreign export bounties and preferential transportation rates. It also investigates conditions, causes, and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the United States, and costs of production.

SURVEYS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN INDUSTRIES.—In carrying out the requirements of law mentioned above, the Commission has made many surveys of industries, publishing them separately or in a series such as the Summaries of Tariff Information, which contain a factual digest concerning each of the approximately 3,000 commodities in the dutiable schedules and on the free list of the Tariff Act.

INVESTIGATION OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURING COSTS.—The Tariff Act of 1930, as did the act of 1922, charges the Commission with investigating the difference in production costs of similar articles manufactured in the United States and abroad, reporting its findings to the President, who may change the rate of duty in accordance therewith to the extent of a 50-percent increase or decrease in the existing duty, the maximum change permitted by the law. A considerable number of tariff rates have been changed in this manner.

STUDIES OF IMPORT INVOICES.—To carry on properly its work of acquiring basic factual information on the import trade, the Commission makes extensive studies of the invoices and records of imports at the ports of entry and, principally for this purpose, maintains an office at the customhouse in New York.

UNFAIR COMPETITION IN IMPORT TRADE.—The Commission investigates allegations of unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation or sale of articles in the United States and reports to the President cases in which such methods or acts are established. The President may direct exclusion of the articles from entry into the United States.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS ORDERED BY THE PRESIDENT AND BY CONGRESS.—In addition to the investigations under the various sections of the tariff law, the Commission also orders special investigations at the direction of the President, the Senate, or the House of Representatives. In conducting these investigations, the Commission is carrying out the requirement that it supply the President and the legislative branch of the Government with such tariff and related information as they may request. Because it is considered that the Commission's facilities are particularly adapted and the experts on its staff are well qualified to make certain investigations or special studies, the Commission is frequently called upon to perform such activities.

Currently the Tariff Commission is concentrating a large part of its effort on the preparation of a series of reports requested by the Senate Finance Committee and the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. These reports relate to the effect of the war on the foreign trade situation of the United States and on the international competitive position of important United States industries.

ASCERTAINMENT OF FOREIGN DISCRIMINATIONS.—It is the duty of the Commission to ascertain, and at all times be informed, as to whether any foreign country discriminates against the commerce of the United States, either by discriminatory charges, regulations, laws, administrative regulations, or practices in regard to customs, port charges, classifications, or otherwise. The Commission reports its recommendations and findings to the President.

NEGOTIATION OF FOREIGN-TRADE AGREEMENTS.—The Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934, designated the Tariff Commission as a source of information and advice to the President in the negotiation of foreign trade agreements involving modifications of tariff rates. The Commission, together with other governmental agencies, assists the Department of State in the preliminary examination and preparation of material for actual negotiations, and the Commission is represented on the various committees of the trade agreements organization. Considerable assistance also is furnished to the Committee for Reciprocity Information, and the hearings of the Committee are held in the offices of the Tariff Commission.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM.—When the President has reason to believe that articles are being, or are practically certain to be, imported into the United States under such conditions and in sufficient quantities to render ineffective or to interfere materially with certain benefits provided by law for agriculture, he is authorized to have the Tariff Commission make an investigation. If, after the Commission's report, the President finds that the imports are entering, or are practically certain to enter, under such conditions and in such quantities as to defeat the purposes of the acts relating to this program, he may impose, within certain restrictions, fees or quantitative limitations on the imports of articles under consideration.

WAR ACTIVITIES.—Since the United States entered the war, the work done by the Tariff Commission directly at the request of war agencies has formed an important part of its activities. This includes cost work for the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration; technical and statistical services for the War Production Board; preparation of surveys and reports for the Foreign Economic Administration; and extensive services for the Inter-American Defense Board, the U. S. Commercial Company, the State Department, and the Bureau of the Budget.

WORK ON POST-WAR PROBLEMS.—War-created problems have led to numerous requests upon the Tariff Commission from congressional committees; currently the Commission has in progress a number of reports being made at the request of the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means. This group includes a report on the effect of the war on United States foreign trade, a series of reports on the effect of the war upon important domestic industries, and a report on the international trade policies

of foreign countries and their effect upon the industry and trade of the United States. Another important project is a report on the customs administrative laws, designed to advise Congress of out-moded provisions as well as provisions in need of strengthening to accomplish their objectives.

Approved.

OSCAR B. RYDER
Chairman

Veterans Administration

Vermont Avenue between H and I Streets NW.

Information: Room 132; DIstrict 6110, Branch 521
Press Relations: Room 160; District 6110, Branch 470

OFFICIALS

Administrator of Veterans Affairs	BRIG. GEN. FRANK T. HINES
Assistant Administrator (Medical and Domiciliary Care, Construction, and Supplies)	COL. GEORGE E. IJAMS
Assistant Administrator (Compensation, Pension, Vocational Rehabilitation, and Education)	MAJOR OMER W. CLARK
Assistant Administrator (Finance and Insurance)	HAROLD W. BREINING
Executive Assistant to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs	ADELBERT D. HILLER
Solicitor	EDWARD E. ODOM
Chairman, Board of Veterans Appeals	ROBERT L. JARNAGIN
Vice Chairman, Board of Veterans Appeals	WILLIAM B. STACOM
Medical Director	DR. CHARLES M. GRIFFITH
Director of National Homes	COL. CARL A. NEVES
Director of Construction	COL. LOUIS H. TRIPP
Director of Supplies	RAYMOND C. KIDD
Director of Dependents' Claims Service	R. J. HINTON
Director of Veterans' Claims Service	GEORGE E. BROWN
Director of Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Service	H. V. STIRLING
Director of Finance	MAURICE COLLINS
Director of Insurance	HORACE L. MCCOY
Special Assistant Solicitor	YORICK D. MATHES
Assistant Solicitor, Legal Service	GEORGE P. HUGHES
Assistant Solicitor, Guardianship Service	CHARLES E. SCHUYLER
Legislative Counsel	GUY H. BIRDSALL
Director of Personnel	G. HENDERSON SWEET
Budget Officer and Chief of Statistics	SAMUEL M. MOORE, Jr.
Chief, Press Relations	EDWARD MCE. LEWIS
Law Librarian	MRS. GLADYS L. MACINNIS
Medical Librarian	ELIZABETH POMEROY

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Veterans Administration was created by Executive Order 5398, dated July 21, 1930, under authorization of the act of Congress approved July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 1016; 38 U. S. C. 11). This act authorized the President to consolidate and coordinate under a single control all Federal agencies dealing with veterans' affairs. The order consolidated in the Veterans Administration, the Bureau of Pensions (formerly under the Secretary of the Interior), the United States Veterans Bureau, and the National Home

for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (now known as the National Homes Service). The Veterans Administration is an independent establishment under the President.

PURPOSE.—The Veterans Administration administers all laws relating to the relief of, and other benefits provided by law for, former members of the military and naval forces. It is responsible for extending relief to veterans and to dependents of deceased veterans of all wars, and to veterans and to dependents of deceased veterans who served in the Government military and naval establishments during time of peace, as provided for by various acts of Congress. These laws include, in addition to compensation, pensions, vocational rehabilitation, and education, the guarantee of loans for purchase or construction of homes, farms and business property, readjustment allowance for veterans who are unemployed, Government life insurance, death benefits, adjusted compensation, emergency and other officers' retirement pay, and physical examinations, hospital and outpatient treatment, or domiciliary care. The Veterans Administration also provides Government Life Insurance and administers the insurance section of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act for persons in the active military service.

ORGANIZATION.—The Administrator of Veterans Affairs is charged with the control, direction, and management of all agencies and activities which compose the Veterans Administration, and all final decisions or orders of any part of the organization are, upon appeal, subject to review by him.

The Veterans Administration organization consists of the following offices and board in the Central Office, and in the field the Regional Offices, the Insular Offices, Area Offices, and Facilities, the managers of which are directly responsible to the Administration of Veterans Affairs for the performance of all functions assigned to them:

Office of Assistant Administrator, Compensation, Pension, Vocational Rehabilitation, and Education
Office of Assistant Administrator, Finance and Insurance
Office of Assistant Administrator, Medical and Domiciliary Care, Construction, and Supplies
Office of Executive Assistant to the Administrator
Office of the Solicitor
Board of Veterans Appeals
Regional Offices in the Field
Insular Offices in the Field
Facilities in the Field
Area Offices in the Field

ACTIVITIES

Office of Assistant Administrator, Compensation, Pension, Vocational Rehabilitation, and Education

VETERANS' CLAIMS SERVICE.—This Service is under a Director who is responsible for requesting, receiving, and assembling evidence for the determination of entitlement to pension and compensation in claims of veterans and of dependents of living veterans; determining the rate of pension and compensation of such claims; determining whether a pensionable disability incurred in or aggravated by service during World War II constitutes a vocational handicap; preparation and interpretation of a disability rating schedule and amendments thereto; and conducting research under a definite program by system-

atically assembling, recording, and evaluating disability factors and their effect upon earning capacity.

DEPENDENTS' CLAIMS SERVICE.—The Director of this Service is responsible for requesting, receiving, and assembling evidence for the determination of entitlement to pension in the claims of widows and dependents of deceased veterans; determining the rate of pension in the claims of widows and dependents of deceased veterans; adjudicating claims for reimbursement for burial, funeral, and transportation expenses; and determining the distribution of accrued funds of deceased beneficiaries.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION SERVICE.—This Service is under a Director who is responsible for aiding and guiding disabled veterans of World War II in selection of courses of training and for prescribing, providing, and supervising such training to restore employability lost by virtue of a handicap due to service-incurred disabilities in order that the disabled veterans may be gainfully employed; determining eligibility and providing education or training for veterans of World War II, not otherwise receiving vocational rehabilitation as disabled veterans; conducting research on vocational rehabilitation problems so as to best utilize training to accomplish successful rehabilitation of the disabled veterans; and conducting occupational surveys.

Office of Assistant Administrator, Finance and Insurance

FINANCE SERVICE.—This Service is under a Director who is responsible for all matters relating to the accounting for public moneys appropriated for the purposes set out in the laws governing the Veterans Administration, including investments for the United States Government life insurance and National Service Life Insurance funds and the adjusted service certificate fund; allotments and allowances under the War Risk Insurance Act; loans on adjusted service certificates and converted insurance policies; the guarantee of loans for purchase or construction of homes, of farms and business property, and readjustment allowances for veterans of World War II who are unemployed.

INSURANCE SERVICE.—This Service is under a Director who is responsible for the administration of the provisions of title III of the World War Veterans Act, 1924 (43 Stat. 607; 38 U. S. C. 421—), relative to insurance, of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1008; 38 U. S. C. 801–18), of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1178; 50 U. S. C. 540–54), and the adjudication of claims for benefits thereunder; and for the issuance of certificates and the preparation and adjudication of all claims for adjusted compensation benefits.

Office of Assistant Administrator, Medical and Domiciliary Care, Construction, and Supplies

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SERVICE.—The Director of this Service is responsible for the direction and supervision of all medical and dental services rendered claimants and beneficiaries entitled thereto under the laws and regulations governing the operation of the Veterans Administration, and rendered under due authority on behalf of other

Federal agencies and foreign governments. Such services comprehend medical and dental treatment and care for hospitalized patients (including ill or injured domiciled beneficiaries) and for out-patients, rendered at field stations or in homes of entitled beneficiaries; and physical and laboratory examinations, for adjudication or for medical treatment purposes.

NATIONAL HOMES SERVICE.—This Service is under a Director who is responsible for all matters relating to the domiciliary care of beneficiaries and claimants under the laws relating to the Veterans Administration.

CONSTRUCTION SERVICE.—The Director of this Service is responsible for preliminary inspection and engineering work in connection with the selection of sites for new hospitals, homes, and other facilities; preparation of plans, specifications, and estimates covering construction, alterations, and repair of plants and equipment, and supervision of performance of such work; maintenance of contact with other services, Government departments, and agencies to provide facilities as and when required for service; construction contracts; supervision of the maintenance of buildings, grounds, and mechanical equipment under the control of the Veterans Administration, including motor transportation; and general supervision of maintenance and operation of utilities, heating, lighting, electric power, plumbing, sewage and refuse disposal, water supply, fire protection, refrigerating plants, carpentry, laundry, and telephones.

SUPPLY SERVICE.—This Service is under a Director who is responsible for purchase, storage, and distribution of all supplies and equipment for all Veterans Administration activities; accountability for all Government property and auditing of property accounts; operation and management of supply depots; contracts, leases, and agreements for all Veterans Administration activities, except construction contracts; and traffic management.

Office of Executive Assistant to the Administrator

The Executive Assistant is responsible for: all matters pertaining to budget estimates and control under a budget officer, and obtaining, compiling, and evaluating statistical data; the editing, coordinating, and compiling regulations, orders, bulletins, other formal issues, and forms; organization; establishment of field offices; territorial assignments; studies of policy, methods, and procedure; investigations; liaison with the Federal Works Agency as to operation and maintenance of the Veterans Administration Building and storage space; mails and records; contact with military and naval departments to obtain service records; operation of motor transportation assigned to central office and all matters pertaining to telephone, dictograph, and mechanical equipment services; office supplies; equipment; services, excepting procurement; photostating, duplicating, printing, and machine repair work; contact with claimants, beneficiaries, and their representatives; personnel activities of the Administration, under a Director of Personnel, including personnel relations, employment, recruitment, training and placement, classification of positions, and regulation and control of efficiency ratings; contact with the press; and visual information and exhibits.

Office of the Solicitor

LEGAL SERVICE.—Preparation of opinions on all legal questions arising in the administration of the laws applicable to the Veterans Administration; cooperation and contact with the Department of Justice on litigation, including criminal prosecutions, actions on contracts, and civil recoveries involving the Veterans Administration.

GUARDIANSHIP SERVICE.—General supervision and direction of all guardianship affairs of the Veterans Administration, including litigation in the State courts when intervention by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs is necessary; research and preparations of briefs and legal opinions on State or Federal law and in appealed cases; cooperation with the Department of Justice in claims arising in guardianship cases, including guardianship matters in foreign countries and the insular and territorial possessions of the United States; and general supervision of all field examinations and inspection of all functions of offices of chief attorneys in field stations.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL.—Drafting of proposed legislation and Executive orders, and preparation of reports on pending legislation; coordination on legislative matters with affected or interested services or units in Veterans Administration, executive departments, and with Members and committees of Congress; preparation of digests and résumés of laws; publication of veterans' laws with annotations; maintenance and servicing of legislative—historical and reference—files.

Board of Veterans Appeals

The Board of Veterans Appeals is responsible for the consideration and disposition of final appeals to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs and for the conducting of necessary hearings. It has jurisdiction over all questions on claims for benefits under all laws administered by the Veterans Administration. Such appeals involve service connected disability and death compensation and pensions based on war or peacetime service, war service pensions without regard to service connection, emergency officers' retirement based upon service in World War I, insurance, vocational rehabilitation, education, waiver of overpayments, forfeiture of rights, reimbursement of medical expenses, burial allowances, adjusted compensation, and miscellaneous subjects.

War Activities

MONETARY BENEFITS.—Pursuant to the War Program the personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard has been greatly increased by new inductions and commissions and by recalling to active duty members of the reserves. While there have been many discharges for reason other than disability, such as under age, over age, to accept employment in an essential industry, etc., there have been many other instances wherein men and women of the armed forces have been discharged for disability. As a result a large number of claims for disability pension have been filed with the Veterans Administration and this trend may be expected to continue in ever-increasing volume as

the war progresses and after its cessation. The claims of enlisted personnel discharged for disability where the claim is filed at or prior to time of discharge and hospitalization in a Veterans Administration Facility is not immediately effected, are forwarded by the discharge centers together with service and medical records to the area offices having appropriate jurisdiction. There is one area office for each Army Service Command. Their jurisdiction is limited to initial adjudication in the type of case mentioned above following which such claim with all related service and medical records is transferred to the regional office having jurisdiction over the home address of the veteran concerned. Claims not in the above category are handled directly by the regional office.

In determining entitlement to disability pension benefits active service on and after December 7, 1941, is considered to be of wartime character. Previous service not during a period of the present or a prior war constitutes peacetime service and any disability resulting from injury or disease contracted in line of duty or aggravation of a preexisting injury or disease in line of duty during such service is pensionable under the act of March 20, 1933 (48 Stat. 8; 38 U. S. C. 701), as amended, at the rates provided in Veterans Regulation 1 (a), part II, as amended by the act of August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1180; 38 U. S. C. ch. 12, note), provided the veteran is discharged under conditions other than dishonorable and was not released under the nonentitling circumstances specified in section 300 of the act of June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 286), and his disability is not the result of his own willful misconduct as contemplated by act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 752). The rates of disability pension for disease or injury incurred in or aggravated by wartime service vary according to the evaluation assigned in the particular case ranging from $11.50 monthly based upon a 10 percent evaluation to $115 monthly where total or permanent total disability is shown. In addition there are certain special monthly allowances authorized by law for specified loss or loss of use of functions and in the very exceptional case disability pension benefits may be awarded based upon World War II service in the maximum of $265 monthly. The rates for a disability incurred in or aggravated by service other than in time of war are approximately 75 percent of the amounts payable for war injuries or diseases.

Disability pension is payable to veterans of World War II or previous hostilities for disease or injury not necessarily due to service where certain conditions are met. To establish entitlement in their case there must have been honorable active service of 90 days or more except where there were less than 90 days active service the veteran was discharged for disability incurred in service in line of duty. The rate of pension payable under Veterans Regulation 1 (a), part III, as amended, is $50 monthly for permanent total disability not the result of willful misconduct or vicious habits. The pension is increased to $60 monthly if the veteran is rated permanent total and has been in receipt of pension for a continuous period of 10 years or, if permanent total, attains the age of 65 years. It is provided in paragraph II (a), Veterans Regulation 1 (a), part III, that payment of disability pension as stated above shall not be made to any unmarried person whose annual income exceeds $1,000, or to any married person or any person

with minor children whose annual income exceeds $2,500. These income limitations do not apply to cases involving service connected benefits. An act of May 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 230), made the provisions of Veterans Regulation 1 (a), part III, as amended, applicable to World War II veterans.

Active service, including service for training purposes, performed by a reserve officer or member of the enlisted reserves of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps is considered as active military or naval service for the purpose of granting benefits under Veterans Regulation 1 (a) (50 Stat. 305; 38 U. S. C. ch. 12, note). Reserve officers, if called or ordered into the active military service by the Federal Government for extended military service in excess of 30 days, and who suffer disability or death in line of duty from disease or injury while so employed, are deemed to have been in the active military service during such period and are in all respects entitled to receive the same pensions, retirement pay, and hospital benefits as are now or may hereafter by law or regulation be provided for officers of corresponding grades and length of service in the Regular Army (act of April 3, 1939, 53 Stat. 555; 10 U. S. C. 292b; act of July 25, 1939, 53 Stat. 1079; 10 U. S. C. 456).

As disability pension or compensation based on a person's own service may not be paid concurrently with active service pay, instances frequently arise where adjustments must be made due to the fact that veterans receiving disability pension or compensation benefits are recalled to active duty.

The act of May 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 230), provides that any person who is receiving retirement pay based upon service in the regular military or naval establishments and who would be eligible to receive pension or compensation under the laws administered by the Veterans Administration if he were not receiving such retired pay, may file a waiver of so much of his retired pay and allowances as is equal in amount to the pension or compensation.

The act of May 11, 1944 (58 Stat. 219), provides that any person who, on or after August 27, 1940, and prior to the termination of World War II, has applied or shall apply for enlistment or enrollment in the armed forces and who is provisionally accepted and directed or ordered to report to a designated place for final acceptance, or who is selected for service and after reporting pursuant to the call of his local board and prior to his rejection, or who after being called in the Federal service as a member of the National Guard but before being enrolled for such service, suffers an injury or disease in line of duty and not the result of his own (willful) misconduct, is to be considered as having incurred the disability in the active military or naval services for pension purposes.

When a person who served in the armed forces of the United States dies as a result of a disease or injury which was incurred in or aggravated by his military service, his widow, child, and dependent parents are entitled to pension under the act approved March 20, 1933 (48 Stat. 8; 38 Stat. 701), as amended, when certain conditions are met. The rates range from $19 a month for one child to a maximum of $100 a month for a widow with children, or $30 to $45 a month for one parent or $20 to $25 a month each where there are two parents.

When the death of a veteran of World War I was not the result of his service, pension may be payable to his widow and children if he rendered 90 days' service or was discharged from service for disability incurred in line of duty or was receiving or entitled to receive at the date of his death compensation, pension, or retirement pay for 10 percent service connected disability. The rates range from $18 a month for one child to a maximum of $74 a month for a widow with children. The rate for a widow alone is $35 a month.

When the death of a veteran of World War II was not the result of his service, pension may be payable to his widow and children if he was receiving or entitled to receive at the date of his death, compensation, pension, or retirement pay for 10 percent service connected disability, or if he rendered 90 days' service or was discharged from service for disability incurred in line of duty, and he had, at the date of his death, a service connected disability for which pension or compensation would have been payable if 10 percent or more in degree. The rates payable are the same as described in the preceding paragraph.

Although numerous claims have resulted from the War Program such claims are infinitesimal in numbers compared to the thousands of claims of veterans and their dependents which the Veterans Administration will be called upon to adjudicate in connection with the present war. Some legislative cognizance was taken of this situation as early as December 19, 1941, in the act approved on that date (55 Stat. 844; 38 U. S. C. 724), and in the act approved July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 554; 38 U. S. C. ch. 12 note, 450, 727).

Chiefly, the act of December 19, 1941, provides, as to disability, that any veteran otherwise entitled to pension under the provisions of part II of Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as amended, or the general pension law shall be entitled to receive the rate of pension provided in part I of the regulation if the disability resulted from an injury or disease received in line of duty (1) as a direct result of armed conflict, or (2) while engaged in extra hazardous service, including such service under conditions simulating war, or (3) while the United States is engaged in war. The act of July 13, 1943, added World War II, from December 7, 1941, to the other wars in which the country has engaged. It also extended to war veterans a liberal presumption of soundness at time of entrance into active service which, however, may be rebutted by clear and unmistakable evidence. Additionally, this act provided that service, during the present war, as a cadet at the United States Military Academy or as a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy, or as a cadet at the United States Coast Guard Academy on or after December 7, 1941, would constitute active military or naval service in World War II for purposes of laws administered by the Veterans Administration. Under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371; 50 App. U. S. C. 1551–55), members of the Women's Army Corps and their dependents became eligible to benefits administered by the Veterans Administration. Members of the Women's Reserve of the Navy and their dependents became eligible to such benefits under the act of Congress approved November 8, 1943 (57 Stat. 586; 34 U. S. C. 857c), and members of the Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard and their dependents, under the act approved December 23, 1943 (57 Stat. 609; 14 U. S. C. 121c).

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION.—Under the act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 43; 38 U. S. C. 701), vocational rehabilitation is provided for persons discharged from the service since September 16, 1940, under other than dishonorable conditions who are in receipt of a pension for a service incurred disability and who require training in order to restore employability lost by virtue of a handicap due to disability. No course of training may be approved which will require in excess of a period of 4 years. During the period training and for 2 months after employability is determined, each veteran, if entitled to pension in an amount less than compensation rates for total and temporary disability, shall be paid increased pension, which, when added to the amount to which he is otherwise entitled, will aggregate an amount equal to such rates. Necessary tuition, books, and supplies are paid for by the Veterans Administration. Education and training or a refresher or retrainer course for a period of 1 year may be given to any veteran discharged since September 16, 1940, under other than dishonorable conditions who has served for 90 days or more and meets other requirements of title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, of June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 284). Additional training beyond 1 year, but not to exceed a total of 4 years, is dependent upon a showing of interruption of education by reason of entry into service and is of a period determined by length of time spent in active service with certain exclusions of time spent in college training programs of the Army and Navy. Persons not over 25 at time of entry into active service are presumed to have had their education or training impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with. During the period of training the veteran is paid a subsistence allowance of $50 a month if without a dependent and $75 a month if he has a dependent. Tuition, books, and supplies not to exceed $500 an ordinary school year are paid for by the Veterans Administration. In administering both of these programs the facilities of approved institutions, schools, colleges, and universities, as well as business establishments, will be utilized in affording vocational rehabilitation, education, and training. The only two laws on the Federal statute books which grant vocational rehabilitation to disabled veterans and education and training to nondisabled veterans because of their services in the armed forces of the United States during this war are the acts of March 24, 1943, and June 22, 1944. Veterans may share in benefits provided by the Federal or State governments for civilians in general and if they do, these benefits are administered to the veterans not because they are veterans but because of their entitlement as civilians.

DOMICILIARY CARE.—Domiciliary care (with medical treatment incident thereto) is provided in facilities under direct and exclusive jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration for applicants discharged from active service, either in wartime or peacetime, in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, and for officers and enlisted men retired from the Regular Establishment, when such applicants, otherwise eligible, are suffering from disability determined as requiring such care, under authority of the act of March 20, 1933, as amended by act approved March 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 21; 38 U. S. C. Ch. 12 note), and provisions of Veterans Regulations issued pursuant thereto.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT (HOSPITAL AND OUT-PATIENT).—Hospital treatment is provided for the same type of applicants specified for domiciliary care, under the same statutory authority and like regulatory provisions. Applicants requiring hospital treatment for diseases or injuries attributed to active military or naval service are given first preference, and are admitted under minimum requirements. Hospital treatment is provided in the facilities under direct and exclusive jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration; in hospitals of other Federal services when available (Army, Navy, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency), and in State and civilian contract hospitals (for male beneficiaries in emergencies arising in the course of a service-connected condition, and for female beneficiaries).

The act of March 17, 1943, included under the term "veteran of any war," persons who had served in World War II. Any person who served in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after December 7, 1941, and before the termination of hostilities in the present war, including those who had active duty as members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, Women's Reserve of the Navy and the Marine Corps, and Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard become, under this act, potentially entitled to hospital treatment, domiciliary care, and burial benefits furnishable by the Veterans Administration to veterans of a war.

Such officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army (other than Regular Establishment) who, after having been called or ordered into active military service of the Federal Government for extended periods in excess of 30 days before December 7, 1941, suffer disability from disease while so employed, can be provided hospital treatment by the Veterans Administration under the eligibility requirements applying to applicants who had had peacetime military service, under authority of the act of April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 1079; 10 U. S. C. 292b).

The Veterans Administration provides hospital treatment for officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, in active service, upon request from responsible officers of those services. Under special administrative authority, hospital treatment is also provided, upon request of the Surgeon General, Public Health Service, for tuberculous patients of that Service.

Hospital treatment is provided by the Veterans Administration upon request of various civilian agencies of the Federal Government, such as for classified civil-service beneficiaries of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

Out-patient treatment is provided (1) for ex-members of the military and naval forces suffering from diseases or injuries held to have been incurred or aggravated by such service; (2) for veterans receiving rehabilitation; and (3) for beneficiaries of the Employees' Compensation Commission and other Federal agencies.

Physical examinations are conducted by the Veterans Administration in connection with claims for monetary benefits from its own claimants and beneficiaries, and upon requests from various other Federal agencies.

The Veterans Administration provides seeing-eye or guide dogs trained for the aid of blind veterans who are entitled to disability com-

pensation, and mechanical electronic equipment for aiding them in overcoming the handicap of blindness.

It also may provide an artificial limb or other appliance found reasonably necessary where loss of limb or the use thereof was through injury or disease incurred or contracted in line of duty.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE

United States Government Life Insurance against total permanent disability or death may be granted to those persons in the military and naval services (or in civilian life) who served with the armed forces between October 6, 1917, and July 2, 1921. The insurance may be granted upon application and payment of premium, provided the applicant is in good health, in any multiple of $500 and not less than $1,000 or more than $10,000. Any Government Life Insurance previously surrendered for a cash value may not be replaced by new insurance. Not more than $10,000 Government Life Insurance may be in force on one life at any time, or if the insured has National Service Life Insurance, then the total amount of Government Life Insurance and National Service Life Insurance in force on one life at any time may not exceed $10,000.

Total disability insurance may be included in any contract of Government Life Insurance issued under authority of section 310 of the World War Veterans Act, 1924, upon application and payment of an additional premium, provided the applicant is in good health. The benefits of the total disability insurance at the monthly rate of $5.75 per thousand of insurance may be paid only after the insured has been totally disabled for a period of 4 months and before reaching the age of 65 years, and will be paid so long as he is totally disabled, even after reaching the age of 65 years. Any monthly installments payable under the total disability insurance will be in addition to any benefits to which the insured may be entitled under the life-insurance policy by reason of total permanent disability (sec. 311, W. W. V. Act 1924; 43 Stat. 607; 38 U. S. C. 512b).

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ACT OF 1940

The National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1008; 38 U. S. C. 801–18), approved October 8, 1940, establishes a separate system for granting life insurance to persons who are hereafter examined, accepted, and enrolled in the active service, including persons selected for training and service under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 885; 37 U. S. C. 13a, 14a, 23; 41 U. S. C. 1 note; 50 App. U. S. C. 124, 301–18, 403), and for those in the active service on the date of the enactment.

The insurance will be granted upon application and payment of premiums, and without medical examination, to persons who are accepted and enrolled in the active service after approval of the act, but such persons must make application within 120 days after entrance into active service and while in the service.

Persons in the active service may, after the expiration of the 120-day period mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, be granted this insurance upon application, payment of the premiums, and evidence satis-

factory to the Administrator showing the applicant to be in good health at the time of application. A medical examination of the applicant is usually required in such cases.

The insurance will be granted in amounts of $1,000 to $10,000, in multiples of $500, but no person may carry a combined amount of National Service Life Insurance and United States Government Life Insurance in excess of $10,000 at any one time.

National Service Life Insurance is payable only in the event of death of the insured to a beneficiary within the relationship to the insured of wife, husband, child (including an adopted child, or, if designated, a stepchild, or an illegitimate child), parent (including parents by adoption and persons in loco parentis), brothers and sisters (including those of the half-blood). Benefits are payable in 240 equal monthly installments of $5.51 per $1,000 of insurance if the beneficiary is under 30 years of age at the time of the death of the insured. If at such time the beneficiary is 30 or more years of age, benefits are payable in equal monthly installments for 120 months certain in an amount to be determined by the beneficiary's age on the date of the insured's death, with such payments continuing during the remaining lifetime of such beneficiary. In lieu of the foregoing modes of settlement the insured, or the beneficiary first receiving payment, may elect a refund life income payable in monthly installments in an amount to be determined by the beneficiary's age on the date of the insured's death, and for such period certain as may be required in order that the sum of the installments certain (including a reduced final installment) will equal the face value of the insurance less any indebtedness. If no contingent beneficiary has been named, any installments certain of insurance remaining unpaid at the death of any beneficiary are payable in equal monthly installments in an amount equal to the monthly installments paid to the first beneficiary, to the person or persons then in being within certain specified classes. If no beneficiary is designated by the insured, or if the designated beneficiary does not survive the insured, the beneficiary or beneficiaries entitled to monthly installments of insurance will be determined in accordance with the devolution prescribed by section 602 (h) of the act of October 1940.

The law provides that waiver of payment of premiums may be granted during 6 or more months of continuous total disability of the insured which commenced subsequent to the effective date of application for insurance, while the insurance was in force under premium paying conditions and prior to the insured's sixtieth birthday. All National Service Life Insurance policies carry a right of reinstatement following lapse, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Administrator.

All National Service Life Insurance will be issued upon the 5-year level premium term plan, with the privilege of conversion or exchange by the insured at any time after the policy has been in effect for 1 year and within the 5-year term period to policies of insurance upon the following plans: ordinary life, twenty-payment life, or thirty-payment life.

AVIATION CADETS OF NAVAL SERVICE.—Aviation cadets of naval service are provided National Service Life Insurance up to a maximum of $10,000 at Government expense. After being commissioned pur-

suant to the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942 and until released from active duty they are required to carry $10,000 insurance at their own expense. Thereafter insurance is optional (act of April 15, 1935, 49 Stat. 157; 34 U. S. C. 846; act of June 13, 1939, 53 Stat. 820; 34 U. S. C. 849e; and act of August 4, 1942, 56 Stat. 737; 34 U. S. C. 841h, 850a–850m).

AVIATION PILOTS OF NAVAL SERVICE.—Aviation pilots of naval service, including enlisted personnel of the Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, and Coast Guard Reserve who on or after November 5, 1941, began flight training leading to designation of aviation pilot are provided up to a maximum of $10,000 National Service Life Insurance at Government expense during such training and continuing while the individual is in an enlisted status of aviation pilot. When such persons are commissioned in the active service or released from active duty, insurance is optional (act of November 5, 1941, 55 Stat. 759).

AVIATION STUDENTS AND CADETS OF REGULAR ARMY AND UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.—National Service Life Insurance up to a maximum of $10,000 is provided at Government expense for all persons of the foregoing categories who are undergoing training involving regular and frequent aerial flights. When commissioned or appointed flight officers and until relieved from duty involving regular and frequent aerial flights such persons are required to continue $10,000 insurance at their own expense. Upon release from such duty insurance is optional.

Protection for such aviation cadets and students of military and naval services is immediate, but regular application (Form 350) is received for beneficiary purposes. Insurance for these groups is term insurance and cannot be converted while the Government pays the premiums. In all other respects it is a standard National Service Life Insurance policy, with the same rights, benefits, and privileges of any such policyholder.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.—Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 3, 1942 (56 Stat. 1038; 33 U. S. C. 855a), commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who are assigned to duty during the period of the present war, on projects for the War or Navy Department in areas outside the continental United States, or in Alaska, or in coastal areas of the United States, determined by the War or Navy Department to be of immediate military hazard, shall, while on such duty, be entitled to apply for National Service Life Insurance.

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS.—Under the provisions of the act approved July 1, 1943, persons enlisting in the Women's Army Corps, or appointed as officers under the provisions of the act, are entitled to apply for National Service Life Insurance.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT OF 1940

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1183; 50 U. S. C. 540–554), approved October 17, 1940 (Article IV), as amended by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act amendments of 1942 (56 Stat. 769; 50 App. U. S. C. 540–48), approved October 6, 1942 (Article IV), directs that a policy of insurance issued by a com-

mercial insurer (including fraternal and beneficial associations) shall not lapse for nonpayment of premiums, or otherwise terminate, while the insured is in the active military service, and the United States guarantees payment of the premiums during such period. Upon application by the insured sent to the insuring company, protection is afforded on policies with a total face value not in excess of $10,000 on which a premium was paid at least 30 days prior to entry into service, provided such policies are not voided by reason of military service. Benefits of the act shall not extend more than 2 years after insured's separation from military service, nor more than 2 years after the act ceases to be in force. The act will remain in force until May 15, 1945, or if the United States is then at war, it shall remain in force until termination of the war and for 6 months thereafter.

The United States will have a lien on the policy subject only to any lien existing prior to date of application.

Field Organization

Veterans Administration Facilities, Regional Offices, and Area Offices are located in each State (with the exception of Delaware), as listed below, to facilitate the granting of benefits provided for veterans and their dependents. Two insular offices are also located in the insular possessions, listed below, for the purpose of rendering service to veterans.

FACILITIES AND REGIONAL AND AREA OFFICES

The Veterans Administration Facilities, Regional Offices, and Area Offices are under Managers who are responsible for the activities assigned to each field station as indicated by the symbols given in the table below. The functions of a Facility include the conducting of examinations, and care and treatment of ex-service men and women hospitalized; the rendering of laboratory and clinical service, social service, and recreational and library services; the examination of veterans for adjudicatory purposes; the furnishing of domiciliary (home) care to disabled veterans incapable of self-support; and the maintenance of buildings, grounds, cemeteries, and standard provisions. The functions of a Regional Office are the furnishing of information as to all benefits; procuring data regarding claims; preparing and adjudicating claims for disability compensation and pension, death benefits, and statutory burial awards; determining and evaluating disability, service connection, and pre-war occupations for rating purposes; aiding, guiding, and prescribing of courses of training into employment, and the supervising of disabled veterans of World War II in need of vocational rehabilitation; providing of courses of education or training of veterans not otherwise receiving vocational rehabilitation as disabled veterans; determining in death cases relationship between service-connected conditions and causes of death; conducting physical examinations of veterans and of persons for other Government agencies; providing social service and outpatient treatment to veterans; establishing eligibility for hospitalization and domiciliary care; handling guardianship and fiduciary matters; and making field investigations and handling legal proceedings covered by administration instructions. Some Facilities perform

Regional Office functions. The functions of an Area Office are to initially adjudicate all claims for disability pension filed by World War II veterans who are discharged from service because of disability and make application for pension at the time of discharge.

FACILITIES AND REGIONAL AND AREA OFFICES—VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

[Key to symbols of Activity: R—Regional Office or a Facility having Regional Office Functions; GM—Facility having major General Medical Hospital Functions; NP—Facility having major Neuropsychiatric Hospital Functions; D—having Domiciliary or Home Functions; TB—Facility having major Tuberculosis Hospital Functions; C—Diagnostic Center; T—Tumor Clinic; A—Area Office]

Address	Manager	Activity
ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.	David K. Dalager	R GM
ALEXANDRIA, LA.	Dr. Tarleton F. Moore	GM
AMARILLO, TEX.	Lt. Col. Oma E. Herndon	GM
AMERICAN LAKE, WASH.	Col. John G. Cullins	NP
ASPINWALL 15, PA.	Col. Kelso A. Carroll	GM
ATLANTA, GA.	J. M. Slaton, Jr.	R T GM
ATLANTA 3, GA. (20 Houston St. NE.)	Wilkes H. Davis	A4
AUGUSTA, GA.	Dr. Henry O. Witten	NP
BALTIMORE 2, MD. (1315 St. Paul St.)	William L. Limburg	R
BALTIMORE 2, MD. (10 N. Calvert St.)	Edward A. Keck	A3
BATAVIA, N. Y.	C. F. Sargent	R GM
BATH, N. Y.	Col. John A. Hadley	D GM
BAY PINES, FLA.	M. Bryson	R D GM
BEDFORD, MASS.	Dr. Winthrop Adams	NP
BILOXI, MISS.	Eugene A. Hiller	D GM
BOISE, IDAHO	C. H. Hudelson	R D GM
BOSTON 8, MASS. (17 Court St.)	Frederick J. Shea	A1
BOSTON 9, MASS. (Post Office Building)	Gen. Wm. J. Blake	R
BRECKSVILLE, OHIO	Gen. William L. Marlin	R GM
BRONX 63, N. Y. (130 W. Kingsbridge Rd.)	Col. Robert C Cook	R T GM
CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.	Dr. Hans Hansen	NP
CASTLE POINT, N. Y.	Col. Carleton Bates	TB
CHEYENNE, WYO	James L. Laughlin	R GM
CHICAGO 7, ILL. (610 S. Canal St.)	John P Cullen	A6
CHILLICOTHE, OHIO	Col. Dennis J. Murphy	NP
COATESVILLE, PA.	Dr. Clarence R. Miller	NP
COLUMBIA, S. C.	S. C. Groeschel	R GM
COLUMBUS 15, OHIO (8 E. Chestnut St.)	Vester Garrett	A5
DALLAS 2, TEX.	Lt. Col. Charles L. Magruder	GM
DALLAS 2, TEX. (1000 Main St.)	S. P. Kohen	A8
DANVILLE, ILL.	Dr. George A. Rowland	NP
DAYTON, OHIO	John H. Ale	R D GM
DEARBORN, MICH.	Guy F. Palmer	R GM
DENVER 2, COLO. (Old Customhouse)	A. D. Borden	R
DES MOINES 10, IOWA	William B. Nugent	R GM
DOWNEY, ILL.	Col. Delmar Goode	NP
DWIGHT, ILL.	Lt. Col. William E. Kendall	GM
EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.	Dr. Forest G. Bell	TB
FARGO, N. DAK.	C. T. Hoverson	R GM
FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.	Dr. Frank N. Gordon	GM
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.	James S. Pittman	R GM
FORT BAYARD, N. MEX.	Lt. Col. Albert G. Walker	TB
FORT CUSTER, MICH.	Dr. Roger P. Hentz	NP
FORT HARRISON, MONT.	Dr. Herbert C. Watts	R GM
FORT HOWARD, MD.	Lt. Col. Warren L. Fleck	GM
FORT LYON, COLO.	Col. Cecil B. Shrout	NP
FORT MEADE, S. DAK.	James F. McMurrer, Acting	NP
FORT WASHINGTON, MD.	Col. Wm. G. Stephens	D
GULFPORT, MISS.	Col. Gettis T. Sheffield	NP
HINES, ILL.	Charles G. Beck	R C T GM
HOT SPRINGS, S. DAK.	Robert R. Gibson	D GM

FACILITIES AND REGIONAL AND AREA OFFICES—VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Address	Manager	Activity
HUNTINGTON 1, W. VA	H. G. Hooks	R GM
INDIANAPOLIS 44, IND	B. C. Moore	R GM
JACKSON 107, MISS. (Federal Building)	Jas. W. Butler, Acting	R
JEFFERSON BARRACKS 23, MO	Dr. Walter A. German	GM
KANSAS CITY 6, MO. (1009 Wyandotte St.)	John A. Brody	R
KECOUGHTAN, VA	Col. Keith Ryan	D GM
KNOXVILLE, IOWA	Dr. Frederick S. Salisbury	NP
LAKE CITY, FLA	Dr. Howard C. Von Dahm	GM
LEGION, TEX	Dr. Carrol L. Moore	TB
LEXINGTON, KY	Harry W. Farmer	R NP
LINCOLN 1, NEBR	E. R. Benke	R GM
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. (Federal Building)	Jas. A. Winn	R
LIVERMORE, CALIF	Lt. Col. Charles P. Murphy	TB
LOS ANGELES 25, CALIF	Col. R. A. Bringham	R D T GM
LYONS, N. J	M E. Head	R NP
MANCHESTER, N. H. (Federal Building)	James J. Doyle	R
MARION, ILL	Dr. Edward A. Welch	GM
MARION, IND	Col. Harry H. Botts	NP
MEMPHIS 4, TENN	Dr. H. C. Dodge	GM
MENDOTA, WIS	Lt. Col. Letcher E. Trent	NP
MINNEAPOLIS 6, MINN	C. D. Hibbard	R GM
MONTGOMERY 10, ALA	Robert P. Shields	R GM
MOUNTAIN HOME, TENN	Maj. David H. Taylor	D GM
MURFREESBORO, TENN	Sam Jared, Jr	R NP
MUSKOGEE, OKLA	Polk T. Lunquest	R GM
NEWINGTON 11, CONN	Myer Schwolsky	R GM
NEW ORLEANS 12, LA. (333 St. Charles St.)	Col. Harry T. Herring	R
NEW YORK 11, N. Y. (215 W. 24th St.)	E. B. Dunkleberger	R
NEW YORK 5, N. Y. (120 Wall St.)	Joseph F. O'Hearn	A2
NORTHAMPTON, MASS	Col. William M. Dobson	NP
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARK	Col. Duncan D. Campbell	NP
NORTHPORT, L. I., N. Y	Col. Louis F. Verdel	NP
OTEEN, N. C	Dr. Frank B. Brewer	TB
OUTWOOD, KY	Dr. Samuel H. James	TB
PALO ALTO, CALIF	Dr. P. G. Laschè	NP
PERRY POINT, MD	Col. Harry G. Clarke	NP
PHILADELPHIA 6, PA. (New Customhouse)	H. J. Crosson	R
PITTSBURGH 22, PA. (1001 Liberty Ave.)	Kenneth S. Covey	R
PORTLAND 7, OREG	Col. Paul I. Carter	R T GM
PROVIDENCE 2, R. I. (Post Office Annex)	Col. Davis G. Arnold	R
RENO, NEV	Edward F. Reed	R GM
ROANOKE 17, VA	Col. Edwin W. Jordan	R NP
ROSEBURG, OREG	Dr. George M. Melvin	NP
RUTLAND HEIGHTS, MASS	Dr. John N. Wilson	TB
SALINA, KANS	Col. Frederick W. Franke	D GM
SALT LAKE CITY 3, UTAH	E. A. Littlefield	R GM
SAN FERNANDO, CALIF	Dr. David C. Farnsworth	TB
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF. (140 Montgomery St)	Manie C. Perryman	A9
SAN FRANCISCO 21, CALIF	Col. James G. Donnelly	R C GM
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y	Dr. John S. Walsh	GM
SEATTLE 4, WASH. (Federal Office Building)	O. G. Fairburn	R
SHERIDAN, WYO	Col. Richard L. Harris	NP
SIOUX FALLS, S. DAK	Charles B. Kaercher	R
ST. CLOUD, MINN	Dr. John A. Pringle	NP
ST. LOUIS 1, MO. (707 Market St.)	Edward J. Wieland	R
ST. LOUIS 1, MO. (Old Customhouse)	Leon L. Leach	A7
SUNMOUNT, N. Y	Col. Harold R. Lipscomb	TB
TOGUS, MAINE	M. L. Stoddard	R NP
TUCSON, ARIZ	Col. Wm. T. Hardaway	R TB
TUSCALOOSA, ALA	Lt. Col. George L. Johnson	NP

FACILITIES AND REGIONAL AND AREA OFFICES—VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Address	Manager	Activity
TUSKEGEE, ALA.	Col. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr.	NP GM
WACO, TEX.	Col. Harry Rubin	R NP
WADSWORTH, KANS.	Col. Chas. M. Pearsall	GM
WALLA WALLA, WASH.	Lt. Col. Jesse J. Beatty	TB
WASHINGTON 25, D. C. (300 Indiana Ave. NW.).	Howard F. Dickensheets	R
WASHINGTON 7, D. C. (2650 Wisconsin Ave. NW.).	Col. Lewis G. Beardsley	C T GM
WAUKESHA, WIS.	Dr. Franklin C. Cassidy	TB
WEST ROXBURY 32, MASS.	Gen. Wm. J. Blake	GM
WHIPPLE, ARIZ.	Dr. Grover C. Daniel	TB
WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT.	Col. L. C. Chapman	R GM
WICHITA 2, KANS.	Leonard N. Sowards	R GM
WOOD, WIS.	Paul G. Froemming	R D GM

INSULAR OFFICES

The Veterans Administration Insular Offices are under managers who are responsible for making contacts with claimants and beneficiaries and for furnishing information concerning benefits under the law; procurement of data incident to adjudication of claims; investigations; conducting physical examinations and treatment; and providing hospital care.

INSULAR OFFICES—VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Location	Manager	Address
HONOLULU 1, T. H.	Carl M. Walker	Federal Building.
SAN JUAN, P. R.	Maj. Jaime S. Chavarry	Federal Building.

Approved.

FRANK T. HINES
Administrator of Veterans Affairs

QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES

National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council

2101 Constitution Avenue NW.
EXecutive 8100

OFFICIALS

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

President	FRANK BALDWIN JEWETT
Vice President	ISAIAH BOWMAN
Foreign Secretary	W. B. CANNON
Home Secretary	F. E. WRIGHT
Treasurer	JEROME C. HUNSAKER
Executive Secretary	WILLIAM H. KENERSON

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Chairman	ROSS G. HARRISON
Executive Secretary	WILLIAM H. KENERSON

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The National Academy of Sciences was established by an act of Congress approved by President Abraham Lincoln on March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 806). The act of incorporation specifies that ". . . the Academy shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art, the actual expense of such investigations, examinations, experiments, and reports to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose, but the Academy shall receive no compensation whatever for any services to the Government of the United States."

The National Research Council was organized in 1916, by the National Academy of Sciences under the Congressional Charter of the Academy. Its organization was requested by President Wilson as a measure of national preparedness. The National Research Council was perpetuated by the National Academy of Sciences on April 29, 1919, in response to President Wilson's further request, as expressed in Executive Order 2859, dated May 11, 1918, with duties as described in the order.

Approved.

FRANK BALDWIN JEWETT
President, National Academy of Sciences

Pan American Union

Seventeenth Street between Constitution Avenue and C Street NW.
NAtional 6635

Governing Board

Chairman (Secretary of State of the United States)	Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.
Vice Chairman (Ambassador of Brazil)	Carlos Martins
Minister of Argentina	Rodolfo García Arias
Ambassador of Bolivia	Victor Andrade
Ambassador of Chile	Marcial Mora
Ambassador of Colombia	Gabriel Turbay
Ambassador of Costa Rica	Francisco de Paula Gutiérrez
Ambassador of Cuba	Guillermo Belt
Ambassador of the Dominican Republic	Emilio García Godoy
Ambassador of Ecuador	Galo Plaza
Ambassador of El Salvador	(Vacancy)
Ambassador of Guatemala	Eugenio Silva Peña
Ambassador of Haiti	André Liautaud
Ambassador of Honduras	Julián R. Cáceres
Ambassador of Mexico	Francisco Castillo Nájera
Ambassador of Nicaragua	Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa
Ambassador of Panama	Enrique A. Jiménez
Ambassador of Paraguay	Celso R. Velázquez
Ambassador of Peru	Pedro Beltrán
Ambassador of Uruguay	Juan Carlos Blanco
Ambassador of Venezuela	Diógenes Escalante

Officials

Director General	L. S. Rowe
Assistant Director	Pedro de Alba
Counselor	William Manger
Foreign Trade Adviser	Silvino da Silva
Chief Clerk	William V. Griffin
Librarian	Janeiro Brooks, Acting
Treasurer	Lowell Curtiss
Chief, Division of Agricultural Cooperation	José L. Colom
Chief, Editorial Division	Elsie Brown
Editorial Assistant	Enrique Coronado
Chief, Division of Financial and Economic Information	Julian G. Zier, Acting
Chief, Division of Intellectual Cooperation	Concha Romero James
Chief, Juridical Division	Manuel Canyes
Chief, Division of Labor and Social Information	Ernesto Galarza
Chief, Division of Music	Charles Seeger
Chief, Division of Printing	H. C. Snodgrass
Chief, Division of Special Publications	Beatrice Newhall
Chief, Division of Statistics	Julian G. Zier
Chief, Division of Travel	Francisco J. Hernández
Assistant to the Director General	Anne L. O'Connell
Secretary to the Assistant Director	Julia MacLean
Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds	William W. Kellum
Chief Mail Clerk	George Hirschman

CREATION.—The Pan American Union was established in 1890 as a result of the First International Conference of American States, held in 1889–90. At the time it was known as the International Bureau of American Republics. The Bureau was reorganized in 1907, and at the Fourth Conference, held in 1910 at Buenos Aires, its name was changed to Pan American Union. Its functions were increased at the conference of 1923, held at Santiago, Chile, the conference at Habana, Cuba, in 1928, the conference at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933, and the conference at Lima, Peru, in 1938.

PURPOSE.—The Pan American Union is the official international organization of the 21 republics of the Western Hemisphere. It was established for the express purpose of developing closer cooperation between the nations of North America, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean district.

ORGANIZATION.—General control of the Pan American Union is vested in a governing board composed of the diplomatic representatives in Washington of all the Latin-American governments and the Secretary of State of the United States. A director general and an assistant director are the executive officers, elected by the Governing Board. The Union maintains a staff of editors, statisticians, compilers, trade experts, translators, librarians, and clerks, all thoroughly trained in dealing with inter-American matters.

The organization is financed through joint contributions from the member nations, each paying annually that part of the budget of expenses which its population bears to the total population of all the republics.

PUBLICATIONS.—The Union prepares and distributes among the member nations illustrated monthly bulletins in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. These contain a record of the progress of all the republics. Descriptive pamphlets, commercial statements, maps, and special reports covering the various countries in the Union also are distributed. A nominal charge is made for the publications.

The Union's library in Washington, known as the Columbus Memorial Library, contains 120,000 volumes and many maps relating to the republics of America. All this material is available for public inspection and study.

CORRESPONDENCE.—The Union carries on extensive correspondence dealing with all phases of its activities, and distributes every variety of information helpful in promoting commerce, acquaintance, cooperation, and solidarity of interests among the American republics.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.—The Pan American Union arranges the dates and programs for the international conferences of the American States, which are called Pan American Conferences. All records of the conferences are kept in custody of the Union.

Approved.

L. S. ROWE
Director General

The American National Red Cross

Seventeenth Street between D and E Streets NW.
REpublic 8300, Branch 147

National Officers

President	Franklin D. Roosevelt
Vice President	Harlan F. Stone
Vice President	Charles Evans Hughes
Vice President	Herbert Hoover
Counselor	Francis Biddle
Treasurer	Daniel W. Bell
Honorary Secretary	Mabel T. Boardman

Central Committee

Chairman — Basil O'Connor

Daniel W. Bell	Harry L. Hopkins
Francis Biddle	Charles H. Kellstadt
Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael	Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk
Mrs. S. Sloan Colt	Vice Admiral Ross T McIntire
Edward Dana	Gurney E. Newlin
Mrs. Dwight F. Davis	Mrs. William O. Rowland, Jr.
James B. Forgan	Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.
George L. Harrison	Arthur Hays Sulzberger

Lloyd B. Wilson

General Executive Officers and Heads of Services

Chairman	Basil O'Connor
Chairman of the Administrative Committee and Assistant to the Chairman	Louis I. Dublin
General Counsel	H. J. Hughes
Vice Chairman at Large	James L. Fieser
Vice Chairman in charge of Finance	James K. McClintock
Director, Accounting Service	James A. Hendrix
Vice Chairman in charge of Insular and Foreign Operations	Richard F. Allen
Assistants to the Vice Chairman	Walter Wesselius Ben LeFevre
Director, Civilian Relief	Philip E. Ryan
Director, Relief to Prisoners of War	Maurice Pate
Vice Chairman in charge of the American Junior Red Cross and of Personnel Relations	James T. Nicholson
Director, American Junior Red Cross	Livingston L. Blair
Director, College Units	Margaret Hargrove
Director, Personnel Service	Harry A. Wann
Vice Chairman in charge of Public Relations	Howard Bonham, Acting
Director of Publicity	Lewis H. Bowen
Director, Fund Raising	Robert J. Smythe
Vice Chairman in charge of Domestic Services	DeWitt Smith
Assistant to the Vice Chairman and Administrator, General Services	Laurence M. Mitchell
Assistant to the Vice Chairman	Thomas DeC. Ruth
Assistant Administrators, General Services	Edward H. Cavin Walter Davidson
Assistant Administrator, Publications and Statistics and Research	Everett Dix
Assistant Administrator, Office Management	E. P. Krick
Assistant Administrator, Budgets and Finance	S. M. Nichols

Vice Chairman in charge of Domestic Services—Continued.	
Deputy Administrator, Disaster Relief and Civilian War Aid	COLIN HERRLE
Administrator, First Aid, Water Safety, and Accident Prevention	HAROLD F. ENLOWS
Director, Nursing Service	VIRGINIA M. DUNBAR
Medical Director	G. FOARD MCGINNES, M. D.
Director, Blood Donor Service	G. CANBY ROBINSON, M. D.
Director, Nutrition Service	MELVA B. BAKKIE
Director, Volunteer Special Services	MRS. RICHARD M. BISSELL
General Supply Officer	GEORGE C. SMITH
Administrator, Services to the Armed Forces	ROBERT E. BONDY
Deputy Administrator, Services to the Armed Forces	DON C. SMITH
Assistant Administrator and Director of Military and Naval Welfare Service	WILLIAM S. HEPNER
Assistant Administrator and Director of Home Service	CHARLOTTE JOHNSON
Assistant Administrator, Services to Veterans	ROY JOHNSON
Director, Camp and Hospital Council Service	MRS. ARCHIBALD MACLEISH
Vice Chairman in charge of Area Offices and Chapter Service	FRED A. WINFREY
Administrator, Area Offices and Chapter Service	WILLIAM CARL HUNT
Assistant to the Vice Chairman	HAROLD B. NEARMAN
Manager, North Atlantic Area	E. ROLAND HARRIMAN
Manager, Eastern Area	RAMONE EATON
Manager, Southeastern Area	JOHN C. WILSON
Manager, Midwestern Area	H. F. KEISKER
Manager, Pacific Area	VERNE SIMMONS

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The American National Red Cross is chartered under the act of Congress approved January 5, 1905 (33 Stat. 599; 36 U. S. C. 1), as amended by the act approved February 27, 1917 (39 Stat. 946; 36 U. S. C. 6).

PURPOSE.—The purposes of the American National Red Cross are to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war, to perform all duties with which the national society of each nation acceding to the Treaty of Geneva is charged, to act in matters of voluntary relief, and to serve, in accord with military and naval authorities, as a medium of communication between the people of the United States and their Army and Navy. It is further charged with providing a system of national and international relief to mitigate the suffering caused by pestilence, famine, fire, flood, and other great national calamities, and to devise measures for their prevention.

ORGANIZATION.—The incorporators who are named in the Act of Incorporation, and their successors, constitute a permanent body. They elect six members of the Central Committee and the members of the Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund.

The officers are a president (the President of the United States is president upon his acceptance of the office) and the following elective officers: three vice presidents, a counselor, a treasurer, and a secretary, all of whom are elected by the Central Committee. The chairman of the Central Committee is appointed by the President of the United States. The vice chairmen are appointed by the Central Committee.

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The Central Committee consists of 18 members, 6 appointed by the President of the United States, 6 elected by the incorporators, and 6 elected by the delegates of the chapters. Elected members serve for 3 years. The congressional charter vests in the Central Committee the entire control, management, and administration of the affairs of the American National Red Cross. The Central Committee appoints a 9-member executive committee, 5 members of which constitute a quorum. The Executive Committee may exercise all powers of the Central Committee when that body is not in session. One chairman serves both committees and, under the advice and direction of the Central Committee, is executive head of the corporation. Under the chairman are a vice chairman at large and 6 vice chairmen in charge of finance, the American Junior Red Cross and personnel relations, insular and foreign operations, public relations, domestic services, and area offices and chapter service.

The chapter, usually covering a single county, is the local unit of the American Red Cross and is responsible for all Red Cross activities and services within its territory, subject to the policies and regulations of the national organization.

ACTIVITIES

Services to the Armed Forces and to Veterans.—Under its congressional charter and under Army and Navy regulations, the American Red Cross acts in matters of voluntary relief and as a medium of communication between the people of the United States and their Army and Navy, which includes servicemen and women. In keeping with its policy, the Red Cross also extends its help to various civilian groups who are exposed to the hazards and dislocations of war. These groups include members of the United States Merchant Marine when under contract for a specified cruise or trip or on authorized shore leave, civilian pilots of the Army Air Transport, and members of the Army Water Division when they are merchant seamen or are shore-based personnel stationed outside the United States.

Services to the Armed Forces and to Veterans coordinate American Red Cross activities which relate to the welfare of men and women in uniform and their families and veterans and their families. These activities include services in camps and hospitals, those given through chapters in communities, and related functions.

Field directors, stationed at domestic Army and Navy stations and hospitals and with troops and hospitalized service personnel overseas, working in cooperation with the 3,757 chapters throughout the United States and its possessions, link the servicemen and women with their home communities in a constant two-way flow of service. The American Red Cross contributes to the morale of servicemen and women by a program of social service including financial assistance for able-bodied service personnel and their families and by a program of medical social service and recreation for the sick and injured in Army and Navy hospitals. Field directors in Veterans Administration offices and chapter workers assist veterans and their families in obtaining benefits from the Government. Chapters provide financial assistance pending the receipt of governmental benefits.

Most large army cantonments and many other military reservations have Red Cross headquarters buildings. Both the Army and Navy allocate space in hospitals for the use of the Red Cross staff in carrying on activities for patients, and furnishings for these quarters are supplied by the Red Cross. Volunteers are recruited and trained by the Red Cross to take part in service to patients.

Overseas American Red Cross representatives provide welfare and recreation services for able-bodied personnel of the United States armed forces. Red Cross hospital workers provide social service and medically approved recreation programs for patients in evacuation hospitals, in general hospitals, and on hospital ships. Club facilities which provide food, lodging, and entertainment are established in metropolitan and leave areas in all overseas war theaters. Aeroclubs, clubmobiles, and on-post service clubs are also staffed and operated by the Red Cross according to indicated need and request for such service by the military authorities.

Camp and hospital councils provide emergency and supplementary supplies and services for men and women at military and naval installations and veterans facilities by channeling community resources to the installations and facilities through field directors and their staffs.

Camp and hospital committees, made up of American Red Cross representatives and other leaders representing community organizations, are organized in chapters which lie adjacent to military installations. Delegates of the committees comprise a camp and hospital council. To these councils field directors present requests from commanding officers. The council delegates relay the needs to the participating organizations, which then undertake to supply the articles or services requested.

Disaste Relief.—As the disaster relief agency of the Nation and the community the Red Cross assumes responsibility for direction and coordination of disaster preparedness and relief measures. The Red Cross provides emergency relief and rehabilitation aid for families and individuals suffering from the effects of natural disasters, aids in rescue work, shelters the homeless, and supplements available medical and hospital care. Rehabilitation is on the basis of need—not loss—and includes medical and nursing aid; rebuilding or repairing homes; replacing furniture and household goods, farm supplies, livestock, and equipment; and furnishing occupational training equipment and supplies. Red Cross responsibility in natural disasters remains the same in war as in peace.

Civilian War Aid.—An agreement jointly signed by the American Red Cross and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services[1] charges Red Cross chapters with the responsibility of providing "food, clothing, and temporary shelter" during the period of emergency following enemy action. Under an agreement between the American Red Cross and the Office of Civilian Defense, the personnel and services furnished by the Red Cross will operate in conjunction with the Emergency Medical Service to meet needs arising from injuries to

[1] Abolished by Executive Order 9338, of April 29, 1943, and functions transferred to Federal Security Agency to be administered through the Office of Community War Services or such other offices as may be designated by the Federal Security Administrator.

civilians through enemy action. The Red Cross recruits and trains volunteer nurse's aides, trains persons in first aid, provides dressings, bandages, and supplementary equipment, after consultation with the Chief of the Emergency Medical Service; equips and operates emergency ambulances; and provides supplementary transportation for the walking injured and the Emergency Medical Service personnel.

NURSING SERVICE.—The Red Cross recruits and maintains a reserve of qualified nurses for the Army and the Navy for service in time of war, and a reserve for routine Red Cross duties, including disaster relief. It also conducts a program in public health nursing and instruction in home nursing for lay women. This course is based on the textbook, *Red Cross Home Nursing*, which teaches the principles of personal, home, and community health, and the procedures necessary in caring for the sick at home. It has special value today when doctors and nurses are needed for military service, and the homemaker must depend largely on her own resources.

FIRST AID, WATER SAFETY, AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION.—Red Cross first-aid training provides for the emergency care of injured persons in the absence of immediate medical attention. Water-safety training has to do with the skills and procedures essential to security in and about the water and for the rescue of those in danger of drowning. Functional swimming and water safety is a special course for the training of persons in the armed forces and for those approaching military age in the type of aquatic skill most useful in warfare. Accident prevention courses taught by the Red Cross deal especially with the problems of common accidents which occur in homes and on farms, as well as those which occur in the day-by-day activities of boys and girls.

Personnel is trained in the emergency care of the victims of highway accidents and highway first-aid stations are designated throughout the Nation; drivers of trucks, automobiles, and the like, are similarly trained, and their equipment designated as mobile first-aid units. Red Cross first-aid detachments are organized in mills, factories, department stores, apartment houses, schools, and other places where many persons are drawn together and where the hazard of exposure to mass accidents may be high.

Close cooperation is maintained with governmental departments and agencies in the training of their personnel through the courses offered by the Red Cross. At the request of those in authority, the same service is provided extensively to the armed forces.

VOLUNTEER SPECIAL SERVICES.—In addition to the Administration Corps there are nine Volunteer Special Services corps composed of trained workers who serve in Staff Assistance Corps, Production Corps, Canteen Corps, Volunteer Dietitian's Aide Corps, Motor Corps, Home Service Corps, Hospital and Recreation Corps, Arts and Skills Corps, and Nurse's Aide Corps. The volunteers in Special Services also aid in carrying out many other phases of the Red Cross program.

BLOOD DONOR SERVICE.—At the request of the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy, the American Red Cross is collecting volunteer blood donations to be processed into dried plasma and to be flown overseas for whole blood transfusions. Blood donor centers are operated in 31 cities where blood is collected and shipped to laboratories for

processing or flown overseas. Mobile units also visit nearby towns. Dried plasma makes it possible for Army and Navy doctors to give emergency transfusions on the scene of battle. Already on record are many cases in which the substances derived from the blood collected by the Red Cross have saved the lives of soldiers and sailors.

NUTRITION.—The program of the Red Cross Nutrition Service is an educational program designed to accomplish the following goals: (1) to disseminate sound nutrition information and give helpful aids in applying it to varying food and socio-economic situations; (2) to train Red Cross volunteer nutrition aides to assist in the Red Cross chapter nutrition program and in other community nutrition activities; (3) to train Red Cross volunteer canteen workers to assist in emergency mass feeding necessitated by a natural disaster or enemy action, and in community projects such as school lunches and day care centers; (4) to train in mass feeding groups such as food service staffs of schools and other lunchrooms or cafeterias, boarding houses, child-caring institutions, and homes for the aged; (5) to train Red Cross volunteer dietitian's aides to assist in hospital dietary departments.

The Red Cross nutrition program is coordinated with the Government's national nutrition program.

AMERICAN JUNIOR RED CROSS.—Eighteen million members in public, private, and parochial schools engage in a program of activities planned to develop social consciousness and international understanding. Activities of the Junior Red Cross include classes in first aid, home nursing, accident prevention, swimming, lifesaving, nutrition, canteen, and staff assistance; junior first-aid detachments, disaster relief corps, bicycle corps, victory gardens; and a Nation-wide salvage program. Members make recreational and comfort articles for service men, produce garments for war victims, contribute to child war relief through the National Children's Fund, and fill gift boxes for children overseas. They also participate in international and intersectional programs of school correspondence. Local service projects designed to meet community needs are also part of the program.

INSULAR AND FOREIGN.—Insular and foreign operations of the American Red Cross include activities in the nine chapters in insular possessions, services to the American military forces outside the continental limits of the United States, relief to prisoners of war, foreign disaster and war relief operations, and relationships with the foreign Red Cross societies and with the two international Red Cross organizations—the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.

The International Red Cross comprises: (1) the International Red Cross Committee, an independent body whose essential characteristic is its absolute neutrality, and which is entrusted with the maintenance of fundamental Red Cross principles; (2) the League of Red Cross Societies, a federation of all the national societies banded together for purposes of practical cooperation and mutual assistance; and (3) the national Red Cross societies. The supreme deliberative authority of the International Red Cross is the International Conference. The American Red Cross was incorporated by act of Congress on June 6, 1900, and reincorporated on January 5, 1905, "to carry out the purposes of the Treaty of Geneva." Important financial assistance is

given by the American Red Cross to both the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.

The American Red Cross, at the request of the Army and Navy, is providing recreation and welfare facilities for our armed forces in many foreign countries and islands. There are Red Cross medical social workers and recreation workers in the overseas hospitals. Other workers are stationed in the camps and with the troops wherever they may be. There are Red Cross clubs and clubmobiles which provide accommodations and entertainment for the men on leave.

The American Red Cross endeavors to provide regular shipments of food parcels, toilet and comfort articles, clothing, and medical supplies for distribution to men in the armed forces who have been captured and to Americans held as civilian internees. The International Red Cross Committee maintains a central agency for prisoners of war at Geneva.

The foreign relief of the American Red Cross made necessary by World War II has been undertaken in over 41 different countries. This work has been carried on in close cooperation with the United States Government and the Red Cross society of each country receiving aid.

Approved.

BASIL O'CONNOR
Chairman

Appendix A

Executive Agencies and Functions of the Federal Government Abolished, Transferred, or Terminated Subsequent to March 4, 1933

ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.—Established by Executive Order 9322 of March 26, 1943, consolidating Food Production Administration (except Farm Credit Administration), Food Distribution Administration, Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Extension Service, of the Department of Agriculture, to be under the direction and supervision of an Administrator directly responsible to the President. Executive Order 9334 of April 19, 1943, changed name to War Food Administration (*see* text).

ADMINISTRATOR OF EXPORT CONTROL.—Control of exports was instituted pursuant to provisions of section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714; 50 USC 701), "An Act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense." Proclamation 2413, of July 2, 1940, vested the Administration of the provisions of section 6 in the Administrator of Export Control, to function under rules and regulations prescribed by the President. Executive Order 8900, of September 15, 1941, amending the order establishing the Economic Defense Board (Executive Order 8839, July 30, 1941), transferred to the Board powers and functions formerly vested in the Administrator of Export Control, whose duties included the control of exports of materials and commodities designated as essential to defense which cannot be exported except under license, and requisition of commodities the export of which has been denied. These functions were continued in an Office of Export Control under the Executive Director of the Economic Defense Board, changed to Board of Economic Warfare by Executive Order 8982, of December 17, 1941. (*See* Board of Economic Warfare, Appendix A.)

ADVISER ON CONSUMERS' PROBLEMS.—Executive Order 7120 of July 30, 1935, recreated the office and transferred Consumers' Advisory Board of NRA to Consumers' Division of the same organization in order to reorganize consumers' agencies within National Emergency Council and National Recovery Administration. Functions terminated by Executive Order 7252 of December 21, 1935, which terminated National Recovery Administration.

ADVISORY COUNCIL (NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION).—Created by Executive Order 7075 of June 15, 1935, to aid National Recovery Administration. Transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 7252 of December 21, 1935, effective January 1, 1936. By the same order functions and duties of Advisory Council ordered to be terminated not later than April 1, 1936. On March 21, 1936, Executive Order 7323 created Committee of Industrial Analysis, (*see* Appendix A), with Secretary of Commerce as Chairman, to complete work of Advisory Council, effective April 1, 1936.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC SECURITY.—Created by Executive Order 6757 of June 29, 1934, to assist Committee on Economic Security in developing a program for unemployment insurance, old-age security, and adequate health care. Activities ceased when the President signed the Social Security Act, August 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 620; 5 USC 133).

ADVISORY UNIT ON WAR AND POST WAR ADJUSTMENT POLICIES (OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION).—The President on October 15, 1943, directed that there be set up in the Office of War Mobilization a unit to deal with war and post war adjustment problems and to develop unified programs and policies to be pursued by the various agencies of Government concerned. On November 6, 1943, this unit was established. On February 15, 1944, a report was submitted on War and Post-War Adjustment Policies. On May 12, 1944, the Director and Assistant Director of the Unit submitted a letter to the Director of War Mobilization ending their work.

AERONAUTICAL BOARD.—Organized in 1916 by agreement of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Placed by military order of July 5, 1939, under direction and supervision of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, effective July 1, 1939.

AERONAUTICS BRANCH (COMMERCE).—Created to carry out provisions of Air Commerce Act of 1926, approved May 20, 1926 (44 Stat. 568; 49 USC 171), which provided

NOTE.—The President's Reorganization Plans I, II, III, IV, and V, referred to frequently throughout Appendix A, were formulated pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939, approved April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 USC 133). Public Resolution 20, approved June 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 813; 5 USC 133s), made Plans I and II effective July 1, 1939. Public Resolution 75, approved June 4, 1940 (54 Stat. 231; 5 USC 133u, 133v), made Plans III and IV effective June 30, 1940, and Plan V effective June 14, 1940.

for the promotion and regulation of air commerce. Name changed to Bureau of Air Commerce by administrative order of Secretary of Commerce, July 1, 1934. (*See also* Bureau of Air Commerce, Appendix A.)

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION.—Created pursuant to Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 31; 7 USC 601–619; 12 USC 847——). Consolidated into Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration as Agricultural Adjustment Agency of the Department of Agriculture (*see* War Food Administration, text) by Executive Order 9069 of February 23, 1942.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION AND ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION (AGRICULTURE).—Established pursuant to Executive Order 9069 of February 23, 1942, to group together under one administrator the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the Sugar Agency, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and the Soil Conservation Service. Consolidated into Food Production Administration (*see* Appendix A) by Executive Order 9280 of December 5, 1942.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ADMINISTRATION.—Established as an over-all marketing agency by Executive Order 9069 of February 23, 1942, consolidating Surplus Marketing Administration, Agricultural Marketing Service, and Commodity Exchange Administration. Functions included lend-lease purchases, market expansion programs, market stabilization programs, marketing services, and marketing regulations. Secretary's Memorandum of February 28, 1942, transferred the Division of Consumers' Council to the Agricultural Marketing Administration (*see* Appendix A). Consolidated into the Food Distribution Administration within the Department of Agriculture by Executive Order 9280 of December 5, 1942. Food Distribution Administration (*see* Appendix A) consolidated into War Food Administration by Executive Order 9322 of March 26, 1943, as amended by Executive Order 9334 of April 19, 1943.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE.—Established by Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1940, approved June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 939). Merged into Agricultural Marketing Administration (*see* Appendix A) of the Department of Agriculture by Executive Order 9069 of February 23, 1942.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS DIVISION (AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE).—Transferred to Bureau of Agricultural Economics by Executive Order 9069 of February 23, 1942.

AIR SAFETY BOARD (CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY).—Created by title VII of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 973; 15 USC 21, 45, 39 USC 481, 488, 46 USC 891Y, 49 USC 401–681, 50 USC 151). Section 7 of Reorganization Plan IV abolished offices of members of Air Safety Board, and functions of Board were transferred to Civil Aeronautics Board.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.—Appointed by the President on October 22, 1917, under authority of "Trading with the Enemy Act" approved October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415; 12 USC 101), "to receive, administer, and account for money and property in the United States belonging to an enemy or ally of an enemy." Office of Alien Property Custodian transferred to Department of Justice under supervision of the Attorney General by Executive Order 6694 of May 1, 1934, effective July 1, 1934. By Executive Order 8136 of May 15, 1939, all powers vested in the President, by the Trading with the Enemy Act were delegated to the Attorney General in charge of Claims Division, Department of Justice. All authority, rights, privileges, powers, and functions vested in the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Orders 6694 and 8136 were transferred by Executive Order 9142 of April 21, 1942, to Office of Alien Property Custodian provided for by Executive Order 9095 of March 11, 1942.

ALIEN PROPERTY DIVISION (JUSTICE).—Created to perform functions of Office of Alien Property Custodian transferred to Department of Justice by Executive Order 6694 of May 1, 1934. Functions, property, and personnel transferred to newly created Office of Alien Property Custodian in Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9142 of April 21, 1942.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND, INC.—Established in 1858. Privately owned and operated at Louisville, Ky. Receives annual appropriations from the United States Government. All functions formerly held by Secretary of the Treasury, except function relating to perpetual trust funds, transferred from Treasury to Federal Security Agency, in accordance with Reorganization Plan II, part 2, section 201 (b), effective July 1, 1939.

APPORTIONMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS — Functions of making, waiving, and modifying apportionments of appropriations were transferred from the heads of the several departments and agencies to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget by section 16 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective March 2, 1934. Regulations under this order were prescribed in Executive Order 6226 of July 27, 1933, and Executive Order 6869 of October 10, 1934.

APPRENTICESHIP SECTION, DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS (LABOR).—Transferred to the Federal Security Agency by Executive Order 9139 of April 18, 1942. Its organizational entity preserved by section 6 of the order. Transferred to War Manpower Commission by Executive Order 9247 of September 17, 1942, and now functions within Bureau of Training of that agency.

ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE COMMISSION.—Created by section 23 of Public Buildings Act, approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 885; 40 USC 92), to report to Congress a suitable design for a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from the city of Washington to the Arlington estate. Abolished by section 2 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, and functions transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (Department of the Interior), which became National Park Service, effective March 2, 1934. Separation of employees from the Service deferred to September 13, 1933, by Executive Order 6227 of June 27, 1933.

ARMY SPECIALIST CORPS (WAR).—Established in War Department by Executive Order 9078 of February 26, 1942, to marshal outstanding scientific, technical, labor, and business skills directly into the Army in positions where it was not necessary to employ military personnel. Abolished as a separate organization by the Secretary of War on October 31, 1942, and functions merged into a central Officer Procurement Service.

BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER.—Established to operate with other agencies of the Department of Agriculture under the Agricultural Research Administrator. Consolidated with other agencies of the Department of Agriculture into the Agricultural Research Administration by Executive Order 9069 of February 23, 1942.

BITUMINOUS COAL DIVISION (INTERIOR).—Established July 1, 1939, by Secretary's Order 1391, of June 16, 1939 (amended by Order 1399, of July 5, 1939), pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 562; 3 USC 45a; 5 USC 133; 31 USC 2) and the President's Reorganization Plan II, effective July 1, 1939. Administered, under supervision and direction of Secretary of the Interior, functions vested in National Bituminous Coal Commission (including functions of the members thereof) by Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 72; 15 USC 828–51), which provided for the stabilization of the bituminous coal industry. This act by its terms was limited in operation to a period of 4 years from the date of its enactment. Successive legislation extended the act to August 24, 1943, on which date it expired.

The Bituminous Coal Division established minimum prices for bituminous coal; enforced compliance with established minimum prices and with certain fair marketing rules prescribed by the act; during wartime performed services for Solid Fuels Administration for War, Office of Price Administration, Navy Department, War Department, and other war agencies.

BITUMINOUS COAL LABOR BOARD.—Established by act approved August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 991; 15 USC 801–27), to mediate disputes between employees and employers in bituminous-coal industry. Abolished as result of Supreme Court decision, May 18, 1936, in the case of *Carter* v. *Carter Coal Company et al.*

BLOCKADE AND SUPPLY DIVISION (STATE).—Established by Departmental Order of August 27, 1943, to coordinate foreign policy aspects of wartime economic controls relating to blockade and supply. The Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, of which the Blockade and Supply Division was a part, was abolished by Departmental Order of November 6, 1943, pursuant to Executive Order 9380 of September 25, 1943, which established the Foreign Economic Administration in the Office for Emergency Management.

BOARD OF ECONOMIC OPERATIONS (STATE).—Established by Departmental Order of October 7, 1941, to coordinate the work of the offices of the Department engaged in war-related economic work. Abolished by Departmental Order of June 24, 1943, and functions transferred to Office of Foreign Economic Coordination (*see* Appendix A).

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE.—Established as Economic Defense Board by Executive Order 8839 of July 30, 1941, for the purpose of developing and coordinating policies, plans, and programs designed to protect and strengthen the international economic relations of the United States in the interest of National Defense. Name changed to Board of Economic Warfare by Executive Order 8982 of December 17, 1941. Executive Order 9361 of July 15, 1943, established within the Office for Emergency Management an Office of Economic Warfare, and the director assumed functions, powers, and duties of the Board of Economic Warfare which was terminated by the same order. Executive Order 9380 of September 25, 1943, consolidated the Office of Economic Warfare into the Foreign Economic Administration, established by the same order.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.—Created by section 2039, Revised Statutes, to investigate the ability of Indian reclamation projects to pay water-right charges without undue burdens on the users. Abolished by Executive Order 6145 of May 25, 1933.

BOARD OF INQUIRY FOR THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.—Created by Executive Order 6840 of September 5, 1934, to make a report not later than October 1, 1934, through Secretary of Labor to the President, and to terminate upon completion of duties. Abolished by Executive Order 6858 of September 26, 1934.

BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—TRANSPORTATION.—Established by title III, part I, of the Transportation Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 952; 49 USC ch. 1), to make investigations of transportation problems and to report its conclusions and recommenda-

tions as to national transportation policy to the President and to Congress. Presidential Proclamation 2559 of June 26, 1942, extended the life of the Board to September 18, 1944, on which date it ceased to exist.

BOARD OF SURVEYS AND MAPS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—Created by Executive Order 3026 of December 30, 1919. Renamed Federal Board of Surveys and Maps by Executive Order 7262 of January 4, 1936. (*See* Federal Board of Surveys and Maps, Appendix A.)

BOND AND SPIRITS DIVISION (JUSTICE).—Established as Taxes and Penalties Unit, as announced by Assistant to the Attorney General in Departmental Circular of May 25, 1934, pursuant to Executive Order 6639 of May 10, 1934, to have supervision of civil matters arising under the National Prohibition Act and current internal revenue liquor laws; also the collection of certain money judgments in favor of the United States and of fines and forfeited bail bonds. Abolished by administrative order, October 1942, and functions transferred to Tax, Claims, and Criminal Divisions of the Department of Justice.

BRANCH OF BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.—Prior to July 10, 1933, all functions of the administration of the majority of public buildings within the District of Columbia were under office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital. By Executive Order 6166, dated June 10, 1933, all functions of administration of public buildings and public parts consolidated in Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, in Department of the Interior. Former office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital and the Public Buildings Commission were thereby abolished. By Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, March 2, 1934 (48 Stat. 389), name of Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations changed to National Park Service.

In accordance with Reorganization Plan I, all functions and personnel of Branch of Buildings Management of the National Park Service (except those relating to monuments and memorials) consolidated with Public Buildings Branch of Procurement Division, Department of the Treasury, to form Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency, effective July 1, 1939.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.—Created July 1, 1931, by 1932 Agriculture Appropriation Act (46 Stat. 1266). Merged with Bureau of Chemistry and Soils by order of the Secretary, October 16, 1938, to form Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering. (*See* Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Department of Agriculture.)

BUREAU OF AIR COMMERCE.—Formerly Aeronautics Branch in Department of Commerce. Name changed by administrative order of Secretary of Commerce on July 1, 1934. Personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations transferred by Executive Order 7959, dated August 22, 1938, from Department of Commerce to Civil Aeronautics Authority.

BUREAU OF AIR MAIL.—Created in Interstate Commerce Commission to carry out provisions of Air Mail Act, June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 933; 39 USC 469–469s). Executive Order 7959 of August 22, 1938, transferred personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations from Interstate Commerce Commission to Civil Aeronautics Authority.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY (INTERIOR).—Established by Secretary's order on July 1, 1885, as part of Division of Entomology in Department of Agriculture. Became a separate bureau under Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1905. Transferred, with functions and personnel, from Department of Agriculture to Department of the Interior by authority of Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 4 (f), (g), (h), effective July 1, 1939. Consolidated with Bureau of Fisheries by section 3 of Reorganization Plan III into one agency known as Fish and Wildlife Service, in Department of the Interior effective June 30, 1940.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.—Transferred from Department of the Treasury to the Executive Office of the President by Reorganization Plan I, part 1, section 1, effective July 1, 1939.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS.—Created July 1, 1927, by 1928 Agricultural Appropriation Act (44 Stat. 976). Merged with Bureau of Agricultural Engineering by order of the Secretary, October 16, 1938, to form Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering. (*See* Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Department of Agriculture.)

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR (NAVY).—Act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510; 5 USC 429), authorized Bureau of Construction and Repair to succeed Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair created by act of August 31, 1842 (5 Stat. 579; 5 USC 429). Abolished and functions consolidated, with those of Bureau of Engineering, in Bureau of Ships by act approved June 20, 1940 (54 Stat. 527; 34 USC 81).

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS (TREASURY).—Functions relating to award of numbers to undocumented vessels, vested in Collectors of Customs, transferred to Commandant of Coast Guard by Executive Order 9083 of February 27, 1942.

BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY.—Organized under act of February 28, 1916 (39 Stat. 15), to

investigate duplication of statistical and other work in various branches of the Government. Classification Act of 1923 required the Chief of the Bureau of Efficiency to serve on Personnel Classification Board. Abolished by section 17 of Public Act 428, approved March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1519), effective June 3, 1933. Functions transferred to Bureau of the Budget.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING (NAVY).—Designated by act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 828; 5 USC 429, 436, 440, 448, 467) to succeed Bureau of Steam Engineering created by act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 511; 5 USC 429–31). Abolished and functions consolidated, with those of Bureau of Construction and Repair, in Bureau of Ships by act approved June 20, 1940 (54 Stat. 493; 5 USC 429–30B).

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE.—Created by Agricultural Appropriation Acts of 1905 (33 Stat. 289) and 1933 (47 Stat. 640) respectively. Consolidated, with disease control and eradication work of Bureau of Plant Industry, in Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by 1935 Agricultural Appropriation Act (48 Stat. 467).

BUREAU OF FISHERIES (INTERIOR).—Joint Resolution of Congress, approved February 9, 1871 (16 Stat. 594; 6 USC 741, 744–45), provided for appointment of a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to head United States Fish Commission. On July 1, 1903, when Department of Commerce and Labor was formed in accordance with act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 827; 5 USC 591), Commission became a bureau in the new department. Act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736; 5 USC 611), created Department of Labor, and Bureau of Fisheries was left in Department of Commerce.

Transferred from Department of Commerce to Department of the Interior by authority of Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 4 (e). Consolidated by section 3 of Reorganization Plan III with Bureau of Biological Survey into one agency known as the Fish and Wildlife Service, in Department of the Interior. Effective June 30, 1940.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.—Bureau of Immigration established by act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1085; 8 USC 101), as a branch of Treasury Department, and transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor by act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 827; 8 USC 181). In accordance with act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. 596; 8 USC 357), naturalization duties made a part of its functions, and it became Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. Bureau made separate divisions after Department of Labor was created by act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736; 5 USC 1). Consolidated into Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Labor, by section 14 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective March 2, 1934. Transferred to Department of Justice by Reorganization Plan V, effective June 14, 1940.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL (TREASURY).—Created by section 8 of Prohibition Reorganization Act of 1930, approved May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 427; 5 USC 132 note, 19 USC 523, 26 USC 1342, 27 USC 42, 106) to administer laws relating to legal traffic in intoxicating liquors. Consolidated into Bureau of Internal Revenue by section 8 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933. Consolidation deferred until May 11, 1934, by Executive Order 6639 of March 10, 1934. Order also transferred to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue certain functions imposed upon Attorney General by act of May 27, 1930, with relation to enforcement of criminal laws concerning intoxicating liquors remaining in effect after repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment; personnel of, and appropriations for, Bureau of Industrial Alcohol; and necessary personnel and appropriations of Bureau of Prohibition in Department of Justice.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS (WAR).—Functions pertaining to the Government of Puerto Rico were transferred to Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Interior Department, by Executive Order 6726 of May 29, 1934, effective March 2, 1935. Bureau transferred from War Department to Department of the Interior and consolidated in Division of Territories and Island Possessions, under authority of Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 4 (d), effective July 1, 1939.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (JUSTICE).—Created under authority of Department of Justice Appropriation Bill, 1908. All functions previously performed by Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, transferred to and consolidated, together with investigative functions of Bureau of Prohibition, in the Division of Investigation in Department of Justice by section 3 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective March 2, 1934. Designated as Federal Bureau of Investigation by act of March 22, 1935 (49 Stat. 77).

BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES (LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE).—Established by act of Congress approved August 7, 1789 (1 Stat. 53). Transferred from Department of Commerce and consolidated with and administered as part of the United States Coast Guard, Department of the Treasury (*see* United States Coast Guard, Appendix A), pursuant to section 2 (a), part 1 of Reorganization Plan II, effective July 1, 1939.

BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION.—The Steamboat Inspection Service was created by act of June 28, 1838 (5 Stat. 252), which authorized the President to ap-

point three persons to detect causes of explosions in steam boilers. Act of February 28, 1871 (16 Stat. 100), authorized Secretary of the Treasury to establish boards of local inspectors at enumerated ports throughout the United States. Bureau of Navigation created by act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat. 118; 46 USC 1), as a special service under the Treasury Department. Act of February 4, 1903 (32 Stat. 825; 46 USC 1 note), transferred Bureau to the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor. Act of March 4, 1905 (33 Stat. 1026), amended section 4414 of the Revised Statutes and gave Secretary of Commerce and Labor authority to appoint boards of local inspectors. By provisions of act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 415; 46 USC 1 note), Steamboat Inspection Service and Bureau of Navigation consolidated and agency designated as Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection. Name of Bureau changed by act of May 27, 1936 (49 Stat. 1380; 46 USC 1 note), to Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

Functions of Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, certain designated personnel, and certain designated boards and those functions of Secretary of Commerce which pertained thereto, transferred by Executive Order 9083 of February 28, 1942, to Bureau of Customs (Treasury) and United States Coast Guard (Navy), effective March 1, 1942.

BUREAU OF MINES.—Created in Department of the Interior by act of May 16, 1910 (36 Stat. 369; 30 USC 1 note). Transferred to Department of Commerce July 1, 1925, by Executive order. Transferred from Department of Commerce to Department of the Interior by Executive Order 6611 of February 22, 1934, effective April 23, 1934.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION (NAVY).—Name changed to Bureau of Naval Personnel by Act of May 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 276; 5 USC 429, note).

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION AND STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.—*See* Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation (above).

BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE AND BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY (AGRICULTURE).—Created by the Agriculture Appropriation Acts of 1933 (47 Stat. 640) and 1905 (33 Stat. 289), respectively. Consolidated, with disease control and eradication work of Bureau of Plant Industry, in Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by 1935 Agricultural Appropriation Act (48 Stat. 467).

BUREAU OF PROHIBITION (JUSTICE).—Created by section 2 (a) of Prohibition Reorganization Act of 1930, approved May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 427), to transfer to the Attorney General certain functions with relation to the enforcement of the criminal laws concerning intoxicating liquors. All functions previously exercised by Bureau of Prohibition with respect to investigations and all functions previously performed by Bureau of Investigation of Department of Justice were transferred to and consolidated in Division of Investigation in Department of Justice by section 8 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, which set as the effective date March 2, 1934, or such later date as fixed by the President. (*See also* Executive Order 6639 of March 10, 1934.) All other functions previously performed by Bureau of Prohibition ordered transferred to such division in Department of Justice as deemed desirable by the Attorney General. (*See* Bureau of Investigation, Appendix A.)

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS.—Created by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1893 as Office of Road Inquiry. Transferred from Department of Agriculture to Federal Works Agency and name changed to Public Roads Administration under authority of Reorganization Plan I, part 3, sections 301 (a) and 302 (a) (b), effective July 1, 1939.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL BOARD.—Organized August 9, 1933, under authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195; 7 USC 607, 15 USC 609 B, 701–12, 23 USC 9 B, 26 USC 55, 901–03, 940, 26 USC ch. 20 note, 40 USC 401–14), by Executive Order 6225 of July 27, 1933, to plan and promote improvement, development, and coordination of Federal and other statistical services. Transferred to Bureau of the Budget, effective July 1, 1939, by Reorganization Plan I. Expired July 25, 1940, when functions were taken over by the Division of Statistical Standards of Bureau of the Budget.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL COMMITTEE.—Created by act of July 25, 1935 (49 Stat. 498), to supervise the work of Central Statistical Board. Abolished by Reorganization Plan I, part 1, section 3. All functions transferred to Director of Bureau of the Budget to be administered by him under supervision of the President, effective July 1, 1939.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY.—Created by Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, approved June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 980; 49 USC 402, 403, 421), to promote development and safety and to provide for regulation of civil aeronautics. Certain functions vested in Civil Aeronautics Authority by Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939 and Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 transferred from Civil Aeronautics Authority to the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and Civil Aeronautics Authority transferred to Department of Commerce by section 7 of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940.

CIVIL AIR PATROL (OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE).—Established by Administrative Order 9 of December 8, 1941, to enlist, organize, and operate a volunteer corps of civilian airmen, with their own aircraft and equipment, for wartime tasks. Executive Order 9339 of April 29, 1943, transferred the Civil Air Patrol to the War Department

to be operated as an auxiliary of the Army Air Forces.

CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION.—*See* Federal Civil Works Administration, Appendix A.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS.—Created by act of Congress approved June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 319; 16 USC 584), as amended, to succeed the Emergency Conservation Work established by Executive Order 6101 of April 5, 1933, under act of March 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 22), as amended. Was made a part of the Federal Security Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 2, sections 201 and 207, effective July 1, 1939, in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 USC 133). Established to provide employment, as well as vocational training, for youthful citizens of the United States who were unemployed and in need of employment and, to a limited extent, for war veterans and Indians, through the performance of useful public work in connection with the conservation and development of the natural resources of the United States, its Territories and insular possessions. In May 1940 the Corps began gradually converting to defense work on military reservations and forest protection. The Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1943, approved on July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 569), provided for the liquidation of the CCC not later than June 30, 1943.

COAL MINES ADMINISTRATION (INTERIOR).—Established July 1, 1943, by Secretary of the Interior to supervise operation of coal mines taken over by the Federal Government under Executive Orders 9340 of May 1, 1943, and 9393 of November 1, 1943. Administration abolished by Secretary's Order 1977 of August 16, 1944, as amended by Order 1982 of August 31, 1944. Functions assumed by Solid Fuels Administration for War.

CODIFICATION BOARD.—Created by act of June 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 304; 44 USC 311), to supervise and coordinate work of codifying legal documents of all agencies of administrative branch of the Government empowered by Congress to exercise rule-making power. Abolished and functions transferred to Division of the Federal Register, National Archives, in accordance with provisions of Reorganization Plan II, part 2, section 202 (a) (b), effective July 1, 1939.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF.—Created by act of February 16, 1857 (11 Stat. 161–2; 24 USC 231, 235), as Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and the Dumb and the Blind. Amended by act of February 23, 1865 (13 Stat. 436; 24 USC 231, 249), and name changed to Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Name changed to present one by act of March 14, 1911 (36 Stat. 1422; 24 USC 231 note). Functions of Interior Department transferred to Federal Security Agency by section 11 (d) of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.—Expenditures for this agency were ordered to be administered by Department of the Interior by section 2 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective March 2, 1934.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION (LABOR).—Offices of commissioner of immigration of the several ports, created according to an act of 1894, abolished by section 6 of Reorganization Plan III, functions to be administered by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization through district directors of immigration and naturalization, effective June 30, 1940. (*See* Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Appendix A.)

COMMISSIONER OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL (TREASURY).—Office was created by section 8 of Prohibition Reorganization Act of 1930, approved May 27, 1930 (46 Stat 427). Charged with administration of laws relating to the legal traffic in intoxicating liquors. Abolished by Executive Order 6639 of March 10, 1934. (*See also* Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, Appendix A.)

COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION.—Established in the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services on September 10, 1941, to advise Director on mobilizing and integrating Federal, State, and local facilities to provide such services as a part of the total War Program. Composed of representatives of Federal and national agencies concerned with health, welfare, and allied services. Functions transferred to Office for Community War Services in the Federal Security Agency by Executive Order 9338 of April 29, 1943, which abolished Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

COMMITTEE FOR CONGESTED PRODUCTION AREAS.—Established by Executive Order 9327 of April 7, 1943, to provide an effective means of coordinating Federal, State, and local governmental activities in congested production areas. Terminated December 31, 1944, by act of Congress (58 Stat. 535).

COMMITTEE OF INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.—Created by Executive Order 7323 of March 21, 1936, with the Secretary of Commerce as Chairman, to complete work of Advisory Council, Division of Business Cooperation, and Division of Review (NRA), effective April 1, 1936. Terminated February 17, 1937, when completed report was submitted to the President (H. Doc. 158, 75th Cong., 1st sess., March 2, 1937).

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LAND PROBLEMS — Created by Executive Order 6693 of April 28, 1934, to improve practices in land utilization and to develop a national land program. Abolished by Executive Order 6777 of June 30, 1934

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION.—Transferred by Executive Order 8190 of July 5, 1939, to Department of State to

be administered under direction of Secretary of State. Effective July 1, 1939.

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL PROTECTION (OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES).—Established by administrative order on June 14, 1941, to render advice with respect to the social protective aspects of national defense. Functions transferred to Federal Security Agency, to continue within Division of Social Protection, by Executive Order 9338, of April 29, 1943.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.—Transferred to Department of Agriculture under authority of Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 401 (a), effective July 1, 1939. (*See* War Food Administration, text.)

COMMODITY EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATION (AGRICULTURE).—Created by memorandum of Secretary of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1936, superseding Grain Futures Administration. Consolidated with other agencies into, and known as Commodity Exchange Branch of Agricultural Marketing Administration (*see* Appendix A), by Executive Order 9069 of February 23, 1942.

COMPROMISE CASES.—Functions of Attorney General relating to approval of compromises—out-of-court settlements—made in accordance with provisions of section 7 of Federal Alcohol Administration Act of August 29, 1935 (49 Stat 985; 27 USC 207), as amended, transferred to Secretary of the Treasury by section 2 of Reorganization Plan IV, except that exclusive jurisdiction of compromise cases arising under Federal Alcohol Administration Act which are pending before the courts or may hereafter be referred to Department of Justice is vested in the Attorney General, effective June 30, 1940.

CONSUMERS' AGENCIES.—Consumers' agencies of National Emergency Council and National Recovery Administration were reorganized and their functions transferred, together with those of Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA and the Cabinet Committee on Price Policy, to Consumers' Division of the National Recovery Administration by Executive Order 7120 of July 30, 1935, effective immediately. (*See* National Recovery Administration Appendix A.) Consumers' Division was transferred, with all its officers and employees, files, records, equipment, and property of every kind, to Department of Labor by Executive Order 7252 of December 21, 1935, and was administered with emergency relief funds until June 30, 1938. Files, records, and property were transferred to Division of Consumers' Counsel (*see* Appendix A), Agricultural Adjustment Administration (*see* Appendix A), Department of Agriculture, by letter of the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of Agriculture, dated August 30, 1938. Continued as a work relief project and known as Consumer Standards Project until June 30, 1941. Research on consumer standards continued by Consumer Standards Section of the Consumers' Counsel Division, transferred to Agricultural Marketing Administration (*see* Appendix A) by administrative order of February 28, 1942. Other project activities discontinued.

CONSUMERS' COUNSEL (NATIONAL BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION).—Created by Bituminous Coal Conservation Act of 1935, approved August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 993). Counsel charged with duty of appearing in interest of consumers in any proceeding before National Bituminous Coal Commission (*see* Appendix A), and conducting such independent investigations of matters relative to the bituminous-coal industry and the administration of the act as deemed necessary to represent the consuming public in any proceeding before the Commission. Office abolished in accordance with provisions of Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 4 (c), and functions transferred to Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior, where it was to function as the Consumers' Counsel Division, to be administered under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, effective July 1, 1939. In June 1941, pursuant to act of April 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 134; 15 USC 852), functions transferred to Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel (*see* Appendix A).

CONSUMERS' COUNSEL DIVISION (INTERIOR).—*See* Consumers' Counsel (National Bituminous Coal Commission), Appendix A.

COORDINATOR OF GOVERNMENT FILMS.—By letter from the President, dated December 18, 1941, the Director of the Office of Government Reports was designated Coordinator of Government Films to act as Government liaison officer with film producers and distributors, to establish a clearance office, and to plan Government film production for the duration of the war. Transferred, with other functions of Office of Government Reports, to Office of War Information by Executive Order 9182 of June 13, 1942.

COORDINATOR OF HEALTH, WELFARE, AND RELATED DEFENSE ACTIVITIES, OFFICE OF THE.—On November 28, 1940, the Council of National Defense, with the approval of the President, designated the Federal Security Administrator as Coordinator of all health, medical, welfare, nutrition, recreation, and other related fields of activity affecting the national defense, including those aspects of education under the Federal Security Agency. Executive Order 8890, of September 3, 1941, established within the Office for Emergency Management the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, which superseded the Office of the Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities. (*See* Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Appendix A.)

COORDINATOR FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION.—Established by Executive Order 7193 of September 26, 1935, to supervise conferences of representatives of industry, labor, and consumers, and to coordinate and report to the President on matters relating to appointment, discharge, compensation, and duties of officers and employees of National Recovery Administration. Continued by Executive Order 7324, of March 30, 1936. Ceased to function on June 30, 1937.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION.—Established by Presidential order of July 11, 1941, to collect, analyze, and correlate information and data bearing on national security, to make such data available to the President and such other officials as determined by the President, and to perform related supplementary activities. Exclusive of foreign information activities, transferred by military order of June 13, 1942, to jurisdiction of Joint United States Chiefs of Staff, to be known as Office of Strategic Services. Foreign information activities transferred to Office of War Information by Executive Order 9182 of June 13, 1942.

COTTON STABILIZATION CORPORATION.—Organized under laws of Delaware, June 1930, as authorized by Federal Farm Board pursuant to Agricultural Marketing Act of June 15, 1929 (46 Stat. 11; 12 USC 1141–j), for purpose of stabilizing price of cotton. Filed certificate of dissolution with Corporation Commission of Delaware on December 27, 1934.

COTTON TEXTILE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BOARD.—Created by section XVII of the original Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry as amended July 10, 1934. Abolished by Executive Order 6858 of September 26, 1934.

COTTON TEXTILE WORK ASSIGNMENT BOARD.—The President, through Executive Order 6876 of October 16, 1934, approved amendments to Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry which authorized Textile Labor Relations Board to appoint a Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board to develop a plan for regulation of work assignments in the industry. Expired June 15, 1935, having completed the work for which it was established.

COURTS.—Under Public Act 299, approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1223; 28 USC 444–50), to provide for the administration of the United States Courts, and for other purposes, administrative jurisdiction over all continental and territorial courts was transferred to Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including the District Court for the District of Hawaii, the District Court for the District of Alaska, the District Court of the United States for Puerto Rico, the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, and the United States Court for China All administrative powers and duties respecting clerks of courts, deputy clerks of courts and clerical assistants, law clerks, secretaries, and stenographers to the judges, and librarians in charge of libraries of the courts, and other employees of the courts were likewise vested in the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

District Court for the District of Alaska.—Under Organic Act for the Territory of Alaska, approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 322, as amended, 48 USC 101), "There is established a District Court for the Territory of Alaska, with the jurisdiction of district courts of the United States and with general jurisdiction in civil, criminal, equity, and admiralty cases." There are four district judges in Alaska, one for each of the four divisions of the Territory.

District Court for the District of Hawaii—Under the Organic Act of the Territory of Hawaii, approved April 30, 1900 (31 Stat. 158 as amended, 48 USC 641), "There shall be established in the Territory of Hawaii, a district court to consist of two judges. . . . The said court shall have jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States."

District Court of the United States for Puerto Rico.—Under the Organic Act of the Territory of Puerto Rico, approved April 12, 1900 (31 Stat. 84, as amended, 48 USC 863), "Puerto Rico shall constitute a judicial district, to be called the District of Puerto Rico . . . and the court shall be called the District Court of the United States for Puerto Rico."

District Court of the Virgin Islands.—Under the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, approved June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1813; 48 USC 1405 V–Z), "The judicial power of the Virgin Islands shall be vested in a court to be designated as the District Court of the Virgin Islands, and in such courts as may have been or may hereafter be established by local law" Transferred to Department of Justice by section 6 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, which set as the effective date March 2, 1934.

United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone.—Under the Organic Act of the Canal Zone, August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 565, as amended, 48 USC 1344), "There shall be in the Canal Zone, one district court to be known and designated as the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone." Transferred to Department of Justice by section 6 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933. Effective date postponed to October 4, 1933, by Executive Order 6243 of August 5, 1933; later postponed to November 4, 1933, by Executive Order 6301 of September 30, 1933; amended by Executive Order 6390 of November 3, 1933. Section 4 of Executive Order 6166 regarding disbursements of moneys was revoked, so far as it applied to this agency, by Executive Order 6728 of May 29, 1934.

United States Court for China.—Established by act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 814; 22 USC 191-93), to have exclusive jurisdiction, with certain restrictions, in all cases and judicial proceedings whereof jurisdiction may have been exercised prior to June 30, 1906, by United States consuls and ministers by virtue of treaties between the United States and China. Transferred to Department of Justice by section 6 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective March 2, 1934.

CROP PRODUCTION LOAN OFFICE.—Authority for Crop Production Loan Office and Seed Loan Office found in letters written by the President to the Secretary of Agriculture on July 26, 1918, and July 26, 1919, on subject of relief to drought-stricken farmers; loans first made in 1918; first legislative action came in act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1347), when money was appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture for use in relieving drought-stricken farmers. Crop Production Loan Office and functions transferred from Department of Agriculture to Farm Credit Administration (*see* text) by section 5 (d) of Executive Order 6084 of March 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933.

DEFENSE HOMES CORPORATION.—Incorporated pursuant to letter of the President to Secretary of the Treasury on October 18, 1940, allocating funds to Federal Loan Administrator to provide homes in areas of extensive defense activities. Transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority in National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

DEFENSE HOUSING COORDINATOR.—Office established by Advisory Commission to Council of National Defense, July 21, 1940, to have responsibility for planning defense housing program and its prosecution through private industry and appropriate Federal agencies. Functions transferred to Division of Defense Housing Coordination (*see* Appendix A) in Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8632 of January 11, 1941.

DEFENSE PLANT CORPORATION.—Transferred from Federal Loan Agency to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to Public Law 4 (79th Cong., 1st sess.), approved February 24, 1945.

DEFENSE PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION (FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY).—Established as function of Public Works Administration to administer provisions of Act of June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 361; 42 USC 1523), entitled "An Act to provide for the acquisition and equipment of public works made necessary by the defense program." Transferred to Office of Federal Works Administrator by administrative order of July 16, 1941. Abolished by administrative order of March 6, 1942, and planning and construction functions transferred to Office of Chief Engineer, Federal Works Agency.

DEFENSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE (INTERIOR).—Established by administrative order 1496 of June 15, 1940, to implement the Department's efforts in the Defense Program. Replaced by War Resources Council (*see* Appendix A) by authority of Administrative Order 1636 of January 14, 1942.

DEFENSE SUPPLIES CORPORATION.—Transferred from Federal Loan Agency to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to Public Law 4 (79th Cong., 1st sess.), approved February 24, 1945.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE REORGANIZATION.—Departmental Order 1301 of December 20, 1944, effected a reorganization of the Department of State. Since July 1, 1944, the following offices and divisions have been abolished or otherwise modified, their functions in whole or in part being transferred as shown below to other offices and divisions within the Department:

American Republics Requirements Division (War Supply and Resources Division)

Division of Administrative Management (Division of Administrative Services, Division of Management Planning)

Division of Administrative Services (Division of Central Services)

Division of Bolivarian Affairs (Division of North and West Coast Affairs)

Division of Communications and Records (Division of Central Services)

Division of International Security and Organization (Division of International Organization Affairs, Division of International Security Affairs, Division of Dependent Area Affairs)

Division of Labor Relations (Division of International Labor, Social, and Health Affairs)

Division of Territorial Studies (Office of European Affairs, Office of Far Eastern Affairs, Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, Office of American Republic Affairs)

Division of West Coast Affairs (Division of North and West Coast Affairs)

Eastern Hemisphere Division (War Areas Economic Division, War Supply and Resources Division)

Liberated Areas Division (War Areas Economic Division)

Motion Picture and Radio Division (International Information Division)

Office of Economic Affairs (Office of Commercial Policy, Office of Financial and Development Policy)

Office of Public Information (Office of Public Affairs)

Office of Wartime Economic Affairs (Office of Commercial Policy, Office of Financial and Development Policy)

Science, Education and Art Division (Division of Cultural Cooperation)

Supply and Resources Division (War Supply and Resources Division)

For divisions and offices abolished before July 1, 1944, see page 635 of the Summer 1944 United States Government Manual.

DIRECTOR OF FORESTS (INTERIOR).—Established by Administrative Order 1283 dated May 18, 1938, to act as coordinating medium between agencies concerned with the administration of forest lands and to insure the establishment and development of sound forest policies. Became part of Office of Land Utilization of Department of the Interior when that office was established pursuant to Administrative Order 1466 of April 15, 1940.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS.—Office created under authority of Army Appropriation Act, approved August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 645), to provide for operation of railroads under a single authority in time of war. The Director General of Railroads created United States Railroad Administration to perform duties arising from Federal control. Office abolished and functions transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, by order of Reorganization Plan II, part 7, section 2 (b), effective July 1, 1939.

DIRECTOR OF LAND PROGRAM (FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION).—Basis of Land Program is found in title II—Public Works and Construction Projects—of National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200; 40 USC 401). Executive Order 6174 of June 16, 1933, set up a Special Board of Public Works which, in a resolution passed December 28, 1933, and amended July 18, 1934, provided for a Land Program. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration on February 28, 1934, designated to administer Program. Land Program transferred to Resettlement Administration by Executive Order 7028 of April 30, 1935, effective immediately. Functions, funds, and property of Resettlement Administration transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture by Executive Order 7530 of December 31, 1936, as amended by Executive Order 7557 of February 19, 1937. Land conservation and land-utilization programs administered by Resettlement Administration transferred to Bureau of Agricultural Economics by the Secretary's Memorandum 733 of the same date. Administration of land programs placed under Soil Conservation Service by Secretary's Memorandum 785 of October 6, 1938.

DISASTER LOAN CORPORATION.—Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to Public Law 4 (79th Cong., 1st sess.), approved February 24, 1945.

DISBURSEMENT OF MONEYS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Section 4 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, provided that the function of disbursement of moneys of the United States exercised by any agency should be transferred to Treasury Department and, together with Office of Disbursing Clerk of that Department, be consolidated in a Division of Disbursement at the head of which should be a Chief Disbursing Officer. Pursuant to section 22 of that order, establishment of Division of Disbursement delayed until December 16, 1933, and the effective date of completion of transfers of disbursing functions from the various executive agencies postponed from time to time by Executive orders. Executive Order 8182 of June 28, 1939, postponed effective date of consolidation of disbursement functions of Postal Service and United States marshals until June 30, 1940.

By section 4 of Reorganization Plan IV, all functions relating to postal disbursements which would otherwise become functions of Treasury Department on July 1, 1940, by virtue of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, transferred to Board of Trustees of Postal Savings System as to postal savings disbursements and to Post Office Department as to all other disbursements involved, effective June 30, 1940.

All functions relating to disbursements by United States marshals which would otherwise have become functions of Treasury Department on July 1, 1940, by virtue of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, retained in Department of Justice by section 3 of Reorganization Plan IV to be exercised by the United States marshals, effective June 30, 1940.

Section 4 of Executive Order 6166 revoked by Executive Order 6728 of May 29, 1934, so far as applicable to disbursing functions under jurisdiction of War Department, Navy Department, and the Panama Canal, except those pertaining to departmental salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia, with certain provisions.

With exceptions indicated above, consolidations of the function of disbursement within the purview of Executive Order 6166 have been effected.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-VIRGINIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—Created by act approved March 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 453), to determine boundary line between District of Columbia and State of Virginia. Terminated December 1, 1935, to which date it had been extended by Public Resolution 9, approved March 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 67).

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION (LABOR).—The offices of district commissioner of immigration and naturalization created according to an act of 1894, were abolished by section 6 of Reorganization Plan III, effective June 30, 1940, their functions to be administered by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Justice, through district directors of immigration and naturalization

DIVISION OF BUSINESS COOPERATION (NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION) —Created by Executive Order 7075 of June 15, 1935,

to aid in voluntary maintenance, by trade and industrial groups, of standards of fair competition, and in elimination of unfair competition in employment of labor or in trade practices. Transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 7252 of December 21, 1935, effective January 1, 1936. By the same order, functions and duties of Division of Business Cooperation ordered terminated by April 1, 1936. On March 21, 1936, Executive Order 7323 created Committee of Industrial Analysis (*see* Appendix A), with the Secretary of Commerce as Chairman, to complete work of Division of Business Cooperation, effective April 1, 1936.

DIVISION OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (OEM).—Established by Liaison Officer for Emergency Management pursuant to a letter to him from the President, dated February 28, 1941, which authorized the establishment of such a division to maintain a central budgeting, accounting, and fiscal control system for OEM and its constituent agencies, and to facilitate efficient operation of those agencies. Pursuant to authority of Executive Order 9471 of August 25, 1944, agency terminated November 30, 1944. Functions discontinued or transferred to the constituent agencies of OEM and other appropriate Federal agencies.

DIVISION OF CONSUMERS' COUNSEL (AGRICULTURE).—Created pursuant to section 2, subsection (3), of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, approved May 12, 1933 (49 Stat. 32; 7 USC 601), for purpose of protecting consumers' interests. Transferred by order of Secretary of Agriculture from Agricultural Adjustment Administration to general supervision and direction of Director of Marketing, effective February 1, 1940. Transferred to Agricultural Marketing Administration (*see* Appendix A) by administrative order of February 28, 1942.

DIVISION OF DEFENSE AID REPORTS.—Established within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8751 of May 2, 1941, to provide a central channel for clearance of transactions and reports, and coordinate the processing of requests for aid under Lend-Lease Act, March 11, 1941. Abolished by Executive Order 8926 of October 28, 1941, which created Office of Lend-Lease Administration (*see* Appendix A).

DIVISION OF DEFENSE HOUSING COORDINATION.—Created within Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8632 of January 11, 1941, to take over activities and personnel of Defense Housing Coordinator set up by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. Functions transferred to National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

DIVISION OF EXPORTS AND REQUIREMENTS (STATE).—Established by Departmental Order of February 1, 1943, to deal with matters of foreign policy relating to certain aspects of lend-lease and export control. The Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, of which the Division of Exports and Requirements was a part, was abolished by Departmental Order of November 6, 1943, pursuant to Executive Order 9380 of September 25, 1943, which established the Foreign Economic Administration in the Office for Emergency Management.

DIVISION OF INFORMATION (OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT).—Created pursuant to letter of the President to Liaison Officer, Office for Emergency Management, February 28, 1941. Abolished by Executive Order 9182 of June 13, 1942. Powers and duties relating to dissemination of general public information on the war effort transferred and consolidated into Office of War Information, and press and publication services relating to specific activities of constituent agencies of Office for Emergency Management transferred to constituent agencies respectively.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATIONS (INTERIOR).—Established by administrative order of the Secretary of the Interior, April 27, 1933, to investigate official matters relating to activities and personnel of bureaus, offices, and divisions under jurisdiction of Department of the Interior. Abolished by administrative order, January 17, 1942, and functions transferred to Branch of Field Examination in General Land Office, Department of the Interior

DIVISION OF MARKETING AND MARKETING AGREEMENTS (AGRICULTURE). — Established pursuant to the Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, which authorized Secretary of Agriculture to enter into marketing agreements with processors, handlers, and producers of certain agricultural commodities under which the flow of these commodities in interstate and foreign commerce may be regulated. Marketing agreements were developed by the Division to stabilize and improve marketing conditions for the commodities. Consolidated, by section 5 of Reorganization Plan III of 1939, with Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation into Surplus Marketing Administration (*see* Appendix A), effective June 30, 1940.

DIVISION OF PRESS INTELLIGENCE (OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS).—Established in August 1933 as division of the National Recovery Administration to provide Government officials with a prompt and comprehensive press service. On July 10, 1935, became division of National Emergency Council. Continued as division of Office of Government Reports when that agency succeeded to functions of National Emergency Council pursuant to President's Reorganization Plan II, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred, along with other functions of Office of Government Reports, to Office of War Infor-

mation by Executive Order 9182 of June 13, 1942.

DIVISION OF REVIEW (NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION).—Created by Executive Order 7075 of June 15, 1935, for further administration of title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, as amended. Transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 7252 of December 21, 1935, effective January 1, 1936, and functions and duties ordered terminated by April 1, 1936. On March 21, 1936, the President, by Executive Order 7323, effective April 1, 1936, created Committee of Industrial Analysis (*see* Appendix A), with the Secretary of Commerce as Chairman, to complete the work of the Division.

DIVISION OF STATE AND LOCAL COOPERATION.—Created by Advisory Commission to Council of National Defense on August 5, 1940, to serve as channel of communication between Advisory Commission and State and local defense councils. Embodied in Office of Civilian Defense when that agency was established.

DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS.—Created pursuant to section 208, title II, of National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 205; 40 USC 408), to provide for aiding in redistribution of over balance of population in industrial centers. Executive Order 6209 of July 21, 1933, gave Secretary of the Interior authority to administer section 208; the Secretary issued order December 2, 1933, creating Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation, incorporated under laws of Delaware. Transferred from Department of the Interior to Resettlement Administration (*see* Appendix A) by Executive Order 7041 of May 15, 1935. This transfer included all agencies established in connection with Division of Subsistence Homesteads.

DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIVERSHIP.—Transferred from Division of Territories and Island Possessions in Department of the Interior to Department of State by section 1 of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940

ELECTRIC HOME AND FARM AUTHORITY, INC.—Organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, January 17, 1934, pursuant to Executive Order 6514 issued under authority of the act approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195). Dissolved and succeeded by Electric Home and Farm Authority on August 1, 1935. (*See* paragraph below.)

ELECTRIC HOME AND FARM AUTHORITY.—Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, August 1, 1935, to succeed Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc., to aid in the distribution, sale, and installation of electrical and gas apparatus, equipment, and appliances. Designated an agency of the United States by Executive Order 7139 of August 12, 1935. Continued by legislation until January 22, 1947 (act approved June 10, 1941, 55 Stat. 248), or such earlier date as designated by Executive order. Under the President's Reorganization Plan I, the Authority was grouped in the Federal Loan Agency. Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942, transferred functions to Department of Commerce. Terminated by Executive Order 9256 of October 13, 1942 The order provided that proceedings for dissolution of the Authority should be instituted in accordance with the laws of the District of Columbia and that the capital stock should be canceled. For purposes of liquidation, and payments of its liabilities, all assets, funds, records, contracts, and property of the Authority were transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Upon completion of liquidation proceedings all remaining funds are to be paid into the general fund of the Treasury.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK.—Created by Public Act 5, approved March 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 22). Succeeded by Civilian Conservation Corps (*see* Appendix A), created by Public Act 163, approved June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 319; 16 USC 584–B).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCIAL POLICY.—Created by a letter of November 11, 1933, from the President to the Secretary of State, to coordinate the commercial policy of the United States, with a view to centralizing in one agency supervision of all Government action affecting export and import trade of the country. Continued by Executive Orders 6656 of March 27, 1934, and 7260 of December 31, 1935. Abolished by Executive Order 9461 of August 7, 1944.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—Created by Executive Order 6202–A of July 11, 1933, to provide for the orderly presentation of business and to coordinate interagency problems of organization and work of the new governmental agencies Consolidated with National Emergency Council (*see* Appendix A) by Executive Order 6889–A of October 29, 1934

EXECUTIVE ORDERS.—*See* Proclamations and Executive Orders, Appendix A.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON.—Organization of a District of Columbia banking corporation was directed by Executive Order 6581, of February 2, 1934, pursuant to authority of section 2, title I, of the National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195). Certificate of incorporation filed February 12, 1934. The act of January 31, 1935, as amended (15 USC 713b), continued Bank until January 22, 1947, to aid in financing and facilitating exports, imports, and exchanges of commodities between the United States and any of its Territories or insular possessions and any foreign country or its agencies or nationals. Act of September 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 961; 15 USC 606b) authorized loans to assist in the development of resources, stabilization of economies, and

orderly marketing of products of the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071, of February 24, 1942, to be administered under direction of Secretary of Commerce. Executive Order 9361 of July 15, 1943, transferred all functions, powers, and duties to the Office of Economic Warfare, established by the same order. Office of Economic Warfare consolidated into the Foreign Economic Administration by Executive Order 9380, of September 25, 1943, which created that office. (*See also* Second Export-Import Bank, Appendix A.)

FACILITY SECURITY PROGRAM (OFFICE OF CIVILAN DEFENSE).—Established by Executive Order 9165 of May 19, 1942, to supplement the protective programs of the Army, the Navy, and the Federal Power Commission and to correlate the anti-sabotage activities of other Government agencies. Abolished by Executive Order 9437 of April 18, 1944.

FAMILY SECURITY COMMITTEE (OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES).—Established on February 12, 1941, by administrative order to study the problems of maintaining the security of American homes in the face of wartime social and economic dislocations. Terminated December 17, 1942.

FARM AID.—Functions of Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury under Executive authorization giving aid to farmers, dated July 26, 1918, and any extensions or amendments thereof, transferred to Farm Credit Administration by section 5 (b) of Executive Order 6084 of March 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933.

Functions of Secretary of Agriculture under all provisions of law relating to making advances or loans to farmers, fruit growers, producers and owners of livestock, and crops, and to individuals, to assist in forming or increasing capital stock of agricultural credit corporations, livestock loan companies, or like organizations, transferred to Farm Credit Administration by section 5 (c) of Executive Order 6084 of March 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION.—Transferred to Department of Agriculture by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 401, effective July 1, 1939.

FARM LOAN COMMISSIONER (EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD).—Office and functions transferred to jurisdiction and control of Farm Credit Administration by section 4 of Executive Order 6084 of March 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933, and title changed to Land Bank Commissioner by act of June 16, 1933. (*See* Federal Farm Loan Board, Appendix A.)

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (AGRICULTURE).—All functions, powers, and duties relating to housing transferred to National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

FEDERAL ALCOHOL ADMINISTRATION (TREASURY).—Established under Federal Alcohol Administration Act of August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 977), as amended. Abolished by section 2 of Reorganization Plan III, effective June 30, 1940, and functions consolidated with activities of Bureau of Internal Revenue.

FEDERAL ALCOHOL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION.—Established by Executive Order 6474 of December 4, 1933, to carry out the provisions of codes of fair competition, to control liquor traffic, and to interpret the regulations. Abolished September 24, 1935, upon induction into office of Federal Alcohol Administrator, as provided in Public Act 401, approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 977), which set up Federal Alcohol Administration in Treasury Department. (*See* preceding paragraph.)

FEDERAL AVIATION COMMISSION.—Dissolved after making report to Congress on February 1, 1935, on all phases of aviation, as provided in Public Act 308, approved June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 938), under which it was established.

FEDERAL BOARD OF SURVEYS AND MAPS.—Established as Board of Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government by Executive Order 3026 of December 30, 1919, to coordinate and promote improvement of surveying and mapping activities of the Government. Name changed to Federal Board of Surveys and Maps by Executive Order 7262 of January 4, 1936. Abolished and functions transferred to Director of Bureau of the Budget by Executive Order 9094 of March 10, 1942.

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.—Transferred, as part of Office of Education, to Federal Security Agency, under authority of Reorganization Plan I, part 2, section 204, effective July 1, 1939.

FEDERAL CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION.—Established November 9, 1933, by Executive Order 6420–B, to provide regular jobs on public works for 4,000,000 unemployed men and women. Function of employment expired July 1, 1934. Function of settling claims continued under Work Projects Administration. (*See* Appendix A.)

FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON APPRENTICESHIP.—Previously known as Federal Committee on Apprentice Training, established by Executive Order 6750–C of June 27, 1934, to aid in interpretation and application of certain labor provisions of codes of fair competition as they affect apprenticeship training programs in industry. Functioned as part of Division of Labor Standards in Department of Labor, as provided by Federal Apprenticeship Act of 1937, approved August 16, 1937 (50 Stat. 664; 29 USC 50), to promote furtherance of labor standards to safeguard

welfare of apprentices. Transferred to Office of Administrator of the Federal Security Agency by Executive Order 9139 of April 18, 1942. Transferred to War Manpower Commission by Executive Order 9247 of September 17, 1942, and now functions within Bureau of Training of that agency.

FEDERAL COORDINATING SERVICE.—Office of Chief Coordinator was created by Executive order promulgated in Circular No. 15, Bureau of the Budget, July 27, 1921, and the duties were enlarged by other Budget circulars. Service abolished by section 17 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933; amended by Executive Order 6239 of August 2, 1933. Certain functions assigned to Procurement Division, Treasury Department.

Contract Forms and Procedure.—Functions of standardizing contract forms and revising as new conditions require, acting on requests for deviation, considering effect of proposed pertinent legislation, and promulgating procedure policy transferred from Federal Coordinating Service to Procurement Division by an order of the Secretary of the Treasury—approved by the President on October 9, 1933—issued pursuant to Executive Orders 6166 and 6224.

Federal Specifications.—Functions of Federal Specifications Board, established through Bureau of the Budget Circular 42 of October 10, 1921, transferred from Federal Coordinating Service to Procurement Division by order of Secretary of the Treasury of October 9, 1933. Board superseded by Federal Specifications Executive Committee, set up by the Director of Procurement under Circular Letter 106 of July 16, 1935.

Federal Standard Stock Catalog.—Federal Standard Stock Catalog Board, which originated with act approved March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1461), transferred from Federal Coordinating Service to Procurement Division by order of Secretary of the Treasury of October 9, 1933.

Federal Traffic.—Coordination of Government freight, express, and other traffic activities, including consulting service and filing of complaints and conducting special negotiations with regulatory bodies, transferred from Federal Coordinating Service to Procurement Division by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, approved by the President on October 9, 1933.

Surplus Property.—Functions of Federal Coordinating Service relating to disposition of seized and surplus property transferred to Procurement Division by order of Secretary of the Treasury approved by the President October 9, 1933. Also, in accordance with terms of respective acts, Procurement Division has control of property seized under Federal Alcohol Administration Act, approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 987); that seized under Liquor Law Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 879 and 880; 40 USC 304F–M); arms seized under National Firearms Act, June 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 1238; 26 USC 1132); property surplus to Civilian Conservation Corps under act of June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 321; 16 USC 584i–o); property surplus to executive departments and independent establishments within the District of Columbia in accordance with act of December 20, 1928 (45 Stat. 1030; 40 USC 413–14).

FEDERAL COORDINATOR OF TRANSPORTATION.—Created under authority of act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 211; 40 USC 413–14), "in order to foster and protect interstate commerce in relation to railroad transportation by preventing and relieving obstructions and burdens thereon resulting from the present acute economic emergency, and in order to safeguard and maintain an adequate national system of transportation." Expired June 16, 1936, by provisions of Public Resolution 27, approved June 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 376).

FEDERAL CREDIT UNION SYSTEM.—All powers, functions, and duties of Farm Credit Administration under Federal Credit Union Act transferred to Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation by Executive Order 9148 of April 27, 1942.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Established pursuant to title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200; 7 USC 607; 15 USC 609b, 701–12; 23 USC 9b; 26 USC 55, 901–03, 940; 40 USC 401–14). Subsequent legislation continued its operation, and the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938, approved June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 816), as amended, authorized the continuance of those operations until the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942. The President's Reorganization Plan I, effective July 1, 1939, consolidated the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works into the Federal Works Agency to be administered as the Public Works Administration, to promote and stabilize employment and purchasing power by encouraging the construction of useful public works projects through the making of loans and/or grants to non-Federal public bodies and, to a limited extent, by financing the construction of Federal projects; also to promote interest in long-range planning in the field of public works. Independent Offices Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1943 extended life of Public Works Administration to June 30, 1943. Executive Order 9357 of June 30, 1943, transferred functions to the office of the Federal Works Administrator.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION.—Created by act approved May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 55), to cooperate with States, Territories, and the District of Columbia in relieving hardships caused by unemployment and

drought. Expired June 30, 1938, having been liquidated by the Works Progress Administrator in accordance with provisions of Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 352). (*See* Works Progress Administration, Appendix A.)

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT STABILIZATION BOARD.—Employment Stabilization Act of 1931, Public Act 616 of February 10, 1931 (46 Stat. 1085), established Board, composed of Secretaries of Commerce, Agriculture, Labor, and the Treasury, to advise the President of trend of employment and business activity and existence or approach of period of business depression and unemployment. Abolished by section 1 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933. Abolishment deferred by Executive Order 6623 of March 1, 1934, until such time as functions of Board, together with funds, personnel, and records, could be transferred to Federal Employment Stabilization Office (*see* below) in Department of Commerce, which office was established by the same order. (*See also* Executive Orders 6221 of July 26, 1933, 6224 of July 27, 1933, and 6624 of March 1, 1934.)

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT STABILIZATION OFFICE.—Abolished, and functions and personnel transferred from Department of Commerce to National Resources Planning Board (*see* Appendix A) in Executive Office of the President by Reorganization Plan I, part 1, sections 4 (a) and 6, effective July 1, 1939.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD.—Established by Agricultural Marketing Act of June 15, 1929 (46 Stat. 11; 12 USC 1141–j), to promote effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries. Executive Order 6084 of March 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933, changed name to Farm Credit Administration; abolished functions vested in Federal Farm Board by section 9 of Agricultural Marketing Act; abolished functions of Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Treasury as members of Board; abolished offices of appointed members of Federal Farm Board, except that of Chairman, which title was changed to Governor of Farm Credit Administration.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD.—Created in the Department of the Treasury to administer Federal Farm Loan Act, approved July 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 360; 12 USC 641–2, 651–64). Executive Order 6084 of March 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933, transferred functions to Farm Credit Administration; abolished offices of appointed members of Board, except member designated as Farm Loan Commissioner; transferred all powers and functions of Board to Farm Loan Commissioner, subject to jurisdiction and control of the Farm Credit Administration. Title changed to Land Bank Commissioner by act of June 16, 1933.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BUREAU.—Established in Department of the Treasury to be under general supervision of Federal Farm Loan Board and charged with execution of Federal Farm Loan Act, approved July 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 360; 12 USC 641–2, 651–64). Transferred to Farm Credit Administration by section 5 (a) of Executive Order 6084 of March 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933.

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION.—Established under authority of act approved January 31, 1934, to aid in financing lending operations of Federal Land Banks and Land Bank Commissioner. Transferred to Department of Agriculture by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 401, effective July 1, 1939. (*See* Farm Credit Administration text.)

FEDERAL FIRE COUNCIL.—Transferred as of July 1, 1939, to Federal Works Agency, under authority of Executive Order 8194 of July 6, 1939, its functions to be performed under direction and supervision of Federal Works Administrator.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD.—Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Functions transferred to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under the National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM.—Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Functions transferred to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under the National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.—Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Functions transferred to Federal Housing Administration under National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY.—Created by President's Reorganization Plan I, of April 25, 1939, pursuant to provisions of Reorganization Act of 1939. Grouped under Federal Loan Agency were agencies established from time to time to stimulate and stabilize financial, commercial, and industrial enterprises of the Nation; namely, Reconstruction Finance Corporation with its units—The RFC Mortgage Company, Disaster Loan Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Defense Plant Corporation, Defense Homes Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, Rubber Reserve Company, Metals Reserve Company, War Insurance Corporation (later known as War Damage Corporation)—the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal

Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Federal Housing Administration, Electric Home and Farm Authority, and Export-Import Bank of Washington.

By Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942, the following agencies were transferred from the Federal Loan Agency to the National Housing Agency: Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Housing Administration, and Defense Homes Corporation. All other units of Federal Loan Agency were transferred to the Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942; namely, Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its units (except Defense Homes Corporation), Electric Home and Farm Authority, and Export-Import Bank of Washington (*see* Appendix A). Reconstruction Finance Corporation and units returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to Public Law 4 (79th Cong., 1st sess.), approved February 24, 1945. (*See* text.)

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION.—Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to Public Law 4 (79th Cong., 1st sess.), approved February 24, 1945.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.—Created by Executive Order 6917 of December 11, 1934, to provide employment for all physically fit inmates of Federal penal institutions. Transferred to Department of Justice, by Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 3 (a), to be administered under direction of Attorney General, effective July 1, 1939.

FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION.—Created by act approved February 23, 1927 (44 Stat. 1162), to regulate wireless communication activities. Abolished, and duties, functions, records, and property transferred to Federal Communications Commission by Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat 1102).

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.—Name changed to Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Governor and Vice Governor of Federal Reserve Board designated as Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively, of Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System by section 203 (a) of Banking Act of 1935, approved August 23, 1935 (49 Stat. 704; 12 USC 221 note), effective August 23, 1935. (*See also* Executive Order 7281 of February 3, 1936.)

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION.—Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

FEDERAL SURPLUS COMMODITIES CORPORATION.—*See* following paragraphs

FEDERAL SURPLUS RELIEF CORPORATION.—Organized under powers granted to the President by National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195; 7 USC 607, 15 USC 609B, 701–12, 23 USC 9B, 26 USC 55, 901–03, 940, 26 USC ch. 20 note, 40 USC 401–14). Charter granted by State of Delaware on October 4, 1933, and amended on November 18, 1935, changing name to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and naming Secretary of Agriculture, Administrator of Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and Governor of Farm Credit Administration as Board of Directors. Continued "as an agency of the United States under the Secretary of Agriculture" by acts of Congress (50 Stat. 323; sec. 204 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, 52 Stat. 38; 15 USC 713c).

Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation consolidated by section 5 of Reorganization Plan III with Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements into Surplus Marketing Administration, effective June 30, 1940.

Merged into the Agricultural Marketing Administration (*see* Appendix A) by Executive Order 9069 of February 23, 1942.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION (AGRICULTURE).—Established by Executive Order 9280 of December 5, 1942, combining Agricultural Marketing Administration, the sugar Agency, distribution functions of Office for Agricultural War Relations, regulatory work of Bureau of Animal Industry, and food units of War Production Board. Consolidated into Administration of Food Production and Distribution (*see* Appendix A) by Executive Order 9322 of March 26, 1943.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION.—Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1928, approved January 18, 1927 (44 Stat. 1002) provided for the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration. Name changed to Food and Drug Administration by Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1931, approved May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 422). Transferred from Department of Agriculture to Federal Security Agency by Reorganization Plan IV, section 12, effective June 30, 1940.

FOOD PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION (AGRICULTURE).—Established by Executive Order 9280 of December 5, 1942, grouping the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the Farm Credit Administration (returned to former status as a separate agency of Department of Agriculture by Executive Order 9322 of March 26, 1943), the Farm Security Administration, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Soil Conservation Service, and food production activities of the War Production Board and the Office for Agricultural War Relations, and the Division of Farm Management and Costs of the Bureau of Agri-

cultural Economics. Consolidated into Administration of Food Production and Distribution (*see* Appendix A) by Executive Order 9322 of March 26, 1943.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.—Created by act approved June 5, 1930 (46 Stat. 497; 7 USC 541), to encourage and promote the agriculture of the United States and assist American farmers in adjusting their operations and practices to meet world conditions. Transferred by Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 1 (a), from Department of Agriculture to Department of State, to be administered as part of the Foreign Service, effective July 1, 1939.

FOREIGN COMMERCE SERVICE.—Established in Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, by act approved March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1394; 15 USC 197–a), which included among the duties of the Service promotion of the foreign commerce of the United States and investigation of and reporting upon commercial and industrial conditions and activities in foreign countries which may be of interest to the United States. Transferred to Department of State, to be administered as part of the Foreign Service, by Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 1 (a), effective July 1, 1939.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.—Established by act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. 506; 24 USC 261). Transferred from Department of the Interior to Federal Security Agency by section 11 (b) of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940.

FUEL YARDS OF THE BUREAU OF MINES.—Created by act of July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 672; 30 USC 11). Transferred from Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, to Procurement Division, Treasury Department, by section 1 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective March 2, 1934. (*See also* Executive Order 6611 of February 22, 1934.) Functions include the stocking and distribution of coal and fuel oil to Government agencies in Washington and vicinity requiring truck delivery.

GENERAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—Act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 531), established a General Supply Committee, composed of one officer of each executive department, to make an annual schedule of required miscellaneous supplies, to standardize such supplies, and to aid Secretary of the Treasury in soliciting bids. Abolished by section 1 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective March 2, 1934, and functions taken over by Procurement Division.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION.—Created by Public Resolution 51, approved May 23, 1928 (45 Stat. 723), to arrange for construction in the West of a memorial of the Revolutionary War and of the accession of the Old Northwest to the United States. Expenditures ordered to be administered by Department of the Interior by section 2 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective August 10, 1933.

GOETHALS MEMORIAL COMMISSION.—Established when Public Act 315, approved August 4, 1935 (49 Stat. 743), authorized the President, through such person or persons as he might designate, to select site within Canal Zone and to erect there a memorial to Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals in commemoration of his services in connection with construction and operation of the Panama Canal. Placed under jurisdiction and control of War Department by Executive Order 8191, dated July 5, 1939, to be administered under direction of Secretary of War, effective July 1, 1939.

GOVERNOR OF THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION.—Authorized to consolidate, regroup, and transfer offices, bureaus, activities, and functions in Farm Credit Administration as required to carry out purposes of Executive Order 6084 of March 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933.

GRAIN FUTURES ADMINISTRATION.—Created in Department of Agriculture under provisions of Grain Futures Act of September 21, 1922 (42 Stat. 998), to report grain futures transactions and to check dissemination of misleading information tending to affect the prices of grain. Superseded by Commodity Exchange Administration (*see* Appendix A) by order of the Secretary, effective July 1, 1936.

GRAIN STABILIZATION CORPORATION.—Organized as a Delaware Corporation to operate in connection with the Federal Farm Board pursuant to Agricultural Marketing Act of June 15, 1929 (46 Stat. 11; 12 USC 1141–5), to represent the Government for purpose of controlling surplus grain for the stabilization of grain prices. Filed certificate of dissolution with Corporation Commission of the State of Delaware on December 14, 1935.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL COMMITTEE.—Established by order of Council of National Defense, approved September 19, 1940, to advise the Council on health and medical aspects of national defense and to coordinate health and medical activities affecting national defense. Transferred to Federal Security Agency by order of Council of National Defense, approved by the President November 28, 1940. Reestablished within Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services in Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8890 of September 3, 1941. Executive Order 9338, of April 29, 1943, which abolished Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, transferred Health and Medical Committee and its subcommittees to Federal Security Agency.

HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION.—Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 4,

section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

HOUSING (FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY).—All functions, powers, and duties of the Federal Works Agency relating to defense housing transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

HOUSING (NAVY).—All functions, powers, and duties relating to defense housing of the Navy Department with respect to housing units for persons (with families) engaged in national defense activities (except housing units located on naval reservations, posts or bases) transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

HOUSING (WAR DEPARTMENT).—All functions, powers, and duties relating to defense housing with respect to housing units for persons (with families) engaged in national defense activities (except housing units located on military reservations, posts, or bases) transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

HOUSING DIVISION (PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION).—Established in July 1933 under provisions of National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195; 7 USC 607, 15 USC 609B, 701–12, 23 USC 9B, 26 USC 55, 901–03, 940, 26 USC ch. 20 note, 40 USC 401–14) to promote low-cost housing and slum-clearance projects. Housing projects, funds, property, and employees were transferred to United States Housing Authority (*see* Appendix A), effective November 1, 1937, by Executive Order 7732, dated October 27, 1937.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.—Established by act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 438). Functions of Interior Department transferred to Federal Security Agency by section 11 (c) of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION (NAVY).—Transferred to jurisdiction of Chief of Naval Operations by Executive Order 9126 of April 8, 1942.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE (LABOR).—*See* Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Appendix A.

INDUSTRIAL EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.—Created by Executive Order 6770 of June 30, 1934, to make recommendations to the President on problems of relief, public works, labor disputes, and industrial recovery. Merged with National Emergency Council (*see* Appendix A) by Executive Order 6889–A of October 29, 1934.

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION.—Transferred by Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 6, from War Department to Department of Commerce, to be administered under supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce, effective July 1, 1939.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL ADVISORY COUNCIL.—Established in January 1941 to advise the Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities on major policy questions and on plans for adjusting Federal programs to wartime needs. Membership included heads of all Federal organizations whose activities related to the functions of the Coordinator. Ceased to function upon creation of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services (*see* Appendix A) on September 3, 1941.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON CIVIL INTERNATIONAL AVIATION.—Created by Presidential letter of June 20, 1935, to make observations and gather information pertaining to civil international aviation and to submit to the President such recommendations as seemed called for. Terminated after organization of Civil Aeronautics Authority.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR COORDINATION OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MILITARY PURCHASES.—The President on December 6, 1939, notified Secretaries of Treasury and War and Acting Secretary of the Navy that he had created an informal liaison committee to represent the United States Government in all matters relating to the purchase of military or naval supplies, materials, and equipment in the United States by foreign governments. Committee dissolved in accordance with letter from the President to Secretary of the Treasury on April 14, 1941, following signing of the lend-lease bill. (Division of Defense Aid Reports—*see* Appendix A—was established to administer Lend-Lease Act.)

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE HEALTH AND WELFARE ACTIVITIES.—Appointed by the President August 15, 1935, and reestablished by Executive Order 7481 of October 27, 1936, to sponsor cooperative working agreements among various Government agencies in the health and welfare field. Ceased to function in 1939.

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY MUNITIONS BOARD.—Placed by military order, dated July 5, 1939, under direction and supervision of the President, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, effective July 1, 1939. (*See* Joint Army-Navy Boards, War Department.)

JOINT BOARD (ARMY AND NAVY).—Placed by military order, dated July 5, 1939, under direction and supervision of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, effective July 1, 1939. (*See* Joint Army-Navy Boards, War Department.)

JOINT COMMITTEE ON EVACUATION.—The Joint Committee on Health and Welfare Aspects of Evacuation of Civilians was established August 1941 as a joint committee of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services and the Office of Civilian Defense. Reorganized in June 1942 and renamed the Joint Committee on Evacuation. Functions

pertaining to Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services transferred to Federal Security Agency by Executive Order 9338 of April 23, 1943, which abolished that Office. Committee no longer functions.

JOINT CONTRACT TERMINATION BOARD.—Established on November 12, 1943, by Director of War Mobilization to develop unified policies governing contract terminations. Functions assumed by Office of Contract Settlement (*see* Text).

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEES—UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—Established by the United States and Canada on June 17, 1941, to assist in the collaboration of the two countries in the utilization of their combined resources for the requirements of the war. Dissolved by agreement of the two governments as announced by the State Department on March 14, 1944.

JOINT ECONOMY BOARD.—Placed by military order of July 5, 1939, under direction and supervision of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, effective July 1, 1939. (*See* Joint Army-Navy Boards, War Department.)

LAND POLICY SECTION (AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION).—Set up in 1934 as part of the Program Planning Division of Agricultural Adjustment Administration; personnel taken over by Resettlement Administration (*see* Appendix A) in 1935.

LIAISON OFFICER FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT.—When the President, by letter of November 3, 1943, accepted the resignation of the Liaison Officer for Emergency Management he appointed no successor; the effect was to terminate the liaison facilities under the optional provisions of the Administrative Order of January 7, 1941 (*See* p. 60.)

MARITIME LABOR BOARD.—Authorized by title X of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended by acts of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 968; 46 USC 1257), and June 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 259; 46 USC 1254), to encourage maritime employers and their employees to make and maintain written collective agreements to settle disputes and to receive and file contracts between employers and employees in maritime and related industries. Mediatory duties abolished by law, June 1941; title expired June 22, 1942.

MESSENGER FUNCTIONS.—Functions of interbuilding messenger service, in the District of Columbia, except as prohibited by section 3 (b) of Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 USC 133B) approved April 3, 1939, transferred from the departments and agencies to Post Office Department by section 5 of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940.

METALS RESERVE COMPANY.—Transferred from Federal Loan Agency to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to Public Law 4 (79th Cong., 1st sess.), approved Feb. 24, 1945.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION COMMISSION.—Chairmanship of this Commission transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to Secretary of the Interior by Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 4 (h), effective July 1, 1939.

MILITIA BUREAU.—Created in 1908 under the title Division of Militia Affairs in the Office of Secretary of War in order to facilitate administration and to promote development of the National Guard. In 1933 superseded by the National Guard Bureau.

MIXED CLAIMS COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.—Established pursuant to agreement of August 10, 1922, between United States and Germany. Commission's duties extended by agreement dated December 31, 1928. Purpose of Commission was to settle claims arising out of World War I covered by treaty of Berlin, August 25, 1921. Time limit for filing claims expired June 30, 1928. All claims disposed of by October 30, 1939. Congress failed to appropriate additional funds and Commission ceased to function on June 30, 1941. All matters pertaining to claims are handled by Office of Legal Adviser of Department of State.

MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION.—Established by Public Law 805, approved February 25, 1929 (45 Stat. 1300), to provide for Mount Rushmore National Memorial in South Dakota. Expenditures ordered to be administered by Department of the Interior by Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective August 10, 1933. (*See also* Executive Order 6227 of July 27, 1933.) Transferred to National Park Service, Department of the Interior, by Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 4 (i), effective July 1, 1939.

MUTUAL OWNERSHIP DEFENSE HOUSING DIVISION.—Created by the Administrator as a constructing unit in the Federal Works Agency under the provisions of the Lanham Act, June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 361; 42 USC 1523). Functions transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority of the National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

NATIONAL BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION.—Created under authority of Bituminous Coal Conservation Act of 1935, approved August 30, 1935. Organized on September 21, 1935, to conserve the bituminous coal resources of the United States; to stabilize the bituminous coal mining industry and to promote interstate commerce; to promulgate a bituminous coal code; and to study and report upon the problems confronting the bituminous coal industry. Abolished by Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 4 (a) (b), and functions transferred to Bituminous Coal Division, Department of the Interior (*see* Appendix A), effective July 1, 1939.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES AND MEMORIALS IN EUROPE.—Supervision transferred from War Department to American Battle Monuments

Commission by Executive Order 6614 of February 26, 1934, which transfer was deferred to May 21, 1934, by Executive Order 6690 of April 25, 1934. (*See also* Executive Orders 6166 of June 10, 1933, and 6228 of July 28, 1933.)

NATIONAL CEMETERIES AND PARKS.—Functions of the National Cemeteries and Parks of the War Department located in continental United States were transferred to the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (*see* Appendix A) of the Department of the Interior by section 2 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective August 10, 1933.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON WOOD UTILIZATION.—Established by direction of the President in 1925 to bring about more efficient use of forest products. Abolished by Executive Order 6179–B of June 16, 1933, and records and property transferred to custody of the Secretary of Commerce, effective on date of order.

NATIONAL DEFENSE MEDIATION BOARD.—Established by Executive Order 8716 of March 19, 1941. Ceased to exist upon creation of the National War Labor Board by Executive Order 9017 of January 12, 1942.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL.—Created by Executive Order 6433–A of November 17, 1933, to coordinate and make more efficient and productive the work of the numerous field agencies of the Government. (*See also* Consumers' Agencies, Appendix A.)

Executive Council (*see* Appendix A) consolidated with National Emergency Council by Executive Order 6889–A of October 29, 1934.

National Emergency Council abolished by Reorganization Plan II, part 3, section 301, and its personnel and functions (except those relating to the Radio Division and the Film Service) transferred to Executive Office of the President, effective July 1, 1939. (*See* Office of Government Reports, Appendix A.)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY BOARD.—Created by Executive Order 6859 of September 27, 1934, under authority of National Industrial Recovery Act, to exercise functions formerly conferred by Executive orders upon Administrator for Industrial Recovery. Terminated by Executive Order 7075 of June 15, 1935, which reorganized National Recovery Administration (*see* Appendix A) effective on date of order.

NATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S LABOR BOARD.—Executive Order 6748 of June 26, 1934, created Board in Department of Labor to deal with longshoremen's strike on Pacific coast. Abolished by Proclamation 2120 of March 11, 1935.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION.—Created by Public Resolution 107, approved March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1699), to erect a memorial building for the National Memorial Association, Inc., in the city of Washington, as a tribute to the Negro's contribution to the achievements of America. Abolished, and functions transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (*see* Appendix A) of Department of the Interior by section 2 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, amended by Executive Order 6227 of July 27, 1933.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Functions and personnel of National Park Service in connection with assignment of space, selection of sites for public buildings, and determination of priority in construction, transferred to Public Buildings Administration in Federal Works Agency, under Reorganization Plan I, part 3, sections 301 and 303, effective July 1, 1939.

NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS.—All functions of administration of public buildings, reservations, national parks, national monuments, and national cemeteries consolidated in an Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations in Department of the Interior by section 2 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective August 10, 1933. Amended by Executive Orders 6227 of July 27, 1933, 6614 of February 26, 1934, and 6690 of April 25, 1934. Name changed to National Park Service by act approved March 2, 1934 (48 Stat. 362).

NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD (FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS).—Established by Administrator of Public Works July 30, 1933, to advise on preparation of comprehensive program of public works, through development of regional plans, surveys and research, and correlation of effort among Federal, State, and local agencies. Abolished by Executive Order 6777 of June 30, 1934, which created National Resources Board (*see* Appendix A).

NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION.—Established by President on June 16, 1933, by authority of title I, National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 194), to administer industrial recovery provisions of that title. All provisions of title I of National Industrial Recovery Act, delegating powers to the President to approve or prescribe codes of fair competition and providing for enforcement of such codes, were repealed by Public Resolution 26, approved June 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 375). The resolution also provided for extension of NRA in skeletonized form until April 1, 1936.

Office of Administrator, National Recovery Administration, created by Executive Order 7075 of June 15, 1935, to provide for continuing administration of title I, National Industrial Recovery Act. National Recovery Administration and Office of Administrator terminated by Executive Order 7252 of December 21, 1935, which at the same time transferred Division of Review, Division of

Business Cooperation, and Advisory Council of the NRA to Department of Commerce, directing the Secretary of Commerce to terminate their functions and duties by April 1, 1936. The order also transferred Consumers' Division of NRA to Department of Labor.

NATIONAL RECOVERY REVIEW BOARD.—Established by Executive Order 6632 of March 7, 1934, to report to the President whether any code of fair competition approved under authority of title I of National Industrial Recovery Act was designed to promote monopoly or to eliminate small enterprise, and to recommend to the President changes in approved codes which would rectify or eliminate such results. Abolished by Executive Order 6771 of June 30, 1934, having completed the functions for which it was established.

NATIONAL RESOURCES BOARD AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Established by Executive Order 6777 of June 30, 1934, to prepare and present to the President a program for development and use of land, water, and other national resources. Abolished by Executive Order 7065 of June 7, 1935, and duties transferred to National Resources Committee, (*see* paragraph below), which this order established, effective June 15, 1935.

NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE.—Established by Executive Order 7065 of June 7, 1935. Assumed duties of National Resources Board, together with preparation of plans on subjects referred to it by the President, cooperation with Federal, State, and local agencies, and record of proposed Federal land purchases and land research projects. Abolished, and functions and personnel (except members of Committee) transferred to National Resources Planning Board in Executive Office of the President by Reorganization Plan I, part 1, section 4 (a) and 5, effective July 1, 1939.

NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD.—By virtue of a public resolution approved June 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 813; 5 USC 133s, 133t), the National Resources Planning Board was established in the Executive Office of the President, effective July 1, 1939, by the President's Reorganization Plan I, which abolished the National Resources Committee (*see* Appendix A) and the Federal Employment Stabilization Office in the Department of Commerce (*see* Appendix A) and transferred all the functions, personnel (except the members of the National Resources Committee), property, and records of the two agencies to the new Board. Executive Order 8248, of September 8, 1939, authorized the Board to collect, prepare, and make available to the President, with recommendations, such plans, data, and information as may be helpful to a planned development and use of national resources. Executive Order 8455, of June 26, 1940, imposed on the Board certain duties in cooperation with the Bureau of the Budget for the development of the 6-year program of Federal public works. (*See* U. S. Government Manual, Summer 1943, pages 57–59, for more complete statement of functions and activities.) Act of Congress approved June 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 169; 5 USC 133t note), abolished the National Resources Planning Board, effective August 31, 1943, and authorized the Director to wind up the affairs by January 1, 1944.

NATIONAL ROSTER OF SCIENTIFIC AND SPECIALIZED PERSONNEL.—Jointly administered by Civil Service Commission and National Resources Planning Board, the Roster was transferred to War Manpower Commission by Executive Order 9139 of April 18, 1942, its entity preserved by section 6 of the order.

NATIONAL SCREW THREAD COMMISSION.—Created by act of July 18, 1918 (40 Stat. 912), to ascertain and establish standards for screw threads to be submitted to the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce for their acceptance and approval. Abolished, and records, property, facilities, equipment, and supplies transferred to Department of Commerce by section 13 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective March 2, 1934. On September 14, 1939, an informal Interdepartmental Screw Thread Committee was set up consisting of representatives of the Departments of War, Navy, and Commerce.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Established under authority of act of May 3, 1876 (19 Stat. 49; 20 USC 132, 135, 138–9), entitled "An act revising and amending the various acts establishing and relating to the Reform School in the District of Columbia"; name of school changed to present one by act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 380; 20 USC 131). Transferred with functions and personnel (including the functions of its Board of Trustees, which was abolished), to Department of Justice by Reorganization Plan II. part 1, section 3 (b), effective July 1, 1939, to be administered by Director of the Bureau of Prisons under direction of the Attorney General.

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION.—Established within the Works Progress Administration by Executive Order 7086 of June 26, 1935, under authority of Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (48 Stat. 115), to provide work training for unemployed youth and part-time employment for needy students. Transferred to Federal Security Agency by the President's Reorganization Plan I, part 2, sections 201 and 206, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to War Manpower Commission by Executive Order 9247 of September 17, 1942, where it functioned within the Bureau of Training of that agency. Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 539; 15 USC 728, par. 26) provided for the liquidation of National Youth Administration.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL FUNCTIONS.—Functions of Secretary of the Navy with respect to furnishing, maintaining, and repairing vessels for use of State marine or nautical schools, and with respect to administering grants of funds for the support of such schools, transferred to the United States Maritime Commission by section 10 of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940. Transferred from Maritime Commission to Commandant, United States Coast Guard, by Executive Order 9083 of February 27, 1942. Transferred to Administrator of War Shipping Administration by Executive Order 9198 of July 11, 1942.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION (NAVY).—Transferred to jurisdiction of Chief of Naval Operations by Executive Order 9126 of April 8, 1942.

NUTRITION FUNCTIONS (OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES).—Transferred to Department of Agriculture by Executive Order 9310 of March 3, 1943, in order "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture more effectively to carry out his responsibilities with respect to the Nation's food program." Personnel, property, and records of Nutrition Division, as well as functions, powers, and duties of the office in respect to nutrition were transferred by the order.

OFFICE FOR AGRICULTURAL WAR RELATIONS (AGRICULTURE).—The Division of Farm Products (known as Division of Agriculture), of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense was provided for in section 2 of the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 649; 50 USC 2). The Office of Agricultural Defense Relations (later known as Office for Agricultural War Relations), a planning, advisory, and liaison office set up within the Department of Agriculture to represent the Nation's farmers in the over-all defense program, was established at the request of the President by letter of May 5, 1941, which transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture functions previously assigned to the Division of Agriculture. Executive Order 9280 of December 5, 1942, transferred all functions concerned with food production to the Food Production Administration (*see* Appendix A) and all functions concerned with food distribution to the Food Distribution Administration (*see* Appendix A), both consolidated into the War Food Administration by Executive Order 9322 of March 26, 1943, as amended by Executive Order 9334 of April 19, 1943. Other functions absorbed by other divisions of Department of Agriculture.

OFFICE OF THE BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMERS' COUNSEL.—Established as an independent executive agency by the act of April 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 134; 15 USC 852), renewing the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 72; 15 USC 828–51), for a period of 2 years to continue functions of Consumers' Counsel Division, Department of the Interior (*see* Appendix A). Successive legislation on April 24, 1943, and May 21, 1943 (57 Stat. 68, 57 Stat. 82; 15 USC 828–51), continued functions to August 24, 1943, at which time the Office was terminated.

OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE PURCHASES.—Established by order of Council of National Defense approved June 27, 1940, to determine most economical and effective methods of purchase of repetitive items common to several agencies and to assign the purchase function to the agency or agencies best qualified to perform it. Order creating the Office revoked January 7, 1941, and records transferred to the Executive Office of the President.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES (OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT).—Established by Executive Order 8890, of September 3, 1941, to supersede the Office of the Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities, set up by the Council of National Defense November 28, 1940, to coordinate all health, medical, welfare, nutrition, recreation, and other related fields of activity affecting the national defense, including those aspects of education under the Federal Security Agency. Abolished by Executive Order 9338, of April 29, 1943, and functions, duties, powers, personnel, property, records, and funds transferred to the Office of Community War Services, established within the Federal Security Agency by the same order.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADVISER TO NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL.—Created by Executive Order 6240 of August 3, 1933, in connection with Executive Council, which was later consolidated with the National Emergency Council. All records, papers, and property used in preparation of statistical and economic summaries were transferred to Central Statistical Board (*see* Appendix A) by Executive Order 7003 of April 8, 1935.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC WARFARE.—*See* Board of Economic Warfare, Appendix A.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION.—Transferred from Department of the Interior to Federal Security Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 2, sections 201 and 204, effective July 1, 1939.

Those functions, duties, and powers of the Federal Security Administrator administered by the Office of Education relating to loans to students in technical and professional fields, education, and training defense workers, and visual aids for war training were transferred to the War Manpower Commission by Executive Order 9247 of September 17, 1942.

OFFICE OF EXPORT CONTROL (BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE).—*See* Administrator of Export Control, Appendix A.

OFFICE OF FACTS AND FIGURES.—Established in Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8922, of October 24, 1941, to facilitate dissemination of factual informa-

tion to the citizens of this country on progress of defense effort and on defense policies and activities. Transferred and consolidated into Office of War Information in Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9182 of June 13, 1942.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC COORDINATION (STATE) —Established by Departmental Order of June 24, 1943, to coordinate foreign policy aspects of wartime economic controls and operations. Abolished by Departmental Order of November 6, 1943, pursuant to Executive Order 9380 of September 25, 1943, which established the Foreign Economic Administration in the Office for Emergency Management.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS (STATE).—As announced by the White House on November 21, 1942, the office was organized to plan and administer measures for relief and rehabilitation abroad of victims of war, including the provision of food, housing, clothing, and medical supplies, in territories occupied by the armed forces of the United Nations. Consolidated into Foreign Economic Administration by Executive Order 9380 of September 25, 1943, which established that agency.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS.—Created July 1, 1939, to perform functions formerly exercised by National Emergency Council abolished pursuant to President's Reorganization Plan II, effective July 1, 1939. Established as administrative unit of Executive Office of the President by Executive Order 8248 of September 8, 1939, to prepare reports concerning programs of Federal agencies, check on accomplishments, and recommend steps to overcome obstacles. Act of June 9, 1941 (55 Stat. 247; 3 USC 54) authorized annual appropriations for OGR. Transferred and consolidated into Office of War Information in the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9182 of June 13, 1942.

OFFICE OF LAND USE COORDINATION (AGRICULTURE).—Established by Secretary's Memorandum 725 of July 12, 1937, to assist in coordinating the policies and administration of the Department's land use, water use, and credit activities within the Department, interdepartmentally, and with State agencies. Abolished January 1, 1944, by General Departmental Circular 21, functions to be administered by a Land Use Coordinator.

OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION.—Established by Executive Order 8926, of October 28, 1941, to replace the Division of Defense Aid Reports (*see* Appendix A), established by Executive Order 8751, of May 2, 1941, within the Office for Emergency Management to administer the act of March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 31; 22 USC 411–19). The act, generally known as the Lend-Lease Act, provided for the manufacture, procurement, lending, leasing, transferring, or selling of defense articles for export to such nation whose defense the President found to be vital to the defense of the United States. Office consolidated into Foreign Economic Administration by Executive Order 9380, of September 25, 1943, which created that office.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS.—*See* National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, Appendix A.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).—Created by order of the Secretary, April 7, 1925, to simplify and facilitate general business administration of Department. Abolished, and functions assigned to Office of Personnel and Office of Budget and Finance, by order of the Secretary, May 17, 1934. Operating functions assigned to Division of Operation, which was reorganized as the Office of Plant and Operations, effective March 1, 1939, by order of the Secretary.

OFFICE OF PETROLEUM COORDINATOR FOR WAR (INTERIOR).—By Presidential letter of May 28, 1941, the Secretary of the Interior was designated Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense, later approved Petroleum Coordinator for War by Presidential letter of April 20, 1942. Authorized to coordinate all Federal activities concerned with production, refining, transporting, and marketing of petroleum, particularly where those functions pertained to defense affairs. Executive Order 9276 of December 2, 1942, abolished the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator for War and transferred its functions, records, personnel, property, and funds to the Petroleum Administration for War, established by the same order.

OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT.—Established in Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8629 of January 7, 1941, to formulate and execute in the public interest measures to increase and regulate production of defense materials and the provision of emergency plant facilities, and to insure effective coordination of Government activities toward those ends. Office abolished by Executive Order 9040 of January 24, 1942, and its personnel, records, property, and funds transferred to the War Production Board.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.—On July 4, 1836, legislation was passed authorizing construction of the Treasury Building at Washington, D. C.; on July 6, the Federal Architect was appointed by the President. In 1853 construction of Government buildings was placed under authority of the Secretary of the Treasury; in that same year the Construction Branch of the Treasury Department was created, and title of the Supervising Architect first appeared. Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, created Procurement Division, Treasury Department, and Office of the Supervising Architect of the

Treasury became one of the offices of Public Buildings Branch of the Division. Office of the Supervising Architect was transferred to Federal Works Agency under Reorganization Plan I when Public Buildings Branch of the Procurement Division, Bureau of Buildings Management of National Park Service, Department of the Interior, so far as the latter was concerned with the operation of public buildings for other departments or agencies, and United States Housing Corporation (*see* Appendix A) were consolidated into Public Buildings Administration of Federal Works Agency.

OFFICIAL REGISTER.—Section 2 of act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1105; 44 USC 5, 48, 280–81), vested the function of preparing Official Register in Director of the Census. This function was transferred from Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, to Civil Service Commission by section 10 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective August 10, 1933. Act of August 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 956; 5 USC 654), which repealed section 2 of act of March 3, 1925, provides that Register be compiled and published each year by Civil Service Commission and contain list of all persons occupying administrative and supervisory positions in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government the salaries of which are paid from Treasury of the United States, with Register showing name, official title, salary, compensation and emoluments, legal residence, and place of employment. Register does not list postmasters or assistant postmasters, or officers of Army, Navy, or Marine Corps unless assigned as administrative officers.

PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL COMMISSION.—Created by act approved March 3, 1919 (40 Stat. 1322), to maintain Perry's victory memorial at Put in Bay Island, Lake Erie, Ohio. By act approved June 2, 1936, administration of the Memorial was transferred to National Park Service, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior. By the terms of this act the Commission was terminated and its membership reconstituted as a board advisory to the Secretary of the Interior in the future administration of the Memorial.

PERSONNEL OF ABOLISHED AGENCIES.—All personnel employed in connection with the work of an abolished agency or function disposed of under Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, were ordered by section 19 of the same order to be separated from the service of the United States, except that the head of any successor agency, subject to the approval of the President, was authorized, within a period of 4 months after transfer or consolidation, to reappoint any of such personnel required for the work of the successor agency without reexamination or loss of civil-service status. Effective March 2, 1934. (*See also* Executive Orders 6227 of July 27, 1933, and 6245 of August 9, 1933.)

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD.—Created by the Secretary of the Interior on September 11, 1933, as the code authority for the petroleum industry except in labor matters. Terminated March 31, 1936, under provisions of Executive Order 7076 of June 15, 1935. Under authority of the Connally law approved February 22, 1935 (49 Stat. 30), the President on December 1, 1937 (Executive Order 7756), designated and appointed the Secretary of the Interior as agent of the President to execute powers and functions vested in the President by the act (except sec. 4) and authorized the Secretary of the Interior to establish a Petroleum Conservation Division, among other things, to assist in administering the act. Records of Petroleum Administrative Board and Petroleum Labor Policy Board housed with Petroleum Conservation Division acting as custodian for the Secretary of the Interior.

PETROLEUM LABOR POLICY BOARD.—On October 10, 1933, the Planning and Coordination Committee recommended in a letter to Secretary of the Interior, who was the Administrator of the Code of Fair Competition for the Petroleum Industry, that a bipartisan labor advisory board be established to aid him in supervision and enforcement of labor provisions of the petroleum code. The Administrator approved the recommendation and established a board of seven members. Acting on recommendation of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, the Administrator on December 19, 1933, reorganized Petroleum Labor Policy Board by making it nonpartisan. By order of March 8, 1935, the Administrator confirmed creation of this Board. Terminated on March 31, 1936, when Petroleum Administrative Board was abolished by Executive Order 7076 of June 15, 1935. (*See* Petroleum Administrative Board, above.)

PORTS OF ENTRY ABOLISHED.—The following customs ports of entry were abolished by the Executive orders indicated:

1. Ajo, Ariz., No. 8624, December 31, 1941.
2. Beaufort, S. C., No. 6674, April 13, 1934.
3. Charlotte, N. C., No. 7236, November 27, 1935.
4. Chincoteague, Va., No. 6300, September 30, 1933.
5. Cordova, Alaska, No. 9263, November 5, 1942.
6. Dubuque, Iowa, No. 7236, November 27, 1935.

6a. Dunkirk, N. Y., No. 9504, November 27, 1944.

7. Fair Haven, N. Y., No. 8080, April 4, 1939.
8. Fort Pierce, Fla., No. 7463, September 29, 1936.
9. Fort Worth, Tex., No. 8288, November 22, 1939.
10. Gastonia, N. C., No. 9308, March 3, 1943.

11. Gateway, Mont., No. 8069, March 20, 1939.
12. Grand Haven, Mich., No. 8315, December 22, 1939.
13. Grand Rapids, Mich., No. 8845, August 8, 1941.
14. Greenwich, Conn., No. 6365, October 26, 1933.
15. Knoxville, Tenn., No. 6281, September 13, 1933.
16. Lancaster, Minn., No. 8815, July 5, 1941.
17. Lincoln, Nebr., No. 6282, September 13, 1933.
18. Little Rock, Ark., No. 7236, November 27, 1935.
19. Mahukona, Hawaii, No. 9263, November 5, 1942.
20. Manteo, N. C., No. 6283, September 13, 1933.
21. Michigan City, Ind., No. 6339, October 14, 1933.
22. Middletown, Conn., No. 6365, October 26, 1933.
23. Molson, Wash., No. 8654, January 29, 1941.
24. New Bern, N. C., No. 6283, September 13, 1933
25. Nome, Alaska, No 7699, August 28, 1937.
26 Norwalk, Conn , No. 6345, October 26, 1933.
27. Oklahoma City, Okla., No. 8225, August 24, 1939.
28. Peskan, Mont., No. 8885, September 3, 1941.
29. Robbinston, Maine, No. 6284, September 13, 1933.
30. Seward, Alaska, No. 8064, March 9, 1939
31. Sioux City, Iowa, No. 6934, December 29, 1934.
32. South Manchester, Conn., No. 6365, October 26, 1933.
33. Stamford, Conn., No. 6365, October 26, 1933.
34. Sturgeon Bay, Wis., No. 6279, September 12, 1933.
35. Tulsa, Okla., No. 8225, August 24, 1939.
36. Unalaska, Alaska, No. 8639, January 14, 1941.
37. Vineyard Haven, Mass., No. 7618, May 18, 1937.
38. Westby, Mont., No. 9382, September 25, 1943.
39 Wichita, Kans., No 6635, March 7, 1934.
40. Customs Collection District No. 44 (Iowa) abolished and designation of Des Moines as a port of entry revoked; limits of District No. 39 (Chicago) extended to include Iowa. No. 8225, August 24, 1939.
41. Customs Collection District No. 48 (Nevada and Utah) abolished and designation of Salt Lake City as a port of entry revoked; limits of District No. 28 (San Francisco) extended to include Nevada and Utah. No. 8824, January 22, 1940.

PRIORITIES BOARD.—Created by order of the Council of National Defense, approved October 18, 1940, and by Executive Order 8572 of October 21, 1940, to establish policies governing operation of the priorities system. Order revoked on January 7, 1941.

PRISON INDUSTRIES REORGANIZATION ADMINISTRATION.—Under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and of Executive Orders 7194 of September 26, 1935, 7202 of September 28, 1935, and 7649 of June 29, 1937, functioned from September 26, 1935, to September 30, 1940. Studied prison systems and prison employment problems in some 30 States and made reports to the President and State authorities. Cooperated in reorganization of a number of these State prison systems. Terminated by lack of further appropriation.

PROCESSING TAX (AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION).—Function of collecting taxes from processors of agricultural products for payment of rental and assistance payments to farmers cooperating in crop control programs was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States on January 6, 1936. Payment of such rental and assistance payments to cooperating farmers under the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act (48 Stat. 1275), the Bankhead Cotton Act (48 Stat. 598), and the Potato Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 750) was discontinued by repeal of these laws through passage of an act approved February 10, 1936 (49 Stat 1106). The sum of $296,185,000 was appropriated in an act approved February 11, 1936 (49 Stat. 1109), to continue meeting obligations and commitments theretofore contracted.

PROCESSING TAX BOARD OF REVIEW (TREASURY).—Established in Treasury Department pursuant to title VII of the Revenue Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1652; 7 USC 623, 644–59), with jurisdiction to review allowance or disallowance of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of a claim for refund of an amount paid by or collected from any claimant as processing tax under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and to determine the amount of refund due any claimant with respect to such claim. Abolished by section 510 of Revenue Act of 1942 and records transferred to The Tax Court of the United States.

PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS — Function of editing and distributing proclamations and Executive orders was transferred from Department of State to Division of the Federal Register, National Archives, by Executive Order 7298 of February 18, 1936, effective March 12, 1936.

PROCUREMENT AND ASSIGNMENT SERVICE (OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES).—Establishment approved by the President on October 30, 1941. Transferred from the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services to the War Manpower Commis-

sion by Executive Order 9139 of April 18, 1942.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION.—Established in Treasury Department under a Director of Procurement by Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933. Among the functions of the Division are:

Procurement Policies and Methods.—The determination of policies and methods of procurement, warehousing, and distribution of property, facilities, structures, improvements, machinery, equipment, stores, and supplies, previously exercised by any agency, was transferred by section 1 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, to Procurement Division; made effective December 31, 1933, by Executive Order 6224 of July 27, 1933, and authority provided in section 1 of Executive Order 6166 as amplified by paragraph 2 of Executive Order 7151 of August 21, 1935.

Procurement, Warehousing, and Distribution.—In respect to any kind of procurement, warehousing, or distribution for any agency, Procurement Division was authorized, with approval of the President, to (*a*) undertake performance of such procurement, warehousing, or distribution itself, or (*b*) permit such an agency to perform such procurement, warehousing, or distribution, or (*c*) entrust such performance to some other agency, or (*d*) avail itself in part of any of these resources, according as it is deemed desirable in the interest of economy and efficiency. This authorization was given in section 1 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective March 2, 1934. When Procurement Division has prescribed the manner of procurement, warehousing, or distribution of anything, no agency shall thereafter procure, warehouse, or distribute such thing in any manner other than that prescribed.

PROPERTY, FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES OF ABOLISHED AGENCIES.—Property, facilities, equipment, and supplies employed in work of an agency abolished by Executive Order 6166 for the exercise of an agency disposed of, disposition of which was not otherwise provided for, were, to extent required, ordered by section 19 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, to be transferred to successor agency. Other such property, facilities, equipment, and supplies were transferred to Procurement Division, Treasury Department, effective March 2, 1934.

PROSECUTION OR DEFENSE OF CASES FOR OR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—As to any case referred to Department of Justice for prosecution or defense in the courts, including the prosecution or defense of claims and demands by or against the Government, function of decision whether and in what manner to prosecute, or to defend, or to compromise, or to appeal, or to abandon prosecution or defense, and functions of supervising work of United States attorneys and marshals and clerks in connection therewith, previously exercised by any agency or officer, was ordered by section 5 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, to be transferred to Department of Justice, effective March 2, 1934. Deferred as to legal work of Veterans Administration in connection with defense of suits until September 10, 1933, by Executive Order 6222 of July 27, 1933. Deferred to October 10, 1933, as to function of Office of General Counsel of Bureau of Internal Revenue, by Executive Order 6244 of August 8, 1933.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS BRANCH OF THE PROCUREMENT DIVISION (TREASURY).—Organized in Procurement Division by Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, with responsibility for administrative, technical, and clerical functions incident to design and construction of Federal buildings. Consolidated with Branch of Buildings Management of National Park Service to form Public Buildings Administration in Federal Works Agency, under authority of Reorganization Plan I, part 3, sections 301 and 303, effective July 1, 1939.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION.—Established pursuant to act of July 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 328; 40 USC 1), to investigate and report on public buildings needed in the District of Columbia; to have control and allotment of space in public buildings owned or leased by the United States in the District of Columbia, with certain exceptions. Abolished, and functions transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, Department of the Interior, by section 2 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933. Amended by Executive Order 6227 of July 27, 1933. Functions, employees, and records transferred to Public Buildings Administration of Federal Works Agency under Reorganization Plan I, part 3, sections 301 and 303, effective July 1, 1939.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC PARKS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.—Established by act of February 26, 1925 (43 Stat. 983; 40 USC 2), by consolidation of Public Buildings and Grounds under Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and office of Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Buildings. Abolished, and functions transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (name changed to National Park Service), by section 2 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective August 10, 1933; amended by Executive Order 6227 of July 27, 1933.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.—Had its origin in act of Congress approved July 16, 1798. Transferred from Department of the Treasury to Federal Security Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 2, sections 201 and 205, effective July 1, 1939.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION (FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY).—*See* Federal Emergency

Administration of Public Works, Appendix A.

PUBLIC WORKS EMERGENCY HOUSING CORPORATION.—Created by Executive Order 6470 of November 29, 1933, as an agency of the public works program in connection with low-cost housing and slum clearance; incorporated under laws of State of Delaware. Without ever having functioned, it was abolished and liquidated as of August 14, 1935, by the filing of a Certificate of Surrender of Corporate Rights before payment of any part of the capital stock.

PUBLIC WORKS EMERGENCY LEASING CORPORATION.—Incorporated January 3, 1934, under the laws of Delaware by direction of the Administrator of Public Works to enable Federal Government to construct projects under public works program and lease them to State or local public agencies, with or without right of purchase. Filed certificate of dissolution with Secretary of State of Delaware on January 2, 1935, thus ending its existence.

PUERTO RICAN HURRICANE RELIEF COMMISSION.—Created by act approved December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1067), to extend relief to the people of Puerto Rico affected by the great hurricane. Abolished June 3, 1935, by Public Resolution 22 (49 Stat. 321). Functions, employees, and records transferred to Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior. Secretary of the Interior, by Administrative Order 950 of June 18, 1935, established within Division of Territories and Island Possessions the Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Loan Section, which exercises functions of the abolished agency.

RADIO DIVISION.—Established by National Emergency Council on July 1, 1938, to act as liaison between broadcasting companies and all Federal agencies and officials. Transferred to Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, by Reorganization Plan II, part 2, section 201 (a), effective July 1, 1939. Terminated June 30, 1940.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION.—Functions relating to appointment of officers and agents to manage regional agricultural credit corporations formed under section 201 (e) of Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, functions relating to establishment of rules and regulations for such management, and those relating to approval of loans and advances made by such corporations and of terms and conditions thereof, were transferred to Farm Credit Administration by section 5 (e) of Executive Order 6084 of March 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933.

The RFC was grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to Public Law 4 (79th Cong., 1st sess.), approved February 24, 1945.

RECORDER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE (INTERIOR).—Office of Recorder of the General Land Office, which was created by section 4 of the act of July 4, 1836 (5 Stat. 111), was abolished by section 4 of Reorganization Plan III, effective June 30, 1940, the functions of the Recorder to be exercised by officers or employees of General Land Office.

RECORDS OF ABOLISHED AGENCIES OR FUNCTIONS.—Records pertaining to an agency abolished or a function disposed of by Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, disposition of which was not otherwise provided for, were ordered by section 19 of same order to be transferred to successor agency. In cases where no successor was provided, and abolished agency was within a department, the records were disposed of as directed by head of department, effective date being set as March 2, 1934. Employees under sections 2 and 15 of order were continued in status to September 30, 1933, by Executive Order 6227 of July 27, 1933. Employees under section 12 of Executive Order 6166 were continued in status to September 30, 1933, by Executive Order 6245 of August 9, 1933.

REGISTRATION OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS (STATE).—Provided for by act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 631; 22 USC 233a-g), amended by act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1244; 22 USC 611). Duties performed by Office of Arms and Munitions Control. Functions transferred to Division of Controls and later to Division of Foreign Activity Correlation. Pursuant to the First War Powers Act, 1941 (55 Stat. 838; 50 USC App. 601–622), functions transferred to Department of Justice by Executive Order 9176, May 29, 1942.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION.—Created by Executive Order 7027 of April 30, 1935, to administer projects for resettlement of low-income families. By Executive Order 7530 of December 31, 1936, all powers and duties vested in Resettlement Administration were transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture, effective January 1, 1937. All funds, personnel, property, and equipment transferred by the same order to the Department of Agriculture. Name changed to Farm Security Administration by order of the Secretary, September 1, 1937.

ROCK CREEK AND POTOMAC PARKWAY COMMISSION.—Act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 885), created the Commission, composed of the Secretaries of War, Agriculture, and the Treasury, to acquire certain lands in order to prevent pollution and obstruction of Rock Creek and to connect Potomac Park with Zoological Park and Rock Creek Park. Abolished, and functions transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (*see* Appendix A), Department of the Interior,

by section 2 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective August 10, 1933. Employees continued in status to September 30, 1933, by Executive Order 6227 of July 27, 1933.

RUBBER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION).—Establishment announced by the Secretary of Commerce on February 20, 1943, to take over the Government's program for the development and procurement of natural rubber. The Corporation, organized under the laws of Delaware, was a wholly owned subsidiary of the RFC. Assumed all activities of Rubber Reserve Company relating to development of foreign rubber sources and procurement of rubber therefrom. Executive Order 9361 of July 15, 1943, transferred all functions, powers, and duties, to the Office of Economic Warfare, established by the same order. Office of Economic Warfare consolidated into Foreign Economic Administration by Executive Order 9380 of September 25, 1943, establishing that agency.

RUBBER RESERVE COMPANY.—Transferred from the Federal Loan Agency to the Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to Public Law 4 (79th Cong., 1st sess.) approved February 24, 1945.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION.—Executive Order 7458 of September 20, 1936, effective October 16, 1936, transferred to the Rural Electrification Administration established by Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363; 7 USC 901–02), functions, property, and personnel of the Rural Electrification Administration established by Executive Order 7037 of May 11, 1935. Transferred to Department of Agriculture by Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 5, effective July 1, 1939.

RURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION (FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION).—Established in April 1934, by authority of Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 55), to give aid to destitute farm families. Functions transferred to Resettlement Administration (*see* Appendix A), effective June 30, 1935, by order of the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, dated June 19, 1935.

RUSHMORE NATIONAL COMMISSION.—*See* Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission, Appendix A.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL.—Established by act of March 3, 1855 (10 Stat. 682; 24 USC 161–65), as the Government Hospital for the Insane; became St. Elizabeths Hospital by act of July 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 309; 24 USC 165). Transferred from Department of the Interior to Federal Security Agency by section 11 (a) of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940.

SECOND EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C.—Authorized by Executive Order 6638 of March 9, 1934. Abolished by Executive Order 7365 of May 7, 1936. Records of the Bank were ordered to be transferred to and preserved by the Export-Import Bank of Washington (*see* Appendix A), effective June 30, 1936.

SEED LOAN OFFICE (AGRICULTURE).—Transferred to Farm Credit Administration by section 5 (d) of Executive Order 6084 of March 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933. (*See* Crop Production Loan Office, Appendix A.)

SILK TEXTILE WORK ASSIGNMENT BOARD.—The President, in Executive Order 6875 of October 16, 1934, approved amendments to Code of Fair Competition for the Silk Textile Industry which provided that Textile Labor Relations Board appoint a Silk Textile Work Assignment Board in order to develop a plan for the regulation of work assignments. Expired June 15, 1935, by reason of having completed the work for which it was established.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD.—Placed under Federal Security Agency by authority of Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 USC 133–R) and the President's Reorganization Plan I.

SOIL EROSION INVESTIGATIONS AND SOIL EROSION NURSERIES (AGRICULTURE).—Soil erosion investigations previously conducted by Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, and soil erosion nurseries of Bureau of Plant Industry were transferred to Soil Erosion Service by order of the Secretary, March 27, 1935.

SOIL EROSION SERVICE (INTERIOR).—Administrator of Public Works authorized by sections 202 and 203 (a), National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 201; 40 USC 402), to establish program for prevention of soil or coastal erosion. On August 25, 1933, allotment was made to Department of the Interior for soil conservation work, and, following this, Soil Erosion Service was established as a bureau. Transferred to Department of Agriculture by administrative order of March 25, 1935, signed by the Secretary of the Interior. Became Soil Conservation Service by order of the Secretary of Agriculture, April 27, 1935, pursuant to provisions of Soil Erosion Act (49 Stat. 163; 16 USC 590 A–C).

SOIL FERTILITY AND SOIL MICROBIOLOGY WORK (AGRICULTURE).—Transferred from Bureau of Chemistry and Soils to Bureau of Plant Industry (*see* Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, text) by authority of 1936 Agriculture Appropriation Act (49 Stat. 258).

SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS.—Functions of Soil Conservation Service with respect to soil and moisture conservation operations conducted on lands under jurisdiction of Department of the Interior were transferred from Department of Agriculture to Department of the Interior by sec-

tion 6 of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940.

SOLICITOR FOR DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.—Transferred from Department of Justice to Department of Commerce by section 7 of Executive Order 6166, approved June 10, 1933.

SOLICITOR FOR DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.—Transferred from Department of Justice to Department of Labor by section 7 of Executive Order 6166, June 10, 1933.

SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.—For the exercise of such of his functions as were not transferred to Department of Justice by section 5 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, the Solicitor of the Treasury was transferred from Department of Justice to Treasury Department by the same section, effective August 10, 1933. Office of Solicitor of the Treasury abolished by section 512 of Revenue Act of 1934, approved May 10, 1934 (48 Stat. 758; 31 USC 195), and functions transferred to General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, effective June 20, 1934.

SPECIAL ADVISER TO THE PRESIDENT ON FOREIGN TRADE.—Established by Executive Order 6651 of March 23, 1934, to coordinate information and statistics on foreign trade collected by any department or agency of the Federal Government. Ceased to function at expiration of National Recovery Administration.

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY BOARD.—Created by Executive Order 6173 of June 16, 1933, to effectuate policy set forth in title I of National Industrial Recovery Act. Membership, functions, records, and duties absorbed by National Emergency Council (*see* Appendix A) under terms of Executive Order 6513 of December 18, 1933.

SPECIAL MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.—Established by act of April 10, 1935 (49 Stat. 149), to hear and determine claims against the Republic of Mexico. Terminated by Executive Order 7909, dated June 15, 1938, the work for which it was created having been completed.

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS, DIVISION OF.—*See* Division of Subsistence Homesteads, Appendix A.

SUGAR DIVISION (AGRICULTURE).—Agricultural Adjustment Administration, created pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 31; 7 USC 601), was authorized by the Sugar Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 903; 7 USC 1100), to determine annually the sugar requirements of consumers in the United States and to fix marketing or import quotas for the various sugar producing areas, domestic and foreign, supplying this market. Sugar Division became independent division of Agriculture as a result of Secretary's Memorandum 783, effective October 16, 1938, as amended. Placed under the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration by Executive Order 9069 of February 23, 1942, where it functioned as the Sugar Agency. Functions transferred to the Food Distribution Administration (*see* Appendix A) by Executive Order 9280 of December 5, 1942. Food Distribution Administration consolidated into War Food Administration by Executive Order 9322 of March 26, 1943, as amended by Executive Order 9334 of April 19, 1943.

SUPERVISOR OF EXHIBITS (INTERIOR).—Created by Department of the Interior as an integral part thereof, performing duties in connection with design, preparation, and installation of exhibits. Abolished in 1941 because of lack of appropriations.

SUPPLY PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS BOARD.—Established within Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8875 of August 28, 1941 (which order abolished the Priorities Board of the Office of Production Management), to assure unity of policy and coordinated consideration of all relevant factors involved in the supply and allocation of materials and commodities among various phases of the defense program and competing civilian demands. Abolished by Executive Order 9024 of January 16, 1942, and functions and powers transferred to War Production Board.

SURPLUS MARKETING ADMINISTRATION.—Established by President's Reorganization Plan III, effective June 30, 1940, consolidating administrative functions and responsibilities in connection with market expansion and marketing agreements programs previously vested in the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and the former Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Consolidated with other agencies (including the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation) into the Agricultural Marketing Administration (*see* Appendix A) by Executive Order 9069 of February 23, 1942.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH REGULATION.—Regulatory authority over telephone and telegraph communication transferred from Interstate Commerce Commission to Federal Communications Commission by Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064; 47 USC 151–52).

TEXTILE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BOARD.—Created by administrative order of June 28, 1934. Abolished by Executive Order 6858 of September 26, 1934, which created Textile Labor Relations Board in connection with Department of Labor. Textile Labor Relations Board went out of existence July 1, 1937, and functions were absorbed by Conciliation Service in the Department.

THE PANAMA CANAL.—Operation of piers at Atlantic and Pacific terminals transferred

to Panama Railroad by Executive Order 7021 of April 19, 1935; operations carried on with funds of Panama Railroad.

THE RFC MORTGAGE COMPANY.—Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9041 of February 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to Public Law 4 (79th Cong., 1st sess.), approved February 24, 1945.

TRAINING FUNCTIONS (UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION).—Those functions of the Maritime Commission pertaining to establishing, developing, and operating the United States Maritime Service and the cadet officer training program, together with other duties, functions and equipment in connection therewith, were transferred to the Commandant of the Coast Guard by Executive Order 9083 of February 27, 1942. Executive Order, 9198 of July 11, 1942, further transferred these functions to the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—Reorganization Plan III (sec. 1 (d)) abolished office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury which was then vacant, and transferred the functions, rights, powers, and duties to Fiscal Assistant Secretary, effective June 30, 1940.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Portions of unexpended balances of appropriations for any abolished agency or function disposed of by Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, were ordered transferred to the successor agency in the discretion of the Director of the Budget by section 20 of the same order. Unexpended balances not so disposed of were ordered to be impounded and returned to Treasury, effective March 2, 1934.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF MEDIATION.—Board of Mediation was provided for by act of May 20, 1926 (44 Stat. 577). Abolished by act approved June 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 1193; 45 USC 154), and superseded by National Mediation Board.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.—Transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Navy Department by Executive Order 8929 of November 1, 1941.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.—Government participation in placement of workers originated with creation in 1907 of Division of Information, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, in Department of Labor; Employment Service established as a unit in Department of Labor in 1918 by departmental order; existing Service abolished and created as a bureau with same name by Public Act 30, June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 113; 29 USC 49). Functions consolidated with the unemployment compensation functions of Social Security Board in Bureau of Employment Security and transferred to Federal Security Agency as provided in Reorganization Plan I, part 2, sections 201 and 203, effective July 1, 1939. Office of Director abolished at the same time by Reorganization Plan I.

Executive Order 9247 of September 17, 1942, transferred the U. S. Employment Service from the Social Security Board to the War Manpower Commission and became a part of the Bureau of Placement.

UNITED STATES FILM SERVICE (NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL).—Established by National Emergency Council in September 1938, Service was designed to acquaint Federal and State agencies, educational institutions, and interested civic organizations and groups with the availability of silent and sound motion pictures produced by the various Government bureaus. Transferred to Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, by Reorganization Plan II, part 2, section 201 (a), to be administered under direction of Federal Security Administrator, effective July 1, 1939. Terminated June 30, 1940.

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.—Created by Executive Order of September 4, 1890. Abolished, and duties transferred to United States Board on Geographical Names, a division of Department of the Interior, by Executive Order 6680 of April 17, 1934, effective June 17, 1934.

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY.—Created a body corporate of perpetual duration in the Department of the Interior by the United States Housing Act, approved September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 888; 42 USC 1401–30) and amended June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 820; 42 USC 1410, 1420). Defense housing powers were given the USHA June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 681; 42 USC 1501). Transferred from Department of the Interior to Federal Works Agency under authority of Reorganization Plan I, part 3, sections 301 and 304, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred with other agencies to Federal Public Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION.—Incorporated July 10, 1918, under laws of New York. Charged with liquidation of Government's housing undertakings incident to mobilization for the World War. Transferred from Department of Labor to Department of the Treasury by Executive Order 7641 of June 22, 1937, to be under the supervision of Director of Procurement. Transferred from Treasury Department to Public Buildings Administration of Federal Works Agency by Executive Order 8186 of June 29, 1939. Functions transferred (for liquidation) to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE.—Established in March 1934, as division of Na-

tional Emergency Council, to function as a central clearing house for information on all phases of governmental activity. Continued as division of Office of Government Reports when that agency succeeded to functions of National Emergency Council pursuant to President's Reorganization Plan II, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred and consolidated, along with other functions of Office of Government Reports, into Office of War Information by Executive Order 9182 of June 13, 1942, where it functions as the Division of Public Inquiries.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION. *See* Director General of Railroads, App. A.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.—Act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 729), created Board, composed of five commissioners appointed by the President, to encourage, develop and create a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet requirements of the commerce of the United States with its Territories and possessions and with foreign countries, and charged Board with the regulation of carriers by water engaged in the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States. Act of June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 989), set number of commissioners at seven. Abolished, and functions, including those over and in respect to United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective March 2, 1934. Separation of employees deferred until September 30, 1933, by Executive Order 6245 of August 9, 1933. Functions of former United States Shipping Board assumed by United States Maritime Commission on October 26, 1936, in accordance with provisions of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985; 46 USC 1101–11).

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD BUREAU.—Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, abolished United States Shipping Board and transferred functions to Department of Commerce, where they were administered through United States Shipping Board Bureau. Functions of former Board assumed by United States Maritime Commission on October 26, 1936, under provisions of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985; 46 USC 1101–11).

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD MERCHANT FLEET CORPORATION. — Organized April 16, 1917, as United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, for acquisition, maintenance, and operation of merchant vessels in commerce of the United States, under authority of Shipping Act, 1916, approved September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 729). Name changed by act approved February 11, 1927 (44 Stat. 1083). Dissolved, and all records, books, papers and corporate property taken over by United States Maritime Commission on October 26, 1936, under provisions of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985; 46 USC 1101–11).

VESSELS (operation, purchase, charter, insurance, repair, maintenance, and requisition).—All functions of United States Maritime Commission with respect to operation, purchase, charter, insurance, repair, maintenance, and requisition of vessels, and issuance of warrants with respect thereto, transferred to War Shipping Administration by Executive Order 9054 of February 7, 1942.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION LEGAL WORK.—Legal work in defense of suits against the United States arising under section 19 of the World War Veterans Act, 1924, as amended, ordered transferred to Department of Justice by section 5 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933. Transfer deferred to September 10, 1933, by Executive Order 6222 of July 27, 1933.

WAGE PAYMENTS IN CONTRACTS FOR PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION.—Section 2 of act of June 13, 1934 (48 Stat. 948; 40 USC 276C), requires Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the Interior jointly to make reasonable regulations for contractors or subcontractors on any public building or public work, or building or work, financed in whole or in part by loans or grants from the United States. Functions transferred to Secretary of Labor by section 9 of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940.

WAR COMMODITIES DIVISION (STATE).—Established by Departmental Order of August 27, 1943, to coordinate foreign policy aspects of wartime economic controls relating to procurement abroad of materials needed for the war effort or relief. The Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, of which the War Commodities Division was a part, was abolished by Departmental Order of November 6, 1943, pursuant to Executive Order 9380 of September 25, 1943, which established the Foreign Economic Administration in the Office for Emergency Management.

WAR DAMAGE CORPORATION.—Created as War Insurance Corporation. Transferred from Federal Loan Agency to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to Public Law 4 (79th Cong., 1st sess.), approved February 24, 1945.

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.—Created by act of April 5, 1918 (40 Stat. 506), to give financial support to industries whose operations were necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war and to banking institutions that aided in financing such industries, and for certain other purposes. All functions, property, and obligations transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury for completion of its affairs not later than December 31, 1939, by Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 2 (c).

WAR INSURANCE CORPORATION.—*See* War Damage Corporation.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY (OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT).—Created within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9102 of March 18, 1942. Transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 9423 of February 16, 1944, to be administered as an organizational entity under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

WAR RESOURCES COUNCIL (Interior).—Established by Administrative Order 1636 of January 14, 1942, to replace the Defense Resources Committee established by Administrative Order 1496 of June 15, 1940, to formulate a definite war program for the Department of the Interior so that it could make the maximum contribution to the war effort. The Council no longer functions.

WAR RESOURCES BOARD.—Created in August 1939, as a civilian advisory committee to work with Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board on policies pertaining to mobilization of economic resources of the country in event of a war emergency. Its work having been completed, it was terminated by the President, November 24, 1939.

WEATHER BUREAU (AGRICULTURE).—Established by act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. 653; 15 USC 311). Transferred to Department of Commerce by section 8 of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940.

WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS (WAAC).—Authorized by act of Congress approved May 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 278, repealed in part and superseded by act of July 1, 1943), to enlist and train women volunteers for military service with the Army, to replace and release for combat service enlisted men performing noncombatant duties. Succeeded by Women's Army Corps (WAC) created by act of Congress approved July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371; USC 1551, 50 App.), as a component of the Army of the United States.

WOOL TEXTILE WORK ASSIGNMENT BOARD.—Created by Executive Order 6877 of October 16, 1934, to administer paragraph 2 of section 3 of Code of Fair Competition for the Wool Industry. Expired June 15, 1935, by reason of having completed the work for which it was established.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION (FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY).—*See* Works Progress Administration, Appendix A.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION.—Established by Executive Order 7034, of May 6, 1935, under authority of Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, and continued by subsequent yearly Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts, to operate a program of useful public works projects, and to aid employable needy persons by providing work on such projects. Name changed to Work Projects Administration on July 1, 1939, by Reorganization Plan I, which provided for the consolidation of the Works Progress Administration into the Federal Works Agency. Letter of the President to the Federal Works Administrator, December 4, 1942, authorized its liquidation.

Appendix B

REPRESENTATIVE PUBLICATIONS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

This appendix is included to show the types of published material available from Government establishments. It is not intended as an order list. Complete lists are available from most of the agencies upon request. (For addresses, see text.) Price lists on a variety of subjects are supplied free by the Superintendent of Documents. (See Government Printing Office, below.)

In addition to the representative publications here listed, most of the departments and agencies publish an annual report.

When prices are stated, publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., unless otherwise indicated; if no price is given, the publication is furnished free by the issuing agency.

Legislative Branch

CONGRESS[1]

Congressional Directory. Cloth, $1.25.

Congressional Record. A record of the proceedings of Congress. Daily while Congress is in session. $1.50 a month; single copies 3¢ if not more than 24 pages, and 1¢ more for each additional 8 pages.

Slip Laws. The first printed form in which the laws of the United States appear; printed as soon as possible after their approval by the President. $3.00 a year; single copies, usually 5¢.

United States Code. The general and permanent laws of the United States classified according to subject matter. Edited by the House Committee on Revision of the Laws. 1940 edition (4 volumes), $16.50. Cumulative supplements for each session of Congress, prices vary.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Enlarging of the Capitol Grounds. $1.75.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Price lists of Government publications, available from Superintendent of Documents upon request:

10 LAWS. Federal Statutes and compilations of laws on various subjects.
11 FOODS AND COOKING. Home economics, household recipes, canning, cold storage.
15 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Covers geology and water supply.
18 ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING. Leveling, tides, magnetism, triangulation, and earthquakes.
19 ARMY AND MILITIA. Aeronautics, national defense, veterans' affairs.
20 PUBLIC DOMAIN. Public lands, conservation. National Resources Planning Board.
21 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO FISH AND WILDLIFE.
24 INDIANS. Publications pertaining to Indians, anthropology, and archeology.
25 TRANSPORTATION AND PANAMA CANAL. Railroad and shipping problems, postal service, communications, Coast Guard, and Panama Canal.
28 FINANCE. Banking, securities, loans.
31 EDUCATION. Includes agricultural and vocational education and libraries.
32 INSULAR POSSESSIONS (Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Virgin Islands).
33 LABOR. Child labor, women workers, wages, workmen's insurance, and compensation.

[1] See also text.

35 GEOGRAPHY AND EXPLORATIONS. Guidebooks, and national parks.
36 GOVERNMENT PERIODICALS, for which subscriptions are taken.
37 TARIFF. Compilation of acts, decisions, and regulations relating to tariff and taxation.
38 ANIMAL INDUSTRY. Domestic animals, poultry, and dairy industries.
41 INSECTS. Includes bees and honey, and insects harmful to man, animals, and plants.
42 IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE, WATER POWER. Federal Power Commission, water resources.
43 FORESTRY. National forests, ranges, lumber, and timber.
44 PLANTS. Culture of fruits, vegetables, cereals, grasses, grain.
45 ROADS. Construction, improvement, and maintenance.
46 AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND SOILS AND FERTILIZERS. Chemistry of foods, soil surveys, soil erosion, and conservation.
48 WEATHER, ASTRONOMY, AND METEOROLOGY. Climate, floods, aerological observations.
49 PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. Bound volumes of Congressional Record, and Congressional Globe.
50 AMERICAN HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. The Revolution, Civil War, World War.
51 HEALTH. Disease, drugs, sanitation, water pollution.
53 MAPS. Government maps, and directions for obtaining them.
54 POLITICAL SCIENCE. Liquors, District of Columbia, Supreme Court, crime control, un-American activities, Government.
55 NATIONAL MUSEUM. Contributions from National Herbarium, National Academy of Sciences, and Smithsonian Reports.
58 MINES. Explosives, fuel, gas, gasoline, petroleum, minerals.
59 INTERSTATE COMMERCE. Steam railways, motor carriers, carriers by water.
60 ALASKA AND HAWAII. Mineral and agricultural resources, coal lands, geology, water supply, seal fisheries.
62 COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES. Foreign trade, patents, trusts, public utilities.
63 NAVY. Publications relating to Navy and Marine Corps.
64 STANDARDS OF WEIGHT AND MEASURE. Electricity, photography, tests of metals, building materials.
65 FOREIGN RELATIONS. Executive agreements, treaties, neutrality, international conferences.
67 IMMIGRATION. Aliens, citizenship, naturalization, races.
68 FARM MANAGEMENT. Agricultural credit, farm products, marketing, and agricultural statistics.
69 PACIFIC STATES: CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON. All material relating to these States.
70 CENSUS. Statistics of population, manufactures, agriculture, and occupations.
71 CHILDREN'S BUREAU, and other publications relating to children.
72 PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO SUBURBANITES AND HOME BUILDERS.
75 FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS. Federal standard stock catalog.
77 WORLD WAR II. National defense, post-war planning.
LIST OF RADIO PUBLICATIONS.
LIST OF FIELD MANUALS AND TECHNICAL MANUALS.

United States Government Publications. Monthly catalog. $2.25 a year; 20¢ a copy.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Catalog of Copyright Entries. Part 1, Group 1, books proper; monthly, $3.00 a year. Part 1, Group 2, pamphlets, contributions to newspapers or periodicals, lectures, and maps; monthly, $3.00 a year. Part 1, Group 3, dramatic compositions and motion pictures; monthly, $2.00 a year. Part 2, periodicals; quarterly, $2.30 a year. Part 3, musical compositions; monthly, $3.00 a year. Part 4, works of art, prints, pictorial illustrations, including prints and labels used for articles of merchandise; monthly, $2.00 a year. Entire catalog, $10.00 a year. Annual indexes, each for complete calendar year, $2.00. Single numbers, 50¢ each

Digest of Public General Bills and Index. 1935 and following years. Published irregularly during the session of Congress. $2.00 a session.

Monthly Check List of State Publications. Contains list of public documents received currently from the States, Territories, and insular possessions of the United States. $1.50 a year; 15¢ a copy.

Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright. 1909–39. Bulletin No. 17, covering 1909–14, 65¢; Bulletin No. 21, covering 1935–37, 75¢; Bulletin No. 22, covering 1938–39, 75¢; Bulletin No. 23, covering 1939–40, $1.00.

Altogether, publications of the Library of Congress number about 400 titles. In addition to those already listed, representative publications are: the Journals of the Continental Congress and the records of the Virginia Company of London; the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection of engravings; lists of geographical atlases in the Library of Congress; lists of maps of America in the Library of Congress; catalogs of books on music; bibliography of international law; check lists of the American eighteenth century and the foreign newspapers in the Library of Congress; calendars and lists of the correspondence or other papers of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, James Monroe, John Paul Jones, Franklin Pierce, Martin Van Buren, John Jordan Crittenden; history of the Library of Congress, 1800–1864; Handbook of Latin American studies (in association with the American Council of Learned Societies—published annually by the Harvard University Press); Eminent Chinese of the Ch-ing Period; The Declaration of Independence: the Evolution of the Text; 75 Years of Freedom.

Judicial Branch

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Revised Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States. Distributed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Official Reports of the Supreme Court. Includes Decisions and Opinions of the Court and Changes in its Rules. Bound volumes, generally three to the term, $2.00 to $3.00 per volume, depending upon their size. Also a Preliminary Print (advance parts, paper-covered), usually four to a volume, at $2.00 for the term regardless of their size or number. Single issues of these, 20¢.

Executive Branch

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Bureau of the Budget

Budget of the United States. Annually. Price varies; 1946, $2.25.

Office for Emergency Management

Office of Civilian Defense

The following publications are typical examples of material which may be secured through local defense councils or by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

War Services Manuals: *Civilian War Services; Training Volunteers for War Services; U. S. Junior Citizens Service Corps; Manual for Volunteer Offices; The Neighborhood in Action.*

Committee Manuals: *Health Service in Wartime; Recreation in Wartime; Services for Children of Working Mothers; Education in Wartime; Suggestions for Housing Committees; Organizing Emergency Welfare Service in Your Community.*

Volunteer Handbooks for: *Air Raid Wardens; Auxiliary Firemen; Auxiliary Police; Driver Corps Members; Messengers; Road Repair Crews; Fire Guards; Fire Guard Leaders.*

Medical Manuals: *First Aid in Prevention and Treatment of Chemical Casualties; Field Care and Transportation of the Injured; Technical Manual for Rescue Service.*

Defense Coordinator in Industrial Plants: Industrial Protection, Coordinator's Responsibilities, Sabotage, Industrial Fire, Warden, Police, and Emergency Medical Service, Emergency Control System, Organization and Administration.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS[1]

A Summary of the Activities of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

United States Government Manual. A reference book on the Federal Government. Published periodically. $1.00 a copy.

The Government of the United States (Chart). Principal agencies of the Federal Government and their subdivisions, charted under that branch of the Government of which their functions are most representative. Supplementary to the *United States Government Manual.*

United States Government—Executive Branch (Chart). Supplementary to the *United States Government Manual.*

Digest of the Functions of Federal Agencies. Summary of functions of Federal departments and agencies listed in *United States Government Manual.* 10¢.

Note: Publications of the Overseas Branch are not distributed in this country.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Manpower Review (formerly *Employment Security Review*). Monthly. $1.00 a year; 10¢ a copy.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles. Part I, Definitions of Titles, $2.00; Part II, Group Arrangement of Occupational Titles and Codes, $1.00; Supplement 3 to Parts I and II, 60¢; Part IV, Entry Occupational Classification, 35¢.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

General Storage Specifications for Critical and Strategic Materials.

National Emergency Specifications for the Design, Fabrication and Erection of Stress Grade Lumber and Its Fastenings for Buildings.

Plant Efficiency. Ideas and suggestions on increasing efficiency in smaller plants.

Special Report of the Office of Rubber Director on the Synthetic Rubber Program.

Controlled Materials Plan:

Questions and Answers Regarding Operation Under CMP.

Questions and Answers Relating to Application of CMP to Brass Mill Operations.

CMP Major Program Allotment Symbols.

Salvage:

Salvage Manual for Industry. Instructions on efficient salvage methods for segregating and preparing secondary waste materials.

Industry's "Four Stakes" in the Industrial Waste Paper Salvage Program. Why and how industrial plants should utilize waste paper and obsolete material.

Salvage Slants for Industrial Advertisers. Helpful material for advertisers in the preparation of salvage messages.

United States Government Program on Tin Can Salvage. Detailed explanation of the problem and goal, organization of the program, operating and publicity methods, and other information.

United States Government Information Program to Conserve and Salvage Paper. Similar to tin can salvage folder listed above. For use in media presenting information to the public.

Home Salvage Program for Industrial Workers. Folder describing the national program for educating industrial workers at their point of employment on the importance of salvaging paper, fats, rags, and tin cans at home.

Speed the Peace with Salvage. An appeal from the War Production Board with the cooperation of the U. S. Office of Education to the superintendents, principals and teachers of America's schools.

Why Save Tin Cans? Leaflet.

War Production Drive:

Official Plan Book of War Production Drive. Basic document on organization and functions of Labor-Management Production Committees.

How to Establish and Operate an L–M Production Committee. Brief guide.

Suggested Articles of Operation of an L–M Production Committee. 2 pages.

How to Form Local or Area Councils of L–M Production Committees. Guide.

[1] See also text

Basic Endorsement (of War Production Drive by top labor and management).
100 Industrialists Report. Pamphlet of typical statements from management officials on operation of L–M Committees in their plants.
Studies of Representative L–M Production Committees. Mimeographed.
Statistics on L–M Production Committees—by industries, unions, etc.
Labor-Management News. Biweekly tabloid for L–M Production Committees.
Ways of Handling Production Problems. Guide for L–M Production Committees, giving specific and practical suggestions for joint solution.
Ways of Handling Suggestions. Guide for L–M Committees, giving specific, practical directions for conducting a joint plant suggestion system.
Individual Awards Plan. How to get national honors for best suggestions.
War Winning Suggestions. Bulletins 5–9 listing best production suggestions—available to all war plants. (Bulletins 1–4 out of print.)
Ways of Dealing with Absenteeism. Guide for L–M Committees, citing causes and giving specific practical directions for solving problem.
L–M News Reprints on L–M committee programs—turnover, replacement and recruiting, waste and rejects, food, health, safety, publicity, etc.
Production Charts. How to make them (with pictures of good examples).
Music in War Plants. Study of its use to improve morale and production.
L–M Production Committees in Tire and Rubber Industry. Leaflet.
Forge and Foundry Edition of L–M News. For forge and foundry L–M Committees.
Informational Materials. Booklet listing posters, pamphlets, leaflets, films, etc., made available for L–M Committees by Federal agencies.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

Office of the Administrator

Housing Needs. NHA Bulletin 1. 10¢.
Housing Costs. NHA Bulletin 2. 10¢.
Technical Bulletins.
Housing for War and the Job Ahead.
Tools of the NHA and How They Work. Analysis of statutes on housing.
Operations of the National Housing Agency. One-page bulletin.
Disposition of War Housing.

Federal Home Loan Bank Administration

Federal Home Loan Bank Review. Official monthly publication of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration. $1.00 a year; 10¢ a copy.
The Federal Home Loan Bank Administration. Revised as of December 31, 1943.
Federal Savings and Loan Associations—What They Are and How Charters Are Granted.
If You Plan To Build or Buy a Home—These Facts Will Guide You. 1941.

Federal Housing Administration

Insured Mortgage Portfolio. Quarterly. Free to institutions approved or eligible to insure their mortgages with FHA; to others, 75¢ a year; 20¢ a copy.
Administrative Rules and Regulations. Available to financial institutions only.
Circulars. Titles vary.
Technical Bulletins. Prepared primarily for use of lending institutions, subdivision developers, operative builders, and others operating under the FHA plan. Titles and prices vary.
Land Planning Bulletin I. 10¢.
Architectural Planning and Procedure for Rental Housing. 10¢.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Maximum Price Regulations.
Rationing Regulations.
Rent Regulations.

Informational material—press releases, pamphlets, bulletins, "Facts You Should Know" series, and the like—issued by the Information Department for the Price, Rent, Rationing, and Enforcement Departments.

Research study series issued in processed form by the Research Division under the direction of the Economic Adviser, including:

Price Policy Series:

Retail Price Fixing and Rationing During the World War.
Economic Criteria of Fair and Reasonable Profits.
Differential Pricing.
The Essential Role of Subsidies in the Stabilization Program.

Price Control Reports:

Facing the Price Problems.
The Effectiveness of Price Control to October 1942.
The Relation Between Price Movements and the Extent of Control.
One Year of Retail Price Control.

Facing the Price Problem. June 1942.

Reports to Congress. Quarterly, beginning with period ended April 30, 1942.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Selective Service. Monthly bulletin. Published for Selective Service, with a limited number for outside distribution.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE[1]

Register of the Department of State. Detailed information regarding organization and personnel of Department. Annually. Price varies; 1944 biographic register in preparation.

Foreign Service List. Names, posts, and salaries of American ambassadors, ministers, Foreign Service officers, and vice consuls abroad. Issued in complete form once a year (January 1), with supplements dated April 1, July 1, and October 1. 50¢ a year; January edition, 20¢; supplements, 15¢ each.

Diplomatic List. A list of foreign diplomatic representatives at Washington. Monthly. $2.00 a year; 20¢ a copy.

Department of State Bulletin. Material on current developments in American foreign relations and the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service, including press releases and information concerning treaties. Weekly. $3.50 a year; 10¢ a copy.

Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States. One or more volumes for each year. Prices vary. The latest volumes are the three for 1929: Volume I, $2.25; Volume II, $2.50; Volume III, $2.00.

Territorial Papers of the United States. Eleven volumes published thus far, covering the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, the Territory South of the River Ohio, the Territory of Mississippi, the Territory of Indiana, the Territory of Orleans, and the Territory of Michigan. Prices vary. Volume X, $2.00; Volume XI, $3.25.

Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America. Seven volumes published thus far, covering 1776–1858. Prices vary. Volume VI, $3.25; Volume VII, $4.00. (The Department also publishes pamphlet texts of recent treaties, conventions, and Executive agreements in the Treaty Series and the Executive Agreement Series.)

Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Revised from time to time, and supplements issued as occasion requires.

The Department of State also issues miscellaneous publications, such as international conference documents; Hackworth's *Digest of International Law;* Whiteman's *Damages in International Law; Peace and War: United States Foreign Policy, 1931–1941; War Documents;* and addresses by officers of the Department. For a complete list of recent publications, see the semiannual list of *Publications of the Department of State: A List Cumulative From October 1, 1929.*

[1] See also text.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

Obtainable from the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

Caribbean Cooperation.

Nutrition, Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. Meeting of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands of the United States, August 17–21, 1943.

The Caribbean Islands and the War, A Record of Progress in Facing Stern Realities.

Report of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission to the Governments of the United States and Great Britain for the Year 1942–1943.

Report of the West Indian Conference held in Barbados 21st–30th March, 1944 Under the Auspices of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION

Rules of Procedure. Includes, among other things, general information on procedures and the Trade Agreements Act.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION—UNITED STATES, ALASKA, AND CANADA

For sale by the International Boundary Commission, Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.:

Joint Report upon the Survey and Demarcation of the Boundary between the United States and Canada. Six reports have been published. $2.50 each.

Maps. The boundaries are covered by 255 maps. Prices vary.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION—UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Water Bulletin—Flow of the Rio Grande and Tributary Contributions. Numbers 1 to 11, for years 1931–41. (Obtainable from the International Boundary Commission, United States Section, 627 First National Bank Building, El Paso, Tex.)

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION—UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Obtainable from International Fisheries Commission, Fisheries Hall No. 2, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.:

Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulations. Printed each year at the time the regulations are promulgated.

Circulars.

Reports of the International Fisheries Commission.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION—UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Obtainable from the International Joint Commission—United States and Canada, Room 928, Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Rules of Procedure, Text of Treaty and Legislation.

Functions, Powers, and Duties of the International Joint Commission and of the International Boards Operating under Its Jurisdiction.

Organization and Work of the International Joint Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY[1]

If no price is given, the publication is available from the Public Relations Office, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Daily Statement of the United States Treasury. A financial statement of the condition of the Treasury at the close of each business day.

[1] See also text

Bulletin of the Treasury Department. Contains statistics for the current year and certain comparative data for previous years on receipts and expenditures, internal revenue collections, public debt, capital movements between the United States and foreign countries, monetary data, and law enforcement. Monthly.
Statement of the Public Debt of the United States. Monthly.
Circulation Statement of United States Money. Contains statistics as to kind and amounts of currency in circulation. Monthly.
Statistics of Income. Part 1, compiled from individual income tax returns, estate tax returns, and gift tax returns; Part 2, compiled from corporation income and excess profits tax returns and personal holding company returns. Annually. Prices vary. The latest volumes are the two for 1940: Part 1, 30¢; Part 2, 45¢.
War Bond Booklets. Explain the War Bond issues; purchase prices, maturity values, etc.
Tax Savings Notes. Explains series C and includes table of purchase price and tax payment value. 1943.
Treasury Decisions. Customs, internal revenue, narcotic, and other laws, including decisions of Customs Court and Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. Weekly. $3.00 a year; 10¢ a copy.
The Treasury Department. The origin, development, organization, and functions of the Department.
Know Your Money. Published by Secret Service. 10¢.
Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, for the Year Ending December 31, 1943. A report of the Government of the United States for distribution through the Secretary of State to the nations signatory to the International Drug Conventions of 1912 and 1931. 15¢.
Administration of Wartime Financial and Property Controls. A description of functions of Foreign Funds Control.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Decisions on Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
Register of the Department of Justice. March 1, 1942. 25¢.
Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure. 14 volumes. 5¢, 10¢, or 15¢ each.
Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures. Volume 1, $1.50; Volume 2, 60¢; Volume 3, 45¢; Volume 4, 75¢.
Classification of Fingerprints. Restricted under Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Opinions of the Attorney General. Issued separately and later published in bound volumes. Subscribers may deposit $1.50 with the Superintendent of Documents and receive the contents of a volume of the separate opinions as they are published: single copies, usually 5¢. Volume 39, $2.75.
Report of Attorney General's Committee on Bankruptcy Administration. 1940. $1.00.

The following are distributed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C.:

Federal Offenders. Annual report of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to the Attorney General. Includes statistics of Federal prisoners and of Federal parole and probation.
A Brief Account of the Penal and Correctional Activities of the Bureau of Prisons.

The following are distributed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.:

Uniform Crime Reports. Semiannually.
Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Identification Facilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Official Postal Guide.
Part I (revised biennially in July in the odd years) contains postal information of interest to the public and instructions to postal employees concerning domestic mail matter and the international money-order business; lists of post offices arranged by States, alphabetically, and by counties; also a list of post offices classified as to salaries of postmasters, and a list of post offices discontinued during the previous 4 years. The list of post offices arranged by States, serves as a parcel-post guide when used in connection with a zone key, which may be obtained from postmasters. The *Guide* contains instructions for ascertaining the zones and postage rates. Cloth-bound, $1.50.
Part II contains postal information of interest to the public and instructions to postal employees concerning the International Postal Service. Paper-bound, 35¢ (1945 edition will not be published).
Supplements (for the 2-year period August 1943–June 1945, which include 11 monthly and 4 quarterly issues), $1.15.

Postal Bulletin. Contains current orders, instructions, and information relating to the Postal Service. Twice a week: Tuesday and Friday. $1.00 a year. Individual copies may also be purchased.
A Description of United States Postage Stamps Issued by the Post Office Department From July 1, 1847, to December 31, 1943. Paper-bound, 30¢.
Postage Rates, 1789–1930. Abstract of laws passed between 1789 and 1930 fixing rates of postage and according free mail privileges. 10¢.
Postage Rates, Part II, 1930–1944. Abstract of laws passed between June 14, 1930, and July 1, 1944, fixing rates of postage and according free mail privileges. 5¢.
Postal Laws and Regulations. Contains the acts of Congress and regulations of the Department for the government of the Post Office Department and the Postal Service. $1.50. Amendments: 1–56, 10¢; 57–84, 5¢; 85–118, 5¢; 119–175, 10¢; 176–215, 10¢; 216–244, 10¢.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY[1]

Government Publications—Navy. See Price List 63—Navy, issued free by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR[1]

Minerals Yearbook. Compiled by Bureau of Mines, but for sale by Superintendent of Documents. Annually. (First edition, 1932–33.) Prices vary. Review of 1941, $2.25. For duration of war, general distribution has been discontinued.
Indians at Work. Monthly news sheet, Office of Indian Affairs.
Indian Education. Fortnightly field letter, Office of Indian Affairs.
Bulletins and Technical Papers. Present results of scientific and technical investigations of Bureau of Mines. Prices and titles vary.
Conservation Bulletins. Published by three bureaus of Department of the Interior. Titles vary. Some are for sale; some are free.
Manual of First Aid Instruction. Compiled by Bureau of Mines, but for sale by Superintendent of Documents. 45¢.
Self-Contained Oxygen Breathing Apparatus. Compiled by Bureau of Mines, but for sale by Superintendent of Documents. 35¢.
Coal Miners' Safety Manual. Compiled by Bureau of Mines, but for sale by Superintendent of Documents. 25¢.
Miners' Circulars. Cover phases of mine safety of interest to miners. Prices and titles vary.

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[1] See also text.

National Park Service Literature. Informational booklets, map folders, and leaflets relating to the various units of the national park system are distributed free of charge by the National Park Service. A number of technical and other special publications prepared by the National Park Service are available by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents.

North American Fauna. A series. Prices vary.

Fishery Bulletin. Wildlife and Fishery Research Reports, Circulars, and Regulatory Announcements. Titles and prices vary.

Information Circulars and Reports of Investigations. Present results of research by Bureau of Mines and general information on mining, mine safety, metallurgy and related subjects. Titles vary.

List of Motion Pictures. Gives brief summaries of approximately 70 subjects on deposit in the film library of the Bureau of Mines. These motion pictures, both silent and sound, dealing with various activities of the mineral industries, are loaned free to industrial plants, war training classes, schools, colleges, and other public and private organizations.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE[1]

Agriculture in the Americas. Monthly. 75¢ a year; 10¢ a copy.

Agriculture Decisions. Monthly. $2.00 a year; prices vary for single copy.

Agricultural Situation. Monthly. 50¢ a year; 5¢ a copy.

Agricultural Statistics. Issued annually. 1943 edition, 65¢.

Bibliography of Agriculture. Monthly. $4.50 a year; 40¢ a copy.

Consumers Guide. Monthly. 50¢ a year; 5¢ a copy.

Crops and Markets. Quarterly. 30¢ a year; 10¢ a copy.

Experiment Station Record. Monthly. $2.50 a year; 20¢ a copy.

Extension Service Review. Monthly. 75¢ a year; 10¢ a copy.

Foreign Agriculture. Monthly. $1.00 a year; 10¢ a copy.

Journal of Agricultural Research. Semimonthly. $2.25 a year; 10¢ a single number; separate articles, 5¢ each.

Land Policy Review. Quarterly. 30¢ a year; 10¢ a copy.

News for Farmer Cooperatives. Monthly. $1.00 a year; 10¢ a copy.

Rural Electrification News. Monthly. 75¢ a year; 10¢ a copy.

Soil Conservation. Monthly. $1.00 a year; 10¢ a copy.

Agricultural War Information Pamphlets. A new war series of popular interest on food production, conservation, and use; the care of household and farm equipment; and helpful information on health and nutrition.

Bibliographical Bulletins. Contain references to the literature on special agricultural subjects and general information regarding the contents of each reference.

Circulars. Semitechnical in character, and contain practical information based on research.

Commodity Statistics. Carry specialized timely statistics on various agricultural commodities.

Discussion Series. A discussion of pertinent agricultural problems relating to the war and post-war conditions.

The Farmer and the War Series. Pamphlets dealing essentially with the economic status of farmers in wartime.

Farmers' Bulletins and Leaflets. Popular, illustrated publications covering subjects primarily of interest to farmers, gardeners, and homemakers.

Foreign Agriculture Reports and Bulletins. Two series. Cover information on the agriculture of foreign countries, thus far primarily Pan American.

Miscellaneous Publications. Cover a variety of subjects ranging from popular to scientific and specialized, and issued in various sizes, depending upon the material and its treatment and the audience to be served.

Nutrition and Food Conservation Series. Publications dealing with nutrition and proper use, distribution, and conservation of food.

Physical Land Conditions and Soil Surveys. Series intended eventually to cover all parts of the country, and give detailed information about the types of soils and their condition in relation to erosion.

Statistical Bulletins. A series carrying statistical information on various agricultural subjects.

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[1] See also text

Technical Bulletins. Carry results of research in agricultural sciences for the information of research workers, extension leaders, scientific farmers, educational scientists, and professional groups.
Monthly List of Publications and List of Available Publications.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE[1]

Sixteenth Census, 1940. Publications on population, housing, agriculture, and business. Titles and prices vary.
Biennial Census of Manufactures, 1939. State and special industries reports. Titles and prices vary.
Facts for Industry. A series of monthly releases on factory production issued jointly with the War Production Board. Free on written request to the Bureau of the Census.
Foreign Trade Reports (FT Series). Statistics on exports and imports, monthly, semiannually, and annually. Titles and prices vary.
Monthly Report on the Labor Force.
Labor Force Bulletin. Monthly.
Special Population Reports. Issued at irregular intervals.
Vital Statistics of the United States. Annual (in two parts). Prices vary.
Vital Statistics Special Reports. Issued serially at weekly and monthly intervals. Titles vary.
Current Statistical Service. Monthly sales of independent retailers, wholesalers, etc.
Research papers, circulars, handbooks, simplified practice recommendations, commercial standards, building and housing, building materials and structures, and miscellaneous publications. Titles and prices vary.
Weather maps, miscellaneous publications regarding wind and weather and cloud forms. Titles and prices vary.
Export and Import Practice. Trade Promotion Series 175. 40¢.
Commercial Travelers' Guide to Latin America. Part I, West Coast of South America, Domestic Commerce Series 179, 35¢; Part II, East Coast of South America, Domestic Commerce Series 187, 35¢; Part III, Mexico, Central America and Caribbean countries, Domestic Commerce Series 208. 40¢.
The United States in the World Economy. Economic Series 23. 35¢.
Trade and Professional Associations of the United States. Industrial Series 3. $1.00.
Structural Clay Products. Trade Information Bulletin 842. 10¢.
Civil Aeronautics bulletins:
Aerodynamics for Pilots. 30¢.
Civil Pilot Training Manual. 65¢
Digest of Civil Air Regulations. 20¢.
Flight Instructor's Manual. 35¢.
Meteorology for Pilots. 75¢.
Pilots' Airplane Manual. 30¢
Pilots' Powerplant Manual. 75¢
Pilots' Radio Manual. 25¢
Practical Air Navigation. $1.00.
Patter Book for Elementary Flight Maneuvers. 15¢.
Fundamentals of Elementary Flight Maneuvers. 20¢
Aeronautical charts and maps, publications on astronomy, cartography, gravity, hydrography, leveling, seismology, tides and currents, topography, triangulation and traverse, and coast pilots. Titles and prices vary.
General information concerning patents and trade-marks.
Periodical publications:
Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. Annual 1941. $2.50.
Statistical Abstract of the United States. Annual 1943. $1.75 a copy.
Journal of Research of the National Bureau of Standards. Monthly. $3.50 a year; 30¢ a copy.
Technical News Bulletin. Progress of work in laboratories, important conferences, new publications of the National Bureau of Standards. Monthly. 50¢ a year; 5¢ a copy.

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[1] See also text.

Periodical publications—Continued.

Monthly Weather Review. Contains meteorological contributions and bibliography, an interpretative summary and charts of the weather in the United States and on adjacent oceans, and climatological tables dealing with the weather. $2.00 a year; 20¢ a copy.

Survey of Current Business. Monthly. $2.00 a year; 20¢ a copy. Weekly supplements free on request to Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Foreign Commerce Weekly. Reviews business conditions abroad. $6.00 a year; 15¢ a copy.

Domestic Commerce. Monthly. A bulletin of the national economy. $1.00 a year; 10¢ a copy.

Civil Aeronautics Journal. Monthly. 50¢ a year; 5¢ a copy.

Official Gazette of the Patent Office. Weekly. $16.00 a year; 35¢ a copy.

TEXTILE FOUNDATION, INC.

(Orders should be directed to the Textile Foundation, Inc.)

Inventory Policies in the Textile Industry. Set of 7 publications. $3.00 a set; 50¢ each.

Vertical Integration in the Textile Industry. $1.50.

The Textile Economic Series: *Management of a Textile Business; Marketing of Textiles; Textile Costing; Textile Industries—An Economic Analysis.* $6.00 a set; $2.00 each.

The Elastic and Creep Properties of Filamentous Materials and Other High Polymers. $2.00.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Labor Information Bulletin. Monthly.

Monthly Labor Review. Report on prices, wages, industrial disputes, building operations, employment conditions, and labor legislation. $3.50 a year; 30¢ a copy.

The Child. Monthly news summary. 50¢ a year; 5¢ a copy.

Effective Industrial Use of Women in the Defense Program. 10¢.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

UNITED STATES OFFICE OF EDUCATION [1]

Bulletins, Pamphlets. Leaflets. These publications pertain to practically all fields of education and a number of each group are issued during any year.

Biennial Survey of Education. Perhaps the best known series of Office of Education publications. The Survey comprises an extensive statistical and textual résumé of educational conditions in the United States, as well as information regarding conditions in some of the principal foreign countries. Prices and titles vary.

Annual Report of the U. S. Office of Education. The Commissioner of Education reports annually on the activities carried on by the U. S. Office of Education during the fiscal year, and includes recommendations for the coming year.

Post-War Planning. A series of educational planning leaflets, including the following titles of separate leaflets: Planning Schools for Tomorrow; Some Considerations in Educational Planning for Urban Communities; Our Schools in the Post-War World—What Shall We Make of Them; Pupil Personnel Services for All Children; The Schools and Recreation Services; and Needs of Exceptional Children.

Educational Directory. Published annually. Part I, *Federal, State, and County School Officers,* 10¢; Part II, *City School Officers,* 10¢; Part III, *Colleges and Universities, Including All Institutions of Higher Education,* 20¢; Part IV, *Educational Associations and Directories,* 10¢.

[1] See also text.

Vocational Division Bulletins. These bulletins are divided into the following series: Agricultural Education, Business Education, Home Economics Education, Occupational Information and Guidance, Trade and Industrial Education, Vocational-Technical Training, and Defense Training. The latest Vocational Division publication to come from the press, *Vocational-Technical Training for Industrial Occupations,* starts the Vocational-Technical Training Series.

A Digest of Annual Reports of State Boards for Vocational Education to the U. S. Office of Educaton, Vocational Division, is issued annually, as required by Act of Congress.

Education for Victory. Official biweekly journal replacing *School Life* for the duration of the war. Contains official announcements, regulations, and other information affecting education; current reports on emergency programs; lists of new publications of Government agencies that have educational interests; reports from States, local schools, and other educational groups. Issued on the 3rd and 20th of each month. $1.00 a year.

Radio Script and Transcription Exchange. Catalogs supply guides to more than 1,200 educational radio scripts and 275 33⅓ r. p. m. transcriptions, most of which may be borrowed without charge. Many scripts and transcriptions have been selected for special usefulness in relation to war problems. Write to Radio Service, U. S. Office of Education, Washington 25, D. C.

Public Health Service

Venereal Disease Information. Monthly. 75¢ a year; 10¢ a copy.
Public Health Reports. Weekly. $4.00 a year; 10¢ a copy.
Journal of the National Cancer Institute. Bimonthly. $2.00 a year; 40¢ a copy.

Social Security Board

Social Security Yearbook, 1943. 45¢.
Social Security Bulletin. Monthly. $2.00 a year in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; $3.75 in other countries; 20¢ a copy.
Unemployment Compensation Interpretation Service. Benefit Series. Monthly, with annual cumulative index and digest. Subscription price, $3.50 a year; single copies, 30¢.
Some Basic Readings in Social Security. Publication No. 28, 1942. 15¢.
Compilation of the Social Security Laws. 15¢.
Miscellaneous technical and non-technical circulars and reports.
Annual Report. 1944. 15¢.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Office of the Administrator

Second Annual Report of the Federal Works Agency. 65¢.
Third Annual Report of the Federal Works Agency. 25¢.
Post-War Public Works. 5¢.

Public Roads Administration

Public Roads. Quarterly magazine reporting the results of the highway research of the Public Roads Administration. 50¢ a year, or 15¢ a single copy.

Toll Roads and Free Roads. Presenting a master plan for future highway improvement. 75¢.

Principles of Highway Construction as Applied to Airports. Prepared to meet widespread demand for information on the construction of airport runways. $1.00.

Interregional Highways. Message from the President of the United States transmitting a report of the National Interregional Highway Committee outlining and recommending a national system of interregional highways. 75¢.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION[1]

American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. $2.75.
Division Summary of Operations in the World War. 1st Division, $1.50; 2d, $1.50; 3d, $1.50; 4th, $1.50; 5th, $1.25; 7th, 75¢; 26th, $1.25; 27th, $1.00; 28th, $1.50; 29th, 75¢; 30th, $1.00; 32d, $1.25; 33d, $1.25; 35th, 75¢; 36th, 75¢; 37th, 75¢; 42d, $1.50; 77th, $1.50; 78th, 75¢; 79th, 75¢; 80th, $1.25; 81st, 75¢; 82d, $1.00; 89th, $1.00; 90th, $1.00; 91st, $1.00; 92d, 75¢; 93d, $1.00.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

The publications listed below may be obtained from the District of Columbia Government:

Director of Vehicles and Traffic: *Traffic Regulations for the District of Columbia.*
District Unemployment Board: *Statistical Report.* Released quarterly and annually.
Minimum Wage Board: *Annual Report.*
Office of Secretary to Board of Commissioners: *Annual Report of Government of District of Columbia.*
Public Library: *Monthly List of Selected Books.*
Recorder of Deeds: *Annual Report.*
Collector of Taxes:
Police Regulations. $1.25.
Building Code. $3.00 a copy with revision service for 5 years; $1.50 a copy without revision service.
Electrical Code. $3.00 a copy with revision service for 5 years; $1.50 a copy without revision service.
Elevator Regulations of the District of Columbia. 25¢.
Gas Fitting Regulations of the District of Columbia. 10¢.
Zoning Regulations of the District of Columbia. 25¢.
List of Automobile Registrations, etc., in the District of Columbia. $50.00 for complete set.
Acts of Congress Affecting the District of Columbia. Prices vary.
Maps of Permanent System of Highways, District of Columbia. 75¢, $1.00, and $1.50, according to size.
Laws and Regulations Relating to Public Health. Latest edition, 1930. 50¢. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.)

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

An ABC of the FCC. Factual pamphlet in question-and-answer form.
Communications Act of 1934 with Amendments and Index Thereto. 15¢.
Federal Communications Commission Reports. Bound volumes of decisions, reports (exclusive of annual reports), and orders, 1934–April 1943. Prices vary; Volume 9, $1.25.
Radio—A Public Primer.
Report on Chain Broadcasting. 80¢.
Rules and Regulations of the Federal Communications Commission. Titles vary; 5¢ to 15¢.
Statistics of the Communications Industry in the United States. 1942. 35¢.
Study Guide and Reference Material for Commercial Radio Operator Examinations. 15¢.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Assets and Liabilities of Operating Insured Banks. Semiannually.

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[1] See also text.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The following publications are sold by the Commission only:

Electric Power Requirements of Industrial Establishments. 1939–1943 (actual); 1944 (estimated). 50¢. (In process of publication.)

Electric Power Statistics. A loose-leaf statistical service comprising 48 monthly and 3 annual and occasional supplementary reports furnished with a binder. The service includes monthly reports on production and capacity; the consumption of fuel; revenues and income of the major privately owned electric utilities; and electric power requirements and supply, and the following annual and other publications: *Consumption of Fuel for Production of Electric Energy, Production of Electric Energy and Capacity of Generating Plants, Electric Power Statistics, 1920–1940.* Subscription $2 00 a year; service to continue for 12 months from date of order.

Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States, Year Ended December 31, 1943. Classes A and B. $2.00.

Statistics of Natural Gas Companies, 1942. 50¢. (Later issue in process of publication.)

National Electric Rate Book. The National Electric Rate Book and individual Rate Books for the 48 States, covering the rates charged by publicly and privately owned utilities in communities of 1,000 or more population, are issued in loose-leaf binders. Supplements showing rate changes and new rate schedules are issued to replace superseded data. *National Electric Rate Book,* $10.00, including binders and supplement service for 12 months from date of order; supplement service thereafter, $7.50 a year. State Rate Books, $1.00 each, including binder and supplement service for 12 months from date of order; supplement service thereafter, $1.00 a year.

Rate Reports. 1945 Rate Series. A report by States grouped within the nine standard geographic divisions of the country, showing typical electric bills for residential service in communities of 2,500 or more population, 25¢; report showing typical electric bills in cities of 50,000 or more, 10¢.

Directory of Electric Utilities in the United States. Contains data on all electric utilities serving communities of 250 or more population. 1941. $2 00.

Directory of Gas Utilities in the United States. Contains data on all natural, mixed, and manufactured gas utilities serving communities of 250 or more population, the largest producers, and interstate pipeline companies. 1942. $2 00.

Provisional Rules of Practice and Regulations under the Natural Gas Act, with Approved Forms. 10¢.

The Financial Record of the Electric Utility Industry 1937–1943. A summary compiled from annual reports of the Federal Power Commission.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Publications listed below are available only from the office of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington 25, D. C.:

Federal Reserve Bulletin. Monthly. $2.00 a year; 20¢ a copy.

Banking Studies. Comprising 17 papers on banking and monetary subjects, by members of the Board's staff. August 1941. 496 pages. $1.50 a copy; in quantities of 10 or more, 75¢ a copy.

A Digest of Rulings of the Board from 1914 to October 1, 1937. $1.25.

Chart Book I. Federal Reserve Charts on Bank Credit, Money Rates, and Business. 50¢.

Federal Reserve System—Its Purposes and Functions. A booklet of 128 pages, descriptive of the System. 50¢.

Banking and Monetary Statistics. November 1943. $1.50.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION[1]

Monthly Summary of Work. Commission activities of the previous month.

Agricultural Implement and Machinery Industry. Investigation of the industry, $1.25.

[1] See also text.

Agricultural Income Inquiry. Part I, *Principal Farm Products*, $1.25; II, *Fruits, Vegetables, and Grapes*, $1.00; III, *Supplementary Report*, 20¢.
Case Studies in Distribution Cost Accounting for Manufacturing and Wholesaling. June 1941.
Distribution Methods and Costs. Part I, *Important Food Products;* Part IV, *Petroleum Products, Automobiles, Tires, Electric Household Appliances, and Agricultural Implements;* and Part V, *Advertising as a Factor in Distribution.* Part I, 30¢; Part IV, 25¢; Part V, 20¢.
Chain Store Inquiry. Investigation is covered in 34 pamphlets. Prices vary.
Consumer Protection. Excerpt from 1939 Annual Report.
Digest of Decisions of the Federal Trade Commission, from 1915 to June 1, 1938, 10¢.
Federal Trade Commission Decisions. Decisions for the various years are covered in 37 volumes. Prices vary.
Industrial Corporation Reports. 1939 and 1940 operations covering 76 and 86 principal manufacturing industries, respectively.
Motor Vehicle Industry. Full report, $1.25; *Motor Vehicles, Summary and Conclusions,* available from the Commission.
Protection of the Consumer by the Federal Trade Commission. October 14, 1939.
Rules, Policy, and Acts. July 1, 1944.
Sale and Distribution of Milk and Milk Products. The seven reports in the series cover the different areas. Prices vary.
Statutes and Decisions. Statutes administered by the Commission and court decisions construing them. 1930–1938, $1.50; 1939–1943, $1.75.
The Federal Trade Commission—Its Duties and Procedure. 1942.
Trade Practice Rules. September 1, 1935 to August 31, 1939, 30¢. Single copies of subsequently published rules of the different industries, in pamphlet form, may be obtained from the Commission.
Utility Corporations. Included are 84 volumes of testimony and exhibits taken at the hearings; 5 summary reports; 3 final reports; 3 indexes. Prices vary.
World War Activities of the Federal Trade Commission 1917–1918.

NOTE.—The Commission's 1944 Annual Report lists alphabetically, and briefly describes, approximately 135 general inquiries and investigations conducted by the Commission during the period from 1915 to 1944 and reports published in connection therewith.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Decisions of the Comptroller General. Distributed to Government agencies monthly in pamphlet form and annually in bound volumes.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Accident Bulletin. Annually. 1943 edition, 25¢.
Decisions (Reports or Opinions). Volumes 1–256. Prices vary; volume 256, $1.75; volumes 257–260 and *Motor Carrier* volumes 39 and 43, in press.
Valuation Opinions. Issued irregularly. Subscription for the unbound sheets of one volume, $1.50; single copies are usually 5¢.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES[1]

Bulletins:

The Care of Records in a National Emergency. 10¢.
Historical Units of Agencies of the First World War. 10¢.
The Repair and Preservation of Records.
Buildings and Equipment for Archives.

Circulars:

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.
The National Archives of the United States [With] *Catalog of Exhibit..*

[1] See also text.

Finding Mediums:

Guide to the Material in The National Archives. Paper, 40¢; cloth, 70¢.

Handbook of Federal World War Agencies and Their Records, 1917–1921. $1.25.

Preliminary Inventories of the Records of: (1) The War Industries Board, (2) the Council of National Defense, (3) the United States Food Administration, Headquarters Organization, (4) the War Labor Policies Board (1918–19), and (5) the National War Labor Board (1918–19).

List of Climatological Records in the National Archives.

Special Lists of Records of the Bureau of Insular Affairs Relating to: The Philippine Islands, 1898–1935; the United States Military Government of Cuba, 1898–1902, and the United States Provisional Government of Cuba, 1906–09; Puerto Rico, 1898–1934; and the Dominican Customs Receivership, 1905–40.

War Department Records in the National Archives.

Reference Information Circulars on Materials in the National Archives Relating to: (1) The Philippine Islands, (2) the Southern and Western Pacific Areas, (3) Belgium, France, and the Netherlands, (4) the Balkan States, (5) the Scandinavian Countries, (6) Alaska, (7) the Caribbean Region, (8) Brazil, (9) the Countries on the West Coast of South America, (10) Labor and Labor Problems, (11) Latin America, in Records of Emergency War Agencies, 1917–19, (12) the Netherlands East Indies, (13) French Possessions in Africa, (14) Spanish Possessions in Africa, (15) Labor Migration During the First World War and the Post-War Period, (16) Transportation, (17) Food Production and Distribution, 1917–40, (18) Portuguese Possessions in Africa and in the Atlantic, (19) Forest Products, (20) Small Business, (21) Dehydration of Foods, (22) Personnel Records in the National Archives, (23) the Basic Iron, Steel, and Tin Industries, (24) the Termination or Modification of Contracts and the Settlement of Claims Following the First World War, (25) Nutrition and Food Conservation by Consumers, 1917–1941, (26) Military Government by the United States in the Caribbean Area, 1898–1934, (27) the Disposition of Surplus Property Following the First World War, (28) the Demobilization of the Armed Forces and the Relief, Rehabilitation, and Employment of Veterans Following World War I, (29) Rubber, and (30) the Work of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Records Administration Circulars:

Records Management in the National Recovery Administration.

Current Aspects of Records Administration.

Records Administration in the Construction Organization of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The Administration of Current Records in Italian Public Agencies.

Records Problems and Policies in the Dismantling of the United States Fuel Administration.

Public Records Under Military Occupation.

Wartime Cataloging of Motion-Picture Film.

The National Archives—What It Is and What It Does.

Federal Register. Contains Presidential proclamations, Executive orders, and legal documents of executive agencies. Daily, except Sunday, Monday, and the day following a legal holiday. $15.00 a year; $1.50 a month, including indexes; a minimum of 15¢ a copy.

Code of Federal Regulations. As of June 1, 1938. Entire *Code* consists of 50 titles, bound in 17 books; $2.25 each. Supplements to the *Code*, 1938, $2.25; 1939, 2 books, $3.00 each; 1940, 4 books, $3.00 each; 1941, 4 books, $3.00 each. *Cumulative supplement* covering period of June 2, 1938, through June 1, 1943, published in 10 books, of which book 5 is in 2 parts and book 10 contains the general index; $3.00 per unit. *1943 Supplement* (June 2 through Dec. 31), 2 books, $3.00 each.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

The following publications are available from the National Gallery of Art:

General Information Booklet.

Book of Illustrations. Halftone reproductions of painting and sculpture in the National Gallery of Art. $1.50. Postage extra, 9¢.

Preliminary Catalogue of Paintings and Sculpture. Descriptions and critical notes. 16 halftone illustrations. 50¢. Postage extra, 6¢.
Catalogue of French Paintings from the Chester Dale Collection. 71 halftone illustrations with notes, and one color reproduction. 50¢. Postage extra, 3¢.
Check List of Works of Art from the Widener Collection. 10¢. Postage extra, 3¢.
Famous Paintings, National Gallery of Art. A portfolio of twenty 11" x 14" color reproductions with a descriptive folder. $3.50. Postage extra.
Selections from the Rosenwald Collection. Book of 66 reproductions of engravings, etchings, woodcuts, and drawings with descriptive text. $1.50. Postage extra, 7¢.
Masterpieces of Painting from the National Gallery of Art. Edited by Huntington Cairns and John Walker. A book containing 85 color reproductions of masterpieces of painting from the National Gallery of Art, each with an interpretive passage from the world's literature. $6.50, plus postage and insurance 29¢.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Second Annual Report. For year ending June 30, 1937. 20¢.
Third Annual Report. For year ending June 30, 1938. 30¢.
Fifth Annual Report. For year ending June 30, 1940. 20¢.
Sixth Annual Report. For year ending June 30, 1941. 20¢.
Seventh Annual Report. For year ending June 30, 1942. 25¢.
Eighth Annual Report. For year ending June 30, 1943. 35¢.
Collective Bargaining in the Newspaper Industry. 30¢.
Decisions and Orders. In bound volume form, ranging from $1.25 to $2.50; with the exception of Volume I, which is $4.00. To date 57 volumes have been issued.
Effect of Labor Relations in the Bituminous Coal Industry Upon Interstate Commerce. 20¢.
Miscellaneous Information Material. General information on the act and on the work of the Board.
National Labor Relations Act. 5¢.
Table of Cases Decided. Volumes I to XLI, inclusive (December 7, 1935, to June 30, 1942). 30¢.
Written Trade Agreements in Collective Bargaining. 35¢.
Statutes and Congressional Reports Pertaining to the National Labor Relations Board. 20¢.
Rules and Regulations. 10¢.
Court Decisions Relating to the National Labor Relations Act. Volume 1, $2.25; Volume II, $2.75.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Annual Report of the National Mediation Board, Including the Report of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, 1944. 20¢.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Monthly Review. Monthly reports of railroad retirement and railroad unemployment insurance operations, rules and regulations of the Board, legal opinions, and other subject matter relating to the administration of both acts.
Railroad Retirement Board Law Bulletin No. 1. Rulings and opinions on employer status of certain bus and trucking companies. 20¢.
Railroad Retirement Board Law Bulletin No. 2. Rulings and opinions on employer status of companies performing service in connection with railroad transportation. 55¢.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Decisions and Reports of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Ten volumes, beginning with July 2, 1934. Prices vary.
Current Releases Announcing Rules, Registrations, Decisions, Reports, Surveys, and Statistical Studies, and Transactions of Officers, Directors, and Principal Stockholders.

Investigation in the Matter of Richard Whitney et al. Volume I, *Report of the Commission*, 20¢; II, *Transcript of Hearing*, $1.00; III, *Exhibits*, 55¢.
Judicial Decisions. Volume I. Comprising all court decisions, reported and unreported, in civil and criminal cases involving statutes administered by the Securities and Exchange Commission to December 31, 1939. $2.00.
Report on the Study and Investigation of the Work, Activities, Personnel, and Functions of Protective and Reorganization Committees. Eight volumes. Titles and prices vary.
Reports on the Study of Investment Trusts and Investment Companies. Parts I–V, together with six supplemental reports. Titles and prices vary.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

These publications, with the exception of the *Miscellaneous Collections, Special Publications*, and Volume VI of the *Annals*, are public documents, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, or available without charge from the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Smithsonian Annual Reports. Covering the Institution and the bureaus under its direction. In addition to administrative data, contain about 30 papers on various scientific subjects. Prices vary.
Annals of the Astrophysical Observatory of the Smithsonian Institution. Technical observations. Prices vary.
Annual Reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Administrative in character. Prices vary.
Bulletins of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Titles and prices of the series vary.
Annual Reports of the U. S. National Museum. Administrative in character. Prices vary.
Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum. Technical. Titles and prices of the papers in the series vary.
Bulletins of the U. S. National Museum. Titles and prices vary.
Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Available from the Institution only. Free to public libraries and other educational establishments. Titles and prices of the papers in the series vary.
Special Publications. Available from the Institution. Free to public libraries and other educational establishments. Titles and prices vary.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The following publications except *The Norris Project, The Wheeler Project*, and *The Pickwick Landing Project*, are available from the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tenn.:

Manual for Soil Erosion Control in the Tennessee Valley (Engineering Phase). 85¢.
Soil, the Nation's Basic Heritage.
Studies in the Heating of Small Houses. 50¢.
The Guntersville Project. $1.00.
The Norris Project. $1.50.
The Pickwick Landing Project. $1.00.
The Scenic Resources of the Tennessee Valley. $1.00
The Tennessee Valley Authority Act.
The Wheeler Project. $1.00.
TVA Program—In Text and Pictures. 10¢.
Unified Development of the Tennessee Valley. 25¢.
Widening of Economic Opportunity through TVA.
Wiring and Lighting the Farmstead. 50¢.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Reports of the Court. Opinions appear in individual pamphlets, in monthly consolidated pamphlets, and in bound volumes. Bound Volumes 1 and 2, $2.00 each. Individual pamphlets, or "advance sheets," issued irregularly, $2.25 a volume; 5¢ a copy. Monthly consolidated pamphlets, or "advance parts," prices vary; $1.25 a volume. Price of bound volume varies.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Opportunities in Federal Service.[1] Contains list of current Civil Service examinations open throughout the country. Gives examination titles, salaries, and announcement numbers.
Civil Service Act, Rules, and Regulations, annotated. $1.00.
Civil Service Retirement Act. 20¢.
Classification Statutes. Form 2910.
Federal Employment Under the Merit System. Form 2346.
Federal Jobs Outside the Continental U. S. Form 3954.
From Military Service to Civil Service: Answers to Questions of Returning Servicemen and Servicewomen about Federal Employment.
How to Learn About U. S. Civil Service Examinations. Form 3529.
Monthly Report of Employment—Executive Branch of the Federal Government.
Political Activity and Political Assessments of Federal Officeholders and Employees. Form 1236.
Political Activity and Political Assessments of Persons Employed by State and Local Agencies in Connection with Activities Financed in Whole or in Part by Loans or Grants Made by the United States or by any Federal Agency. Form 1236–A.
Reinstatement and Reemployment. Form 126.
Synopsis of Retirement Benefits Under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as Amended.
The Second Year: A Study of Women's Participation in War Activities of the Federal Government. Form 3788.
War Transfers of Federal Employees. Form 305.
Women in the Federal Service. Form 3321.
Your Retirement System: Questions and Answers Concerning the Federal Civil Service Retirement Law. 10¢.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Safety Bulletin. Monthly.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

America Builds Ships. Booklet.
Economic Survey of Coastwise and Intercoastal Shipping, 1939.
Merchant Marine Act and Shipping Acts. Revised to January 1, 1940.
Report to Congress on Training Merchant Marine Personnel, 1939.
Merchant Marine Act, 1936. Revised to January 1, 1944.
Handbook of Merchant Marine Development and Regulation in the United States. 1940.
Annual Reports. 1936, 1937, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, and 1943.
The United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps and Academy. Information booklet for young Americans interested in a career as an officer in the United States Merchant Marine. 1944.
The U. S. Merchant Marine. 1943.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Changes in Import Duties Since 1930. Miscellaneous Series. 1943. 25¢.
European Possessions in the Caribbean Area. Report 151, Second Series, 1943. 40¢.
The Foreign Trade of Latin America. Report 146, Second Series, 1942:
Part I—*Trade of Latin America with the World and with the United States.* English, 20¢; Spanish, 25¢.

[1] Copies of this publication may be consulted in the office of the Board of United States Civil Service Examiners in any first- or second-class post office, or in any of the Commission's regional offices, or may be obtained by writing to the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C.

The Foreign Trade of Latin America—Continued.
Part II—*Commercial Policies and Trade Relations of Individual Latin American Countries;* Volume 1—*The South American Republics.* English, 35¢; Spanish, 50¢. Volume 2—*Mexico and the Republics of Central America and the West Indies.* English, 40¢; Spanish, 50¢.
Part III—*Selected Latin American Export Commodities.* English, 35¢; Spanish, 35¢.
Foreign-Trade and Exchange Control in Germany. Report 150, Second Series, 1943. 35¢.
The Rayon Industry. 1944.
Report on Production, Consumption, and Stocks of Certain Synthetic Organic Chemicals. (Monthly release.)
Series of reports under the following titles, for certain of the American Republics:
Economic Controls and Commercial Policy.
Mining and Manufacturing Industries.
Agricultural, Pastoral, and Forest Industries.
Recent Developments in Foreign Trade.
Synthetic Organic Chemicals, United States Production and Sales, 1943. (Preliminary report.)
Trade Agreements:
Effect of Trade Agreement Reductions on Tariff Levels in the United States. 1943.
Major Import Articles in Relation to Trade Agreements. 1943.
The Commission has issued a series of reports on industries affected by trade agreements. Each of the 31 pamphlets relates to a commodity or group of commodities. 1940–41.
The Commission has issued in connection with most trade agreements a digest of trade data covering items upon which the United States granted concessions and an analysis of the agreement.
Treaties Affecting Northeastern Fisheries. 1944. 25¢.
United States Consumption of Food in Terms of Fats, Proteins, Carbohydrates, and Calories, 1939–43. 1944.
War Changes in Industry Series:
Raw Wool—No. 1.
Industrial Alcohol—No. 2.
United States Stock-pile Wools—No. 3.
Mercury—No. 4.
Dehydrated Vegetables—No. 5.
Rubber—No. 6.
(Other reports in this series are in preparation.)

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Medical Bulletin of the Veterans Administration. Quarterly. 75¢ a year; 20¢ a copy.
Laws Relating to Veterans. 1944 edition, $1.00. Complete through February 3, 1944, including veterans' regulations promulgated by the President under Public Law No. 2, 73d Congress, March 20, 1933.
Handbook for Servicemen and Servicewomen of World War II and Their Dependents, Including Rights and Benefits of Veterans of World War I and Their Dependents. (H. Doc. 394, 78th Congress.) 10¢.
Servicemen's Rights and Benefits. (H. Doc. 682.) A handy guide for veterans of the armed forces and their dependents. 5¢.
Guaranty of Loans (for Homes). 5¢.
Guaranty of Loans (for Farms and Farm Equipment). 5¢.
Guaranty of Loans (for Purchases of Businesses, etc.). 5¢.

Quasi-Official Agencies

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

With the exception of the *Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences*, the following publications are available from the issuing agencies:

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Monthly. $5.00 a year; 50¢ a copy.
Biographical Memoirs.
Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences. Titles and prices vary.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Bulletin Series. Titles and prices vary.
Organization and Members of the National Research Council.
Reprint and Circular Series. Titles and prices vary.
Highway Research Abstracts. Monthly, except August and December. Ten issues, $1.50 a year; 15¢ a copy.

PAN AMERICAN UNION

The following are for sale by the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.:

Bulletin of the Pan American Union. Monthly magazine. English edition, $1.50 a year; Spanish edition, $1.00 a year; Portuguese edition, $1.00 a year. Single copies, any edition, 15¢. Additional charge of 75¢ a year, on each edition, for subscriptions in countries not members of the Pan American Union.
Commercial Pan America. Monthly review dealing with inter-American economic and financial subjects; English and Spanish editions. $1.00 a year for each edition; 10¢ a number. Additional charge of 75¢ a year for subscriptions in countries not members of the Pan American Union.
The American Capitals. Illustrated booklets. 5¢ a copy.
The American Nations. Illustrated booklets on the different republics. (Series on the American Capitals and the American Nations being rewritten, consequently not complete.) 5¢ a copy.
American Commodities. Separate booklets on Latin American commodities. Additional booklets in preparation. 5¢ a copy.
Foreign Trade Series. Separate booklets on each Latin American country. 10¢ each. *General Survey,* annual, 25¢.
List of publications available on request to the Pan American Union.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

The publications listed below may be obtained from The American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.:

Junior Red Cross Journal. Published September through May. $1.00.
Junior Red Cross News. Published September through May. 50¢.
The Red Cross Courier. Monthly. $1.00.
A Memory of Solferino. 95 p. 50¢.
Services to the Armed Forces. ARC 296. Revised November 1942. 48 p.
Canteen Corps. ARC 722. Volunteer Special Services. 20 p.
Staff Assistance Corps. ARC 416. Volunteer Special Services. 15 p.
Disaster Preparedness and Relief. ARC 209. Manual for Chapters. 111 p.
Suggestions on Feeding in a Disaster. ARC 994. 62 p.
Red Cross Home Nursing. A textbook for homemakers and enrolled members of Red Cross Home Nursing classes. Available from local Red Cross chapters. July 1942. 60¢. 430 p.

INDEX

A	Page
Abolished Federal Agencies (Appendix A)	609
Personnel of	633
Property, facilities, equipment, and supplies	635
Records of	524, 636
Accident control	73, 330, 408, 416, 519, 570, 606
Accounting Office, General	510
Accounts, Bureau of (Post Office)	283
Accounts, Bureau of (Treasury)	233
Accounts and Deposits, Commissioner of	233
Accounts, Government	234, 238, 510
Acts of Congress:	
Adams	357
Agricultural Adjustment	350, 369, 374, 376, 579
Agricultural Credits	361
Agricultural Marketing	358, 362, 377
Alien Registration	273, 287
Animal Quarantine	351
Antitrust	499, 504, 506, 507, 518, 577
Bankhead-Jones	350, 357, 371, 373, 419
Banking	220, 244, 481
Bankruptcy	52, 361, 518, 544, 546, 547, 548
Barden-LaFollette	439, 460
Bituminous Coal	330
Bolton	448
Budget and Accounting	283, 510, 511
Capper-Ketcham	371
Carriers Taxing	542
Civil Aeronautics	386, 389, 404, 406, 408, 504
Classification (Civil Service)	278, 477, 562, 565
Commerce, acts regulating	82, 386, 513-520, 537
Commodity Exchange	349, 376
Communications	122, 476, 477, 478
Contract Settlement, of 1944	145, 147, 241
Cotton	377
Defense	59, 87, 108, 154, 252, 554
Denison	398
Espionage	287, 319
Export Control	221, 227, 377, 504, 507
Fair Labor Standards	270, 432, 435, 436
Farm Credit, Federal	244, 358, 361, 362
Farm Mortgage	358, 360, 418
Federal Alcohol Administration	225, 242
Federal Credit Unions	220, 484, 623
Federal Crop Insurance	374
Federal Explosives	330
Federal Farm Loan	244, 358, 359
Federal Home Loan Bank	126, 220, 221
Federal Power	367, 486-495
Federal Reserve	194, 482, 498, 501, 502
Federal Seed	377
First War Powers	118, 124, 126, 388, 412
Fishery Cooperative Marketing	334
Flood Control	486, 489
Food and Drugs	227, 228, 459
Foreign Agents Registration	271
Gold Reserve	222, 229, 244
Government Losses in Shipment	236, 244

	Page
Acts of Congress—Continued.	
Grain	377
Hatch	270, 357, 562
Helium	329
Hepburn	513
Highway	464, 465
Home Owners' Loan	126, 127, 128
Indian Reservations, act relating to	486
Inflation Control	486
Insecticide	377
Investment	543, 544, 546-548
Lanham	443, 448, 468
Lend-Lease	171, 241, 364
Liquor	242, 244
Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation	569, 570, 571
Merchant Marine	118, 387, 573, 574, 575, 576
Mexican Claims	209
Milk	459
Motor Carrier	514
National Housing	126-132, 417, 419, 426, 428
National Industrial Recovery	66, 370
National Labor Relations	270, 532, 533, 534
Nationality Act of 1940	273
Natural Gas	486, 488, 489, 492-495
Naval Aviation Cadet	593
Naval Stores	377
Packers and Stockyards	377, 504
Panama Canal	262, 513
Peanuts Statistics	377
Perishable Agricultural Commodities	376
Philippine Independence Act of 1934	173
Pierce	328
Price Control	69, 137, 138, 139, 414, 416
Printing	38
Produce Agency	377
Public Health Service	445, 446
Public Utilities	486, 543-547
Purnell	357
Railroad	535-542
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	66, 412-24, 428
Relief and Construction	358, 363
Renegotiation	160, 161, 241, 496, 559
Retirement	283, 537-542, 562, 563, 566
Revenue	160, 161, 231, 558, 559
Robinson-Patman	504, 506
Second War Powers	108, 110, 139, 371, 392, 516, 520
Securities	270, 543-548
Selective Training and Service	154-157, 266, 270, 271, 564, 566, 592
Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944	127, 131, 298, 373, 450, 454, 590
Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928	234
Shipping	573
Shipstead-Luce	472
Silver Purchase	229

Page

Acts of Congress—Continued.
Smith-Hughes 441
Smith-Lever 371
Social Security 270, 441, 446, 449–455, 459
Soil Conservation 369, 377
Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief 583, 584, 594
Stabilization 137–139, 370
Sugar 349, 377
Surplus Property Act of 1944 145, 148, 240, 242, 371
Tariff 50, 229, 351, 577–580
Tax Payment Act of 1943, Current 233, 236
Taylor Grazing 328
Tennessee Valley Authority 486, 488, 555
Tobacco 377
Trade Agreements Act of 1934 205, 579, 581
Trading with the Enemy 71, 195, 203, 222, 239, 240
Transportation 234, 236, 351, 398, 513, 514
Treasury 510
Trust Indenture 543–548
United States Housing 133, 134, 529
Veterans Preference Act of 1944 562
Virus-Serum-Toxin 351
Vocational Rehabilitation 460
Voorhis 271
Wagner-Peyser 453
Walsh-Healey 432
War Labor Disputes (Smith-Connally) 69, 270, 336
War Mobilization and Reconversion 145, 148, 450, 454, 462
War Overtime Pay 55, 565
Warehouse 377
Whaling Treaty 334
Wheeler-Lea 503, 505
Wildlife Restoration 333, 334, 345
Wool Products 377, 504, 508, 509
World War Adjusted Compensation 244
World War Veterans 270, 584, 592
Actuarial Advisory Committee (RRB) 230
Actuaries, Federal Board of 230
Actuary, Government 230
Adjustment Board, Navy Price 294
Adjutant General, Office of the (War) 257
Administrative Management, Division of 618
Administrative Services, Division of Central (OEM) 234, 620
Administrative Services, Division of (State) 618
Administrator of Export Control 609
Admiralty matters 264, 293
Advertising, prevention of false 503–506, 509
Advertising surveys 509
Adviser on Consumers' Problems 609
Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense 59
Advisory Council (NRA) 609
Advisory Council on Economic Security 609
Advisory Unit on War and Post War Adjustment Policies (OWM) 609
Aeronautical Board 261, 609
Aeronautical Intelligence, Office of 522
Aeronautical Inventions, Office of 522
Aeronautical laboratories 522
Aeronautics:
Administration, Civil 406
Authority, Civil 406, 614
Board, Civil 385, 408

Page

Aeronautics—Continued.
Branch (Commerce) 609
Bureau of (Navy) 291, 311
National Advisory Committee for 521
Naval 304
African Affairs, Office of Near Eastern 191
Aged, assistance to needy 455
Agents abroad recommended 395
Agents of foreign principals 271, 636
Agricultural:
Adjustment Administration 610
Adjustment Agency 369, 380, 558
Conservation and Adjustment Administration 610
Conservation program 365, 369
Credit Committee, National 365
Credit corporations, regional 363
Economics, Bureau of 380
Educational programs 372, 382
Engineering, Bureau of 612
Engineering, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and 351
Exhibits Service 382
Farm Loans 358–365, 370, 373, 427
Industrial Chemistry, Bureau of, and 353
Labor 97, 368
Marketing Administration 610
Marketing Service 610
Products, prices of 138, 370, 381
Program (Tariff Commission) 581
Publications 382, 651
Reconstruction and rehabilitation 182, 193, 338, 372, 381, 427
Relations, Office of Foreign 381
Research 357, 376, 380
Research Administration 350
Service, Federal 626
Statistics Division (Agricultural Marketing Service) 610
War Boards, County and State 364, 380
War Relations, Office for 631
Agriculture, Anglo-American 210
Agriculture, census of 392
Agriculture, Department of 348
Regulatory acts administered by 349, 375
Agriculture, United Nations Interim Commission on Food and 178
Air Commerce, Bureau of 612
Air Forces, Army 250, 261
Air Mail Service 280, 612
Air navigation 407
Air Safety Board 406, 610
Air Traffic Control Board, Interdepartmental 306
Air travel regulations 407
Aircraft. (*See* Aeronautics, Aviation.)
Aircraft Production Board (WPB) 106, 109
Aircraft Resources Control Office (WPB) 103
Aircraft Warning Service (War) 366
Airport, Washington National 407
Airways System, Federal 407
Alaska:
Bank insurance 482
Courts 51, 266, 617
Delegate to Congress 18, 29

Page

Alaska—Continued.
Education and health of natives 319, 331
Fish and wildlife 319, 333
Food for 338
Game Commission 335
Governor 323, 337
International Boundary Commission, U. S., Canada and 211
Land office 326
Mineral and water resources 327
Prevention of fires on public lands 325
Railroad 338
Road Commission 338
Savings and loan associations 127
Selective service 157
Social Security territorial office 457
Tongass National Forest 366
USDA War Boards 380
War Finance Division office 239
Alaskan Department (War) 259
Alaskan Transport 81
Alcohol Administration 622
Alcohol, Bureau of Industrial 613
Alcohol, Commissioner of Industrial 615
Alcohol Control Administration 622
Alcohol Tax Unit 224
Alien Enemy Control Unit (Justice) 271
Alien property control 195
Alien Property Custodian 70, 343, 610
Alien Property Division (Justice) 610
Alien Property Unit (Justice) 271
Alien visa control 203
Aliens (*see also* Foreign):
Admission, naturalization, and deportation 273
Blocked Nationals, Proclaimed List of Certain 77, 222, 240, 271, 398
Control of 271
Evacuation and relocation 343
Radio licenses controlled 478
Registration and fingerprinting 273, 287
Welfare assistance to enemy 456
Alley Dwelling Authority 528
Allocations, food 368
Amateur Radio Committee (BWC) 121
American Battle Monuments Commission 470
American citizens, repatriation 203
American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas 177
American Mexican Claims Commission 209
American National Red Cross 602
American Nationals abroad, protection of 71, 203
American-owned property abroad, census of 240
American Printing House for the Blind 440, 610
American Republic Affairs, Office of (State) 192
American Republics, Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the 77
American Republics Requirements Division (State) 618
American republics (*see also* Inter-American):
Air lines 77
Maternal and child welfare activities 418
Translations and distributions for 197
Americas, Inc., Motion Picture Society for the 79

Page

Anglo-American Caribbean Commission 210
Animal Industry, Bureau of 350
Annapolis, United States Naval Academy 308
Antilles Department (War) 259
Antitrust Division (Justice) 269
Apportionment of Appropriations 610
Appraisers, Board of U. S. General 50
Apprenticeship, Federal Committee on 622
Apprenticeship Section, Division of Labor Standards 610
Apprenticeship Training Service 98, 101
Appropriations, accounts 235, 238, 610
Appropriations, Unexpended Balances 639
Arboretum, National 353
Architect of the Capitol 34
Architect, Office of Supervising 632
Archives, National 523
Archives Council, National 526
Area Production Urgency Committees 111
Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission 251, 262
Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission 611
Arlington National Cemetery 262
Armed forces and veterans, services to the (American Red Cross) 604
Arms and munitions control 193
Army (*see also* War Department):
Air Forces 250, 261
Aircraft Warning Service 366
General Service Schools 258
Ground Forces 250, 259
Industrial College 258
Joint Boards (Army and Navy) 261, 321, 627
Joint Selective Service Committee (Army and Navy) 154
Mail 284
Navy "E" Awards 298
Recruitment 156, 255
Service Commands 259
Service Forces 249, 256
Specialist Corps (War) 611
Staff College (Army and Navy) 162
Territorial Divisions 258
War College 258
Workmen's compensation for Men and Women Reserves 569
Art, National Gallery of 550, 552
Artillery 260
Arts, Commission of Fine 472, 615
Arts, National Collection of Fine 549
Assay offices, supervision of 227
Astronomical information 304, 394
Astrophysical Observatory 550, 552
Attorney General 265
Attorneys, United States 47, 52, 266, 268
Aviation. (*See* Aeronautics.)
Aviation cadets and students, insurance for 594
Aviation Commission, Federal 622
Aviation Communications Committee (BWC) 121
Aviation Division (State) 195
Aviation Divisions (Navy) 304–307
Aviation weather reports 405
Awards, Navy Board for Production 298

Page

Axis affiliated agents, recommendations to replace 395
Axis powers, persons collaborating with 77, 222, 240, 271, 398

B

Baker Island 338
Bankruptcy laws, violations of 269, 270
Banks (*see also* Loans):
Annual report to Congress 220
Currency issues 221, 502
Examination of 220
Export-Import, of Washington 63, 66, 422, 427, 621, 637
Federal Home Loan 122, 126
Federal intermediate credit 361
Federal land 359
Federal Reserve 498, 500
For cooperatives (Farm Credit Administration) 362
Foreign branches, control of 499
Insurance 127, 129, 482
Interlocking directorates 499, 507
Open-market operations 500
Supervision of 499
Trust powers of 498
Barge lines (operated by Inland Waterways Corporation) 399
Base Maintenance Division (Navy) 304
Bee culture 355
Belligerent interests 203
Beltsville Research Center (Agriculture) 350, 358, 611
Bill of Rights 11
Bills, congressional, enactment into law 20
Biologic products, control of 447
Biological Survey, Bureau of (Interior) 332, 612
Bird conservation 333, 345
Births, statistics of 393
Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel, Office of the 631
Bituminous Coal Division (Interior) 611
Bituminous Coal Labor Board 611
Blind, aid to 454
Blind, American Printing House for the 440, 610
Blind-made Products, Committee on Purchase of 242
Blockade and Supply Division (State) 611
Blocked Nationals, Proclaimed List of Certain 77, 222, 240, 271, 398
Blood donations 606
Blood plasma storage (Public Health Service) 447
Boards:
Aeronautical 261, 609
Actuaries, Federal 230
Agricultural War, County 364
Air Safety 406, 610
Air Traffic Control, Interdepartmental 306
Aircraft Production (WPB) 106, 109
Bituminous Coal Labor 611
Building Trades Stabilization, of Review 106
Censorship Operating 135
Censorship Policy 135
Central Statistical 55, 614
Civil Aeronautics 385, 408
Civilian Defense 72

Page

Boards—Continued.
Codification 615
Combined Communications (Navy) 302
Combined Food 166
Combined Production and Resources 167
Combined Raw Materials 168
Combined Shipping Adjustment 170
Contract Settlement Advisory 241
Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations 617
Cotton Textile Work Assignment 617
Decorations and Medals (Navy) 298
Defense Communications 122
Economic Defense 611
Economic Operations (State) 611
Economic Stabilization 84
Economic Warfare 611
Economy, Joint 257
Employment Stabilization, Federal 387, 624
Farm, Federal (Agriculture) 624
Farm Loan, Federal (Agriculture) 624
Federal Reserve 625
Foreign Service Personnel 199
Foreign-Trade Zones 386, 409
General Board (Navy) 291
Geographic, United States 639
Geographical Names, United States 341
Governors, Federal Reserve System 496
Home Loan Bank, Federal 121, 125, 624
Hospitalization, Federal 57, 475
Immigration Appeals 275
Indian Arts and Crafts 331
Indian Commissioners 611
Inquiry for the Cotton Textile Industry 611
Inspection and Survey (Navy) 302
Inter-American Defense 175
Investigation and Research—Transportation 611
Joint Army-Navy 261, 321, 627
Joint Army-Navy Munitions 107, 262
Joint Contract Termination 628
Joint Communications (Navy) 302
Library of Congress Trust Fund 41, 42
Manpower, War Department 256
Maritime Labor 628
Mediation, United States 535, 639
Medical Examiners (Navy) 297
Munitions Assignments 172
National Archives Trust Fund 523, 526
National Defense Mediation 69, 629
National Industrial Recovery 629
National Labor Relations 532
National Longshoremen's Labor 629
National Mediation 535
National Militia 258
National Park Trust Fund 346
National Planning 629
National Railroad Adjustment 536
National Recovery Review 630
National Resources, and Advisory Committee 630
National Resources Planning 387, 630
National War Labor 68
Naval Clemency and Prison Inspection 297
Naval Examining 297
Naval Research and Development 296
Naval Retiring 297

Page

Boards—Continued.
Naval Retiring Review 298
Navy Commissioners 290
Navy Price Adjustment 294
Parole (Justice) 273
Permanent Joint, on Defense 165
Petroleum Administrative 633
Petroleum, Federal 336
Petroleum Labor Policy 633
Policy Review (FWA) 462
President's War Relief Control 152
Price Adjustment (Treasury) 241
Priorities 634
Processing Tax Board of Review 559, 634
Production Awards, Navy 208
Railroad Retirement 537
Real Estate, Federal 467
Resources Protection (WPB) 106
Review, Discharges and Dismissals (Navy) 298
Silk Textile Work Assignment 637
Social Security 449, 637
Special Industrial Recovery 638
State and County War (Agriculture) 380
Supply Priorities and Allocations 107, 638
Surplus Property 148, 444
Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government 55, 612, 622
Tax Appeals, U. S 559
Textile National Industrial Relations 638
Unemployment Compensation, District 235
United Nations Information 183
United States General Appraisers 50
United States Shipping 387, 640
Veterans' Appeals 586
Veterans Placement Service 90
Vocational Education, Federal (FSA) 441, 622
Vocational Education, State 442
War Communications 90, 120, 479
War Contracts Price Adjustment 160, 496
War Price and Rationing 140
War Production 102
War Refugee 58
War Resources 641
Wool Textile Work Assignment 641
Writers War 91
Bolivarian Affairs, Division of (State) 618
Bond Committee, Interdepartmental War Savings 245
Bond and Spirits Division (Justice) 612
Bonds, Savings 238, 270, 294, 364
Bonneville Power Administration and Dam 342
Book and Magazine Bureau (OWI) 91
Books in Wartime, Council on 91
Border control of persons, property, and carriers 222, 319
Botanic Garden, United States 35
Boulder Dam 327
Boundary matters, U. S. and Canada 215
Boundary waters, surveys of international 252
Branch of Buildings Management of the National Park Service 612
British-American Joint Patent Interchange Committee 170
British Ministry of War Transport 119, 170
Broadcast Intelligence Service, Foreign (FCC) 479

Page

Broadcasting committees 121
(*See also* Radio.)
Bubonic plague, control of 209, 356, 448
Budget, Bureau of the 54, 612
Budget and Finance, Office of (Agriculture) 381
Building and loan association insurance 484
Building industry, aid to 401
Building Trades Stabilization Board of Review 106
Buildings Administration, Public 463
Buildings, Government, assignment of space 463
Bureaus:
Accounts (Post Office) 283
Accounts (Treasury) 233
Aeronautics (Navy) 291, 311
Agricultural Economics 380
Agricultural Engineering 353, 612
Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry 353
Air Commerce 386, 612
Air Mail 612
Animal Industry 350
Areas (FEA) 65
Biological Survey (Interior) 612
Book and Magazine (OWI) 91
Budget 54, 612
Census 391
Chemicals (WPB) 104
Chemistry and Soils 352, 353, 612
Chief Inspector (Post Office) 277, 284
Children's 386, 417, 444, 456
Communications Facilities (OWI) 94
Community Facilities (WFA) 468
Comptroller of the Currency 220
Construction (WPB) 105
Construction and Repair (Navy) 291, 309, 612
Consumers Hard Goods (WPB) 104
Customs (Treasury) 221, 612
Dairy Industry 351
Distribution (WPB) 109
Efficiency 612
Employment and Claims (RRB) 540
Employment Security (SSB) 449, 452
Engineering (Navy) 291, 309, 613
Engraving and Printing 223
Entomology and Plant Quarantine 354, 613, 614
Equipment (WPB) 104
Ethnology, American 550, 552
Federal Farm Loan (Agriculture) 624
Fisheries 613
Foreign and Domestic Commerce 395
Foreign News (OWI) 91
Forest Products (WPB) 104
Graphics (OWI) 91
Human Nutrition and Home Economics 356
Immigration and Naturalization 613
Industrial Alcohol (Treasury) 613
Insular Affairs 337, 613
Intelligence, Overseas (OWI) 94
Internal Revenue 224
International Hydrographic (Monaco) 303
Investigation, Federal 271
Investigation (Justice) 613
Labor Statistics 418
Lighthouses 386, 613
Locomotive Inspection (ICC) 515

Page

Bureaus—Continued.
Manpower Utilization (WMC) 96, 99
Marine Inspection and Navigation 613
Medicine and Surgery (Navy) 291, 315, 475
Militia 258, 628
Mines 328, 614
Mint 226
Motion Picture (OWI) 91, 94
Narcotics 227
National Guard 258
Naval Personnel 307
Navigation (Navy) 291, 386, 614
Navigation and Steamboat Inspection 614
News (OWI) 92
News and Features (OWI) 94
Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (SSB) 449, 451
Orders and Regulations (WPB) 103, 109
Ordnance (Navy) 308
Outpost Service (OWI) 93
Placement (WMC) 96, 99
Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering 351
Plant Quarantine and Entomology 614
Prisons 52, 272
Program Controls (WPB) 103, 109
Program and Statistics (WPB) 103, 108
Prohibition (Justice) 614
Public Assistance (SSB) 449, 454
Public Debt (Treasury) 236
Public Relations (War) 254
Public Roads 465, 614
Publications, Overseas (OWI) 94
Radio (OWI) 92
Radio Program (OWI) 94
Radio and Transport (WPB) 104
Reclamation 326
Research and Statistics (SSB) 449, 456
Retirement Claims (RRB) 541
Rubber (WPB) 104
Service (SSB) 456
Ships (Navy) 291, 309
Special Services (OWI) 92
Standards, National 399, 411
Stockpiling and Transportation (WPB) 103, 109
Supplies (FEA) 63, 65
Supplies and Accounts (Navy) 313
Textiles, Clothing, and Leather (WPB) 104
Training (WMC) 96, 101
U. S. Shipping Board 387, 574, 640
Wage and Service Records (RRB) 541
War Risk Litigation (Justice) 264, 270
Weather 387, 393, 404, 641
Women's 417
Yards and Docks 291, 312
Business Advisory Council (Commerce) 389, 391
Business Associations, Federal (Treasury) 242
Business Cooperation, Division of (NRA) 619
Business information and statistics 391, 392, 395–397
Business Section, Small (Justice) 269

C

Cabinet of the President 53
Cable. (*See* Communications.)
Cable Committee (BWC) 121
Cadastral Engineering Service (Interior) 325

Page

Cadet Nurse Corps, U. S 448
Camps, Civilian Public Service 327
Canal Zone:
Courts 51, 266, 617
Government and administration of 251, 262
Cancer Institute, National, appropriations for 446
Canton Island 338
Capitol, Architect of the 34
Carriers:
Defense transportation 80
Issue of securities 518
Rates and routes prescribed by ICC 516
Regulation 407, 477, 515, 576
Safety requirements 408, 519
Cartels 193, 269, 271
Cartography, Division of Geography and (State) 198
Cavalry 260
Cemeteries:
American in Europe 470, 628
Arlington National 262
Censorship, Office of 135
Censorship Operating Board 135
Censorship Policy Board 135
Census, Bureau of the 391
Census of manpower 155
Central Administrative Services, Division of (OEM) 234, 620
Central Statistical Board 55, 614
Central Statistical Committee 55, 614
Central Traffic Service (Treasury) 240
Central Translating Division (State) 197
Central Valley project (Bureau of Reclamation) 327
Ceremonials, arrangement for domestic and foreign 202
Ceremonies in Capitol, arrangements for 34
Certificate-of-War-Necessity Program 84
Chaplains, Office of Chief of (War) 258
Charts, organization v, 30, 32
Chemical Warfare Service, Office of the Chief of 257
Chemicals, production of (TVA) 556
Chemistry, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial 353
Chemistry and Soils, Bureau of 612
Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the U. S. Army and Navy 53
Chiefs of Staff, Combined 165
Chiefs of Staff, Joint 161
Child labor 418
Children, aid to dependent 454
Children in Wartime, National Commission on 418
Children and Youth, Committee on Plans for 419
Children's Bureau 386, 417, 444, 456
China, United States Court for 618
Circuit courts of apppeals 47, 48, 51, 559
Citizens Service Corps, U. S 73
Civil Aeronautics Administration 406
Civil Aeronautics Authority 406, 522, 614
Civil Aeronautics Board 385, 408
Civil Affairs Division (War) 256
Civil Air Patrol (OCD) 614
Civil Engineer Corps (Navy) 313

Page

Civil Procedure, Advisory Committee on Rules of ... 46
Civil Service Commission ... 559
Civil Works Administration, Federal ... 615, 622
Civilian Allocation Division (OPA) ... 137
Civilian Conservation Corps ... 438, 615
Civilian Defense, Office of ... 72
Civilian Food Reserve (Interior) ... 338
Civilian Public Service Camps ... 327
Civilian Requirements Vice Chairman ... 109
Civilian Supply, Office of Price Administration and ... 137
Civilian war assistance ... 456, 606
Civilian War Services programs ... 73
Claimant agencies (WPB) ... 84, 109, 111, 124, 150
Claims:
  For and against the United States ... 50, 232, 269, 270, 510, 511, 635
  Public land ... 325
  Veterans' ... 583
  War ... 234
Claims Division (Justice) ... 260
Claims, United States Court of ... 50
Clipping service, newspaper ... 92
Coal Commission, National Bituminous ... 628
Coal Consumers' Counsel, Office of the Bituminous ... 631
Coal Division, Bituminous (Interior) ... 611
Coal mine inspections and investigations ... 330
Coal Mines Administration ... 615
Coast and Geodetic Survey ... 393
  National Service Life Insurance ... 594
Coast Guard, United States ... 318, 320, 639
  Certain training functions transferred ... 631
  Districts ... 321
  Publications ... 321
  Recruitment ... 156
Codification Board ... 615
Colleges Subcommittee, Schools and (FSA) ... 439
Columbia Institution for the Deaf ... 444, 615
Columbus Memorial Library ... 601
Combined Chiefs of Staff ... 165
Combined Food Board ... 166
Combined Production and Resources Board ... 167
Combined Raw Materials Board ... 168
Command and General Staff School (Army) ... 258
Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic ... 395
Commerce, Department of ... 385
Commerce Service, Foreign ... 626
Commercial agreements ... 194
Commercial Company, U. S. ... 64, 67
Commercial Policy, Division of (State) ... 194
Commercial standards ... 401
Commissioner of Immigration (Labor) ... 615
Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol ... 615
Commissions:
  Advisory, to the Council of National Defense ... 59
  Alaska Game ... 335
  Alaska Road ... 338
  American Battle Monuments ... 470
  American Mexican Claims ... 209
  American, for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas ... 177

Page

Commissions—Continued.
  Anglo-American Caribbean ... 210
  Arlington Memorial Amphitheater ... 251, 262
  Arlington Memorial Bridge ... 611
  Children in Wartime, National ... 418
  District of Columbia-Virginia Boundary ... 619
  Federal Aviation ... 622
  Federal Communications ... 476
  Federal Power ... 485
  Federal Radio ... 625
  Federal Trade ... 503
  Filipino Rehabilitation ... 173
  Fine Arts ... 472, 615
  George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial ... 626
  Goethals Memorial ... 626
  Hawaiian Homes ... 337
  Highway, District of Columbia ... 530
  Inter-American ... 204
  Inter-American Development ... 77, 80
  International Boundary, U. S., Alaska, and Canada ... 211
  International Boundary, U. S. and Mexico ... 211
  International Fisheries, U. S. and Canada ... 214
  International Joint, U. S. and Canada ... 215
  International Pacific Salmon Fisheries ... 216
  Interstate Commerce ... 512
  Interstate Oil Compact ... 336
  Joint Brazil-United States Defense ... 173
  Joint Mexican-United States Defense ... 174
  Migratory Bird Conservation ... 345, 628
  Mixed Claims, U. S. and Germany ... 628
  National Bituminous Coal ... 628
  National Capital Park ... 529
  National Capital Park and Planning ... 529
  National Forest Reservation ... 252
  National Historical Publications ... 527
  National Memorial ... 629
  National Screw Thread ... 630
  Perry's Victory Memorial ... 633
  Public Buildings ... 635
  Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief ... 338, 636
  Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway ... 636
  Rushmore National ... 637
  Securities and Exchange ... 543
  Special Mexican Claims ... 638
  United Nations Interim, on Food and Agriculture ... 178
  United States Civil Service ... 559
  United States Employees' Compensation ... 568
  United States Maritime ... 573
  United States Tariff ... 578
  War Manpower ... 61, 95
Committees:
  Actuarial Advisory (RRB) ... 230
  Advisory Operating (Combined Raw Materials Board) ... 169
  Aeronautics, National Advisory ... 521
  Amateur Radio (BWC) ... 121
  Apprenticeship, Federal (WMC) ... 622
  Area Production Urgency ... 111
  Aviation Communications (BWC) ... 121
  Blind-made Products, Purchase of ... 242
  Cable (BWC) ... 121
  Central Statistical ... 55, 614
  Civil Procedure, Advisory, Rules of ... 46
  Commercial Policy, Executive ... 206, 621

Page

Committees—Continued.
Communications, Liaison, for Civilian Defense (BWC) 121
Community Organization 615
Congested Production Areas 615
Congressional 18
Coordinating (BWC) 120
Coordinating (State) 190
Criminal Procedure, Advisory, on Rules of 46
Defense Resources (Interior) 618
Domestic Broadcasting (BWC) 121
Economic Security 459
Enrollment and Disbarment 228
Executive, on Economic Foreign Policy 207
Fair Employment Practice 60
Family Security (Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services) 622
Federal Open Market 497, 499, 500
General Supply (Treasury) 626
Health and Medical (FSA) 439, 626
Health and Medical (OSRD) 87
Industrial Analysis 615
Industrial Emergency 627
Industrial Rehabilitation (UNRRA) 182
Industry Advisory (BWC) 120
Industry Advisory, Office of (WPB) 104
Inter-Allied Information 184
Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory 80
Interdepartment Radio Advisory (BWC) 121
Interdepartmental:
Cooperation with the American Republics 208
Civil International Aviation 627
To Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities 627
Coordination of Foreign and Domestic Military Purchases 627
Cultural and Scientific Cooperation with American Republics 208
War Savings Bond 245
International Broadcasting (BWC) 121
International Broadcasting Coordinating 120
International Conferences (State) 190
Joint:
Army-Navy Selective Service 154
Economic, U. S. and Canada 163, 628
Evacuation 627
Congress on the Library 36
Congress on Printing 38
Defense Production 163
Meteorological 406
Patent Interchange, British-American 170
War Production, U. S. and Canada 162
Labor Advisory (BWC) 120
Labor Advisory, on Standards for the Employment of Women 417
Law (BWC) 120
Management-Labor Policy 96, 101
Manpower in War Industries, Conservation of (Labor) 416
Material Coordinating, U. S. and Canada 164
Medical Research (OSRD) 86
Mineral Resources Operating (WPB) 106
Municipal Facilities, State and (BWC) 121
National Agricultural Credit 365

Page

Committees—Continued.
National Defense Research 86
National Land Problems 615
National Power Policy 347
National Resources 630
Physical Fitness (FSA) 439
Planning and Reviewing 579
Planning, Special (BWC) 121
Plans for Children and Youth 419
Power, National Defense 347
Practice (Treasury) 228
Priorities Liaison (BWC) 121
Production Executive (WPB) 105, 109, 111
Professional Advisory (FSA) 461
Radio Advisory, Interdepartment (BWC) 121
Radiocommunications 121
Reciprocity Information 205, 581, 615
Records of War Administration 57
Recreation and Welfare, Joint Army and Navy 262
Requirements (WPB) 105, 109, 110
Shipbuilding Stabilization 106
Social Protection (Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services) 616
State Conservation 378
State and Municipal Facilities (BWC) 121
Subcommittees (Federal Security Agency) 439
Telegraph (BWC) 121
Telephone (BWC) 121
Trade Agreements 206
U. S. Government Facilities (BWC) 121
War Relief Agencies, President's 153
Women's Advisory 97, 101
Wood Utilization, National 629
Commodities Corporation, Federal Surplus 625
Commodities Division, War 640
Commodity Credit Corporation 65, 364, 369, 370, 616
Commodity Exchange Administration 616
Communications:
Army 257
Board of War 90, 120, 479
Censorship 135
Commission, Federal 476
Committee, Radio (BWC) 121
Control of 222
Division (Navy) 302
Facilities Bureau (OWI) 94
Federal Airways System 407
Forest Service System 366
Improvement, Inter-American 78
Liaison Committee for Civilian Defense 121
Office of Transportation and (State) 195
Records Division (State) 618
Telephone and telegraph regulation 639
Community Facilities, Bureau of (WFA) 468
Community Organization, Committee on 615
Community Organization Subcommittee, State and (Federal Security Agency) 439
Community War Services, Office of 439, 458
Compensation, workmen's. (*See* Workmen's compensation.)
Compromise cases 616
Comptroller of the Currency, Bureau of the 220
Comptroller General 510
Conciliation Service, U. S. (Labor) 69, 413
Congested Production Areas, Committee for 615

	Page
Congress	17
Library of	41
Members of	21
Congressional committees	18
Conscientious objectors	154, 266, 271, 327
Conservation programs	315, 330, 369, 416
Conservation Work, Emergency	621
Constitution of the United States	1
Amendments to	11, 19, 198
Constitutional courts, lower	47
Construction (Army)	257
Construction (Navy)	303, 312
Construction and Repair, Bureau of (Navy)	612
Consular and diplomatic offices	188, 199
Consumer credit, regulation of	131, 499
Consumer education	444
Consumer market information, radio broadcasts of	376
Consumer protection	59, 138, 503–509, 545
Consumers' agencies	616
Consumers, aid to	401
Consumers' Counsel (National Bituminous Coal Commission)	616
Consumers' Counsel Division (Interior)	616
Consumers' Counsel, Division of (Agriculture)	620
Consumers' Problems, Adviser on	609
Contracts:	
Divisions, Wage and Hour and Public	70, 414, 418
Forms and procedure	623
Government supplies and services	241
Investigation of Army	508
Investigation of Navy	509
Navy	293, 311, 312, 559
Penalty envelopes, Government	285
Price Adjustment Board, War	160, 496
Settlement Advisory Board	241
Settlement, Office of Contract	147
Termination Board, Joint (OWM)	628
Terminated war	115, 147, 241, 294, 312, 379, 559
War power	495
War, violations of	269, 270
Controlled Materials Plan (WPB)	84, 111, 124, 150
Controls, Office of (State)	203
Cooperative Research and Service Division (Farm Credit Administration)	359, 362
Cooperatives, banks for	362
Coordinating Committee (BWC)	120
Coordinating Committee (State)	190
Coordinating Service	623
Coordinator, Defense Housing	618
Coordinator of Government Films	616
Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities, Office of	616
Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation	617
Coordinator of Information	89, 161, 617
Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs	76
Coordinator of Transportation, Federal	623
Copyright Office	41, 43
Corporations:	
Commodity Credit	65, 364, 369, 370, 616
Cotton Stabilization	617
Defense Homes	124, 618
Defense Plant	428, 618
Defense Supplies	77, 431, 618
Disaster Loan	427, 433, 619
Federal Crop Insurance	374

	Page
Corporations—Continued.	
Federal Deposit Insurance	221, 481
Federal Farm Mortgage	360, 624
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance	123, 127, 625
Federal Surplus Commodities	625
Federal Surplus Relief	625
Grain Stabilization	626
Home Owners' Loan	123, 124, 128, 626
Inland Waterways	398, 627
Merchant Fleet	387, 640
Petroleum Reserves	63, 66
Production credit	361, 363
Reconstruction Finance	420, 636
Regional agricultural credit	363
Rubber Development	64, 67, 637
Smaller War Plants	109, 115, 424
U. S. Housing	124, 125, 129, 639
U. S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet	387, 573, 640
War Damage	432, 640
War Finance	640
War Insurance	432, 641
Corporations, reorganization of, under Bankruptcy Act	546
Correctional and penal institutions, Federal	273
Cotton crop insurance	374
Cotton Stabilization Corporation	617
Cotton Textile Industry, Board of Inquiry for	611
Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board	617
Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board	617
Council of National Defense	59, 87
Council of Personnel Administration	567
Counterfeiting, suppression of	244, 270
Courts	45, 47, 51, 617
Administrative Office of the United States Courts	51, 617
Alaska	51, 266, 617
Canal Zone	51, 266, 617
China, United States Court for	618
Circuit Courts of Appeals	47, 48, 51, 559
Claims, United States Court of	50
Customs Court, United States	50
Customs and Patent Appeals, United States	50
District Courts of the United States	47, 266, 617
District of Columbia	51, 267
Government representation in	265
Hawaii	51, 267, 617
Legislative	47, 51
Puerto Rico	51, 268, 617
Supreme Court of the United States	45
Tax Court of the United States, The	558
Territorial	51, 617
Virgin Islands	51, 268, 617
Courts martial (Navy)	293
Credit, consumer, regulation of	131, 499
Credit Union System, Federal	623
Credit Unions, Federal	484, 623
Criminal Division (Justice)	270
Criminal Procedure, Advisory Committee on Rules of	46
Critical materials (*See* Strategic and critical materials.)	
Crop and feed loans, emergency	362, 369
Crop Insurance Corporation, Federal	374
Crop Production Loan Office	618

Page

Crop reports, domestic ... 381
Crop reports, foreign ... 381
Cryptography, Division of (State) ... 202
Cultural Cooperation, Division of (State) ... 196
Cultural exchange program, U. S. with foreign countries ... 76, 196, 208, 443
Cultural and Scientific Cooperation, Interdepartmental Committee on ... 208
Currency, Bureau of the Comptroller of the ... 220
Currency, United States:
  Coinage of ... 227
  Division of Loans and Currency ... 237
  Federal Reserve Bank issues ... 221, 502
  Issue of ... 237
  Printing of ... 224
Customhouse brokers' licenses ... 229
Customs, Bureau of ... 221, 612
  Closed ports of entry ... 633
Customs and Patent Appeals, U. S. Court of ... 50
Customs Court, United States ... 50
Customs Division (Justice) ... 271
Customs Laws, investigation and operation of ... 580

D

Dairy Industry, Bureau of ... 35[1]
Dams, Government ... 327, 342, 487, 555, 556
Day care for children. (*See* Nurseries.)
Deaf, Columbia Institution for the ... 444, 615
Deaths, statistics of ... 393
Debt adjustment, farm ... 372
Debts due United States (*See also* Public debt) ... 232, 511
Deceptive trade practices, prevention of ... 503–509
Decorations and Medals, Board of (Navy) ... 298
Defense:
  Advisory Commission, National ... 59
  Aid Reports, Division of ... 620
  Communications Board ... 122
  Council of National ... 59, 87
  Health and Welfare Services, Office of ... 439, 631
  Homes Corporation ... 124, 618
  Housing. (*See* Housing.)
  Housing Coordinator ... 618
  Housing Division, Mutual Ownership ... 628
  Mediation Board, National ... 71, 629
  Office of Civilian ... 72
  Plant Corporation ... 428, 618
  Public Works Division (FWA) ... 618
  Resources Committee (Interior) ... 618
  Savings Staff (Treasury) ... 239
  Supplies Corporation ... 77, 431, 618
  Transportation, Office of ... 80
Delinquency, Juvenile ... 418, 419, 456
Demobilization:
  Employment ... 326, 453
  Plans ... 146, 256
Dentistry, Subcommittee on (FSA) ... 439
Dentists, Procurement and Assignment Service for ... 99
Departments:
  Agriculture ... 348
  Commerce ... 385
  Interior ... 323
  Justice ... 264
  Labor ... 412
  Navy ... 288

Page

Departments—Continued.
  Post Office ... 276
  State ... 185
  Treasury ... 217
  War ... 248
Dependent Area Affairs, Division of ... 193
Depositories, Government ... 227, 235
Developments Division, New (War) ... 256
Diplomatic and consular offices ... 188, 199
Diplomatic List, preparation of ... 202
Diplomatic pouch and courier services ... 199
Director of Forests (Interior) ... 619
Director General of Railroads ... 619
Director of Land Program (FERA) ... 619
Disaster Loan Corporation ... 427, 433, 619
Disbursement of moneys of the United States ... 235, 238, 512, 619
Discharges and Dismissals, Board of Review (Navy) ... 298
Distribution Bureau (WPB) ... 103, 109
Distribution, Office of (WFA) ... 375
District of Columbia ... 472
  Courts ... 51, 559
  Design and location of projects in ... 472, 530
District of Columbia-Virginia Boundary Commission ... 619
District Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization (Labor) ... 619
District Courts of United States ... 47, 266, 617
Division of:
  Business Cooperation (NRA) ... 619
  Central Administrative Services ... 234, 620
  Consumers' Counsel (Agriculture) ... 620
  Defense Aid Reports ... 620
  Defense Housing Coordination ... 124, 620
  Exports and Requirements (State) ... 620
  Information (OEM) ... 620
  Investigations (Interior) ... 620
  Marketing and Marketing Agreements ... 620
  Press Intelligence ... 92, 620
  Review (NRA) ... 621
  State and Local Cooperation ... 621
  Subsistence Homesteads ... 621
Docks, Bureau of Yards and ... 291, 312
Documents, preservation of Government ... 524
Documents, Superintendent of ... 39
Domestic Broadcasting Committee ... 121
Domestic Operations Branch (OWI) ... 88, 90
Dominican Customs Receivership ... 621
Draft classifications ... 158
Draft registration cards, War of 1917–18 ... 393
Drug Administration, Food and ... 459, 625
Drydocks (Navy) ... 310, 312
Duties, collection of ... 221

E

Eastern Hemisphere Division (State) ... 618
Eclipses, information on ... 304
Economic Administration, Foreign ... 62
Economic Affairs, Office of (State) ... 618
Economic Committee, Joint ... 163, 628
Economic Defense Board ... 611
Economic Operations, Board of (State) ... 611
Economic Security, Advisory Council on ... 609
Economic Security, Committee on ... 459
Economic Security Controls, Division of ... 195

Page

Economic stabilization ... 138
Economic Stabilization Board ... 84
Economic Stabilization, Office of ... 84
Economic Warfare, Board of ... 611
Economic Warfare, Office of ... 67, 611, 631
Education, Anglo-American ... 210
Education, Subcommittee on Medical (FSA) ... 439
Education, United States Office of ... 79, 416, 440, 631
Educational Foundation, Inter-American ... 79
Educational programs:
  Agricultural ... 372, 382
  Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics ... 356
  Children of working mothers ... 443, 469
  Civilian war services programs ... 73
  Consumer education ... 444
  Deaf and dumb ... 444
  Farming ... 77, 372, 373, 382, 442, 558
  Fish and Wildlife Service ... 335
  Government employees ... 563
  Health ... 439, 447
  Indians and Alaskans ... 331
  Inter-American exchanges ... 79, 443
  Loans and grants ... 98, 441
  Negroes ... 445
  Nurses training ... 448
  Nutrition ... 356, 377, 607
  Veterans, vocational rehabilitation and education ... 149, 584, 590
  Visual aids ... 98, 443
  War refugees ... 344
  War training ... 98, 101, 416, 442
  World cultural interchange ... 196, 208
Educational surveys and statistics ... 440
Efficiency, Bureau of ... 612
Electric and natural gas rate regulation ... 493
Electric Home and Farm Authority ... 423, 621
Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc. ... 621
Electric power ... 337, 342
  Administration, transmission, and sale of ... 487, 488
  Development on rivers and harbors ... 252, 257, 366
  National Power Policy Committee ... 347
  Reclamation projects ... 326
  Supply for national defense ... 493
  Tennessee Valley Authority ... 555
Electrical measurements and service ... 400
Electrification Administration, Rural ... 367, 637
Embassies, list of United States ... 188
Emergency Conservation Work ... 621
Emergency Management, Office for ... 60
Emergency War Agencies ... 60
Employees' Compensation Commission, U. S. ... 568
Employer-labor disputes ... 69, 413, 532, 536
Employment (*see also* Labor):
  Adviser on ... 59
  Civil service ... 99, 559
  International economic policies and activities ... 194
  Job placement of evacuees ... 343
  National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel ... 99
  Office Service Division (WMC) ... 99
  Post-war ... 326, 454, 465
  Procurement and Assignment Service for Physicians, Dentists, Veterinarians, Nurses, and Sanitary Engineers ... 99

Page

Employment—Continued.
  Safeguards for youth ... 419
  Security, Bureau of ... 452
  Service, United States ... 98, 438, 639
  Services for railroad and similar workers ... 540
  Stabilization ... 69
  Stabilization Office, Federal ... 385, 624
  Veterans reemployment and retraining ... 100, 149, 155
  War Department Manpower Board ... 256
  War Manpower Commission ... 95
  Of women ... 417
Enderbury Island ... 338
Enemy aliens, welfare assistance to ... 456
Enemy Control Unit, Alien (Justice) ... 271
Engineer Corps, Civil (Navy) ... 313
Engineering, Bureau of (Navy) ... 613
Engineering, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural ... 351
Engineers, Corps of (War) ... 252
  Operation of dams ... 342
Engineers, Office of Chief of ... 257
Engraving and Printing, Bureau of ... 222
En Guardia ... 78
Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of ... 354, 613, 614
Equipment, transportation ... 82
Erosion control, soil ... 378
Espionage ... 222, 270, 271
Ethnology, Bureau of American ... 550, 552
European Affairs, Office of (State) ... 191
Evacuation of civilians ... 73
Evacuation, Joint Committee on ... 437, 441, 627
Evacuation and relocation for national security ... 343
Examining Boards (Navy) ... 297
Exchange Service, International (Smithsonian Institution) ... 550, 552
Excise tax, employers ... 452
Executive Branch of the Government ... 53
Executive clemency ... 273
Executive Committee on Commercial Policy ... 206, 621
Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy ... 207
Executive Council ... 621
Executive Office of the President ... 53
Executive orders and proclamations ... 56, 526, 621, 634
Exhibits Service, Agricultural ... 382
Exhibits Supervisor (Interior) ... 638
Expenditure of Accounts, Government ... 235
Experiment Stations, Office of ... 357
Explosives:
  Regulation during war periods ... 330
  TVA manufacture of ingredients for ... 556
  Transportation regulations ... 520
Export (*see also* Foreign trade):
  Agricultural commodities and products ... 371
  Agricultural crops competition, Inter-American ... 78
  Control ... 66, 195, 221, 270, 397, 609, 620
  Control of freight movement (ODT) ... 83
  Export-Import Bank of Washington ... 63, 66, 422, 427, 621, 637
  Investigations relating to control ... 221
  Lend-lease statistics ... 393

Page

Export—Continued.
Licensing 221
Narcotics 227
Natural gas 492
Trade (FTC) 507
Extension Service 371, 380

F

Facility Security Program (OCD) 487, 622
Facts and Figures, Office of 89, 631
Fair Employment Practice, Committee on 60
Family Security Committee 622
Far Eastern Affairs, Office of (State) 191
Farm and agricultural loans 358-365, 370, 373, 427
Farm Aid (*see also* Agriculture) 622
Farm Board, Federal 624
Farm Credit Administration 358, 380, 484, 622, 625
Governor of 626
Farm debt adjustment 372
Farm electrification 368
Farm labor and recruitment 372, 375
Farm loan associations, national 360
Farm Loan Board, Federal 624
Farm Loan Bureau, Federal 624
Farm Loan Commissioner 622
Farm Mortgage Corporation, Federal 624
Farm products:
Adviser on 59
Census of 392
Inspection and marketing services 375, 376
Research on utilization of 356
Standardization of grades of 375
Farm Security Administration 124, 372, 380, 622
Administration of nonfarm projects 133
Farm-tenant aid 373
Farming education. (*See* Educational Programs.)
Farming materials, transportation of 379
Feature Bureau, News and (OWI) 94
Federal:
Advisory Council (Bureau of Employment Security) 453
Advisory Council (Federal Reserve System) 498, 502
Airways System 407
Alcohol Administration (Treasury) 622
Alcohol Control Administration (Treasury) 622
Aviation Commission 622
Board of Actuaries 230
Board of Hospitalization 57, 475
Board of Surveys and Maps 55, 612, 622
Board for Vocational Education (FSA) 441, 622
Bureau of Investigation 271
Business Associations (Treasury) 242
Civil Works Administration 622
Committee on Apprenticeship 622
Communications Commission 476
Coordinating Service 623
Coordinator of Transportation 623
Credit Union System 623
Credit Unions 484, 623
Crop Insurance Corporation 374
Deposit Insurance Corporation 221, 481
Emergency Administration of Public Works 623
Emergency Relief Administration 623
Employment Stabilization Board 387, 624

Page

Federal—Continued.
Employment Stabilization Office 387, 624
Farm Board 624
Farm Loan Board 624
Farm Loan Bureau 624
Farm Mortgage Corporation 360, 624
Fire Council 462, 466, 624
Home Loan Bank Administration 122, 125
Home Loan Bank Board 124, 125, 624
Home Loan Bank System 123, 124, 624
Housing Administration 123, 129, 624
Intermediate Credit Banks 361
Loan Agency 388, 420, 624
National Mortgage Association 131, 434, 625
Open Market Committee 497, 499, 500
Petroleum Board 336
Power Commission 485
Prison Industries, Inc 272, 625
Public Housing Authority 123, 133, 374
Radio Commission 625
Real Estate Board 467
Register 524, 526
Reserve Banks 236, 237, 240, 422, 498, 500
Reserve Board 625
Reserve System, Board of Governors of the 482, 496
Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation 123, 127, 625
Security Agency 438
Specifications 241, 623
Standard Stock Catalog 623
Statutes, violations of 270
Surplus Commodities Corporation 625
Surplus Relief Corporation 625
Trade Commission 503
Traffic 623
Works Agency 462
Defense housing functions transferred 627
Ferry Command, Naval Air 306
Fertilizer, development and distribution of 352, 557
Filipino Rehabilitation Commission 173
Films, Government
Distribution to foreign countries 78, 94, 184, 197, 443
Historical 524
Inter-American 79, 639
Motion Picture Bureau (OWI) 91, 94
Production of 525
Films of Government records 525
Finance Division, War (Treasury) 239
Finances, annual report of 219
Financial Affairs, Division of (State) 194
Financial Control, Inter-American Conference on Systems of Economic and 195
Financial and Development Policy, Office of 194
Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, Inter-American 80
Financial terminology standards 231
Fine Arts, Commission of 472, 615
Fine Arts, National Collection of 549, 551
Fingerprinting of aliens 273, 287
Fire control 365, 366
Fire Council, Federal 462, 466, 624
First aid and accident prevention training 606
Fiscal research (Treasury) 230
Fiscal Service (Treasury) 232

Page

Fish culture 334
Fish and Wildlife Service 332
Fisheries, Alaska 334
Fisheries, Bureau of (Interior) 332, 613
Fisheries Commission, International—United States and Canada 214
Fishery Coordination Office of 335
Fishery industries, services for 334
Fleet Maintenance Division (Navy) 303
Fleets, command of 293, 299
Flight Division (Navy) 305
Flood control 328, 342, 556
  Corps of Engineers (War) 252, 257
  Department of the Interior 326
  Federal Power Commission 489
  Forest Service 365
  International 213
  Soil Conservation Service 377, 378
  Tennessee Valley Authority 555
Food Administration, War 65, 343, 368
Food and Agriculture, United Nations Interim Commission on 178
Food and Drug Administration 459, 625
Food and farming materials, transportation of 379
Food Distribution Administration 625
Food Preservation 351, 353–356, 364, 371
Food rationing and price control 138, 139
Food Production Administration 374, 625
Food production, aids to 371, 380
Food Production and Distribution, Administration of 609
Food program, war 77, 327, 351, 364, 368, 370, 442, 557
Food requirements 368
Food Reserve, Civilian (Interior) 338
Food standards 460
Foods, studies on 356, 381, 459
Foreign:
  Activity Correlation, Division of (State) 204
  Agents, registration of 271, 636
  Agents to replace Axis-affiliated agents 395
  Agricultural Relations, Office of 381
  Agricultural Service 626
  Agriculture, studies of 381
  Aircraft personnel training 195
  Broadcast Intelligence Service 479
  Buildings Operations, Division of (State) 200
  Commerce Service (FCC) 626
  Countries, Red Cross activities in 608
  Debts (Treasury) 234
  Diplomatic and consular offices 188, 199
  Domestic Commerce, Bureau of, and 395
  Domestic Military Purchases, Interdepartmental Committee for Coordination of 627
  Economic Administration 62
    Cooperation with Bureau of Customs 221
  Economic Coordination, Office of (State) 65, 632
  Economic Development, Division of (State) 195
  Foreign Consular Offices in the United States, preparation of 202
  Funds Control (*see also* Foreign-owned property) 195, 222, 229, 239
  Labor importation 194, 375, 541
  Loans 66, 194, 195, 424
  Money, statement of current values of 227
  Nationals. (*See* Aliens.)

Page

Foreign—Continued.
  News Bureau (OWI) 91
  Policy, Executive Committee on Economic 207
  Principals, registration of agents of 636
  Purchasing (FEA) 66
  Relations 189
  Relief, procurement for distribution by Red Cross 241
  Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Office of 65, 632
  Representatives, rights and privileges of 202
  Service Administration, Division of (State) 199
  Service, Office of the (State) 199, 382
  Service Personnel, Division of (State) 199
  Trade Zones Board 386, 409
  Vessels in U. S. waters 71, 221
  Visitors, distinguished, protection of 202
Foreign-owned property:
  Agents for control of 240, 502
  Census of 240
  Control of 71, 240, 271, 343, 610
  Patents 71, 195, 404
  Policies relating to (State) 195
  Ships 71, 221
Foreign trade 240
  Blocked Nationals, List of Proclaimed 77, 222, 240, 271, 398
  Department of State 193
  Discriminations 581
  Federal Trade Commission 503, 507
  Foreign Economic Administration 65
  Import-export investigations and control 221, 240, 580
  Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs 77
  Statistics 393, 395
  United States Tariff Commission 578
Forest Products Laboratory (Agriculture) 365, 366
Forest Service 365, 380
Forests, Director of (Interior) 618
Forgery of Government instruments, investigation of (Treasury) 244
Freedmen's Hospital 447, 626
Freer Gallery or Art 550, 552
Freight forwarders, regulation of 515
Fuel conservation 330
Fuel investigations and research 330
Fuel Yard (Procurement Division) 242
Fuel Yards of the Bureau of Mines 626
Fuels Research, Synthetic Liquids 329
Fuels, Solid, Administration for War 336
Funds Control, Foreign (*see also* Foreign-owned property) 222, 229, 239
Funds, foreign 195
Fungicides, development of 355

G

Gallaudet College 444
Game and bird reservations, protection of Alaskan 319
Gas, control of marketing natural 488, 492, 493
Gas rate regulation, electric and natural 493
General Accounting Office 510
General Board (Navy) 291
General Land Office 325

Page

General Staff (War) 248, 254
General Supply Committee of the Treasury Department 626
Geodetic Survey, Coast and 393
Geographic Offices (State) 190
Geographical Names, U. S. Board on 341
Geography and Cartography, Division of 198
Geological Survey 327
George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission 626
Goethals Memorial Commission 626
Gold, annual production, estimates of 227
Government:
  Buildings, assignment of space in 463
  Buildings and grounds, design and planning of 472, 530
  Checks, applications for duplicate 235
  Employment, determination of number 55
  Facilities Committee, U. S 121
  Funds, custodian of 239
  Information:
    Division of Public Inquiries (OWI) 92
    Division of Press Intelligence (OWI) 92, 620
    (*See also* Foreword, p. III).
  Life Insurance, U. S 584, 592
  Moneys. (*See* Public moneys.)
  Printing Office 37
  Publications 39
    List of representative (Appendix B) 642
  Purchases, supervision of 240
  Records, preservation of 524
  Reports, Office of 53, 92, 632
  Securities, issue and redemption 502
  Utilities, contracts for public 241
Governments, State and local, statistics of 393
Governor of the Farm Credit Administration 626
Grain Futures Administration 626
Grain Stabilization Corporation 626
Grand Coulee Dam 327, 342
Grants to public agencies (*see also* Loans) 468
Grants to States:
  Agricultural research 357
  For dependent children 455
  For needy aged 455
  For needy blind 455
  Road construction 462, 464, 465
  Wildlife restoration 333
Graphics Bureau (OWI) 91
Grazing activities and range conservation 325, 328, 365
Grazing Service (Interior) 328
Great Britain, Combined Chiefs of Staff, U. S. and 165
Great Lakes, survey and charting of 252
Ground Forces, Army 250, 259
Guards, State and National 258

H

Harbor safety measures 318
Hatch Act enforcement 562
Hawaii:
  Bank Insurance 482
  Courts 51, 267, 617
  Delegate to Congress 18, 29

Page

Hawaii—Continued.
  Governor 323, 337, 338
  Mineral and water resources 327
  Reconstruction Finance Corporation 421
  Savings and Loan Associations 127
  Selective service 157
  Social Security territorial office 457
  USDA War Boards 380
  War Finance Division office 239
  Wildlife restoration 333
Hawaiian Department (War) 259
Hawaiian Homes Commission 337
Hawaiian Transport 81
Health:
  Affairs, Division of International Labor, Social and 194
  Anglo-American 210
  Child (Labor) 418
  Control of disease-carrying insects 356
  Food-for-freedom program 351, 364, 442
  Farm workers 373, 375
  Government employees 565
  Industrial, advice 416
  Medical Committee, and (FSA) 439, 626
  Medical Committee, and (OSRD) 87
  Mineral industries investigations 330
  National Institute of 446
  Physical Fitness Services, and 443
  Program, Inter-American 78
  Programs for Indians and Alaskans 331
  Protection of livestock 350
  Regulation of products injurious to 503-509
  Service, Public 228, 445, 635
  Subcommittee on Industrial Health and Medicine (FSA) 439
  Subcommittee on Negro 439
  War emergency activities 448
  War workers 469
  Welfare Services, Office of Defense 439, 631
Helium production 329
Highways, grants-in-aid for 464, 465
Highways, Interstate, National System 465
Historical Information, World War I 471
Historical Publications Commission, National 527
Holding company regulation 545
Home Economics, Bureau of Human Nutrition and 356
Home Loan Bank Administration, Federal 122, 125
Home Loan Bank System, Federal 123, 124, 126, 624
Home Owners' Loan Corporation 123, 124, 128, 626
Hospital, Columbia, for Women and Lying-in Asylum 34
Hospital Corps (Navy) 315
Hospital, Freedmen's 448, 626
Hospital, St. Elizabeths 449, 637
Hospital service, veterans 584, 591
Hospital service, war-disabled civilians and U. S. employees 461
Hospital ships 316
Hospitalization Activities, Coordination of Federal 475
Hospitalization by Public Health Service 447
Hospitals, Subcommittee on (FSA) 439
Hostile countries, persons acting for 77, 222, 240, 271, 398

	Page
House of Representatives	17
List of members	22
Officials and their functions	33
Organization chart	32
Housing:	
Administration, Federal	123, 129, 624
Agency, National	122
Anglo-American	210
Authority, Federal Public	123, 133
Authority, National Capital	528
Authority, U. S	124, 133, 529, 639
Census and surveys of	124, 392
Consumer credit, regulations affecting	131
Corporation, U. S	124, 125, 129, 639
"Greenbelt" communities	134
Improvement and repair	129
Insurance Fund	130
Land titles for Government	270
Loans	124-134, 427, 435, 583
Low-rent housing and slum clearance	133
Mortgage insurance	129
Mortgages, purchase of	435
Mutual Ownership Defense	628
Navy	133, 627
Occupancy priorities	131
Post-war	134
Priorities on building materials	125, 129
Railroad workers	541
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	412, 636
Resettlement	373
Studies on low-cost	401
Study on farm	352
Tennessee Valley Authority	556
War workers	124, 129, 131, 133, 463, 529
War Department	133, 627
Howard University	444, 448, 627
Howland Island	338
Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Bureau of	356
Hydrographic Bureau, International (Monaco)	303
Hydrographic Office (Navy)	303, 627
I	
Ice Patrol (Coast Guard)	319
Immigration Appeals, Board of	275
Immigration and Naturalization, Bureau of	613
Immigration and Naturalization, District Commissioner	619
Immigration and Naturalization Service	273, 627
Immigration quotas	199, 203
Import (*see also* Export *and* Foreign Trade):	
Duties	163, 221
Investigations and inspections	240
Invoices, studies of	580
Narcotics	227
Natural gas	492
Trade, investigation of unfair competition	580
Import-Export Bank of Washington	63, 66, 422, 427, 621, 637
Importation of farm labor	194, 375, 541
Imports, financing	66
Income Tax Unit (Treasury)	231
Indian Affairs, Office of	331, 475
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	331
Indian Commissioners, Board of	611
Industrial Analysis, Committee on	615
Industrial Chemistry, Bureau of Agricultural and	353
Industrial College, Army	258
Industrial Cooperation, Coordinator	617
Industrial Emergency Committee	627
Industrial health and accidents	416
Industrial Health and Medicine, Subcommittee on (FSA)	439
Industrial Incentive Division (Navy)	294
Industrial Materials, Adviser on	59
Industrial Production, Adviser on	59
Industrial Protection Division (OCD)	73
Industrial Survey Division (Navy)	292
Industry Advisory Committee (BWC)	120
Industry Advisory Committees, Office of (WPB)	104
Industry divisions (WPB)	109
Industry, loans to (RFC)	421, 426
Industry statistics, war	392, 508
Infant care, emergency maternity and	419
Infantry	260
Information, Coordinator of	89, 161, 617
Information, Division of (OEM)	89, 620
Information, Office of War	88
Information, Government. (*See* Government information.)	
Inland waterway shipping controls (ODT)	84
Inland Waterways Corporation	398, 627
Insane, Government Hospital for the	449
Insecticides, development of	355
Insect pests, control of	209, 355
Inspection and Survey, Board of (Navy)	302
Inspector, Bureau of Chief (Post Office)	284
Inspector General (War)	256
Institutional Organization Subcommittee (FSA)	439
Insular Affairs, Bureau	337, 613
Insular and foreign activities (American Red Cross)	607
Insular possessions, printing of currency and checks for	224
Insular possessions and Territories, experiment stations in	357
Insurance:	
Against mortgage losses	129
Agricultural crops	374
Aviators, students, and cadets	594
Bank deposits	481
Building and loan associations	484
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	374
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	221, 481
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	123, 127, 625
For Reserves of armed forces	570
Fund, Housing	130
Loans to insurance companies	425
Mail	282
Marine	118, 196
National Service Life	584, 592
Navy	293
Ocean-freight, marine, and war-risk	196
Old-age and survivors	451
Retirement	537-542, 566
Ships	118, 576

Page

Insurance—Continued.
Unemployment 452, 537–542
United States Government Life 584, 592
Veterans 131, 584, 592
War-damage 421, 432
War housing mortgage 131
War-risk, litigation in reference to 270
Workmen's compensation 570
Intelligence, Division of Press 92, 620
Intelligence, Overseas Bureau of (OWI) 94
Intelligence Division (Navy) 302
Intelligence Division, Military (War) 255
Intelligence Service, Foreign Broadcast (FCC) 479
Inter-Allied Information Committee 184
Inter-American (*see also* American Republics):
Agricultural developments and food supply programs 77, 353, 381
Affairs, Office of the Coordinator of 76
American Republic Affairs, Office of 192
Commissions 204
Conferences 601
Defense Board 175
Development Commission 77, 80
Economic and Financial Control, Conference on Systems of 195
Educational Foundation 79
Educational programs 79, 196, 208, 443
Financial and Economic Advisory Committee 80
Foreign trade promotion 410
Health program 78
Radio 78
Strategic and critical materials supply 78
Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee 121
Interdepartmental Advisory Council 627
Interior, Department of the 323
Interlocking directorates 499, 507
Internal Revenue, Bureau of 224
Internal Revenue stamps 281
International (*see also* Inter-American):
Agreements and treaties 194
Air mail 195
Arms and munitions control 193
Aviation, Interdepartmental Committee on Civil 627
Boundary Commission, U. S., Alaska, and Canada 211
Boundary Commission, U. S. and Mexico 211
Broadcasting Committee (BWC) 121
Broadcasting Coordinating Committee 120
Commerce of major commodities 193
Commercial policy, U. S 194
Communications policies and action 196
Conferences Committee (State) 190
Conferences, Division of (State) 203
Cultural cooperation 76, 196, 208, 443
Employment and labor standards 194
Exchange of personnel and materials 79, 196, 209, 443
Exchange Service (Smithsonian Institution) 550, 552
Financial and monetary agreements 194
Fisheries Commission, U. S. and Canada 214
Hydrographic Bureau (Monaco) 303
Information Division (State) 197

Page

International—Continued.
Joint Commission, U. S. and Canada 215
Labor, Social and Health Affairs, Division of 194
Monetary exchange 229
Motion pictures policy and action 196, 197
Narcotic control 194
Organization Affairs, Division of (State) 192
Organizations, list of 204
Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission 216
Postal service 196, 222, 280
Red Cross 608
Sanitation (U. S. and Mexico) 213
Security 192
Security and Organization, Division of 618
Shipping policies and action 195
Supply, Vice Chairman for (WPB) 109
Taxation 194
Trade Policy, Office of 193
Interstate Commerce Commission 512
Interstate Oil Compact Commission 336
Inventions. (*See* Patents.)
Inventions, Office of (Navy) 296
Inventions, protection of Government interests 269
Inventors Council, National 296, 385, 409
Investigation, Bureau of (Justice) 613
Investigation and Research—Transportation, Board of 611
Investigations, Division of 620
Investments abroad, protection of 195
Investments of the Government 234
Irrigation:
Development (Corps of Engineers) 252
Federal Power Commission 487
Loans 426
Projects, construction and operation of 326, 373
Soil Conservation Service 378
Water conservation and utilization program 373
Waters, U. S. and Canada 215
Waters, United States and Mexico 212
Island Governments and Island Bases, supervision of (Navy) 301
Island Possessions, Division of Territories and 337

J

Japanese, relocation of 343
Jarvis Island 338
Joint:
Army and Navy Boards 261, 321, 627
Army and Navy Munitions Board 107, 202, 627
Army and Navy Selective Service Committee 154
Board on Defense, Permanent 165
Brazil-U. S. Defense Commission 173
Chiefs of Staff 161
Committee of Congress on the Library 36
Committee of Congress on Printing 38
Committee on Evacuation 627
Commission, International 215
Committee on Welfare and Recreation 262
Contract Termination Board (OWM) 628
Defense Production Committee 163
Economic Committees (U. S. and Canada) 163, 628
Economy Board (Army and Navy) 262, 628
Meteorological Committee 406
Mexican-U. S. Defense Commission 174

Page

International—Continued.
Patent Interchange Committee, British-American 170
War Production Committee 162
Judge Advocate General of the Navy 293
Judge Advocate General, Office of the (War) 257
Judicial Branch of the Government 45
Junior Citizens Service Corps 73
Junior Red Cross, American 607
Justice, Department of 264
Justices, United States Supreme Court 45
Juvenile delinquency 418, 419, 456

L

Labor (*see also* Manpower *and* Employment):
Advisory Committee (BWC) 120
Advisory Committee on Standards for the Employment of Women 417
Agricultural 368
Child 418
Civil service 99, 559
Common carriers 519, 536
Department of 412
Disputes 69, 413, 532, 536
Division (national defense) 59
Domestic migration control 85
Employment and Claims, Bureau of (RRB) 540
Fair Employment Practice, Committee on 61
Foreign, importation of 194, 375, 541
Government supply contracts provisions 414
Manpower requirements 111
National Mediation Board 535
Office of (WFA) 374
Policies 99
Production, Vice Chairman for (WPB) 109
Recruitment 99, 372
Relations Board, National 532
Relations, Division of (State) 618
Relations, Office of (Interior) 317
Self-organization rights 532, 535, 555
Social and Health Affairs, Division of International 194
Standards 62, 269, 413, 414, 419, 444, 532, 535, 565, 568
Standards, Division of (Labor) 413
Statistics 392, 413
Statistics, Bureau of (Labor) 413
Supply camps (WFA) 375
Surveys and reports 99
United States Employment Service 98, 639
Utilization of prisoners of war 375
Wages and hours 414
War Manpower Commission 95
War training program 98, 101, 416, 442
Workmen's Compensation 569
Laboratories:
Agricultural regional research 354
Aeronautical 522
Blood plasma 447
Directories of commercial and college research 401
Forestry Service 366
Mineral and fuel research 329
Navy 309, 310, 315

Page

Laboratories—Continued.
Textile Foundation 411
Used by Office of Scientific Research and Development 87
Lading, bills of 518
Land:
Bank Commissioner loans 360
Banks, Federal 359
Government 282, 325, 463, 468
Grant colleges 371, 441, 558
Office, General 325
Patents 325
Research on public 325
Reserved for power purposes 490
Submarginal 379
Titles to Government 270
Utilization, Office of 339
Landings, airport 407
Lands Division (Justice) 270
Latin American. (*See* Inter-American.)
Law Committee (BWC) 120
Laws, enactment of 20
Legations, list of United States 189
Legislative Branch of the Government 17
Legislative Counsel, Tax 245
Legislative and Liaison Division (War) 256
Legislative courts 47, 51
Legislative Reference Service (Library of Congress) 42
Lend-Lease activities:
British-American patent interchange 171
Control of exports 65, 620
Department of Agriculture 351, 364, 371, 376
Department of State 187, 193–195
Department of the Navy 295
Procurement 241, 627
Statistics of exports 393
Storage and distribution 241
Tennessee Valley Authority 558
Lend-Lease Administration, Office of 65, 632
Lend-Lease Liaison Office (Navy) 295
Lend-Lease and Surplus War Property Affairs, Division of (State) 195
Liaison Division, Legislative and (War) 256
Liaison Office for Personnel Management 57
Liaison Officer for Emergency Management 60, 628
Liberated areas:
Financial problems in 194, 195, 229, 239
Finished products supply 168
Labor, social, and health matters 194
Relief and rehabilitation of agriculture 381
U. S. Government activities in 65, 195
Liberated Areas Division (State) 618
Library of Congress 41
Library of Congress Trust Fund Board 41, 42
Library, Franklin D. Roosevelt 527
Life Insurance, United States Government 584, 592
Lighthouses 320
Lighthouses, Bureau of 387, 613
Liquor laws, civil suits arising under 269
Little Steel Formula 69
Litvinoff Assignment 269
Loan Agency, Federal 388, 412, 624
Loan Corporation, Home Owners' 128, 133, 626
Loan Insurance Corporation, Savings 128, 133, 625

Page

Loans:
And Currency, Division of (Treasury) 237
Agricultural and farm 358-365, 370, 373, 427
Banks and financial institutions 425, 481
Building and Loan associations 484
Bureau of Community Facilities 468
Comm. lity Credit Corporation 370
Dealers .h rationed commodities 424
Disaster Loan Corporation 433
Drainage and irrigation districts 426
Educational 98, 441
Emergency crop and feed 362, 369
Export-Import Bank of Washington 66
Farm rehabilitation 372, 427
Federal land bank 359
Federal Loan Agency 420
Federal Reserve Banks 501
Federal savings and loan associations 127
Foreign 66, 194, 427
Housing. (*See* Housing.)
To Industry 426
To Insurance companies 425
Land Bank Commissioner 360
Mining 426
National farm loan associations 360
Production credit corporations and associations 361, 363
Public agencies (*see also* Grants) 426, 468
Public school authorities 421
Railroads 426
Reconstruction Finance Corporation 421
Rehabilitation (FSA) 372
Rural Electrification Administration 367
Small business 115
States (Unemployment Trust Fund) 450, 454
Strategic plants and materials 421
Veterans 127, 131, 584
War crops 363
War purposes 421, 502
Locomotive inspection 515, 519
Locomotive Inspection, Bureau of 515
Logistic Plans Division 301
Longshoremen's Labor Board, National 629
Lunch Program, School 371, 376, 444

M

Magazine Bureau, Book and (OWI) 91
Magazine War Guide and Supplement 91
Mail (*see also* Communications):
Air Service 280
Dead 280
Frauds, lotteries, and mailability 284
Government, penalty 281, 283
Losses in 284
Newspaper and periodical 282
Railway Adjustments, Division of 280
Railway Service 280
Registered, insured, and c. o. d. 282
Rural 279
To armed forces 281, 284, 287
Transportation rates 519
V-mail 281, 302
Malaria control 209, 356, 448
Management-Labor Policy Committee 96, 101
Management, Office of Production 59, 107
Manpower Board, War Department 256

Page

Manpower Requirements, Vice Chairman for 109
Manpower Utilization, Bureau of 96, 99
Manpower in War Industries, National Committee on Conservation of (Labor) 416
Manufactures, census of 392
Manufacturing costs, investigation of domestic and foreign 580
Maps:
Aerial photography 365
Division of Geography and Cartography 193
Official map of the United States 325
Postal-route and rural-delivery 282
Topographic 327, 394
Marine Corps Aviation Division 306
Marine Corps recruitment 156
Marine Corps, United States 316
Marine Hospital Service 445
Marine Inspection and Navigation, Bureau of 613
Marine insurance 118, 196
Marine training program 119, 631
Maritime Commission, United States 573
Maritime Labor Board 628
Maritime police 318
Maritime Service, United States 119, 639
Market News Service 376
Fishery 334
Market reports, foreign agricultural 381
Marketing and Marketing Agreements, Division of 620
Marketing services 362, 369
Marketing Services, Office of 375
Marshals, United States 47, 52, 266, 268
Martial, courts (Navy) 293
Material Coordinating Committee 164
Material, Office of the Chief of Procurement and (Navy) 293
Materials Board, Combined Raw 168
Materials and Facilities, Office of (WFA) 377
Materials, Navy 313
Materials, strategic and critical. (*See* Strategic and critical materials.)
Maternal and child welfare services 418
Maternal and infant care, emergency 419
Maximum price regulations 139
Medals, Board of Decorations and (Navy) 298
Medical Education Subcommittee (FSA) 439
Medical examinations, civil service 564
Medical Examiners, Board of (Navy) 297
Medical Research, Committee on (OSRD) 86
Medical supplies (Navy) 316
Medical survey 456
Medicine and Surgery, Bureau of (Navy) 291, 315, 475
Mellon, Andrew W. (National Gallery of Art) 552
Memorial Commission, Mt. Rushmore National 628
Memorial Commission, National 629
Memorial Commission, Perry's Victory 633
Memorials in Europe, American 470, 628
Mentally handicapped, vocational rehabilitation of 460
Merchant Fleet Corporation, U. S. Shipping Board 387, 640
Merchant Marine, personnel training program 119
(*See also* Seamen.)
Merit systems 450, 561

	Page
Messenger functions	628
Metals and Minerals Vice Chairman (WPB)	109
Metals Reserve Company (RFC)	430, 628
Metallurgical research and testing	401
Meteorological research	405
Mexican Claims Commission, American	209
Mexican Claims Commission, Special	638
Mexican-United States Defense Commission, Joint	174
Mexico and United States, International Boundary Commission	211
Migratory Bird Conservation Commission	345, 628
Military Academy, United States	252, 258
Military Intelligence	255
Military police	258
Militia Bureau	258, 628
Mineral Production Security Division	329
Mineral resources, international investigations of	209
Mineral Resources Operating Committee (WPB)	106
Minerals, economic studies of	330
Minerals, international commerce of	193
Mines Administration, Coal	615
Mines, Bureau of	328, 614
Mines, supervision of coal	336
Mining:	
Accident prevention in	330
Coal mining inspections and investigations	330
Loans to	426
Supervision of operations on public lands	327
Mint, Bureau of the	226
Missouri River Basin development	327
Mixed Claims Commission, U. S. and Germany	628
Mobilization and Reconversion, Office of War	144
Mobilization, Office of War	145
Monetary exchange, international	227, 229
Monetary research	227, 229
Money, statement of value of foreign	227
Money-handling divisions, safeguarding of	244
Money-order service	281
Monopolies	269, 506, 507
Monuments and Memorials, construction of national	252
Monuments in war areas	177, 470
Mortgage Association, Federal National	434, 625
Mortgage Company, RFC	436, 639
Mortgage insurance, Federal ship	576
Mortgage Insurance Fund, Mutual	130
Mortgage insurance, housing	129
Mortgages, market for housing	434
Mortgages, purchase of	435
Motion Picture Bureaus (OWI)	91, 94
Motion Picture and Radio Division (State)	618
Motion Picture Service (Agriculture)	383
Motion Picture Society for the Americas, Inc	79
Motion pictures. (*See* Films.)	
Motor Carriers, regulation of	515
Motor testing (National Bureau of Standards)	399
Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission	628
Municipal Facilities Committee, State and	121
Municipal Reference Service (Census)	393
Munitions Assignments Board	172
Munitions ingredients, manufacture of (TVA)	556
Muscle Shoals	554
Museum, National	549, 551
Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund	130
Mutual Ownership Defense Housing Division	628
N	
Narcotic control	194
Narcotics, Bureau of	227
National:	
Academy of Sciences	599
Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	521
Agricultural Credit Committee	365
Airport, Washington	407
Arboretum	353
Archives	523
Archives Council	526
Archives Trust Fund Board	523, 526
Bituminous Coal Commission	628
Bureau of Standards	399, 411
Cancer Institute, appropriations for	446
Capital Housing Authority	528
Capital Park and Planning Commission	529
Cemeteries and Memorials in Europe	628
Cemeteries and Parks	629
Collection of Fine Arts	549, 551
Committee on Wood Utilization	629
Defense Advisory Commission	59, 137
Defense, Council of	59, 87
Defense Meditation Board	69, 629
Defense Power Commission	347
Defense Research Committee	86
Emergency Council	629
Farm loan associations	360
Forest Reservation Commission	252
Forests	365
Gallery of Art	550, 552
Guard Bureau	258
Historical Publications Commission	527
Housing Agency	122
Industrial Recovery Board	629
Institute of Health	446
Interstate Highways System	465
Inventors Council	296, 385, 409
Labor Relations Board	532
Land Problems, Committee on	615
Longshoremen's Labor Board	629
Mediation Board (railroads)	535
Memorial Commission	629
Militia Board	258
Mortgage Association, Federal	434, 625
Museum	549, 551
Park Service	331, 629
Park Trust Fund Board	346
Parks, Buildings, and Reservations	629
Planning Board	629
Power Policy Committee	347
Railroad Adjustment Board	536
Railway Labor Panel	536
Recovery Administration	629
Advisory Council	609
Recovery Review Board	630
Research Council	599
Resources Planning Board	387, 630

Page

National—Continued.
Resources Board and Advisory Committee 630
Resources Committee 630
Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel 99, 630
Screw Thread Commission 630
Service Life Insurance 584, 592
Training School for Boys 273, 630
War Labor Board 68
Wildlife refuges 333
Youth Administration 98, 438, 630
Zoological Park 550, 552
Nationals, Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked 77, 222, 240, 271, 398
Naturalization, Bureau of Immigration and 613
Naturalization Service, Immigration and 268, 273, 627
Nautical Almanac Office 304
Nautical information 303
Nautical schools 119, 631
Naval:
Academy, U. S 308
Aeronautics 304-307, 311
Air Transport Service 306
Clemency and Prison Inspection Board 297
Communications 302
Districts, list of 322
Examining Boards 297
Ferry Command, Air 306
History, Office of 296
Home 308
Hospitals and medical establishments 315
Inspector General, Office of 299
Intelligence Division 302
Laboratories 309, 310
Observatory 304, 631
Operations 298
Patents 293, 296
Personnel, Bureau of 307
Petroleum and oil shale reserves 295
Public works (Bureau of Yards and Docks) 312
Research and Development Board 296
Reserve 307
Retiring Board 297
Retiring Review Board 298
Transportation Service 296, 307
War College 308
Navigable waters:
Congressional jurisdiction over 489
Improvements on 252, 257, 342, 366, 487, 556
Inland Waterways Corporation 398
Patrol of 318
Water power 486
Navigation, aids to 303, 320, 321, 393, 407
Navigation charts 303, 394
Navigation, Bureau of 291, 614
Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, Bureau of 614
Navy and Army Staff College 162
Navy Board for Production Awards 298
Navy Commissioners, Board of 290
Navy, Department of the 288
Aviation 304
Certain housing functions transferred 627

Page

Navy, Department of the—Continued.
"E" Awards, Army 298
Joint Army-Navy Boards 261, 321, 627
Workmen's compensation for Reserves 569
Navy mail 284
Navy Photographic Service, Office of 206
Navy Price Adjustment Board 204
Navy recruitment 156, 307
Near Eastern and African Affairs, Office of 191
Negro Health, Subcommittee on (FSA) 439
New Developments Division (War) 256
News Bureau, Foreign (OWI) 91
News and Feature Bureau (OWI) 94
News Bureau (OWI) 92
Newspaper clipping service (OWI) 92
Newspaper and periodical mail 282
Nurse Corps (Army) 257
Nurse Corps (Navy) 315
Nurse Corps, United States Cadet 448
Nurse education 448
Nurseries 469
Nurses, Procurement and Assignment Service for 99
Nursing Service (American Red Cross) 606
Nursing, Subcommittee on (FSA) 439
Nutrition, Dairy Cattle 351
Nutrition, Division of 631
Nutrition Functions 631
Nutrition and Home Economics, Bureau of Human 356
Nutrition programs 73, 356, 377, 607

O

Observatories, Coast and Geodetic Survey 304
Observatory, Astrophysical 550, 552
Observatory, Naval 304, 631
Offices:
Alien Property Custodian 70, 343, 610
Censorship 135
Civilian Defense 72
Contract Settlement 147
Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs 76
Defense Transportation 80
Distribution (WFA) 375
Economic Stabilization 84
Education, United States 79, 416, 440, 631
Emergency Management 60
General Accounting 510
Price Administration 136
Production Management 59, 107, 632
Scientific Research and Development 85, 295
Strategic Services 161
War Information 88
War Mobilization 145
War Mobilization and Reconversion 144
Official Register 633
Old-Age and Survivors Insurance 451
Old-age assistance 454
Operations Division (War) 255
Operations Vice Chairman (WPB) 109
Ordnance, Bureau of (Navy) 308
Ordnance, Office of the Chief of (Army) 257
Organization and Training Division (War) 255
Organization charts v, 30, 32

Page

Outposts (OWI) 94
Overseas information programs 78, 93, 135, 197
Overseas Operations Branch (OWI) 88, 93

P

Pacific Operations (OWI) 95
Pacific War Council 176
Pan American. (*See* Inter-American.)
Pan American Division (Navy) 302
Pan American Union 79, 176, 600
Panama Canal:
  Courts 51, 617
  Government and administration of 251, 262
  Operation of piers 638
Panama Canal Department 259
Parachute schools 260
Parcel Post System 282
Pardon Attorney 273
Park and Planning Commission, National Capital 529
Park roads, construction of 465
Park Service, National 331, 629
Parole, Board of (Justice) 273
Passport Division (State) 203
Patent Appeals, United States Court of Customs and 50
Patent applications 402
Patent Office 402
Patent rights, British-American 171
Patents:
  Foreign 71, 195, 404
  Land 325
  Naval 203, 296
  Protection of Government interests 269
  War 269
  Patents and Inventions, Office of (Navy) 296
Pay-roll savings plan 246
Penal and correctional institutions, Federal 273
Pensions, Veterans 583, 586
Periodical mail, newspaper and 282
Periodicals, surveys of 509
Permanent Joint Board on Defense (U. S. and Canada) 165
Perry's Victory Memorial Commission 633
Personnel Administration, Council of 567
Personnel Management, Liaison Office for 57
Personnel, National Roster of Scientific and Specialized 99, 630
Petroleum:
  Administration for War 149
  Administrative Board 633
  And other liquids, transportation of 84
  Authority for development of 325
  Board, Federal 336
  Conservation Division (Interior) 335
  Coordinator for War, Office of the 150, 632
  Division (State) 193
  Labor Policy Board 633
  Oil shale reserves, and 295
  Pipe lines for 67, 150
  Reserves Corporation 63, 66
Philatelic Agent 283
Philippine Department (War) 259

Page

Philippine Islands:
  Rehabilitation 173
  Resident Commissioner 18, 29
  United States High Commissioner 323, 338
Phosphates, development and distribution of 558
Photographic Service, Office of Navy 296
Physical Fitness, Committee on (FSA) 439
Physical fitness programs 439, 443
Physically handicapped, vocational rehabilitation of 460, 563, 583, 594
Physicians, Procurement and Assignment Service for 99
Placement, Bureau of 96, 99
Placement centers for farm labor 372
Placement policies (WMC) 97
Placement service, interdepartmental 563
Planning and Reviewing Committee 579
Planning Committees, Special (BWC) 121
Planning Division, Special (War) 256
Plant diseases, control of 355
Plant export, certification of 355
Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of 351
Plant and Operations, Office of (Agriculture) 383
Plant pests, prevention of 355
Plant Quarantine, Bureau of Entomology and 354, 613
Plants, plant pests, and diseases, research on 352
Police, maritime 318
Police, military 282
Political Affairs, Office of Special (State) 192
Port protection 222, 252, 319
Ports of entry abolished 633
Postage-stamps, printing of 224
Postal:
  International, policies and action 196
  Laws and regulations 285
  Laws, violation of 270, 284
  Revenues, cases affecting 285
  Savings, securities for 284
  Savings System 276, 278, 286
  Savings System, report to Congress 286
  Service, international 196, 222, 280
  Service, legal matters relating to 284
Postmaster General 278
Postmasters, appointment of 278, 279
Post Office Department 276
  Claims against 284
Post office quarters 282
Post-war planning 188, 381
  Basic data for business and industry 391
  Bureau of Reclamation 326
  Clearing house for 184
  Domestic and foreign trade 581
  Filipino Rehabilitation Commission 173
  Highway projects 465
  Housing 134
Inter-American relations 77, 188, 379
International labor, social, and health affairs 194
Non-Federal Public Works 462
Small business program (Commerce) 396
Unemployment problems 454

Page

Post-war planning—Continued.
United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture 178
United Nations Information Organization 183
Power (rural electrification) 367
Power Administration, Southwestern 342
Power Commission, Federal 485
Power contracts, electric 495
Power Division (Interior) 337
Power for national defense 493
Practice, Committee on (State) 228
Predatory animals, control of 332
President of the United States, The 53
Excerpt from Bill of Rights Day Speech VI
Executive Office of 53
Protection of 243
Presidential electors, ascertainment of 187, 198
President's War Relief Control Board 152
Press Intelligence, Division of 92, 620
Pribilof Islands, care of natives, and fur seal and fox herds 334
Price Adjustment Board (Treasury) 241
Price Adjustment Board, War Contracts 496
Price Administration, Office of 136
Price Administration and Civilian Supply, Office of 137
Price control 85, 139, 270, 364, 370, 377
Price control determinations on strategic and critical materials (RFC) 422, 424
Price discriminations control (FTC) 506
Price, Office of (WFA) 377
Price Regulation, Maximum 139
Price Stabilization, Adviser on 59
Price supports for agricultural commodities 370
Prices of agricultural products 381
Printing, Bureau of Engraving and 222
Printing House for the Blind, American 440, 610
Printing Office, Government 37
Priorities 107
And Allocations Board, Supply 65, 112, 638
Board 634
Building materials 120
Compliance accorded 508
Directives to the Navy 301
Food 368, 371
Housing occupancy 131
Liaison Committee (BWC) 121
Postal material and equipment 285
Power 494
School materials 444
Ships and shipping 119
Transportation 307, 516
Prison Industries, Inc., Federal 272, 625
Prison Industries Reorganization Administration 634
Prison Inspection Board, Naval Clemency and 297
Prisoners of war 203, 308, 375, 607
Prisons, Bureau of 52, 272
Processing Tax (AAA) 634
Processing Tax Board of Review 559, 634
Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals 77, 222, 240, 271, 398
Proclamations and Executive orders 56, 634
Legal opinions on 266
Publication of 524, 526

Page

Procurement:
Assignment Service, and 99, 634
Division (Treasury) 240, 635
Government 240, 635
Lend-lease 241
Material, Office of Chief of, and (Navy) 293
Materials for foreign requirements (FEA) 65
Office of (Treasury) 240
Policies and methods 635
Policy Division (WPB) 108
Refugee relief 241
Warehousing and distribution 240, 635
Production credit corporations and associations 361, 363
Production Division, Industrial 59
Production Executive Committee (WPB) 105, 109, 111
Production Management, Office of 59, 107, 632
Production Research and Development, Office of 103, 108
Program Controls Bureau (WPB) 103, 109
Program Vice Chairman (WPB) 109
Prohibition, Bureau of (Justice) 614
Property Administration, Surplus War 148
Property Division, Protective (OCD) 73
Property, surplus 115, 148, 195, 370, 377, 468, 623
Property Unit, Alien (Justice) 271
Prosecution or defense of cases for or against the United States 635
Protection. (*See also* Security.)
Protection Services Division (OCD) 73
Protective Property Division (OCD) 73
Protocol, Division of (State) 202
Provost Marshal General 257
Public:
Affairs, Office of (State) 196
Assistance, Bureau of (SSB) 454
Buildings Administration (FWA) 463
Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital 635
Buildings Branch of the Procurement Division 635
Buildings Commission 635
Contracts Divisions, Wage and Hour and 70, 414, 418
Debt 237, 238
Debt, Bureau of the 236
Health Service 228, 356, 445, 635
Housing Authority, Federal 374
Information, Office of (State) 618
Inquiries, Division of (OWI) 92
Land Claims 325
Moneys:
Income from gifts 346
Receipt and disbursement of 238, 512, 619
Safeguarding of money-handling Government divisions 244
Printer 37, 38
Relations, Bureau of (War) 254
Relations, Office of (Navy) 294
Roads Administration 464
Roads, Bureau of 465, 614
Works 618
Works (Navy) 312
Works Administration 635
Works Emergency Housing Corporation 636

Page

Public—Continued.
Works Emergency Leasing Corporation 636
Works projects 426
Works, war (*see also* Housing) 468
Publications Bureau, overseas (OWI) 94
Publications Committee Unit, Inter-Agency 90
Publication, Division of Research and (State) 198
Publications, Government 39, 642
Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission 338, 636
Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Loan Section 338
Puerto Rican Transport 81
Puerto Rico:
Bank insurance 482
Courts 51, 268, 617
Food for 338
Government and officials 18, 29, 323, 338
Reconstruction Administration 339
Representation in courts 340
Rural Rehabilitation 338
Selective service 157
USDA War Boards 380
Wildlife restoration 333

Q

Quarantine (Public Health Service) 447
Quarantine, Bureau of Entomology and Plant 354, 614
Quartermaster General, Office of the 249, 257
Quasi-official agencies 599

R

Radar navigational aids 302
Radiation and Organisms, Division of 550, 552
Radiation standards 400
Radio:
Advisory Committee, Interdepartment 121
Amateur Radio Committee 121
Aviation 478
Bureau (OWI) 92
Censorship 135
Commission, Federal 625
Division 636
Intelligence 479
Inter-American 78
International 196, 197
Licensing 478
Naval communications 302, 309
Program Bureau (OWI) 94
Programs (Agriculture) 382
Regulation of 122, 478
Ships 478
Surveys 509
To world areas (OWI) 94
Radiobeacons 320
Radiocommunications Committee 121
Railroad Administration, United States 233, 619, 640
Railroad grant lands, revested Oregon and California 326
Railroad Retirement Board 537
Actuarial Advisory Committee for 230
Railroads (*see also* Carriers):
Accidents, investigation of 519
Bankruptcy laws, administration of 518
Consolidation and mergers of (ICC) 517
Defense transportation 80

Page

Railroads—Continued.
Director General of 236, 619
Employees 519, 536
Loans to, by RFC 426
National Mediation Board 535
Safety devices for 519
Range conservation and grazing activities 325, 328, 365
Rationed commodities, loans to dealers in 424
Rationing 139, 270, 375
Amount available for civilians 368
Board, War Price and 140
Enforcement at points of entry 222
For Diplomatic Corps 202
Petroleum 150
Policy for control of 85
Solid fuels 336
Transports and equipment (ODT) 84
Transportation policies 466
War Production Board policies 109
Real estate (Navy) 312
Reciprocity Information, Committee for (trade agreements) 205, 581, 615
Reclamation, Bureau of 326, 342
Reconstruction Administration, Puerto Rico 339
Reconstruction Finance Corporation 420, 636
Agricultural loans 363, 367
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation 482
RFC Mortgage Company 436, 639
Stock in Federal Home Loan Banks 126
War powers 422
Reconversion, Office of Surplus Property and 379
Reconversion, Office of War Mobilization and 144
Recorder of General Land Office (Interior) 636
Records of abolished Government agencies 636
Records of Government agencies 524
Records of War Administration, Committee on 57
Red Cross, The American National 602
Procurement of agricultural commodities 371, 376
Reemployment Administration, Retraining and 148
Refugees:
American National Red Cross 376, 602–608
Foreign Economic Administration 65
International Trade Policy, Office of 193
Procurement of vital supplies for 241
Shelter, Emergency 343, 344
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration 180
War Refugee Board 58
War relief 153, 376
Refuges, national wildlife 333
Register of Copyrights 41, 42
Registration of agents of foreign principals 636
Registration and fingerprinting of aliens 273, 287
Registration of foreign agents 271
Rehabilitation:
Advisory Council (FSA) 461
Educational and cultural, in liberated areas 197
Filipino Commission 173
Foreign Economic Administration 65
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations 381
Office of Vocational 460
Philippines (Filipino Commission) 173
Physically handicapped 460, 563, 584, 590

Page

Rehabilitation—Continued.
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration. 339
Red Cross 605
Requirements 395
Retraining and Reemployment Administration 148
Rural 183, 193, 195, 338, 372, 381, 427
United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture 178
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration 180
Veterans. (*See* Veterans.)
War Areas Economic Division (State) 193
War refugees, foreign and domestic 153
Relief Administration, Federal Emergency 623
Relief Commission, Puerto Rican Hurricane 332, 636
Relief Control Board, President's War 152
Relief Corporation, Federal Surplus 625
Relief, disaster, by Red Cross 241, 376, 602, 605
Relief, employees, workmen's compensation for 569
Relief procurement 241
Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, United Nations 180
Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Office of Foreign 65, 632
Relief, temporary civilian 451
Relocation Authority, War 343
Relocation Centers for evacuees 344
Rent control 139
Repatriation of American citizens 203
Replacement training centers (Army) 260
Representatives, House of 17
Republics (*see also* American Republics) 192
Requirements Committee (WPB) 105, 109, 110
Research Administration, Agricultural 350
Research Council, National 599
Research and Development, Office of Coordinator of (Navy) 295
Research and Development, Office of Production (WPB) 103, 108
Research and Development, Office of Scientific 85, 295
Research laboratories (*See* Laboratories.)
Research and Publication, Division of (State) 198
Research and Service Division, Cooperative 359, 362
Research (Textile Foundation, Inc.) 411
Reserve Banks, Federal 498, 500
Reserve System, Federal 482, 496
Reserves:
Coast Guard 320
Marine Corps 316
Naval 307
Resettlement Administration 372, 636
Residence halls for war workers 463
Resources Council, War (Interior) 641
Resources Protection Board (WPB) 106
Retirement Board, Railroad 537
Retirement system for TVA employees 556
Retraining and Reemployment Administration 148
Revenue accounts of Government departments 235
Revenue, Postal 281
Review, Division of (NRA) 621
RFC Mortgage Company 436, 639

Page

Rivers and harbors, improvement of 252, 257, 342, 366, 487, 556
Roads, Federal aid for 464
Roads Administration, Public 464
Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission 636
Roosevelt Library, Franklin D 527
Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, National 99, 630
ROTC (Navy) 308
ROTC Affairs, Executive for Reserve and 249
Rubber:
Bureau (WPB) 104
Cultivation 209
Development Corporation 64, 67, 637
Development of synthetic 429
Experiments for commercial production of 353, 366
Inter-American health program for workers 78
Petroleum components for synthetic 150
Production from guayule and other plants 67, 366, 556
Purchasing, warehousing, and distributing of crude, synthetic, and scrap 429
Reserve Company (RFC) 429, 637
Tin, and heavy metals, international commerce 193
Vulcanizing, semi-commercial plants 401
Rural Electrification Administration 367, 380, 637
Rural problems, research in 380
Rural rehabilitation. (*See* Rehabilitation)
Rural Rehabilitation Division (FERA) 637
Rushmore National Commission 637

S

Salvage and Conservation (Navy) 315
St. Elizabeths Hospital 449, 637
Salary stabilization 69, 85, 109, 138, 225, 368, 374
Sanitary Engineers, Procurement and Assignment Service for 99
Sanitation, International (U. S. and Mexico) 213
Sanitation standards (Navy) 315
Savings bonds and stamps 230, 246, 270, 364
Savings and loan associations, Federal 127
Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation 128, 133, 625
Savings System, Postal 276, 281
School lunch programs 371, 376, 444
School transportation, wartime 443
Schools and Colleges Subcommittee (FSA) 439
Schools, Army General Service 258
Schools, loans to 421
Science, Education, and Art Division (State) 618
Sciences, National Academy of 599
Scientific Cooperation, Interdepartmental Committe on Cultural and 208
Scientific and Specialized Personnel, National Roster of 99, 630
Scientific research 399
Scientific Research and Development, Office of 85, 295
Seabees (Construction Battalions, Navy) 313
Seacoast harbor protection 222, 252, 319
Seagoing forces, command of 299
Seal of the House of Representatives 18
Seal of the Senate 18
Seal of United States 187, 202, 232

	Page
Seamen, American:	
Insurance	119
Schools and training	119
Welfare of	200, 320
Sea Rescue Agency, Air	318
Second Export-Import Bank of Washington	637
Secret Service, United States	243
Secretary's Staff Committee (State)	190
Securities:	
Control of credit on	498
Control of imported	194
Exchange Commission	224, 234, 235, 237, 239, 284, 502
Government	543
Issue by carriers	518
Registration and regulation of	544, 546
Surveillance of market activities	547
Suspension or refusal of registration	545
Security Agency, Federal	438
Security Division, Mineral Production	329
Security Affairs, Division of International	192
Security Program, Facility	487, 622
Security regulations, violations of	270, 271
Seed Loan Office (Agriculture)	637
Selective Service	153
Conscientious objectors	154, 266, 271
Deferment	155, 380
Joint Army and Navy Committee	154
Medical Survey	456
Violations	270
Senate, The	17
List of Members	21
Officials and their functions	31
Organization chart	30
Service Commands, Army	259
Service Corps, Junior citizens	73
Service Corps, United States Citizens	73
Service Forces, Army	256
Ship mortgage insurance, Federal	576
Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee	106
Shipping Adjustment Board	170
Shipping Administration, War	116
Shipping and admiralty matters	264, 269, 293
Shipping Board, U. S	385, 640
Shipping Board Bureau, U. S	385, 575, 640
Shipping Board, Merchant Fleet, U. S	385, 575, 640
Shipping Division (State)	195
Shipping, International policies and action	195
Ships (*see also* vessels):	
Bureau of	291, 309
Construction	303, 309, 320, 575
Contract authority	118
Control of foreign	71, 221
Control of ships and shipping	123, 221, 576
Design (Navy)	309
Hospital	316
Insurance	118
Litigation relating to ships and shipping	270
Maintenance and repair	118
Priorities for ships and shipping	119
Purchase of	118
Regulation of transfer to aliens	576
Specifications and tests (Navy)	310
Subsidies for ships and shipping	575, 576
Warrants	118
Shore Establishments and Civilian Personnel Division (Navy)	291
Shore Establishments, inspection of	293
Signal devices (Navy)	302
Signal Officer, Chief (War)	257
Silk Textile Work Assignment Board	637
Silver, estimates of annual production of	227
Slum clearance and low-rent housing	133, 529
Small business, aid to	396
Small Business Section (Justice)	269
Smaller War Plants Corporation	109, 115, 424
Smithsonian Institution	549
Smuggling, prevention of	221, 319
Social Affairs, International (State)	194
Social Protection, Committee on	616
Social Security Board	449, 637
Appeals Council	451
Social welfare, Anglo-American	210
Soil conservation	366
Fertilizer research and distribution	558
Research and statistics	352, 378
Soil Conservation Service	377, 380
Soil erosion investigations and soil erosion nurseries	637
Soil Erosion Service (Interior)	637
Soil fertility and soil microbiology work	638
Soil and moisture conservation operations	637
Soils and Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of Plant Industry	351
Solicitor for Department of Commerce	638
Solicitor for Department of Labor	638
Solicitor of the Treasury	638
Solid Fuels Administration for War	336
Solid Fuels Coordinator for War, Office of	336
South American. (*See* Inter-American.)	
Southwestern Power Administration	342
SPARS	321
Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade	638
Special Industrial Recovery Board	638
Special Mexican Claims Commission	638
Special Planning Division (War)	256
Special Services Bureau (OWI)	92
Special Staff (War)	256
Specifications, Federal	241, 623
Specifications, ship (Navy)	310
Speech Clearance Unit (OWI)	90
Stabilization Fund (Treasury)	229
Stabilization, Office of Economic	84
Stabilization of prices	138, 370, 487
Stamp transactions, supervision of	281
Stamps, printing of	224
Stamps, War Savings	239, 246, 270, 364
Standard Stock Catalog, Federal	623
State and Community Organization, Subcommittee on (FSA)	439
State and Municipal Facilities Committee	121
State Defense Councils	74
State, Department of	185
State Department Reorganization	618
State Guards	258
State and Local Cooperation, Division of	621
State public assistance programs—grants for	454
State and County War Boards (Agriculture)	380
Statistical Standards, Division of	57, 614
Statistics:	
Agricultural	375, 381, 392
Business	391, 392, 395–397

Page

Statistics—Continued.
Common carriers 518
Current compilations (State) 198
Economic research (Treasury) 230
Educational 440
Electric power 491
Federal employment 562
Fishery industries 334
Foreign trade 393, 395
Government standards 57
Labor 413
Lend-lease exports 393
Loss of life at sea 319
Mineral Economic Studies 330
Monetary, U. S. and foreign 227
Navy procurement program 293
Population 392
Railroad employment 540, 541
Social security 456
State and local governments 393
Vital 209, 393
War industry 508
Weather and climate 406
Statutes at Large, compilation and publication of 187, 198
Steamboat Inspection Service 386, 613
Steerage passengers, protection of 221
Stock market regulation 547
Stockpiling and Transportation Bureau 103, 109
Strategic and critical materials:
Agricultural commodities 353, 364, 377
Allocation of 109, 150, 166, 377
Loans for development of 421
Minerals investigations 328
Navy requirements 314
Over-all control of distribution 111
Over-all planning and utilization 169
Procurement and care of stocks 242
Procurement and development 67, 366
Procurement and development abroad 193, 358, 382
Production or financing 111, 163, 421, 423, 428, 430, 431
Protection of Government's interests 269
Supplies, U. S. and Canada 164
Tennessee Valley Authority, manufacture of 556
Transportation of Inter-American supply 78
Strategic Services, Office of 161
Submarginal land, purchase and development 379
Subsidies, ship 575, 576
Subsistence Homesteads, Division of 621, 638
Sugar Division (Agriculture) 638
Superintendent of Documents 39
Supervisor of Exhibits (Interior) 638
Supplies and Accounts, Bureau of (Navy) 313
Supplies Corporation, Defense 77, 431, 618
Supplies, General Schedule of 241
Supply Division (War) 255
Supply and Resources Division (State) 618
Supply Priorities and Allocations Board 107, 638
Supply, War Department 249
Supreme Court of the United States 45
Government representation in 265
Surety companies, Government transactions 236
Surgeon General (Public Health Service) 446
Surgeon General (War) 257

Page

Surplus Marketing Administration 638
Surplus property 115, 148, 195, 370, 377, 468, 623
Surplus Property Board 148, 444
Surplus Property, Office of 240, 242
Surplus War Property Administration 148
Surveys and Maps, Federal Board of 55, 612, 622
Synthetic Liquid Fuels Research 329

T

Tariff, Canada and U. S 163
Tariff and customs investigations 580
Tariff laws, jurisdiction of 50
Tariff, U. S. policy and action 194
Tax Board of Review, Processing 559, 634
Tax Court of the United States, The 558
Tax Division (Justice) 269
Tax Legislative Counsel 245
Tax Research, Division of (Treasury) 230
Taxation for social security 452
Taxes, depositaries for withheld 236
Taxes—duties 221
Taxes, internal revenue 225
Telecommunications Division (State) 196
Telegraph Committee (BWC) 121
Telephone and telegraph regulation 638
Telephone Committee (BWC) 121
Temperature standards 400
Tennessee Valley Authority 554
Terminated war contracts 115, 147, 241, 294, 312, 379, 559
Territorial Divisions, Army 258
Territorial Studies, Division of (State) 618
Territories, agents for foreign funds control in 239
Territories, experiment stations in 357
Territories and Island Possessions, Division of 337
Tests, Bureau of Standards 399
Textile Foundation, Inc 386, 411
Textile National Industrial Relations Board 638
Textiles, research on 356
Thefts of Government property, investigations 244
Timber production war project 366
Time service (Naval Observatory) 304
Time zones, fixing of 519
Trade:
Agreements:
Committee on 206
Committee for Reciprocity Information 205, 581, 615
State Department responsibilities 194
Tariff Commission participation in 581
Commission, Federal 503
Discriminations, foreign 581
In securities, investigation and control of 499, 544
Practices 503–505, 509, 514, 544, 580, 581
Marks 403
Zones Board, Foreign 386, 409
Trade, foreign. (*See* Export, Import, *and* Foreign trade.)
Traffic, Federal 623
Traffic Service, Central 240
Training:
Bureau of (WMC) 96, 101
Civil Service Commission 563

Page

Training—Continued.
Division, Organization and (War) 255
Functions (Maritime Commission) 639
Liaison and Coordination, Division of 295
Naval Aviation 304-307
School for Boys, National 260, 630
Service, apprenticeship 98, 101
War production programs 103, 442
Within Industry Service 98, 101
Translating Division, Central (State) 197
Transportation:
Adviser on 59
Agricultural products 376
Automotive 83
Board of Investigation and Research 611
Communications, Office of, and (State) 195
Development and care of a national system 514
Equipment 82
Explosives 520
Facilities, sale and lease of Government 399
Federal Coordinator 623
Food, farming, and food processing materials 379
Office of (WFA) 379
Office of Defense 80
Pipe lines for petroleum 150
Priorities 166, 516
Service, Naval 307
Strategic and critical materials supply, Inter-American 78
Transportation Branch (Navy) 296
Transportation Corps (War) 257
Wartime school 443
Transports (ODT) 80, 81
Travel laws and regulations 203
Treasury, Assistant Secretary of the 639
Treasury, Department of the 217
Daily statement 235, 238
War Finance Division 239
Warrants 235
Treaties and other international agreements 198
Treaties, formulation, negotiation, and administration of commercial 194
Treaties, postal 278
Treaties of the U. S., copies of 202
Tuberculosis Control 446, 448
Typhus Fever control 356, 448

U

Unemployment compensation 452
Unemployment Compensation Board, District 235
Unemployment compensation laws, State 452, 453
Unemployment insurance, railroad 539
Unemployment Trust Fund 450
Unexpended Balances of Appropriations 639
Unfair competition, prevention of 503-509
United Kingdom, and Canada, Combined Food Board—U. S. 166
United Nations Information Board 183
United Nations Information Organization 183
United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture 178
United Nations organization, proposed 192

Page

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration 180
United Nations shipping (WSA) 118
United States:
Attorneys 47, 52, 266, 268
Board on Geographical Names 341
Board of Mediation 535, 639
Board of Tax Appeals 559
Botanic Garden 35
Civil Service Commission 559
Claims for and against 50, 232, 269, 510, 511, 635
Coast Guard 318, 639
Commercial Company 64, 67
Conciliation Service 69, 413
District Attorneys 268
Employees' Compensation Commission 568
Employment Service 98, 438, 639
Film Service (NEC) 639
Geographic Board 639
Government Facilities Committee 121
Government Life Insurance 584, 592
Government securities 502
Housing Authority 124, 133, 529, 639
Housing Corporation 124, 125, 129, 639
Information Service 639
Marine Corps Headquarters 316
Maritime Commission 573
Certain training functions transferred 631, 639
Certain functions relating to vessels transferred 640
Maritime Service 119, 639
Marshals 47, 52, 266, 268
Mexican Defense Commission, Joint 174
National Museum 551
Office of Education 79, 416, 440, 631
Public Health Service 445, 635
Railroad Administration 233, 619, 640
Secret Service 243
Shipping Board 387, 573, 640
Shipping Board Bureau 387, 574, 640
Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation 387, 573, 640
Tariff Commission 578
Agricultural program 581
Tax Appeals, Board of 559

V

Venereal disease control 446, 448, 469
Vessels (*see also* Ships) 640
Acquisition of 576
Admeasurement of 221
Charter of 118
Claims for damages 293
Construction—differential subsidy 575
Entrance and clearance 221
Inspection 318
Insurance. (*See* Insurance.)
Licensing 221
Litigation relating to 270
Operating-differential subsidy 576
Pooling for war use 118
Radio operation and sound equipment 309, 478
Registry, recording and statistics 221
Repairs and outfitting (Navy) 803

Page

Vessels—Continued.
Requisition of 118
Salvage of (Navy) 310
Search of 222
Veterans:
Aids to small business (Commerce) 396
American Red Cross services 604
Appeals, Board of 586
Benefits to service women 586, 589
Benefits to veterans and dependents 583, 595
Compensation and pensions 583, 586
Employment services 99, 100, 155, 326, 562
Extension Service 372
Guardianship service 586
Hospitalization 476, 584, 591
Insurance (*See* Insurance.)
Loans 127, 131, 584
National Homes Service 585
Personnel Division (SSS) 155
Placement Service Board 99
Retraining and reemployment 100, 149, 155, 584, 590
Seeing-dogs for blind 592
Vocational rehabilitation of 460, 563, 584, 590, 594
Veterans Administration 582
Facilities 595
Insular offices 598
Legal work 640
Veterinarians, Procurement and Assignment Service for 99
Vice President of the United States 18, 53
Virgin Islands:
Bank insurance 482
Courts 51, 268, 617
Food for 338
Governor 323, 337, 338
Virgin Islands Company 339
Wildlife restoration 333
Visa Division (State) 203
Vitamin content, testing for 356
Vocational Education 416, 442
Vocational Education, Federal Board 441, 622
Vocational Education, State Boards for 442
Vocational Rehabilitation, Office of 439, 460
Volunteer services (OCD) 73
Volunteers, Coast Guard Auxiliary 320
Volunteers, women (Army and Navy) 303

W

WAC (Women's Army Corps) 641
Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions 70, 414, 418
Wage payments in contracts for public construction 640
Wage records (SSB) 452
Wage stabilization 69, 85, 109, 138, 225, 368, 374
Wages and standards of living (State) 194
War:
Administration, Committee on Records of 57
Agencies, Emergency 60
Areas Economic Division 193
College, Army 258
Boards, State and County (Agriculture) 380
Bonds and Stamps 238, 246, 294, 364
Commodities Division (State) 640

Page

War—Continued.
Communications, Board of 90, 126, 479
Communications, Forest Service 366
Contracts Price Adjustment Board 160, 496
Contracts, terminated 115, 147, 241, 294, 312, 379, 559
Contracts, violation of 269, 270
Council, Pacific 176
Crop loans 362, 369
Damage Corporation 432, 640
Demobilization program activities, and 453
Department (*see also* Army) 248
Certain housing functions transferred 627
Designation of evacuation areas 343
Division (Justice) 271
Educational training programs 98, 101, 416, 442
Finance Corporation 640
Finance Division (Treasury) 239
Food Administration 65, 348, 368
Food Program (*See* Food.)
Housing Centers 125
Industry statistics 508
Information, Office of 88
Insurance Corporation 432, 641
Labor Board, National 69
Manpower Commission 61, 95
Mobilization, Office of 145
Mobilization and Reconversion, Office of 144
Patents 269
Plans 166, 255, 299, 304
Plants Corporation, Smaller 109, 115, 424
Post-War Adjustment Policies, Advisory Unit on 609
Price and Rationing Boards 140
Problems Division, Special (State) 203
Production Board 102
Food units and functions transferred 375
Production Committee, Joint 162
Programs, Office of the Director of (OWI) 90
Projects Unit, Bureau of the Budget 57
Refugee Board 58
Refugee program 344
Relief. (*See* Relief.)
Relocation Authority 343, 456, 641
Relocation Centers 327
Resources Board 641
Resources Council (Interior) 641
Risk Insurance 270
Risk Litigation, Bureau of (Justice) 264, 270
Savings Bond Committee, Interdepartmental 245
Savings Bonds 238, 270, 294, 364
Savings Bonds, Office of (Navy) 294
Savings Staff (Treasury) 239
Services, Office of Community 439, 458
Shipping Administration 116, 574, 575
Supply and Resources Division (State) 193
Utilities, Office of (WPB) 103, 108, 111, 495
Warehousing and Distribution, Procurement 240, 635
Warrants 511
Warrior River Terminal Company 399
Wartime Economic Affairs, Office of (State) 618
Water agreements, international 214
Water carriers, regulation of 515, 576

	Page
Water conservation and utilization	327, 373, 378, 555
Water-power resources, investigations of	490
Water terminals and floating equipment	399
Water Utilization, Office of (Agriculture)	379
Waterways improvement	252, 257, 342, 366, 487, 556
WAVES (Women's Naval Reserve)	308
Weather Bureau	387, 393, 404, 641
Weather observations at sea	319
Weather reports, aviation	405
Weights and measures, standards of	400
Welfare and repatriation of Americans abroad	203
Welfare Services, Office of Defense Health and	439, 631
West Coast Affairs, Division of (State)	618
Western Hemisphere. (*See* American.)	
West Point, U. S. Military Academy	252, 258
White House Office	54
White House police force	243
Wildlife:	
Conservation	333
Control of injurious species of	335
Refuges and restoration	333
Research	332
Wildlife Service, Fish and	332
Wilson Dam	554
Women, employment of	417
Women's Advisory Committee	97, 101
Women's Army Auxiliary Corps	569, 641
Women's Army Corps	588, 594, 641
Women's Bureau (Labor)	417
Women's Reserves:	
Coast Guard	321
Marine Corps	317
Naval	308
Wood products research	365
Wood Utilization, National Committee	629
Wool Textile Work Assignment Board	641
Work Projects Administration	641
Workmen's compensation	569
Works Agency, Federal	462
Works, naval public	312
Works Progress Administration	641
World War I, memorials and historical information	471
Writers War Board	91

Y

Yakima project	327
Yards and Docks, Bureau of	291, 312
Youth, welfare of. (*See* Children's Bureau; Office of Education.)	

Z

Zoological Park, National	550, 552

LIST OF NAMES

A

Aarons, Lehman C. 217
Abbott, Ben 288
Abbott, Joseph A. 246
Abell, Dr. Irvin 438
Abel-Smith, Capt. E. M. C. 172
Acheson, Dean 180, 185
Achilles, Theodore C. 185
Adair, George 476
Adams, Charles W. 218
Adams, Linwood L. 80
Adams, Loxlie V. 37
Adams, Dr. Roger 86
Adams, Stanley B. 104
Adams, Dr. Winthrop 596
Adams, W. M. 404
Adler, John W. 264
Ager, Paul W. 554
Agnew, Rear Adm. W. J. C. 290
A'Hearn, L. W. 62, 64
Aiken, Maj. William A. 88
Ailworth, Robert L. 268
Ainsworth, Culver M. 211
Ainsworth, Cyril 416
Aitchison, Clyde B. 512
Akin, John 76
Alamillo Flores, Brig. Gen. Luis 174, 175
Alba, Gen. Luis Larrea 175
Alba, Pedro de 600
Alberding, Charles H. 151
Albertson, J. Mark 578
Albuquerque, Maj. Severino Sombra de 174
Aldrich, John G. 142
Aldrich, Kildroy P. 276
Aldrich, Loyal B. 550
Aldridge, Frank M. 113
Ale, John H. 596
Alger, Richard W. 104
Alldredge, J. Haden 512
Allen, Douglas H. 64
Allen, Edward W. 214, 216
Allen, Rear Adm. Ezra G. 289
Allen, Florence E. 49
Allen, George E. 432
Allen, George V. 186
Allen, Guy F. 218
Allen, G. G. 251
Allen, G. Leonard 112
Allen, L. N. 554
Allen, Marion H. 225
Allen, Maurice R. 245
Allen, Richard F. 602
Alling, Paul H. 186
Allred, Oran H. 548
Alstock, Francis L. 76
Altman, Sylvia 323
Altmeyer, Arthur J. 95, 449, 459
Amberg, Julius H. 248
Amis, Marshall W. 134
Anderson, Capt. A. B. 289
Anderson, C. C. 141
Anderson, Charles R. 560
Anderson, F. R. 123
Anderson, Rev A. 62
Anderson, R. E. 573
Anderson, Samuel W. 103, 105
Anderson, Victor E. 267
Anderson, Willard A. 37
Andrade, Victor 600
Andretta, Salvador A. 264
Andrews, Alonzo A. 244
Andrews, Col. John N. 153
Andrews, L. C. 247
Andrews, M. Neil 267
Angell, James W. 62, 207
Angle, Allie J. 223, 247
Anheier, Harry D. 244
Annand, P. N. 348
Anslinger, Harry J. 218
Appley, Lawrence V. 96
Aquino, Capitão Tasso Villar de 174
Aramayo, Maj. Augusto 176
Archer, George 169
Arend, Harry O. 266
Arey, Hawthorne 63
Arias, Rodolfo Garcia 600
Armstrong, Douglas S. 268
Armstrong, Henry C. 266
Armstrong, Col. Paul G. 159
Arneson, Mrs. Kathaleen C. 152
Arnold, Col. Davis G. 597
Arnold, Gen. of the Army H. H. 161, 165, 250, 521
Arnold, Laurence F. 115
Arnold, Thurman W. 48
Arnold, Maj. Gen. William R. 249
Arnold, William W. 558
Arosemena, Col. Boy Mario 175
Arthur, Col. Joseph D., Jr. 472
Artis, R. W. 228
Arundell, C. Rogers 558
Ascher, Charles S. 125
Ash, Wesley O. 416
Ashman, John H. 116, 573
Ashworth, Rev. Otis D. 74
Atkinson, W. T. 567
Averill, William M. 151
Avery, Hastings P. 543
Aydelott, J. H. 80
Ayers, Robert C. 438
Ayres, William A. 503

B

Baarson, Oscar A. 113
Babcock, Harry A. 509
Backman, Gus P. 75
Badger, Lester 74
Backeland, George 385
Baggarly, F. C. 503
Bagley, Dudley W. 510
Bahorich, J. Victor 117, 577
Bailey, Chesley W. 148
Bailey, Clyde S. 121
Bailey, F. A. 117
Bailey, F. J. 54
Bailey, George W. 121
Bailey, Robert L. 560
Baird, Charles 141
Baird, Julian B. 498
Baird, Brig. Gen. L. R. 75
Baker, Alden H. 223
Baker, Mrs. Cora W. 470
Baker, Geoffrey 136
Baker, Col. George H. 154
Baker, Lt. Col. John E. 158
Baker, Walter E. 486
Baker, Willis M. 554
Bakkie, Melva B. 603
Baldwin, Mrs. Harris T. 97
Baldwin, John G. 117
Ball, Irl D. 480
Ballangee, Milton E. 159
Ballantine, Joseph W. 186
Ballard, Albert M. 152
Ballif, Louis S. 578
Ballin, Alfred E. 113
Ballinger, E. Ray 510
Balthis, Frank S. 141
Bancker, J. W. 116
Band, William F. X. 51
Bane, Baldwin B. 543
Bane, Lt. Charles A. 161
Bangert, Harold 143
Bangs, Anker M. 228
Banister, Marion 218
Banks, Morton M. 169
Barber, Col. Charles N. 159
Barber, Maj. John W. 158
Barc, John J. 267

	Page
Bard, Ralph A	95, 288
Bardwell, Malcolm G	115
Barker, Harry L	244
Barker, Howard F	578
Barker, Dr. Joseph W	289
Barkley, Alben W	41, 549
Barlow, L. W	485
Barnard, George M	512
Barnard, Thurman L	88
Barnes, George Z	578
Barnes, Irston R	385
Barnes, James M	54
Barnes, James P	112
Barnes, Roger E	503
Barnes, Russell G	113
Barnes, Stuart K	431
Barnett, Robert M	96
Barr, Hugh W	45
Barrett, Edward W	88
Barrett, Gerald	141
Barry, Clinton R	266
Bartel, W. P	513
Bartelt, Edward F	217, 245
Bartley, William H	223
Barton, Earl W	344
Barton, Dr. H	166
Barton, Paul C	96
Baruch, Ismar	560
Bashore, Harry W	323
Baskette, Jesse E., Jr	348
Bass, Neil	554
Bassen, Fred C	428
Bassett, Henry N	431
Bassler, R. S	549
Bastable, Frank G	112
Bastedo, Rear Adm. P. H	289
Batchelder, Edward D	217
Batcheller, Arthur	480
Batcheller, Hiland G	103, 105
Bateman, Alan M	106, 169
Bateman, G. C	164, 167
Bates, Col. Carleton	596
Bates, Harold	112
Bates, J. L	573
Bates, LeRoy	113
Baths, J. M	80
Batt, William L	103, 162, 164, 167, 168
Batterton, Richard	141
Battley, Brig. Gen. Joseph F	249
Baugh, James B., Jr	560
Baughman, J. S	123
Baumgartner, Walter L	80
Baxter, Norman W	385
Baybutt, Richard	429
Beadling, Mrs. Elaine	223
Bean, John M., Jr	415
Beardall, Rear Adm. John R	290
Beardsley, Col. Lewis G	598
Beasley, Otis	323
Beasley, Robert W	458
Beatty, Lt. Col. Jesse J	598
Beck, Charles G	596
Beck, W. C., Jr	64, 429, 430
Becker, A. Harry	480
Beckwith, Col. Edward A	159
Begg, John M	186
Behn, Col. Sosthenes	120
Beirne, Joseph A	120
Belin, Ferdinand L	550
Bell, Alexander H	223, 247
Bell, Alexander M	48
Bell, Charles S	217
Bell, C. Jasper	173
Bell, Daniel W	217, 602
Bell, E. W	510
Bell, Dr. Forest G	526
Bell, George L	63
Bell, Henry Robert	268
Bell, Joseph	228
Bellanca, Mrs. Dorothy	97
Belsley, G. Lyle	103, 105
Belt, Guillermo	600
Beltrán, Pedro	600
Bender, Edwin S	113
Benecke, Carl W	537
Benidt, N. N	166
Benjamin, Lt. Col. Robert E	250
Benke, E. R	597
Bennet, Douglas J	137
Bennett, Claudius E	486
Bennett, H. H	348
Bennett, James V	264, 475
Bennett, Leroy H	344
Bennett, Col. W. C	249
Benton, Mildred	349
Berg, William, Jr	84
Berge, Wendell	264
Bergherm, Charles R	71
Berkshire, Stewart	218
Berliner, Harold A	225
Berliner, Leonard	68
Berridge, Scott	74
Berry, J. H	163
Berry, Lt. Col. Joseph H., Jr	154
Berry, Keehn W	498
Berwick, Adrian	89
Besosa, Col. Harry F	159
Best, Raymond R	344
Betancourt, Maj. Jesús	176
Bethea, Liston P	497
Beuret, Rear Adm. J. D	385
Beurket, Col. R. T	249
Bewkes, Eugene G	96
Bezona, Wayne	268
Bicknell, John W	64
Biddle, Francis	72, 135, 147, 264, 459, 549, 602
Bieri, Rear Adm. B. H	289
Biermann, Frederick Elliot	267
Biffle, Leslie L	17, 470
Biggar, O. M	165
igge, George E	449
Biggins, James J	228
Biggs, John, Jr	48
Bilbo, Theodore G	529
Bingaman, John D	143
Bingham, Frank C	266
Birdsall, Guy H	582
Birgfeld, F. A	217
Birley, Group Capt. T. E. H	172
Birmingham, Edward H	225
Bishop, Dr. E. L	554
Bishop, R. O	485
Bissell, Maj. Gen. Clayton	248
Bissell, Mrs. Richard M	603
Bissell, R. M., Jr	116
Bittner, Van A	68
Black, Edgar B	348
Black, Eugene	558
Black, Hugo L	45, 48
Black, Myron L	63
Black, Ramsey S	276
Blackburn, Katherine C	88
Blackford, Frank C	268
Blacklow, Arthur M	433
Blain, Dr. Daniel	117
Blair, Clarence	64
Blair, George F	117, 577
Blair, John M	115
Blair, Livingston L	602
Blair-Smith, Robert M	543
Blake, Gen. William J	596, 598
Blanco, Juan Carlos	600
Blandford, John B., Jr	95, 122
Blanding, Gen. A. H	74
Blanning, Wendell Y	513
Blanton, Harry C	267
Blee, C. E	554
Blesse, Brig. Gen. Frederick A	250
Bliss, D. Spencer	218
Bliss, Robert Woods	185
Bloch, Adm. C. C	288, 289
Blochman, Lawrence	89
Bloodworth, Bess	97
Bloom, Frank	532
Bloomer, Col. E. N	159
Bloomquist, E. A	116
Blough, Carman G	160
Blough, Roy	217, 467
Blowe, Frank C	481
Boal, Samuel	183
Board, Samuel S	560
Board, Virgil L	112
Boardman, J. Griffith	114
Boardman, Mabel T	602
Boeschenstein, Harold	104, 105
Bogardus, R. B	64
Bogart, Harold	143
Boggs, S. W	186
Bohlen, Charles E	185
Bolger, Edwin D	267
Bond, James H	102
Bond, Paul J	151
Bond, William C	41
Bondy, Robert E	603
Bone, Homer T	49
Bonham, Howard	602
Bonner, Francis A	136
Bonnstetter, G. A	72
Boote, Ward E	568
Boothe, Gardner L., II	497
Borden, A. D	596
Borden, Brig. Gen. W. A	249
Borella, Victor	76
Borregard, Knute C	123
Boss, James G	428
Bott, George J	534
Botts, Col. Harry H	597
Boucherie, Maj. Jorge R	176

Page

Bough, James A. 268
Bourne, William C. 88
Bourque, A. V. 81
Bousfield, Mrs. Maudelle 97
Bouslog, Julius A. 117, 577
Bovard, Burton C. 123
Bowen, Brig. Gen. Charles F. 159
Bowen, Frank H. 534
Bowen, Rear Adm. H. G. 289, 385
Bowen, Lewis H. 602
Bowen, Tudor 103
Bowers, William P. 226
Bowles, Chester 84, 102, 136
Bowman, Isaiah 599
Bowman, James S. 554
Bowman, Lilian T. 578
Bowman, Wirt G. 223
Boyd, H. B. 348
Boyd, J. Philip 104
Boyd, Lt. Col. Robert G. 176
Boykin, L. E. 464
Bracken, Thomas E. 88
Brackett, James R. 88
Bradley, John G. 523
Bradley, Martin R. 223, 246
Bradshaw, A. E. 498
Bradshaw, C. O. 430
Bradshaw, James H. 142
Brady, James A. 226
Brady, L. R. 121
Brady, Paul T. 113
Brainard, George C. 497
Brainerd, Col. Gareth N. 154
Branch, Harllee 385
Brandon, Edmund J. 267
Branham, Charles T. 572
Brannan, Charles F. 348
Brassor, Francis P. 560
Bratton, Sam G. 49
Brayer, Edward F. 568
Brearley, J. A. 404
Brehm, Walter E. 345
Breining, Harold W. 582
Brennan, B. M. 216
Brennan, Col. E. T. 135
Brennan, Harry M. 224
Brennan, Herbert A. 112
Brennan, R. M. 473
Bresnahan, Harold W. 276
Brett, John Anderson 247
Brewer, Dr. Frank B. 597
Brewer, Roy M. 104
Brierley, D. S. 117, 573
Briggs, Lyman J. 385, 521
Briggs, Raymond J. 112
Bright, J. Fulmer 144
Bright, J. S. 464
Brill, Charles R. 560
Bringham, Col. R. A. 597
Brister, Edgar M. 64
Brister, William C. 76
Bristol, Ralph 114
Brockman, Col. John A. 75
Broderick, James W. 37
Broderick, Joseph V. 226
Brodrick, Lynn R. 225

Page

Brody, John A. 597
Bromfield, Donald C. 74
Brooks, George W. 104
Brooks, Janeiro 600
Brooks, Philip C. 523
Brooks, Robert R. R. 136
Brooks, Roger E. 71
Broome, John P. 134
Brophy, John 60, 68
Brophy, William A. 323, 475
Brossard, Edgar B. 578
Broughton, William S. 217
Brown, Alan B. 428
Brown, Brig. Gen. Ames T. 159
Brown, Bonnar 497
Brown, Bruce K. 149
Brown, Carroll W. 80
Brown, Chas. C. 151
Brown, Courtney C. 186
Brown, Edward E. 498
Brown, Eli Huston, 3rd 267
Brown, Elsie 600
Brown, Frances C. 481
Brown, George E. 582
Brown, Henry M. 151
Brown, Irving J. 104
Brown, Lawrence 104
Brown, Leonard C. 572
Brown, McDonnell 143
Brown, Norman C. 529
Brown, Robert E., Jr. 62
Brown, Roland P. 103
Brown, Ross E. 223
Brown, Theodore E. 62
Brown, Walter 144
Browning, Edward J., Jr. 103, 168, 169
Brownlee, James I. 136
Bruce, David K. E. 550
Bruce, Howard 105, 249
Bruckner, Arnold 246
Brunet, Rear Adm. Alberto D. 175
Brunke, J. J. D. 163
Brunot, James 152
Bruton, Brig. Gen. Philip G. 95, 348
Bryan, Rear Adm. G. S. 290
Bryan, James William 385
Bryan, W. H. 142
Bryan, William Jennings, Jr. 223
Bryson, M. 596
Buchanan, Allen 104
Buchenberg, A. E. 113
Buck, Solon J. 523, 527
Buckhardt, Henry L. 560
Bulkley, John M. 136
Bull, George M. 141
Bullen, Frederick H. 70
Bullock, Edward J. 151
Bundy, Harvey H., Sr. 85, 248
Burden, William A. M. 385, 521
Burdick, Bernard F. 251
Burford, Archie D. 218
Burgh, David T. 503
Burke, Edward L. 268

Page

Burke, Jerome E. 386
Burke, Patrick A. 142
Burke, William H., Jr. 222
Burleigh, N. G. 104
Burling, H. R. 481
Burnham, Paul F. 578
Burpee, Lawrence J. 215
Burrill, Meredith F. 323
Burrows, Col. H. W. H. 249
Burton, Carroll 103
Burton, Lt. Col. Clifford P. 251
Burton, Ishmael 503
Busey, Harry F. 226
Bush, Dr. Vannevar 85, 521, 549
Bushart, Capt. R. Ralston 176
Bushnell, Curtis M. 480
Buskie, George F. 428
Buss, Claude A. 89
Bustamante, Joaquin C. 211
Butler, Dr. Arthur R. 560
Butler, Col. Hugh D. 573
Butler, James W. 597
Butler, Jarvis 288
Butler, Paul J. 151
Butler, Robert P. 267
Butler, Ulysses 513
Butts, E. R. 264
Buxton, G. Edward 161
Bynum, R. L. 64
Byram, William E. 560
Byrne, Peter T. 543
Byrnes, James F. 144
Byron, Maj. Gen. Joseph W. 249

C

Cabot, John M. 186
Cáceres, Julián R. 600
Cadenas, Lt. Comdr. Felipe 175
Caemmerer, H. P. 472
Caffrey, James J. 548
Cagle, C. E. 497
Cairns, Huntington 177, 550
Cake, Gilbert L. 218
Caldwell, R. B. 497
Caley, John G. 81
Callaghan, Thomas J. 244
Callaway, James G. 142
Callender, John W. 537
Cameron, W. H. 416
Campbell, Alexander M. 267
Campbell, Capt. Colin C. 173
Campbell, Col. Duncan D. 597
Campbell, Edward G. 523
Campbell, Gary 510
Campbell, Capt. G. W. 288
Campbell, J. Forbes 481
Campbell, John B. 104
Campbell, Maj. Gen. L. H., Jr. 249
Campbell, Nigel D. 225
Campbell, Walker E. 137
Cancell, Benton 104
Candia, Lt. Comdr. Amado Daniel 176
Canfil, Fred A. 267

	Page
Cann, Norman D	218
Cannon, Cavendish W	186
Cannon, Clarence	549
Cannon, John Q	264
Cannon, W. B	599
Canyes, Manuel	600
Capt, James C	385
Caraway, Mrs. Hattie W	568
Cardillo, Frank A	568
Cardon, P. V	348
Cardozo, Coronel João Vicente Sayão	174
Carey, Thomas M	226
Carey, William N	462
Carlson, Col. N. V	135
Carlson, Vivian	560
Carlson, William A	244
Carmichael, H. J	163
Carmichael, Dr. Oliver C	602
Carmody, Charlotte L	385
Carmody, John M	573
Carmody, Robert J	63
Carmona Sosa, Lt. Col. Gilberto	175
Carnes, D. C	64
Carney, James J	141, 144
Carney, V. Paul	537
Carpenter, B. H	404
Carpenter, Charles A	247
Carpenter, S. R	496, 497
Carr, Charles H	266
Carr, James O	268
Carr, Leo J	485
Carr, Robert M	207
Carrick, Kenneth J	49
Carrigan, John Willard	186
Carroll, John H	431
Carroll, Col. Kelso A	596
Carroll, Wallace	89
Carruthers, James A	142
Carson, Ivan D	137
Carswell, D. B	163
Carter, Maj. Gen. Arthur H	249
Carter, H. L	537
Carter, Maude V	560
Carter, Col. Paul I	597
Carter, Rear Adm. W. J	290
Cartwright, Robert B	49
Carusi, Ugo	264
Carvalho, Maj. Gen. Estevão Leitão de	174, 175
Carver, John A	267
Case, George W	440
Case, Norman S	476
Case, Col. R. A	249
Casey, Eugene	54
Cashen, T. C	145
Cashin, Charles H	268
Cassiday, William J	37
Cassidy, Dr. Franklin C	598
Castellan, Norman J	112
Castellanos, Brig. Gen. Felix	175
Castenada, Dr. Carlos	62
Castillo Nájera, Maj. Gen. Francisco	174, 600
Cathcart, Noble A	88
Caudle, Theron Lamar	268
Caufield, Jack R	268
Caughran, B. Howard	267
Cavin, Edward H	602
Cawley, Francis R	103
Centeno, WOJG Augusto	176
Chafee, John S	104
Chalmers, Philip Owen	186
Chamberlain, Comdr. Adolph	120
Chamberlain, Waldo	117
Chamberlin, Edward H	521
Champe, Elizabeth	415
Chandler, Henry P	51
Chandler, Capt. W. D	288
Chapin, Edward W	480
Chapin, Selden	186
Chapman, Lt. Col. Earl H	176
Chapman, Col. L. C	598
Chapman, Oscar L	323
Chappell, Lt. Comdr. Ralph L	170
Charles, Philipp L	543
Charles, Robert M	264
Charlton, Rear Adm. A. M	106, 238
Charron, Arthur I	48
Chase, Harrie Brigham	48
Chatten, Louis J	104
Chavarry, Maj. Jaime S	598
Cheney, Frank D	386
Cherry, Lt. Col. James McE	158
Cheston, Charles S	161
Childs, T. W	171
Chilton, Col. A. W	249
Chilver, G. E. F	166
Chinnock, Comdr. Ronald J	288
Chrisman, Col. H. F	249
Christenberry, Herbert W	267
Christensen, Frank A	432
Christensen, Lee A	80
Christian, Charles S	112
Christiansen, Maj. Gen. James G	250
Christiansen, Milo F	473
Christman, Elisabeth	97
Chubb, Percy	116
Church, R. G	467
Ciriani, Lt. Comdr. Enrique	176
Clague, Ewan	449
Clapp, Gordon R	554
Clapp, Roger F	344
Clapp, Verner W	41
Clark, Charles E	46, 48
Clark, Dowsley	88
Clark, Ellsworth E	136
Clark, E. W	54
Clark, Frank G	226
Clark, James F	104
Clark, John W	245
Clark, Mrs. Lelia F	549
Clark, Maj. Omer W	582
Clark, Robert E	266
Clark, Samuel O., Jr	264
Clark, Tom C	264
Clark, W. A. Graham	578
Clark, Walton C	467
Clark, Wesley C	323
Clark, William E	228
Clarke, Gilmore D	472
Clarke, Col. Harry G	597
Clarke, Oscar D	45
Clauson, Clinton A	226
Clay, Maj. Gen. L. D	144
Claypool, Harold K	268
Clayton, F. B	211
Clayton, William L	120, 185, 207
Clemenson, Col. Wendell L	250
Clement, John S	136
Clifford, John D., Jr	267
Clinger, Virgil C	513
Clowes, Philip J	104
Clyne, William E	480
Coates, J. Dewey	96
Coatsworth, Col. James T	154
Cobb, Josephine	523
Cochran, John J	345
Cochran, R. L	181
Cochrane, Rear Adm. Edward L	290
Codrington, George	385
Coe, Allen	136
Coe, Conway P	86, 385
Coe, Frank	217
Coffey, W. C	497
Coffman, Edgar S	486
Coggeshall, R. W	137
Cogswell, Robert F	473
Cohen, Benjamin V	144
Cohen, Felix S	323
Cohen, Hyman A	480
Cohen, Milton H	543
Cohn, Dave S	144
Coit, G. B	160
Colbert, Leo Otis	385
Colby, Orville T	115
Cole, Edward G	186
Cole, Philip L	37
Cole, Robt. F	535
Cole, W. C	415
Coleman, Stewart P	150
Coleridge, Comdr. R. D	166
Colina, Rafael de la	180
Collado, Emilio G	63, 186
Collins, Albert H	141
Collins, Maj. Gen. James L	249
Collins, John F	537
Collins, John K	96
Collins, Maurice	582
Collins, Patricia H	264
Collins, Brig. Gen. Vivian	159
Collision, Norman	225
Colman, Kenneth B	114
Colom, José L	600
Colt, Mrs. S. Sloan	602
Colvin, Howard T	412
Colyer, Air Marshal Douglas	166, 172
Combs, Rear Adm. L. B	290
Comeford, John M	268

	Page
Comer, Donald	386
Compere, Brig. Gen. E. L	159
Compton, Arthur H	549
Compton, Dr. Karl T	86
Comstock, Louis K	106
Conant, Dr. J. B	85, 86
Condon, Joseph L	480
Cone, Howell	223
Conley, Lt. Comdr. J. E	288
Conley, May B	323
Connelly, Edward M	268
Connolly, Edna V	578
Connor, Cassie	144
Connor, Joseph A	567
Connors, James J	223
Conrow, Col. W. S	249
Considine, James W	430, 434
Consley, Raymond J	64
Conway, Capt. Granville	116, 577
Cook, Coleman F	560
Cook, George A	535
Cook, James C	248
Cook, Col. Robert C	596
Cooke, Vice Adm. C. M., Jr	289
Cooley, James P	567
Coolidge, William D	385
Cooper, Alex H	114
Cooper, R. Conrad	96
Copeland, Morris A	103
Coplen, George W	125
Copp, Tracy	460
Corbett, V. T	80
Corcoran, Hugh J	114
Cornell, Dudley E	151
Cornell, George M	104
Cornell, H. W., Jr	430
Cornwall-Jones, Brig. A. T	166
Cornwell, C. G	116
Coronado, Enrique	600
Correa, Maj. Henry A	176
Corsaut, Charles W	247
Corson, John J	181
Costello, W. C	420, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 436
Cotter, Charles F	123
Cotton, Bruce	103
Cottone, Benedict P	121
Coughlin, John J	560
Courtney, John J	467
Covey, Kenneth S	597
Cowan, Louis G	89
Cowen, Wilson	348
Cox, Charles H	267
Cox, Edward E	549
Cox, Hugh B	264
Cox, Oscar	62, 64
Coy, Wayne	173
Coyne, Robert W	218
Cozzens, R. B	344
Craig, E. G	486
Craig, Glenn H	166
Cramer, Maj. Gen. M. C	249
Crandall, C. D	518
Crandall, Louis E	113
Crane, Jacob	122
Cranor, Loomis E	267
Craven, C. Russell	123
Craver, Charles C	245
Crawford, Charles W	459
Crawford, Frederick	96
Crawford, Capt. William H., Jr	176
Cree, Albert A	75
Creighton, Albert M	497
Creighton, G. W	112
Creighton, Robert K	125
Creighton, Thomas H., Jr	71
Crenshaw, Stuart L	247
Cret, Paul P	472
Crisler, Allyn B	228
Crisp, Rear Adm. F. G	288
Cristofane, Felix E	37
Crockett, John C	17
Cronin, Patrick D	438
Cronin, Timothy T	268
Cronin, William F	276
Cropley, Charles Elmore	45
Crosby, Sumner	177
Cross, George W	96
Crossland, Stanley T	429, 432
Crosson, Harry J	247
Crosson, H. J	597
Crowe, Robert O	81
Crowell, Brig. Gen. Benedict	248
Crowley, Leo T	62, 63, 64, 102, 147, 162, 481
Crunk, Wm. L., Jr	415
Crutsinger, Frank M	134
Culbertson, Paul T	186
Culkin, Charles L	537
Cullen, John P	596
Cullins, Col. John G	596
Cullum, Robert M	344
Cumming, Hugh S., Jr	186
Cunningham, George W	228
Curran, Edward M	267
Curran, Thomas N	267
Currie, Brainerd	137
Currie, Lauchlin	54
Curtis, Air Vice Marshal W. A	165
Curtiss, C. D	464
Curtiss, Lowell	600
Cushing, John E	117
Custer, Cecil E	560
Cutler, M. E	113
D	
Da Costa, Capt. Juan	175
Dailey, Gilbert A	223
Dalager, David K	596
Dale, Chester	550
Dallman, Vincent Y	225
Dalton, Maj. Gen. Joe N	249
Dalton, Neil	88
Dana, Edward	602
Daniel, Dr. Grover C	598
Daniel, J. Saxton	267
Daniels, Jonathan	54
Danielson, Maj. Gen. C. H	249
Dargusch, Col. Carlton S	153
Darlington, Charles F	186
Darr, Ferdinand M	116
Dashill, H. H	543
Daugherty, C. R	68
Dauser, Capt. Sue S	290
Davenport, Frederick M	567
Davidge, Anne W	472
Davidson, Alfred E	62, 64
Davidson, Col. Richard P	154
Davidson, Walter	602
Davidson, William F	503
Davies, Joseph E	152
Davies, Ralph K	149
Davis, Chester C	497
Davis, Mrs. Dwight F	602
Davis, Elmer	88, 135
Davis, Eugene L	152
Davis, Ewin L	503
Davis, F. W	432
Davis, Gerald J	523
Davis, Harold E	76
Davis, Harvey N	549
Davis, H. O	142
Davis, James P	141
Davis, J. Holmes	68
Davis, John A	61
Davis, Lee	247
Davis, L. J	485
Davis, Monnett B	186
Davis, Nathaniel P	186
Davis, T. Hoyt	267
Davis, Walter L	480
Davis, Watson	385
Davis, Wilkes H	596
Davis, William H	84, 145
Davison, Col. F. Trubee	250
Davisson, C. R	105
Davitt, J. S	288
Day, William A	497
Dayton, Kenneth	181
Dean, Claude M	48
Dean, Col. F. M	250
Dean, Brig. Gen. Herbert R	159
Dean, R. S	106
de Arellano, Capt. Alfredo R	176
Deeb, Joseph F	267
Deerwester, Col. Charles H	165
De France, Smith J	521
Deiler, Theodore G	480
DeLancy, Ralph	114
Delaney, Dennis W	226
Delano, Frederic A	549
Delano, Preston	218, 481
Delano, W. A	529
De Lany, Rear Adm. Walter S	289
Delgado-Pealer, Lt. Comdr. Alfonso	175
DeLong, Col. Walter J	160
DeLuccia, E. Robert	485
Demaray, A. E	467
DeMerit, Merrill	554
Demorest, John R	412
Dempsey, T. Harold	142
Denby, Charles	63

Page

Denfeld, Rear Adm. L. E.... 290
Denit, J. Darlington..... 510
Denit, W. Darlington..... 115
Denman, William..... 49
Dennis, J. Charles..... 268
Denny, Charles R..... 120, 476
Denson, Col. Lee A..... 86
Dent, Edward A..... 473
deQuevedo, M. G..... 81
Derieux, James C..... 136
Desmond, Fred E..... 68
Detgen, Edward J..... 104
Deutch, Michael J..... 103
Devine, Thomas..... 438
Deviny, John J..... 37
DeVoe, Harold D..... 480
Dewey, George E..... 149
DeWitt, Lt. Gen. John L.... 162
de Wolf, Francis Colt..... 186
DeZee, Matt..... 113
Diamond, Isabella S..... 217
Diamond, Tobias E..... 267
Dibble, Col. Eugene H., Jr.... 598
Dickensheets, Howard F.... 598
Dickerman, Judson C..... 152
Dickey, John S..... 186, 208
Dickover, Erle R..... 186
Dieffenbach, Rudolph..... 345
Diehl, William W..... 76
Dierker, Charles E..... 268
Dietrich, Frank F..... 217
Dilli, Reginald C..... 45
Dinges, Rawlston M..... 151
Dinnen, George A..... 112
Dinnen, William F..... 509
Dinsmoor, William Bell..... 177
Dishong, Chester S..... 267
Disney, Richard L..... 558
Divers, William K..... 125
Dix, Everett..... 602
Dixon, Sir Owen..... 180
Doan, Robin E..... 88
Dobbs, John M..... 125
Dobie, Armistead M..... 48
Dobson, Col. William M..... 597
Dochez, Dr. A. R..... 86
Dodd, N. E..... 348
Dodd, Oakley F..... 48
Dodge, Dr. H. C..... 597
Dodge, Joseph M..... 248
Dodge, Witherspoon..... 62
Dodson, James E..... 412
Doering, Lt. Col. O. C., Jr.... 161
Doherty, Thomas J..... 430
Dolan, Claire H..... 152
Dolan, Edward G..... 217
Dold, Calvin..... 485
Dolley, James C..... 497
Donald, Dudley B..... 116
Donald, J. R..... 163
Donaldson, Harvey C..... 264
Donaldson, J. Glenn..... 70
Donaldson, J. M..... 276
Donaugh, Carl C..... 268
Donegan, Maurice F..... 267

Page

Donnally, Roy C..... 117
Donnelly, Col. James G..... 597
Donovan, Maj. Gen. Leo..... 250
Donovan, Peter J..... 572
Donovan, R. E..... 416
Donovan, Maj. Gen. Richard.. 250
Donovan, Maj. Gen. William J..... 161
Doob, Leonard..... 88
Dooley, Channing R..... 96
Doremus, Thomas E..... 112
Dorfman, Ben D..... 578
Dornin, Comdr. R. E..... 289
Dorr, Goldthwaite H..... 248
Dorsey, Rear Adm. B. H.... 289
Dorsey, Frank J. G..... 415
Dorsey, H. W..... 549, 550
Dorsey, Nicholas W..... 549
Dorsey, Stephen P..... 208
Dotson, Floyd E..... 323
Dotterer, Harold..... 96
Doty, H. B..... 113
Dougherty, James L..... 64, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 436
Douglas, James..... 105, 106
Douglas, William O..... 45, 49
Douglass, Frank P..... 535
Douglass, Robert L..... 226
Dow, Fayette B..... 81
Dow, Frank..... 218
Downey, E. F..... 481
Downey, William E..... 71
Dovey, Wall..... 17
Doyle, Edward B..... 267
Doyle, Mrs. Henry Grattan.. 473
Doyle, Howard L..... 267
Doyle, James J..... 597
Doyle, John F..... 117, 577
Doyle, Oscar Henry..... 268
Drager, Walter L..... 428
Drake, Col. A. B..... 249
Drake, Capt. William Waldo.. 88
Draper, Claude L..... 485
Draper, Earle S..... 123
Draper, Ernest G..... 496, 497
Draper, Dr. Warren F..... 445
Draughon, Donald A..... 268
Dreibelbis, J. P..... 496, 497
Dreier, John C..... 186
Dressel, Edwin..... 227
Dreves, Louis M..... 112
Driscoll, L. W..... 143
Drury, Newton B.... 323, 346, 520
Dublin, Louis I..... 602
duBois, Coert..... 210
DuBois, Josiah E., Jr..... 217
DuBois, Orval L..... 543
DuBose, Rear Adm. Laurence T..... 289
Duffy, Frank H., Jr..... 222
Duffy, William M..... 247
Duggan, I. W..... 348
Duke, Ernest R..... 348
Dunbar, Paul B..... 459

Page

Dunbar, Mrs. Saidie Orr..... 97
Dunbar, Virginia M..... 603
Duncan, Rear Adm. D. B.... 289
Duncan, Walter H..... 62
Dunham, Dr. George C..... 76
Duniway, Ben C..... 136
Dunkleberger, E. B..... 597
DunLany, Jacques..... 88
Dunlop, Harry A..... 214
Dunn, A. J..... 117
Dunn, Rear Adm. Charles A.. 117
Dunn, James C..... 185
Durand, E. Dana..... 578
Durand, Dr. William F..... 521
Durbrow, Elbridge..... 186
Durkin, Martin P..... 68
Durning, Harry M..... 223
Durr, C. J..... 476
Durrett, Dr. J. J..... 503
Durst, Vernon R..... 510
Dusenbury, Allan T..... 112
Dyer, Dr. Rollo E..... 86, 445
Dyke, Nathaniel, Jr..... 145

E

Eanes, Col. Richard H..... 154
Earhart, Kraus..... 151
Early, Amy Deno..... 481
Early, Nathaniel B., Jr..... 226
Early, Stephen..... 54
Earnhart, Glen W..... 480
Earp, Col. Claude C..... 159
Eastus, Clyde O..... 268
Eaton, Arthur G..... 103
Eaton, Fredrick M..... 103
Eaton, Ramone..... 603
Eaves, William M..... 415
Eberhart, David C., Jr..... 523
Ebert, Edgar M..... 513
Eccles, Marriner S.... 84, 496, 497
Echols, Maj. Gen. Oliver P.. 105, 106, 250, 521
Edgerton, Henry W..... 48
Edminster, Lynn R.. 173, 205, 578
Edson, Henry..... 112
Edward, Col. Harvey..... 250
Edwards, Clarence L..... 567
Edwards, Geniana R..... 578
Edwards, Mrs. Gladys Talbott..... 97
Edwards, Brig. Gen. Heber L.. 159
Edwards, John F..... 560
Edwards, Vice Adm. Richard S..... 289
Effland, Richard W..... 63
Egan, John Taylor..... 123
Ege, Col. Warren S..... 250
Ehrlich, Robert R..... 137
Eisenhart, Earl E..... 323
Elder, Walter E..... 560
Eliel, Paul..... 117
Ellickson, Mrs. Katherine.... 416
Ellinger, W. Don..... 62
Elliott, Edwin A..... 534
Elliott, R. Winton..... 123

	Page
Elliott, W. Y	103, 105
Ellis, Frank H	276
Ellis, Howard S	497
Ellis, Jesse B	215
Elrey, Charles H	416
Ely, Richard S	503
Embick, Lt. Gen. Stanley D	175
Emerson, Maurice A	217
Emerson, Rupert	63
Emerson, Thomas I	137
Emery, George H	164
England, William H	503
Engle, H. Paul	415
Engle, Lavinia	458
Engle, Rose M	246
Engquist, Ernest J	103
Enlows, Harold F	603
Ennis, Edward J	264
Epps, Frank A	151
Erafia, Col. Mariano	173
Erickson, Comdr. E. B	168
Erickson, John C	431
Erwin, Walter S	385, 468
Escalante, Diógenes	600
Esmay, Col. Rhodolph L	160
Estoves, Guillermo	324
Eubank, Capt. Gerald A	289
Evans, Albert O	112
Evans, Edward M	267
Evans, Evan A	49
Evans, Joseph H. B	61
Evans, Judson	117
Evans, Luther H	41
Evans, R. M	496, 497
Evans, Walter C	121
Everett, Carlton J	151
Ewald, William G	74

F

	Page
Fahey, John H	122
Fahnestock, Edward G	112
Fahs, John L	225
Fahy, Charles	264
Fahy, William B	267
Fairbank, H. S	464
Fairbanks, Arthur D	267
Fairburn, O. G	597
Fairfield, Vice Adm. A. P	116
Falck, Depue	247
Falck, Edward	103, 105
Fales, Frederick S	68
Falk, Harry	37
Falk, I. S	449
Farber, Rear Adm. W. S	289
Farfas, Col. Medardo	175
Farley, J. W	74
Farley, W. R	486
Farman, Col. Ivan L	251
Farmer, Guy	532
Farmer, Harry W	597
Farnsworth, Dr. David C	597
Farnum, Col. F. H	74
Farrell, John J	267
Farrell, Lawrence L	142
Farrington, F. J	64, 429
Farrior, Jack H	141
Faulkner, Perry	96
Feidler, Comdr. Ernest R	120
Feight, Lt. J. S	160
Felker, Frederick M	385
Feinsinger, Nathan P	68
Feller, Abraham H	181
Felt, Wright L	247
Fenn, Capt. H. K	135
Fentress, Maj. Robert B	89
Feonov, Nicolai I	181
Ferguson, Abner H	123
Ferguson, Charles L	136
Ferguson, Garland S	503
Ferguson, William G	75
Fernandez, Joachim O	226
Ferris, John P	554
Fetter, Frank W	186
Fetzer, John E	135
Fickel, Maybelle G	37
Field, George H	402, 468
Field, Richard H	136
Fields, Paul	112
Fiesor, James L	602
Finley, David E	177, 472, 550
Finley, Robert C	137
Finnegan, James P	226
Finucane, Thomas G	264
Firizola, Tenente Antonio	174
Fish, Arthur S	480
Fisher, Charles T., Jr	64, 420, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 436
Fisher, Rear Adm. Charles W	288
Fisher, Lewis H	560
Fiske, Clinton M	143
Fiske, Paul	103
Fistere, Harold S	344
Fitch, Vice Adm. A. W	289, 521
Fitch, Bernard	267
FitzGerald, D. A	348
Fitzgerald, Col. Gerald	251
FitzGerald, J. V	412
Fitzgerald, William E	142
Fitzpatrick, Col. Edward A	154
Fitzpatrick, J. J	118, 577
Flanagan, James H	473
Flanders, Ralph E	497
Flanery, William H	323
Flavin, Thomas J	348
Fleck, Lt. Col. Warren L	596
Fleener, F. E	543
Fleming, Alfred L	37
Fleming, G. James	61
Fleming, John R	63
Fleming, Lewis E	152
Fleming, Maj. Gen. Philip B	347, 462
Fleming, Brig. Gen. Raymond H	159
Fleming, Robert V	498
Flemming, Arthur S	93, 95, 559
Flesher, C. W	578
Fletcher, Richard D	96
Flood, Francis A	348
Floyd, John C	76
Fly, Eugene	226
Flynn, Bernard J	267
Flynn, Frank E	266
Fogarty, F. C	152
Foley, Edward H., Jr	147
Foley, Michael J	152
Foley, William A	566
Folger, James A	103
Follmer, Frederick V	268
Fonde, Stuart	114
Foote, Gordon W	114
Foote, Wilder	185
Forbush, Gabrielle E	217
Ford, David	123
Foreman, Col. Albert W	159
Forer, Joseph	137
Foresman, Chester M	268
Forgan, James B	602
Forker, Harry M	523
Forrestal, James	63, 72, 102, 135, 147, 162, 288, 549
Forsling, Clarence L	323
Fort, Josiah G	104
Fortas, Abe	323, 347
Fortier, Gilbert J	142
Foster, Fred J	216
Foster, Roger S	543
Foulk, O. E	497
Fournier, Leslie T	543
Fowler, H. H	62, 63
Fowler, Walter L	473
Fowler, William A	186
Fox, A. U	218
Fox, Bertrand	103
Foy, Commo. E. J	162
Foy, Col. Fred C	249
Foy, Fred H	246
Frame, A. P	150
Francis, Col. John R	250
Frank, Howard	104
Frank, Jerome N	48
Frank, Laurence C	186
Franke, Col. Frederick W	597
Frankfurter, Felix	45, 48
Franklin, Esther Cole	136
Franklin, W. Neil	523
Franklin, Zilpha C	438
Fraser, H. W	96
Frazier, James B., Jr	268
Frazier, Brig. Gen. Thomas A	159
Frear, Huber	503
Frederick, David M	88
Freer, Robert E	503
Freeze, Allen E	429
French, Patterson H	136
French, Raymond L	112
Frese, Walter F	217
Frey, John P	416
Frey, Dr. John W	149
Friede, Herbert A	121
Friedin, Jesse	68
Friend, J. E	80
Frierson, Horace	268

Page

Froemming, Paul G 598
Fry, H. Burke 136
Fry, Kenneth D 89
Fuentes, Maj. Gen. Oscar 175
Fuller, Lt. Col. Charles A 154
Fuller, George M 149
Fuller, Dr. Justin K 117, 445
Funsten, W. P 485
Fuquay, Leon M 485
Furer, Rear Adm. J. A 85, 289, 385
Fussell, Edwin B 217
Futrelle, J. C 63

G

Gabrielson, Ira N 323
Gaede, Alfred W 151
Gaffney, James M 481
Gagliotti, Arthur 183
Gagne, Peter M 226
Galarza, Ernesto 600
Gallagher, Angus J 154
Gallagher, Dean C 103
Gallagher, G. R 80
Gallagher, Herbert R 152
Gallagher, Thomas A 226
Gallery, J. D 80
Galloway, Charles M 510
Gamble, Bertus D 558
Gamble, Theodore R 217, 218
Gámez Arellano, Capt. Jesús M 176
Gandy, Joseph E 114
Gange, John 210
Gant, George F 554
Garber, J. Otis 54
Garcia, Carlos P 173
Garden, Robert A 169
Gardiner, Arthur Z 63, 64, 169
Gardiner, J. G 166
Gardner, Archibald K 49
Gardner, Frederick R 76
Gardner, Frederick W 105, 169
Gardner, Brig. Gen. Grandison 251
Gardner, O. Max 145
Garrecht, Francis A 49
Garrett, Finis J 470
Garrett, Sylvester 70
Garrett, Vester 596
Garrison, Lloyd K 68
Gartland, Joseph F 276
Garvey, Frank J 71
Gassaway, Gerrish 74
Gasser, Maj. Gen. Lorenzo D 248
Gaston, Herbert E 120, 217
Gataas, Harold B 76
Gatch, Rear Adm. T. L 288
Gates, Artemus L 288
Gates, Brig. Gen. Byron E 250
Gates, Sherwood 438
Gatling, Donald B 503
Gawne, Capt. J. O 104
Geist, Raymond H 187
Gemmill, Lynn J 266

Page

Geniesse, E. W 404
Gentner, Leo F 136
George, Maj. Gen. Harold L 251
George, Walter F 549
George, William B 223
Geraghty, John L 548
Gerardi, Stephen P 218
Gerhart, Paul C 63
Gerig, Benjamin 186
German, Dr. Walter A 597
Gernes, Arthur C 102
Gettell, Eunice B 166
Gewin, Roulhac 266
Geyer, G. J 246
Gherardi, Walter 116
Gholson, Howard R 143
Gibbons, Myles F 537
Gibson, Joe V 268
Gibson, Robert R 596
Gibson, Truman K., Jr 248
Gidney, R. M 497
Giegengack, A. E 37
Gieson, C. T 144
Gifford, Ralph C 498
Gifford, Walter S 120
Gilbert, Ethel B 136
Gilbert, Richard V 136
Gilbert, R. R 497
Giles, Lt. Gen. B. M 172, 250
Gill, Lewis M 68
Gillespie, James Joseph 267
Gillett, Col. John D 173
Gillette, Guy M 148
Gilmore, John A 177
Gilstrap, Sam P 143
Given, Leslie E 268
Glascott, Grace G 415
Gleason, Leo A 415
Gleeson, Gerald A 268
Gleitsman, J. F 104
Glenn, Seldon R 225
Glos, W. G. W 112
Glover, Fred 104
Glueck, Nathan H 428
Goble, Col. Chester W 159
Goddard, Rowland K 245
Godoy, Emilio García 600
Goffredi, Dr. Louis J 37
Goguen, J. Henry 267
Gold, Samuel Marshall 209
Golden, Clinton S 95, 104, 105, 434
Goldenberg, H. C 163
Goldenweiser, E. A 497
Goldsborough, Phillips Lee 481
Goldschmidt, Arthur E 323
Goldsmith, Raymond W 103
Gonsoulin, J. Sidney 415
Goodacre, Daniel M 568
Goodale, Robert C 432
Goode, Col. Delmar 596
Goodloe, John D 420, 432
Goodman, George H 142
Goodrich, Herbert F 48
Goodwin, Bernard C 144

Page

Goodwin, Robert C 95
Goodykoontz, Bess 440
Gordon, Dr. Frank N 596
Gordon, Lincoln 103, 105
Gordon, Matthew 88
Gordon, Robert A 108
Gorman, Arthur E 103
Gormley, Harry L 81
Gosnell, Reuben 268
Goss, Albert F 145
Goss, Albert S 96
Gould, Mrs. Beatrice 97
Goubeau, V. D 288
Gow, Col. Ralph F 106, 249
Grady, Henry F 497
Graf, John E 549
Graham, Frank P 68
Graham, Leland O 323
Graham, Robert A 106
Graham, Thomas P., Jr 535
Grahl, Brig. Gen. Charles H 159
Granger, Gordon T 151
Granger, Stanley 226
Grant, Maj. Gen. David N. W 250
Grant, John L 37
Grant, Robert 267
Grant, Maj. Gen. U. S., 3d 529
Graves, Capt. E. D., Jr 161, 165
Graves, Col. Jefferson J 154
Gray, Richard J 106
Green, John C 386
Green, Joseph C 185
Green, Melvin R 81
Green, Paul M 137
Green, William 145, 548
Green, William L 84, 96
Greenbaum, Brig. Gen. E. S 248
Greenberg, Joseph 218
Greenfield, Lt. Col. Kent R 250
Greenleaf, Lewis S., Jr 113
Greenman, Capt. William G 289
Greensides, Neil G 481, 485
Gregg, Mahlon H 113
Gregory, Maj. Gen. Edmund B 249
Greusel, Frank W 114
Grew, Joseph C 185
Grieves, Howard C 103
Griffin, D. B 63, 433
Griffin, P. H 144
Griffin, Comdr. R. H 121
Griffin, Thomas J 554
Griffin, William 62
Griffin, William V 600
Griffith, Dr. Charles M 582
Griffith, Col. Paul H 148
Grigsby, Rall I 440
Grinnell, Milton W 480
Grobe, George L 268
Groce, W. A 75
Groeschel, S. C 596
Groner, D. Lawrence 48
Gross, Maj. Gen. C. P 249
Gross, Felix P 114

Page

Gross, John E. 102
Gruber, Fred W. 244
Gruening, Ernest. 323
Grunt, Olav Paus. 183
Guardia, Lt. Col. Bernardo de la. 175
Guardia, Col. Fernando de la. 175
Guay, John M. 267
Guest, Grace Dunham. 550
Guest, J. Alfred. 480
Guest, Col. W. T. 120
Guffey, William F., Jr. 535
Gunderson, Harvey J. 430, 433
Gutiérrez, Francisco de Paula. 600

H

Haas, George C. 217
Haas, Saul. 223
Haber, William. 144
Hackett, Ralph W. 142
Hackman, Edward H. 480
Hackworth, Green H. 185
Hadley, Col. John A. 596
Hafer, Col. George H. 153, 154
Hagan, Thomas H. 113
Hager, A. L. 216
Haggerty, John J. 276
Haigh, William L. 503
Haight, J. Bradley. 96
Haile, William M. 104
Hale, Henry M. 105
Haley, Bernard F. 64, 186
Hall, Alvin W. 218
Hall, Ernest E. 462
Hall, Maj. James L. 176
Hall, James L. 448
Hall, John M. 513
Hall, Percival. 444
Hall, Robert P. 141
Hall, Toxey. 267
Hall, Warren E. 136
Halla, Blanche R. 185, 187
Hallenstein, Nathan A. 480
Hallett, John I. 114
Hallett, Ralph H. 573
Halliday, Malcolm F. 532
Halloran, Edwin F. 112
Halluin, Felix M. 37
Halpin, Dr. Franklin J. 568
Hamer, Elizabeth E. 523
Hamer, Philip M. 523, 527
Hamill, George K. 103
Hamilton, Carl. 348
Hamilton, Elwood. 49
Hammack, William T. 264
Hammond, Bray. 496
Hammond, M. Frank. 268
Hamren, Vandyce. 74
Hampton, Frank A. 486
Hancock, Frank. 348
Hand, Augustus N. 48
Hand, Learned. 48
Handy, Lt. Gen. Thomas T. 248
Hanes, Stanley B. 431
Hankins, Col. Milton T. 250

Page

Hanna, Guy C. 218
Hansen, Dr. Hans. 596
Hanson, Matilda F. 523
Hanson, Maurice F. 88
Hanson, Percy L. 137
Hardaway, Col. Wm. T. 597
Hardesty, Charles W. 141
Hardie, W. V. 513
Harding, C. L. 151
Hardwicke, Robert E. 149
Hardy, C. O. 497
Hardy, David M. 247
Hardy, John F. 458
Hargrove, Margaret. 602
Harkness, Madge E. 503
Harlan, Byron B. 268
Harlow, Strafford. 117
Harmon, Maj. Gen. H. R. 251
Harmon, R. P. 75
Harmon, William B. 578
Harper, Fowler V. 323
Harper, Heber R. 458
Harper, John. 151
Harper, Robert M. 142
Harriman, E. Roland. 603
Harrington, Hubert J. 267
Harris, Alexander. 141
Harris, Rev. Frederick Brown. 17
Harris, Ralph L. 37
Harris, Col. Richard L. 597
Harris, W. R. 113
Harrison, George L. 602
Harrison, Gladys. 438
Harrison, Ross G. 599
Harrison, Wallace K. 76
Harron, Marion J. 558
Hart, Henry M., Jr. 136
Hart, John A. 143
Hart, Mrs. Shirley K. 123
Hart, Thomas B. 548
Hart, Col. William. 154
Hart, William W. 267
Hart, W. O. 170
Harvey, Donald R. 88
Harvey, Dr. Verne K. 560
Harwood, Charles. 160, 323
Haskell, George B. 246
Haskell, William E. 112
Haskell, William N. 72
Hassett, William D. 54
Hastings, Dr. A. Baird. 86
Hathaway, Carson C. 560
Hauseman, Brig. Gen. David N. 249
Hawke, Jerry R. 440
Hawkins, Harry. 168
Hawkins, L. S. 440
Hawkins, Roy F. 149
Haycock, Robert L. 473
Hayden, Carl. 173
Hayes, H. D. 480
Hayes, Maj. Harold M. 159
Hayes, Jack A. 75
Hayes, Maj. Gen. Philip. 249
Haynes, John L. 105

Page

Haynes, Brig. Gen. Loyal M. 250
Haynie, G. M. 112
Hayward, Carlton. 103
Hayward, P. 167
Head, M. E. 597
Healy, Francis F. 473
Healy, Robert E. 543
Healy, William. 49
Heard, Col. Falkner. 248
Hearne, John P. 480
Hecht, Walter. 76
Heck, Mark A. 481
Hedrick, Brig. Gen. L. H. 250
Heffelfinger, Ross A. 217
Heffelfinger, William T. 217
Heflebower, R. B. 136
Heidt, Lt. Col. Charles. 102
Heikes, George C. 105
Heileman, Brig. Gen. Frank A. 249
Heimer, Floyd B. 251
Heine, Otto F. 267
Heinz, Carl A. 96
Heise, A. Roy. 152
Heiser, Edwin S. 480
Heisler, Kenneth G. 123
Heller, Edward H. 148
Hellweg, Capt. J. F. 290
Helmbold, Gerald H. 116, 573
Henderson, Charles B. 63, 147, 347, 420, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 436.
Henderson, Elmer W. 62
Henderson, Joseph H. 572
Henderson, Paul P. 114
Henderson, Ruth A. 523
Hendren, Richard P. 114
Hendrickson, Roy F. 181
Hendrix, James A. 602
Henkle, Herman H. 41
Henlein, Elmer C. 113
Hennessy, Edward J. 136
Hennessy, Frank J. 266
Henninger, Brig. Gen. Guy N. 159
Henninger, Leonard L. 72
Henry, Maj. Gen. Guy V. 165, 174
Henry, L. A. 74
Henry, Maj. Gen. Stephen G. 248
Hensel, H. Struve. 288
Henslee, Lipe. 226
Hentz, Dr. Roger P. 596
Hepburn, Adm. A. J. 288
Hepner, William S. 603
Heppard, Wesley C. 112
Herbert, Clara W. 473
Herges, Edward P. 568
Hermann, Mrs. Mildred R. 141
Hernández, Francisco J. 600
Hernández, Jaime. 173
Hernandez Polanco, Capt. Amado. 175
Hernández Sagarra, Lt. Guillermo. 175
Herndon, L. C. 480
Herndon, Lt. Col. Oma E. 596

Page

Herndon, Paul H., Jr. 480
Heroy, William B. 149
Herrell, Russell H. 37
Herrick, John 88
Herrick, Philip F. 268
Herring, Col. Harry T. 597
Herrle, Colin 603
Hershey, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. 95, 153
Hertle, Louis 346
Hertzog, Charles D. 567
Herzog, Lester W. 143
Hester, E. D. 173
Hetzel, Maj. Ralph 104
Hewett, F. V. C. 164
Heynes, Chas. E. 152
Hibbard, C. D. 597
Hibben, James H. 578
Hickerson, John D. 165, 185
Hickey, Harry M. 226
Hickey, Margaret A. 97
Hicks, James E. 123
Hicks, Xenophon 49
Higbee, Irving J. 267
Higgins, Carlisle W. 268
Hildreth, Melvin D. 152
Hilken, Henry 71
Hill, A. C. C., Jr. 103
Hill, Arthur M. 289
Hill, Grover B. 348
Hill, Harry W. 141
Hill, Jesse 211
Hill, John Bright 223
Hill, Lee H. 68
Hill, Leslie A. 415
Hill, Roscoe R. 523
Hill, Samuel B. 558
Hill, Brig. Gen. W. P. T. 290
Hilldring, Maj. Gen. John H. 248
Hiller, Adelbert D. 582
Hiller, Eugene A. 596
Hilles, Dave E. 268
Hilts, H. E. 464
Himebaugh, Keith 349
Hinckley, Robert H. 102, 147
Hines, Brig. Gen. Frank T. 148, 475, 582
Hinrichs, A. F. 207, 412
Hinton, R. J. 582
Hipkins, Walter C. 116
Hipsley, S. Preston 37
Hirsch, Col. Maurice 160, 249
Hirschman, George 600
Hirsh, Paul 113
Hisle, John W. 76
Hiss, Alger 186
Hitchcock, Col. Lawrence S. 176
Hitchcock, Col. Robinson 159
Hixon, Col. Charles E. 249
Hoag, Gilbert T. 88
Hobart, Mrs. Lowell 97
Hobbs, Franklin W. 386
Hobby, Col. Oveta Culp 248
Hobson, A. T. 420, 428, 429, 430, 431

Page

Hochuli, Walter 149
Hockenberry, Col. Earle W. 176
Hodge, Mrs. Agnes M 223
Hodge, Charles L. 537
Hodges, Maj. Gen. J. P. 250
Hodgson, Arthur R. 227
Hoehler, Fred K. 181
Hoey, Jane M. 449
Hofferbert, George 226
Hoffmann, George Earl 267
Hoffman, Luther E. 344
Hoglund, Roy A. 62
Holabird, John A. 472
Holcomb, Newton R. 102
Holcomb, W. E. 142
Holland, G. Kenneth 76
Holland, L. B. 151
Holloway, Paul 480
Holman, F. J. 113
Holmes, Edwin R. 48
Holmes, Julius C. 185
Holmes, Oliver W. 523
Holt, Harry H., Jr. 268
Holtzoff, Alexander 47
Homans, William P. 112
Homsy, John H. 480
Honeyman, Mrs. Nan Wood. 223
Hood, J. M. 80
Hood, Brig. Gen. R. C. 250
Hooks, H. G. 507
Hoover, Herbert 602
Hoover, J. Edgar 264
Hopkins, Brig. Gen. F. M. 105
Hopkins, Harry L. 54, 102, 172, 527, 602
Hopkins, R. L. 485
Hopkins, Seldon G. 560
Hopkinson, L. T. 166
Horbett, J. E. 497
Horn, Charles L. 60
Hornby, Harry P. 223
Horne, Adm. Frederick J. 289
Horton, Col. Dwight 158
Horton, Horace B. 68
Horton, James A. 503
Horton, Robert W. 116, 573
Hoskins, John K. 445
Hosinski, Al. W. 267
Houghtelin, James L. 218
Houk, Howard F. 267
House, Maj. Gen. Edwin J. 251
Houser, George O. 75
Houston, Charles H. 60
Houston, John M. 532
Hovde, Bryn J. 186, 208
Hoverson, C. T. 596
Howard, Capt. D. S. H. 154
Howard, John B. 170
Howard, John J. 75
Howard, Leland 218
Howe, C. D. 167
Howe, George 463
Howell, Col. Ben R. 158
Howington, James T. 115

Page

Howitt, Lt. Col. George R. 75
Howley, R. V. 120
Hoyt, W. Thomas 104
Hubbard, Henry F. 567
Hubbard, Henry V. 529
Hubert, George H. 64, 429, 430, 431
Hudelson, C. H. 596
Hudson, Ray M. 112
Huff, Ray L. 473
Hughes, Charles Evans 602
Hughes, Edward H. 117
Hughes, George P. 582
Hughes, H. J 602
Hughes, James C. 251
Hughes, Col. John B 250
Hughes, Robert L. 113
Hull, Maj. Gen. John E. 248
Hull, William C. 560
Hulten, Charles M. 88
Hulverson, George R 122
Hunsaker, Dr. Jerome C. 85, 521, 599
Hunt, Joseph V. 460
Hunt, Victor M 89
Hunt, William Carl 603
Hunter, Burton L. 573
Hunter, Fay W. 102
Hunter, Maj. Gen. Frank O'D. 251
Hunter, H. G. 463
Hurban, V. S. 180
Hurley, Robert A. 148
Hursey, Frank H 537
Husband, William H. 123
Husbands, Sam H. 420, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 434, 436
Huse, Robert 449
Hushing, John E. 266
Hussey, Rear Adm. George, Jr 290
Hustvedt, Rear Adm O. M. 288
Hutcheson, Joseph C., Jr 48
Hutchison, Dr. Ralph Cooper 75
Hutson, J. B. 144
Hutton, M. I. 166
Huxman, Walter A. 49
Hyde, Edwin C. 112
Hyde, Howard K. 117
Hyde, John W. 125
Hyneman, Charles 476
Hyssong, Maj. Gen. Clyde L. 250

I

Ickes, Harold L. 63, 64, 102, 149, 323, 345, 346, 347, 549
Ide, H. Chandler 149
Ihlder, John 528
Ijams, Col. George E. 475, 582
Imus, Archie A. 276
Ingle, Edward T. 90
Ingles, Maj. Gen. H. C. 120, 249
Irey, Elmer L. 217
Irish, Rear Adm. J. M. 288
Irons, Warren B. 560

Page

Irvin, Col. George A. 158
Irvine, Dallas D. 523
Irwin, Robert A. 103
Isaacs, Charles W., Jr. 136
Isbell, Marion W. 142
Isenhart, Frank R. 105
Isherwood, Felix W. 117
Iverson, Kenneth R. 76
Ivey, William H. 416
Ivins, H. Grant 144

J

Jackson, Charles E. 214, 216
Jackson, Clarence A. 74
Jackson, Hugh R. 181
Jackson, Hugh W. 103
Jackson, Comdr. R. G. A. 181
Jackson, Robert H. 45, 48
Jacobs, H. H. 404
Jacobs, Jessie 267
Jacobs, Vice Adm. Randall 290
Jacobson, Ernst 81
Jacoby, Robert B. 123
James, Concha Romero 600
James, Eldon R. 41
James, E. W. 464
James, Fleming, Jr. 137
James, Harold 62
James, Macgill 550
James, Dr. Samuel H. 597
Jameson, John D. 142
Jamieson, Francis A. 76
Jandrey, Arthur S. 554
Janecek, George 183
Janeway, Col Augustine S. 72
Jardine, James T. 348
Jared, Sam, Jr. 597
Jarnagin, Robert L. 582
Jarrell, William R. 245
Jarvis, William T. 430
Jeffers, T. C. 529
Jenkins, Carter 142
Jenkins, Col. J. H. 165
Jenkins, John W. 486
Jenkins, Paul A. 112
Jennings, R. O. 463
Jett, E. K. 120, 476
Jewett, Dr. Frank Baldwin 86, 599
Jewett, George 64
Jiménez, Enrique A. 600
Joerg, W. L. G. 523
Johnsen, Harvey M. 49
Johnson, Vice Adm. Alfred W. 165, 174, 175
Johnson, Col. Campbell C. 153
Johnson, Charlotte 603
Johnson, Fred W. 323
Johnson, Lt. Col. George L. 597
Johnson, George M. 61
Johnson, G. Griffith 136
Johnson, H. Clay 64, 429, 432
Johnson, James G. 415
Johnson, Col. James T., Jr. 159
Johnson, James W. 226
Johnson, J. M. 80, 102, 512

Page

Johnson, Joseph E. 186
Johnson, Keith W. 169
Johnson, Lester D. 247
Johnson, Mordecai 444
Johnson, Norman L. 117
Johnson, Otis B. 503
Johnson, Richard N. 103
Johnson, Roy 603
Johnson, Theodore S. 143
Johnson, William R. 218
Johnston, Earl S. 550
Johnston, Eric A. 85, 96, 145
Johnston, Marie A. 54
Johnston, Marion A. 185
Johnston, Ray D. 344
Johnstone, Alan 462
Jolliffe, Dr. C. B. 120
Jones, Carl W. 113
Jones, Charles A. 48
Jones, Lt. Col. Edmund H. 154
Jones, Ernest P., Jr. 123
Jones, Vice Adm. G. C. 165
Jones, Grover G. 246
Jones, Henry Clifford 226
Jones, Homer 62, 481
Jones, Maj. Gen. J. W. 250
Jones, J. Weldon 54
Jones, Marvin 102, 166, 348
Jones, Theodore A. 61
Jones, Webster N. 385
Jones, William B. 171
Jones-Parra, Col. Juan 175
Jordan, Albert F. 473
Jordan, Col. Edwin W. 597
Jordan, Paul H. 115
Jorge, Capt. Juan Carlos 176
Joyce, Walter E. 428
Judy, Howard A. 548
Julian, William A. 218
Jump, W. A. 349
Juran, Joseph 62
Jurkowitz, Frances 412
Juve, O.A. 578

K

Kaercher, Charles B. 597
Kahn, Herman 523
Kalbfus, Adm. E. C. 288, 289
Kane, James M. 481
Kanne, Fred H. 225
Kantrowitz, Morris S. 87
Karr, C. L. 554
Karr, Day 548
Karsner, J. W. 503
Kasius, Peter 458
Kasper, Thomas C. 226
Kavanagh, Giles 226
Kayser, G. B. 104
Kearney, C. Michael 267
Keck, Edward A. 596
Keech, Richmond B. 473
Keeley, William C. 105
Keelin, Col. James N., Jr. 159
Keenan, Edward L. 102
Keenan, Joseph D. 104
Keenleyside, Hugh L. 105

Page

Keesling, Col. Francis V., Jr. 153
Keezer, Dexter M. 68
Keiser, F. S. 80
Keisker, H. F. 603
Keith, N. S. 122
Kelchner, Warren 187
Keller, Capt. G. M. 106
Keller, Harland G. 123
Kellers, Charles F. 81
Kelley, James E. 136
Kelley, Jerome T. 434, 436
Kelley, Paul L. 420
Kelley, Willard F. 264
Kelley, William T. 503
Kellstadt, Charles H. 602
Kellum, William W. 600
Kelly, Edward J. 74, 473
Kelly, H. H. 80
Kelly, John B. 438
Kelly, John L. 415
Kelly, Thomas 428
Kemp, Edward G. 54
Kemp, Harold A. 473
Kemper, Carlton 521
Kendall, Lt. Col. William E. 596
Kendall, Capt. Willmoore 176
Kenerson, William H. 599
Kennedy, Bernard R. 523
Kenney, W. John 160, 288
Kenyon, W. Houston, Jr. 170
Kerlin, Malcolm 385
Kern, John W. 558
Korner, Otto 49
Kerr, Peyton 166
Kerr, Raymond E. 103
Kerstens, P. A. 180
Kervick, John A. 134
Kessel, John F. 142
Kessler, David 537
Ketcham, Charles H. 103
Ketcham, Frank S. 136
Kettering, Charles F. 385
Keyes, Donald B. 103
Keyserling, Leon H. 122
Kheel, Theodore W. 68
Kidd, Raymond C. 582
Kielkopf, Col. E. C. 172
Kielland, Rolf H. 509
Kiernan, J. P. 80
Kilby, Edwin L. 217
Kildea, Patrick M. 430
Kilgarlin, Mrs. Juanita L. 151
Killmaster, Capt. B. S. 154
King, Fleet Adm. E. J. 161, 165, 289
King, Eldon P. 218
King, Homer C. 80
King, Hugh 117
King, Steve M. 268
King, Walter W. 415
Kingman, Fred R. 114
Kingman, Harry L. 62
Kingsley, J. Donald 95
Kirk, Maj. Gen. Norman T. 249, 475, 602
Kirk, W. F. 80

Page

Kirkpatrick, Ben O 143
Kirsch, William U 573
Kirschling, Bernice 149
Kisling, George L 37
Kitchen, C. W 348
Kitto, A. W 81
Kitts, Rear Adm. Willard A, III 290
Klagsbrunn, Hans A 428
Klapp, Edgar A 211
Klauber, Edward 88
Klechak, Thomas 76
Klecka, August 267
Kleiler, Frank M 535
Klein, Alfred 560
Kline, Charles H 76
Kline, Walter D 142
Klinefelter, C. F 440
Klossner, Howard J ... 420, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 434, 436
Klotz, Henrietta S 217
Klutznick, Philip M 123
Knaebel, Ernest 45
Knapp, C. Edward 534
Knarr, Matthias W 432, 433, 434, 436
Knight, Commo. Telfair 116
Knoizen, Arthur S 105
Knowlton, Daniel W 513
Knudsen, Lt. Gen. William S 102, 106, 248, 251
Koch, E. E 49
Kofoed, Leslie S 267
Kohen, S. P 596
Kolster, Charles C 480
Koonce, G. Richard 385
Kopp, Lt. T. F 135
Korth, William J 226
Kosch, Col. Lewis F 153
Kraemer, Frank W 225
Kranz, Harry T 567
Kratz, John A 460
Krauss, Arthur J 144
Krebs, William N 121
Kress, Samuel H 550
Krick, E. P 602
Krivonos, Fred G 535
Kroeger, Louis J 136
Krooth, David L 123, 468
Krug, J. A 95, 102, 105, 106, 147, 167
Kudish, Samuel 117
Kuhl, Frank J 226, 247
Kuhn, Ferdinand 89
Kultgen, John H 143
Kuo, P. W 181
Kurth, Harry M 187
Kurtz, William F 498
Kushnick, William H 248
Kuter, Maj. Gen. L. S 250
Kutz, Col. C. W 472, 473, 529
Kyle, Col. W. H 248

L

Lacey, Robert A 513
Lacy, Dan 523
LaDame, Mary 412

Page

Ladner, Albert H., Jr 568
LaFargue, Malcolm E 267
La Guardia, Fiorello H 165
Laidlaw, Lt. Comdr. Alan W 176
Laidlaw, N. S 80, 81
Laird, A. H., Jr 513
Laird, George W 513
Lally, Josephine E 497
Lamb, William F 472
Lamberton, R. H 81
LaMotte, Robert H 537
Lampert, Lt. Col. Miguel 176
Land, Vice Adm. Emory S 116, 147, 170, 574
Lane, James Reed 112
Lane, Robert C 114
Lane, Thomas H 218
Langdon, Paul R 537
Langford, A. J 114
Langner, Lawrence 385
Langston, James A 209
Langston, Col. John D 153
Lanier, George H, Jr 104
Lanier, Powless W 268
Lanigan, Anna C 248
Lankford, Jesse W 385
Larkin, Frederick 186
Larosche, Col. Roche B 175
Larrick, George P 459
Larson, Maj. Gen. W. T 251
Lasché, Dr. P. G 597
Lasseter, Dillard B 102
Lassiter, Robt 497
Latimer, Murray W 537
Latta, Maurice C 54
Laughlin, James L 596
Lawrie, Richie, Jr 114
Lawson, Edward H 61
Lawson, Lawrence M 211
Lawson, Richard P 572
Lawton, David F 560
Lawton, F. J 54, 467
Leach, Aloysius J 567
Leach, Hugh 497
Leach, Leon L 597
Leahy, Fleet Adm. William D 53, 161, 165
Leahy, William E 159
Leake, Paul R 223
Leasure, C. Edward 385
Leathers, Lord 170
Leavitt, Arthur H 523
Le Baron, Eugene 63
LeBaron, Howard F 535
Lebensburger, Samuel H 63, 105
LeBlanc, Louis E 267
LeBus, John F 535
Lecraw, Raymond H 37
Lee, Elmo Pearce 48
Lee, Emery H 480
Lee, F. G 171
Lee, G. Franklin 480
Lee, Harold 122
Lee, James R 123
Lee, Josh 385
Lee, William E 512
Lee, Capt. William H 116

Page

Lee, W. O. W 96
Leech, J. Russell 558
Leedy, H. G 497
LeFevre, Ben 602
Legare, Thomas K 114
Legendre, Lt. Col. Leonce R 473
Lehman, Herbert H 177, 181
Lehr, John C 267
Leitch, Col. Kenneth H 159
Leith, C. K 106
Leith-Ross, Sir Frederick 181
Leland, Simeon E 497
Lemon, R. T 117
Lenroot, Katharine F 412
Leonard, Capt. Donald S 74, 121
Leonard, F. Morton 578
Leonard, Robert F 497
Lerch, Maj. Gen. Archer L 249
Lester, Wilbur R 420
Levinson, Morris 430
Levy, Laurence H 76
Lewis, Col. Andrew J 158
Lewis, Edward McE 582
Lewis, Dr. George W 521, 385
Lewis, Jesse H 344
Lewis, J. N 166
Lewis, Paul 102
Lewinson, Paul 523
Leyendecker, Harry 151
Liautaud, André 600
Lichtenstein, Walter 498
Lilienthal, David E 347, 554
Lim, Mrs. Pilar H 173
Limburg, William L 596
Linden, Bernard H 480
Lindley, James G 344
Lindsay, William M 267
Lindsley, Byron F 41
Lineberry, Arthur W 112
Linen, James A 88
Linkins, Mary B 537
Lintner, A. R 117
Lipscomb, Col. Harold R 597
Lisi, Thomas 116
Little, Herbert 137
Little, J. H 246
Little, W. R 68
Littlefield, E. A 597
Littlewood, William 521
Littman, Harry S 485
Livermore, Shaw 103
Livingston, John W 429
Livingston, Joseph A 103
Livingston, Schuyler W 428
Llewellyn, H. V 137
Loafman, Melvin R 217
Lockhart, Frank P 186
Lockhart, Jack 135
Lockheimer, Harold 114
Lockwood, John E 186
Loeffler, Carl A 17
Loeffler, W. G 481
Loftus, Frank J 143
Logan, C. A 348
Logan, Eugene 486
Logan, John P 268
Logan, William J 103

Page

Long, Clark R. 218
Long, C. Sterry 103
Long, Col. Lawrence W. 159
Long, Norton E. 137
Longenecker, E. T. 81
Looker, Nathaniel 96
Loomis, Ormond E. 122
López Henríquez, Maj. Josué 175
López, Lt. Col. Marcos 176
Lopez, Pedro 173
Lord, B. Thorn 267
Lotwin, Bernice 96
Loughry, Maj. Gen. Howard K. 249
Love, Ellen L. 503
Love, John J. 246
Love, Thomas J. 113
Lovett, Robert A. 248
Lowe, Rear Adm. F. L. 288
Lowe, Samuel S. 571
Lowenstein, Kurt 63
Lubin, Isador 412
Luce, Milton H. 113
Ludeke, H. A. 113
Ludlam, George P. 88
Lulkart, Fordyce W. 560
Lukaszewicz, Anton J. 268
Lund, Chester B. 458
Lundvall, Arthur E. 503
Lunquest, Polk T. 597
Luongo, Dr. E. Parker 560
Lusby, James R. 473
Lutes, Maj. Gen. LeRoy 249
Luthringer, George F. 186
Luxford, Ansel F. 217
Lyle, Richard H. 458
Lynch, George H. 148
Lynch, Robert J. 185
Lynch, Thomas J. 217
Lynn, David 34, 35, 528
Lyon, Frederick B. 187
Lyon, George H. 88
Lyons, Daniel M. 264
Lyons, Joseph H. 223
Lyons, Thomas E. 386
Lytle, Harvey O. 537
Lyttelton, The Rt. Hon. Oliver 167, 168

M

McAfee, Capt. Mildred 290
McAllister, Thomas F. 49
McAmis, J. C. 554
McArt, John F. 116
McAtee, Lt. Col. Glenn P. 158
McAuliffe, Maurice J. 567
McBride, Harry A. 550
McCabe, Louis L. 480
McCabe, Thomas B. 385, 497
McCallum, E. P., Jr. 81
McCallum, George H. 211
McCandless, R. B. 218
McCann, Rear Adm. A. R. 289
McCann, L. P. 404
McCarthy, Col. Frank 248
McCarthy, Henry L. 458
McCauley, Taylor H. 438
McCauley, William 568
McClanahan, William 268
McClelland, Brig. Gen. Harold M. 250
McClintock, James K. 602
McCloskey, Mark A. 438
McCloy, John J. 248
McClung, Lt. Comdr. Richard G. 288
McClure, Howard H. 385
McComb, J. 104
McConnaughey, Robert K. 543
McConnel, Brig. Gen. Mervin G. 159
McCord, Elie 141
McCord, Leon 48
McCormick, Brig. Gen. J. H. 250
McCormick, John L. 159
McCormick, Rear Adm. L. D. 172, 290
McCormick, Leo H. 142
McCoy, Horace L. 582
McCoy, John H. 498
McCoy, W. Arthur 560
McCoy, William K. 149
McCrillis, William H. 323
McCullough, Maxwell L. 136
McCullough, Rear Adm. Richard P. 88
McCurry, R. R. 543
McDermott, Col. A. V. 159
McDermott, Michael J. 185
McDiarmid, John 96, 560
McDonald, A. K. 246
McDonald, Ed 102
McDonald, Joseph A. 266
McDonald, Joseph T. 226
McDonald, Paul 217
McDonald, R. L. 116
McDonald, Stewart 434
McDonell, William J. 480
McDonnell, William H. 267
McDonough, Patrick W. 115
McDougal, C. Bouton 180
McDougal, Wheeler 481
McDowell, E. P. 74
McEachren, Col. J. W. 249
McElvain, Joseph E. 449
McElveen, William E. 246
McEvoy, A. S. 81
McFarland, Brig Gen. A. J. 161, 165
McFarland, J. C. 510
McFarland, J. Horace 346
McFarlane, Capt. Robert N. 288
McGann, M. H. 117, 577
McGeachy, Mary Craig 181
McGeever, Thomas W. 228
McGehee, Dan R. 173
McGill, George 578
McGill, Kenneth H. 154
McGillis, John D. 113
McGinnes, G. Foard, M. D. 663
McGinnis, William H. 268
McGohey, John F. X. 267
McGowan, George T. 226
McGrady, Edward F. 248
McGranery, James P. 204
McGrath, Daniel E. 266
McGrath, John J. 244
McGrath, M. J. 431, 436
McGuire, E. Perkins 288
McInnis, J. F. 577
McIntire, Vice Adm. Ross T. 290, 475, 602
McIntosh, A. G. 113
McIntyre, Comdr. Donald 175
McIntyre, Francis E. 169
McKavitt, Matthew A. 264
McKay, Capt. H. L. 117
McKee, John K. 496, 497
McKeever, R. L. 135
McKellar, Kenneth 17
McKenna, Frank J. 537
McKinney, Benjamin J. 266
McKneely, Dr. Thomas B. 72
McKnight, William T. 62
McLarin, W. S., Jr. 497
McLaughlin, Charles F. 209
McLaughlin, Gerald 48
McLaughlin, R. S. 152
McLean, Arthur B. 438
McLean, First Lt. David R. 176
McLean, John A. 37
McLean, Brig. Gen. Milton R. 159
McLennan, Lt. Col. Donald G. 250
McManigal, Kenneth P. 572
McMillan, Ernest A. 106
McMillan, R. L. 75
McMillan, Wm. A. 113
McMillin, Lucille Foster 559
McMurrer, James F. 596
McNamara, Francis J. 70
McNamara, Guy 268
McNamara, Joseph A. 268
McNamee, Francis L. 105
McNamee, Col. Frank A., Jr. 72
McNamee, Frank L. 95
McNeil, Gilbert 141
McNulty, Capt. R. R. 116
McNutt, Paul V. 72, 84, 95, 102, 438
McReynolds, William H. 54, 57
McWhorter, Roger B. 215, 485
McWilliams, John P. 68
McWilliams, J. R. 150
Macauley, Capt. Edward 116, 573
MacBrayne, Lewis E. 416
MacDonald, Thomas H. 464
Macdonell, John 183
Macgregor, James S. 105
MacGregor, Rafael Fernández 211
Machado, Lt. Comdr. João Pereira 176
Machlup, Fritz 71
MacInnis, Mrs. Gladys L. 582
Mack, Clifton E. 218
Mack, Curt C. 123
Mackay, L. Donald 137
MacKenzie, Kenneth H. 497
Macklin, W. J. 543
MacLean, Allan D. 105, 573

Page

MacLean, Julia 600
MacLeish, Archibald 185, 208
MacLeish, Mrs. Archibald 603
Macomber, Alexander 103
Macpherson, Sir John S 210
Macready, Lt. Gen. G. N 166, 172
Madden, Ross M 534
Madden, Wales F 70
Madigan, M. J 248
Maggs, Douglas 412
Magowan, J. H 171
Magruder, Calvert 48
Magruder, Lt. Col. Charles L 596
Mahaffie, Charles D 512
Mahoney, Austin J 223
Mahoney, Frank J 116
Mahoney, John C 48
Mahoney, William T 266
Major, J. Earl 49
Maktos, John 209
Malan, Maj. Alfredo Souto 176
Malcolmson, Charles T 204
Mallery, Earl 72
Mallonee, R. M 75
Mallory, Comdr. C. K 288
Malone, William M 548
Maloney, Harry L 226
Maloney, James W 226
Maloney, Thomas G 37
Mangan, W. D 151
Manger, William 600
Manghum, Mason 63
Manier, Will R., Jr 75
Manley, W. C., Jr 143
Manly, Basil 485
Manly, Milo A 61
Mann, John W 116
Mann, William M 550
Manning, John E 226
Manning, Joseph A 228
Marcelle, Joseph P 226
March, Charles H 503
Mardon, T. A 114
Margetts, Walter T 68
Marginot, Rudolph M 115
Mariani, Louis C 70
Maris, Albert Branson 48
Markey, D. John 470
Markey, Edward A 152
Merkey, Capt. Gene 289
Markham, James E 70
Marley, James B 458
Marlin, Gen. William L 596
Marquardt, Charles A 136
Márquez, Lt. Col. Gregorio 176
Marquis, V. M 103
Marriner, Kenneth W 104
Marshall, Chester H 118, 578
Marshall, Clarence G 385
Marshall, Gen. of the Army George C 161, 165, 248
Martin, Boyd M 228
Martin, Col. Charles E 106
Martin, C. W 246

Page

Martin, Edwin G 578
Martin, Frank 143
Martin, Fred C 226
Martin, John D., Sr 49
Martin, L. C 54
Martin, Reed F 510
Martins, Carlos 600
Martyn, John W 248
Maslow, Will 61
Mason, Earl R 113
Mason, Edward S 185, 207
Mason, Guy 472
Mason, Walker 112
Matchett, Eugene J 261
Mathes, Yorick D 582
Mathews, Clifton 49
Mathis, Mary 560
Matscheck, Walter 537
Matthews, H. Freeman 185
Matthews, Sir William 181
Matyas, Jenny 97
Mauck, Elwyn A 72
Maulding, Mrs. J. Atwood 323
Maull, Capt. H. C., Jr 160
Maurer, Robert A 473
Mauzy, Whitfield Y 268
Maverick, Maury 103, 115, 147
Maxwell, Maj. Gen. R. L 172, 248
Maxwell, R. W 218
May, Arthur A 89
May, Gen. G. H 74
May, O. E 348
May, Parker 88
Mayer, Joseph F. J 226
Mazey, Charles 245
Meacham, Stewart 534
Mead, Charles A 245
Mead, George H 68, 145
Meadows, Dea B 113
Meany, George 68
Mearns, David C 41
Mecham, Gilbert 268
Mechem, Col. John C 249
Medina-Parker, Lt. Col. Ernesto 175
Meeker, David 348
Mehaffey, Maj. Gen. Joseph C 251
Meisner, T. O 416
Melchor, Col. Alejandro 173
Mellon, Col. Richard K 150
Mellott, Arthur J 558
Meloy, Lawrence V 560
Meloy, William T 105
Melvin, Dr. George M 597
Menhinick, Howard K 554
Menshikov, Michail A 181
Menzies, John W 49
Merchant, Livingston T 186
Meredith, G. J 74
Merriam, Gordon P 186
Merrill, Rear Adm. A. S 288
Merrill, Asa J 81
Merrill, William A 245

Page

Merring, Rear Adm. H. L 288
Merritt, A. B 420, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 436
Merritt, Ralph P 344
Mersereau, James F 63
Messick, Paul B 267
Metcalf, E. R 104
Metcalf, Harlan 438
Metts, Brig. Gen. J. Van B 159
Mewing, Walter 344
Meyer, Mrs. Eugene 41
Meyer, Jose 183
Micheels, William J 80
Michel, Dr. Carl 445
Miles, Charles W 268
Miles, Comdr. Paul D 121
Miles, Maj. Gen. Sherman 249
Miles, Vincent M 276
Miller, Adolph C 41
Miller, A. W 348
Miller, Byron S 137
Miller, Carroll 512
Miller, Charles A 416
Miller, Charles B 344
Miller, Dr. Clarence R 596
Miller, Donald C 268
Miller, Donald F 268
Miller, Frieda S 412
Miller, Glenn D 151
Miller, Henry 503
Miller, John J 573
Miller, Justin 48
Miller, Leo L 438
Miller, Brig. Gen. L. W 250
Miller, Raymond 224
Miller, Watson B 438
Milligan, Maurice M 267
Millis, Harry A 532
Mills, C 121
Mills, Duncan 344
Mills, Rear Adm. Earle W 290
Mills, Shirley N 513
Mills, Taylor 88
Minogue, Adelaide E 523
Minor, W. A 348
Minton, Brig. Gen. Hugh C 105, 249
Minton, Sherman 49
Mishoff, Willard O 440
Mitchell, Harry B 559
Mitchell, Col. Joseph B 153
Mitchell, Lawrence M 602
Mitchell, Col. S. H 159
Mitchell, William D 46
Mitchell, Brig. Gen. William L 250
Mitchell, William L 449
Mitman, C. W 549
Moffat, Abbot Low 186
Moling, Walter Hall 50
Molster, William H 136
Monahan, Patrick J 571
Montgomery, Rev. James Shera 17
Monture, G. C 167

Page

Mooney, George S. 181
Moore, B. C. 597
Moore, Dr. Carrol L. 597
Moore, C. M. 80
Moore, George A. 113
Moore, J. Francis. 122
Moore, John M. 267
Moore, L. W. 578
Moore, Lyman S. 122
Moore, M. B. 211
Moore, R. Edgar. 88
Moore, Samuel M., Jr. 582
Moore, Dr. Tarleton F. 596
Moore, Vernon E. 173
Moore, William H. 70
Mora, Marcial. 600
Moran, Commo. E. J. 117, 573
Moreell, Vice Adm. Ben. 290
Morehouse, P'Gad B. 503
Morel, John. 117, 578
Moreland, E. L. 86
Morgan, Arja. 513
Morgan, D. P. 104
Morgan, Harcourt A. 554
Morgan, Ira L. 267
Morgan, Nathan V. 123
Morgan, Lt. Col. Sidney. 578
Morgan, Stokeley W. 186
Morgenthau, Henry, Jr. 41, 58, 84, 135, 147, 217, 346, 386, 459, 527, 549.
Morin, Howard F. 428
Morin, Richard W. 186
Morison, Samuel E. 527
Morman, Bernard. 247
Morrill, Chester. 496, 497
Morris, John J., Jr. 267
Morris, Roland S. 549
Morrison, Chester C. 114
Morrison, Joseph F. 415
Morrison, Loyle A. 578
Morrison, Col. Victor I. 154
Morrissey, Thomas J. 267
Morsberger, Eustis E. 37
Morse, H. T. 116
Morse, Jerome F., Jr. 430
Mortimer, Frank H. 37
Mosle, Henry B. 74
Motlay, Ishmael. 173
Motley, Arthur W. 80, 95
Motta, Tenente Coronel Lourival Serôa da. 174
Moyer, Lawson A. 559
Mozee, Benjamin B. 266
Muck, Lee. 323
Mudge, Royal B. 96
Muir, Walter E. 112
Mulcahy, James E. 267
Mullen, Col. John F. 160
Mulligan, George V. R. 96
Mulligan, Henry A. 63, 420, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 436.
Mulliken, Otis E. 186
Mullikin, Kent R. 123

Page

Mulvihill, Bernard M. 218
Mumford, Bryant. 183
Munchmeyer, F. 459
Mundy, Lucille. 248
Munilla, Col. Felipe. 175
Munson, Col. F. Granville. 249
Murdock, J. Edgar. 558
Murdock, L. C. 114
Murphy, Alexander L. 76
Murphy, Lt. Col. Charles P. 597
Murphy, Col. Dennis J. 596
Murphy, Frank. 45, 49
Murphy, James L. 116, 513
Murphy, John B. 123
Murphy, Neale D. 268
Murphy, P. F. 543
Murrah, Alfred P. 49
Murray, Col. Clive E. 159
Murray, Donald A. 480
Murray, Philip. 84, 96, 145
Murray, Wallace. 186
Myer, Dillon S. 323
Myers, A. Howard. 534
Myers, J. Howard. 75
Myers, Louis. 112
Myers, Orie E. 567
Myers, Walter. 276

N

Nachtman, Paul F. 70
Nachtrieb, Robert F. 115
Naigles, Myer. 117
Nankervis, H. W. 151
Nardin, Wm. T. 497
Nash, John C. 114
Nash, Mrs. Marjorie R. 96
Nathanson, Nathaniel L. 136
Neal, George C. 385
Neal, Col. Mills F. 160
Neal, William J. 348
Nearman, Harold B. 603
Neary, Elizabeth C. 248
Neas, Ernest C. 348
Neblett, Thomas F. 70
Nee, Dan M. 226
Neely, Frank H. 497
Neff, H. H. 248
Neher, Dunsmuir S. 112
Nelson, Donald M. 54
Nelson, Col. D. T. 249
Nelson, Fred A. 497
Nelson, Henry P. 104
Nelson, Col. Joseph E. 159
Nelson, Maj. Gen. O. L. 248
Nettleton, Leigh L. 264
Neubert, Walter T. 416
Neukom, John G. 136
Neumann, David. 510
Neustadt, Richard M. 458
Neves, Col. Carl A. 582
Nevitt, John C. 510
Newcomb, Robinson. 103
Newcomer, Brig. Gen. Francis K. 251
Newell, A. C. 123

Page

Newhall, Beatrice. 600
Newlin, Gurney E. 602
Newman, W. A. 103
Newman, William H. 149
Newton, Charles A. 112
Newton, Thomas J. 104
Ney, Jerome M. 136
Nicholas, Ralph. 225
Nicholl, T. H. 81
Nichols, J. C. 529
Nichols, Lottie M. 523
Nichols, S. M. 602
Nicholson, James T. 602
Nicholson, V. D. 348
Nickell, L. P. 116
Nickerson, G. W. 214
Nickerson, John W. 103
Nielsen, Erich. 117
Nielsen, G. E. 121
Nielson, Leo. 428
Nieto, Col. Manuel. 173
Nieto, Capt. Manuel. 175
Niles, David K. 54
Niles, Mary Cushing H. 567
Niness, S. F. 81
Nixon, Edgar B. 527
Nixon, R. A. 136
Noah, Joseph C. 415
Noble, George Bernard. 70
Noble, George L., Jr. 114
Noble, Lindsley H. 137
Nolen, John, Jr. 528, 529
Nordale, Katherine D. 246
Norfleet, W. J. 121, 476
Noronha, Rear Adm. Sylvio de. 174, 175
Noronha, Capitao Tenente Jorge Osorio de. 174
Norris, Granville T. 268
Norstad, Brig. Gen. Lauris. 250
Northrop, Vernon D. 323
Northrup, Frederick B. 105, 348
Northrup, Col. G. G. 251
Norton, A. Warren. 120
Norton, Thomas L. 70
Notz, Cornelia. 578
Nugent, William B. 596
Nunan, Joseph D., Jr. 218
Nuveen, John, Jr. 112
Nye, Edna B. 503

O

Oakley, Harry R. 344
O'Brien, Herbert S. 113
O'Brien, John J. 467
O'Brien, John T. 137
O'Brien, Paul P. 49
O'Connell, Anne L. 600
O'Connell, Harold. 116
O'Connell, Col. James T. 106
O'Connell, Joseph J., Jr. 217
O'Connor, Basil. 72, 527, 602
Odem, Brian S. 268
Odenweller, Charles J., Jr. 548
Odom, Edward E. 582

Page

O'Dowda, James 81
O'Dwyer, William 58
Oehmann, John C 473
Ogden, B. K 573
Ogilvie, John W 76
Ogilvie, Noel 211
O'Hara, Francis J., Jr 428
O'Hearn, Joseph F 597
Ohlson, Otto F 324
O'Keefe, John 223
O'Kelliher, Col. Victor J 154
Old, Brig. Gen. W. D 251
Olden, John H 112
Oldfield, Maj. Gen. Homer R 250
Olds, Leland 347, 485
O'Leary, Jeremiah J 572
Oliphant, Charles 217
Oliver, Covey T 186
Olmstead, Lt. Col. Ralph W. 166
Olmsted, Orvil R 134
Olsen, Col. Everard F 250
O'Malley, George W 226
O'Malley, Thomas D 415
Omer, Lt. Col. Daniel O 158
O'Neal, Edward A 85, 96, 145
Opper, Clarence V 558
Ord, Maj. Gen. J. Gareschè 173, 175
Ore, Leigh E 245
Orem, Capt. Howard E 289
Orrick, James 183
Orth, William A 143
Osborn, Maj. Gen. F. H 249
Osorio, Maj. Oscar 176
Ossenfort, Dr. W. F 445
Oswald, M. Worth 117
Otterman, Harvey B 120
Outhwaite, Leonard 475
Outler, Jason C 116
Overholser, Winfred 449
Overholt, John A 560
Overstreet, R. H 116
Owen, Lemuel W 238
Owen, Mabel M 558
Owens, Brig. Gen. Ray L 250
Owens, Lt. Col. Robert H 154
Oyen, Leif 113
Oyler, Ralph H 228

P

Pabst, Fred C 223
Pace, Gilbert L 324
Pacheco, Lt. Col. Alfredo 175
Padgett, Lewis O 244
Page, Brig. Gen. J. Watt 159
Page, Paul, Jr 468
Page, Thad 523, 526
Paget, Comdr. R. M 288
Palmer, Guy F 596
Panuch, J. Anthony 144
Parisius, Herbert W 63, 64
Park, Eleanor 97
Park, Col. Richard, Jr 54
Parke, Comdr. Lee W 187
Parker, E. Burns 266

Page

Parker, Edgar V 572
Parker, Maj. Gen. Frank 74
Parker, Fred L 136
Parker, Maj. Gen. J. E 251
Parker, John J 48
Parker, Ralph A 113
Parkman, Harrison 276
Parks, Robert B 141
Parks, Roland D 106
Parodi, Brig. Gen. Antonio 175
Parran, Dr. Thomas 445, 475
Parrish, M. Moorman 247
Parry, Carl E 497
Parsons, Claude P 105, 149
Parsons, William W 218
Partearroyo, Horacio Gil de 211
Paschal, Roy G 225
Pasvolsky, Leo 185
Pate, Maurice 602
Paterson, George R 166
Paterson, Haygood 74
Patrick, Capt. H. G 289
Patterson, James H 266
Patterson, John H 104
Patterson, LaFayette L 348
Patterson, Robert P 95, 162, 248, 347
Patterson, William J 96, 512
Patton, James G 85, 96, 145
Patton, Mark S 151
Paul, Arthur 63, 64, 169
Paul, M. Rea 115
Paulger, Leo H 497
Paulick, Margaret 460
Paull, John R 160
Pauls, A. L 554
Pawling, Arthur S 104
Payne, Herbert W 416
Pearsall, Col. Chas. M 598
Pearson, Guy W 473
Pearson, L. B 178, 180
Pearson, Brig. Gen. LeRoy 159
Peck, Maj. Gen. DeWitt 290
Pedrick, William J 226
Peebles, Leighton H 103
Peet, Lt. Comdr. W. C., Jr 117, 577
Pegues, John E 81
Pehle, John W 217, 218
Pelnar, A. R 80
Pembleton, E. Stanley 210
Peña, Eugenio Silva 600
Penman, James C 438
Penniman, William F 122
Penticoff, Merritt C 103
Penwell, Lewis 226
Pereira, Lt. Calixto R 176
Perkins, Frances 84, 95, 412, 459, 549
Perkins, James A 62
Perrault, J. E 215
Perrin, Frank 80
Perrott, G. St. J 445
Perry, Hector H 226
Perry, John W 112
Perryman, Manie C 597

Page

Pershing, Gen. John J 470
Persons, Maj. Gen. Wilton B. 248
Peters, C. A 463
Petersen, Howard C 248
Peterson, Col. Arthur S 173
Peterson, A. T 142
Peterson, Charles H 247
Peterson, Eric 416
Peterson, Ivar H 532
Peterson, Oliver A 137
Peterson, Maj. Gen. Virgil L. 249
Petry, Lucile 445
Pett, H. G 543
Pettie, Virgil 266
Pew, James E 149
Peyton, J. N 497
Phelps, Allen C 503
Phelps, Dudley M 186
Philip, George 268
Philipson, J. Bion 105, 122
Phillips, Duncan 550
Phillips, Herbert S 267
Phillips, Orie L 49
Phillips, R. A 120
Phraner, Stanley L 167
Pichetto, Stephen S 550
Pickard, Edward T 386
Pierce, Brig. Gen. Carleton C. 160
Pierson, Warren Lee 63, 64
Pike, Miles N 267
Pike, Sumner T 136, 543
Pilkerton, Arthur R 473
Pillsbury, Warren H 572
Piñeiros, Capt. Luis R 175
Piper, Comdr. George S 288
Piquet, Howard S 178
Pitman, C. L 485
Pittman, James S 596
Pitts, S. W 578
Pitts, William B 480
Plant, Albin J 64
Plaza, Galo 600
Plenn, Jamie H 76
Plitt, Edwin A 187
Podell, David L 115
Pogge, Oscar C 449
Pogue, L. Welch 385
Pollack, Ervin H 136
Pollard, William B 497
Pollock, Ross 560
Pomeroy, Elizabeth 582
Pool, Carl L 114
Poor, Henry V 472
Pope, James P 554
Pope, Maj. Gen. M. A 165
Porter, Claude R 512
Porter, Col. Edward H 175
Porter, Henry G 560
Porter, Paul A 120, 476
Porter, Paul R 104, 106
Porter, Maj. Gen. Ray E 248
Porter, Stephen T 473
Porter, Maj. Gen. William N. 249
Portner, Stuart 523
Post, Langdon W 134
Potter, Charles J 328

	Page
Potter, James A.	75
Potter, Zenas L.	136
Powell, Clyde L.	123
Powell, David H.	247
Powell, Floyd A.	415
Powell, George	117
Powell, John S.	385
Powell, Oscar M.	449
Powers, Earl V.	415
Powers, Ralph A.	104
Powers, Vincent W.	246
Pratt, A. Miles	223, 247
Prendergast, Walter T.	76
Prescott, W. W.	510
Price, Byron	135
Price, Charles R.	268
Price, Col. George C.	250
Price, J. P. Eyre	114
Price, Marcus W.	523
Price, Maj. Thomas D.	176
Price, Virginia	97
Prichard, Edward F., Jr.	420
Prince, Frank	115
Pringle, Dr. John A.	597
Prins, Charles E. V.	80
Propst, Herbert L.	509
Proudfit, George E.	267
Purcell, Ganson	84, 347, 543
Purdum, Smith W.	276
Purnell, Rear Adm. W. R	172, 290
Puryear, Edgar F.	96
Pusack, George F.	537
Putnam, Herbert	41
Putnam, Roger L.	147
Pyke, Mrs. Bernice	223
Q	
Queen, Capt. Norman L.	117
Quesnel, E. G.	416
Quigley, E. T.	385
Quinn, J. M.	116
Quinn, Paul H.	81
Quinn, T. Vincent	267
R	
Rabb, Robert W.	268
Rackstraw, Elsie	41
Radcliffe, George L.	345
Radner, William	116
Raff, A. Raymond	223
Rainville, W. S., Jr.	81
Rainwater, R. C.	486
Ralston, Mrs. Blanche M.	97
Ramsey, Rear Adm. D. C.	105, 290
Ramsey, Fred W.	113
Randall, Rear Adm. A. B.	116
Randolph, Jennings	529
Ransom, Ronald	496, 497
Rao, Paul P.	264
Rarig, Frank M., Jr.	102
Rash, Col. Frank D.	159
Raver, Paul J.	324, 347
Rawlings, Maurice E.	142
Ray, Joseph	143
Rayburn, Sam	17
Rayner, Charles B.	185
Raynor, Hayden	185
Ream, Louis M.	161
Reaves, Morris H.	37
Redfern, Forrest F.	480
Redford, Emmette S.	136
Redman, Rear Adm. Joseph R.	120
Reece, Carroll	549
Reed, David A.	470
Reed, Edward F.	597
Reed, Lt. Col. Howard E.	159
Reed, O. E.	348
Reed, Stanley	45, 49
Reese, Ben H.	63, 64
Reese, M. L.	106
Reese, Thomas J.	143
Reese, Wyatt T.	267
Reeves, John B.	112
Reeves, Adm. J. M.	172, 289
Reichelderfer, Francis W.	385, 521
Reichert, Charles T.	152
Reid, Henry J. E.	521
Reid, Tom	216
Reid, T. Roy	349
Reidy, Edward Philip	264
Reilly, Gerard D.	532
Reilly, James Francis	473
Reinhart, John C.	144
Reinhart, Wm. S.	113
Rempe, Henry W.	559
Remy, William E.	137
Revoredo, Col. Armando	175
Reybold, Maj. Gen. Eugene	249, 529
Reynolds, Arthur D.	226, 247
Reynolds, Col. Harrison G.	106
Reynolds, Konyon L.	152
Reynolds, Maj. Gen. Russell B.	249
Reynolds, W. E.	463, 467
Rhatigan, Edward E.	181
Rhoades, C. H.	75
Rice, Dr. C. E.	117
Rice, Esther	248
Rice, John H.	429
Rice, Stuart A.	54
Rich, G. R.	554
Rich, Col. H. A.	159
Richards, Dr. A. N.	85, 86
Richards, Franklin D.	123
Richards, Maj. Gen. George J.	248
Richardson, Guy A.	81
Richardson, H. Chess	267
Richardson, Rear Adm. Lawrence B.	106, 290, 521
Richmond, Col. Carl G.	106
Ricks, Newell K.	434, 436
Riddick, Walter G.	49
Riddleberger, James W.	186
Ridge, Edney	268
Rieve, Emil	68
Riggs, Boise G.	74
Right, Denzil A.	217
Riley, Henry W.	62, 64, 481
Riley, Nelson J.	76
Riley, Roderick H.	136
Ring, A. D.	121
Ring, Daniel S.	106, 573
Ring, James	528
Ringland, Arthur C.	152
Riskin, Robert	89
Ritter, Harry C.	114
Ritter, Robert A.	37
Rivas S., Fernando	211
Rivers, Herbert	416
Roamer, Col. James M.	249
Roberts, Beryl	481
Roberts, E. A.	81
Roberts, Glyn	169
Roberts, Henry M.	415
Roberts, Owen J.	45, 48, 177
Roberts, Ralph R.	17
Roberts, W. Clyde	485
Robertson, Charles H.	226
Robertson, Charles W.	268
Robertson, Guy L.	344
Robertson, J. L.	218
Robey, John M.	76
Robinson, Archie W.	63
Robinson, Maj. Gen. Clinton F.	249
Robinson, G. Canby	603
Robinson, James J.	47
Robinson, John E., Jr.	143
Robinson, Comdr. John F.	159
Robinson, Vice Adm. Samuel M.	105, 288
Robinson, Spencer W.	150
Robison, Jesse	115
Robles, Jacob A.	144
Rocheleau, Louis T.	222
Rockefeller, Nelson A.	79, 185
Rockwell, Alvin J.	532
Roddewig, Clair M.	80
Roe, John Ernest	70
Roetzel, G. F.	485
Rogers, Col. Gordon B.	250
Rogers, James G., Jr.	136
Rogers, John L.	512
Rogers, William J.	96
Rojas, Lt. Comdr. Aristides	175
Roll, Eric	166
Romero, Comdr. Fernando	176
Romig, Paul	114
Romney, Kenneth	17
Romulo, Brig. Gen. Carlos P.	173
Ronan, Frank T.	428
Rooksbery, William A.	537
Roosevelt, Franklin Delano	53, 549, 602
Root, Carl L.	224
Rorex, Sam	266
Roscorla, Mrs. Katherine P.	510
Rose, Francis C.	217
Rose, Brig. Gen. William C.	96
Roselius, Frederick	136
Rosenberg, Mrs. Anna M.	102, 145
Rosenfield, Harry N.	438
Rosenman, Samuel I.	54, 527
Ross, A. N.	503

	Page
Ross, John	187
Ross, Malcolm	60
Ross, Mrs. Nellie Taylor	218
Ross, Prudence	344
Rossell, James E	560
Rothwell, C. Easton	185
Roulhac, John S	247
Rouse, John G	123
Rouse, Robert G	497
Rowcliff, Rear Adm. G. J	288
Rowe, Albert M	268
Rowe, L. S	600
Rowen, Paul R	548
Rowland, Dr. George A	596
Rowland, Mrs. William O., Jr	602
Rowland, William P	48
Rowntree, Dr. Leonard G	154
Royall, Jordan B	267
Royall, Nathaniel	64, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 436
Rubin, Col. Harry	598
Rubin, Seymour J	186
Ruhle, Capt. R. W	165
Rue, H. Dale	113
Rue, Sidney de la	210
Ruffner, B. W	64
Ruhland, Dr. George C	473
Ruiz-Diez, Group Comdr. Teodoro	175
Rumi, Beardsley	497
Russell, Donald	144
Russell, Francis H	186
Russell, Fred A	223
Russell, Victor	223
Ruth, Thomas De C	602
Rutledge, Paul F	114
Rutledge, Wiley	45, 49
Ryan, F. M	121
Ryan, Gerald	385
Ryan, Col. Keith	597
Ryan, Oswald	385
Ryan, Philip E	602
Ryckman, John E	323
Ryder, Meyer S	534
Ryder, Oscar B	207, 578

S

	Page
Sabin, Samuel H	431
Sachs, Paul J	177
Sackett, Carl L	268
Sadler, Clarence T	509
Sadtler, Col. Otis K	250
Salisbury, Dr. Frederick S	597
Salisbury, Harold M	63
Salisbury, Morse	151
Salter, Robert M	348
Sampson, R. C	54
Sanborn, John B	49
Sánchez Amaya, Col. Rafael	175
Sánchez y Baca, Felipe	267
Sanders, Albert A	268
Sandifer, Durward V	186
Sanford, L. R	577, 578
Santiviago, Col. Luis	175
Sapp, Claud N	268
Sargeant, Howland H	71
Sargent, C. F	596
Sarmiento, Lt. Col. Jorge	175
Sarnoff, David	120
Satterlee, Carl W	481
Saugstad, Jesse E	186
Savage, Carlton	185
Savoretti, Joseph	264
Sawyer, Dr. Wilbur A	181
Sayers, Royd R	323, 416
Sayre, Francis B	181
Sayre, Wallace S	136
Schaff, Harold H	75
Schell, S. Duvall	116, 573
Schellenberg, Theodore R	523
Scheuer, Sidney H	63, 64
Schieck, DeWitt C	430
Schieffelin, Lt. Col. Bayard	248
Schisgall, Oscar	88
Schley, Julian L	76
Schmidt, Orvis A	217
Schmidt, Waldo	549
Schmit, E. W	228
Schoeffel, Rear Adm. M. F	289
Schoeneman, Charles R	217
Schoeneman, George J	218
Schott, John W	248
Schuster, Ira	64
Schutt, Marie E	440
Schuyler, Charles E	582
Schuyler, John B	152
Schwabacher, Lt. Col. H. J	158
Schwalbach, Henry V	223
Schwartz, Harry H	535
Schwartz, Hugo	134
Schwarz, Michael	105
Schwenk, Walter W	117
Schwichtenberg, Robert L	113
Schwolsky, Myer	597
Scofield, Frank	226
Scott, Finis E	17
Scott, James G	114
Scott, John W	485
Seaman, Guy L	513
Searls, Fred, Jr	144
Seaver, W. P	123
Secco, Maj. Aviador Joao da Cruz, Jr	174
Secco, Brigadeiro do Ar Vasco Alves	174
Sedillo, Lt. Col. Rufino R	159
Seeger, Charles	600
Seelig, R. A	486
Selby, Rodney Q	74
Self, Sir Henry	167, 169
Self, Victor H	218
Sellers, Ashley	348
Selly, Joseph P	120
Senior, Mildred R	513
Senner, J. O	117
Senter, Col. W. O	251
Sergeev, Eugene S	181
Serrahn, Alice C	152
Sessions, Gordon M	64
Sessions, Robert E	554
Settle, T. S	529
Setzler, F. M	549
Sevilla Sacasa, Guillermo	600
Seymour, Walton	554
Shade, Chester S	430
Shaeffer, Charles B	113
Shaeffer, Charles P	217
Shamberger, Hugh A	75
Shannon, Charles V	485
Shapiro, Bernard	64
Sharp, Edward R	521
Sharp, Reed	268
Shattuck, Maj. William B	176
Shaughnessy, Edward J	264
Shaughnessy, Frank J	226
Shaulis, Lloyd L	70
Shaw, Col. H. R	135
Shea, Francis M	170, 264
Shea, Frederick J	506
Shea, Laurence M	103
Shedd, Maj. Gen. William E	250
Sheehan, Harold W	430
Sheehy, Joseph E	503
Sheffield, Col. Gettis T	596
Shelton, Arthur B	50
Shelton, Christian C	415
Shepherd, Ford T	96
Shepherd, R. E	246
Sheppeard, Gabe	572
Sherwood, Benjamin R	412
Sherwood, Sidney	62
Sherwood, William T	218
Shields, Daniel B	208
Shields, Francis M	104
Shields, James M	535
Shields, Robert H	349
Shields, Robert P	597
Shields, R. W	81
Shindler, Brig. Gen. D. C	249
Shipley, Ruth B	187
Shipman, Fred W	527
Shishkin, Boris	60
Shivers, Robert L	223
Shober, Samuel L., Jr	103
Shoemaker, J. R	80
Shoemaker, Thomas B	264
Short, Oliver C	385
Shortley, Michael J	460
Shoup, Eldon D	142
Shoup, S. E	80
Shrout, Col. Cecil B	596
Shuford, Forrest H	415
Shute, E. R	121
Sibley, Samuel H	48
Sienkiewicz, C. A	497
Siepmann, Charles A	89
Silva, Silvino da	609
Silver, Francis A	89
Silverberg, Louis G	532
Simmons, Brig. Gen. James Stevens	86
Simmons, Leo T	344
Simmons, O. H	573
Simmons, P. N	81
Simmons, Verne	603
Simon, Frances H	578
Simons, Charles C	49

Page

Simpson, Brig. Gen. Bethel W 250
Simrell, Earle 438
Simson, Col. Alva Gael 121
Singer, Edward J 433, 434, 436
Skidmore, E. J 150
Skinner, Wade H 573
Skuce, W. C 101
Slaton, J. M., Jr 596
Slattery, Thomas F 218
Slawik, Harold J 142
Slindee, Michael E 218
Sloan, Eugene W 238
Sloan, Francis V 480
Sloan, John E 268
Slowie, T. J 476
Small, John D 103, 105
Smead, Edward L 497
Smith, A. Delafield 438
Smith, Ben 171
Smith, Bruce D 95
Smith, Carl L 416
Smith, Charles P 558
Smith, Charles W 486
Smith, Darrell D 95, 96
Smith, DeWitt 602
Smith, Don C 603
Smith, Brig. Gen E. W 249
Smith, Farrar 569
Smith, Francis R 268
Smith, Franklin H 578
Smith, George C 603
Smith, Harold 144
Smith, Harold D 54, 81
Smith, Rear Adm. Harold W 86
Smith, Col. Hugh C 218
Smith, Jim C 266
Smith, Joseph J, Jr 503
Smith, Capt. Lybrand P 86, 289
Smith, Moses 227
Smith, Nelson Lee 485
Smith, Oscar S 532
Smith, Paul R 113
Smith, Col. Ralph M 159
Smith, R. D 118
Smith, Rena B 567
Smith, Col. Rex W. D 230
Smith, Robert B 123
Smith, Robert C 412
Smith, R. O 121
Smith, Samuel Grover 144
Smith, Walter Bragg 266
Smith, Will H 225, 247
Smith, William 37
Smith, Wm. R., Jr 268
Smrha, Charles 142
Smythe, Robert J 602
Snoddy, Bobbie M 567
Snodgrass, C. S 149
Snodgrass, H. C 600
Snow, Col. Conrad E 120
Snow, Col. Gordon 158
Snyder, Baird 462
Snyder, Adm. Charles P 289

Page

Snyder, Dean 438
Snyder, John I 468, 554
Sokolowski, Mieczyslaw 181
Solomon, Lt. Col. Emmett G. 154
Solomon, Sigmund 227
Somervell, Lt. Gen. Brehon B 172, 249
Somerville, Adm. Sir James 166, 172
Somoza, Capt. Luis A 175
Soper, Morris A 48
Sorensen, H K 543
Sorrels, Forrest V 245
Southall, Sara 60
Sowards, Leonard N 598
Spaeth, Carl B 186
Spanton, W T 440
Sparks, William M 49
Spaulding, E Wilder 186, 526
Spear, Samuel G 80
Spears, Rear Adm. William O 173, 176
Spellman, The Most Rev Francis J 177
Speiman, H J 464
Spencer, Chas E, Jr 498
Spencer, R A 335
Spencer, W A 577
Spencer, William H 102
Spencer, W W 105
Spersky, Emmett 142
Sperry, Hugh E 534
Spilman, Joseph L 560
Splawn, Walter M W 512
Sprague, Murray H 113
Springs, Brig Gen. Holmes B 159
Sproul, Allan 497
Squire, Clarke 226
Squire, F. C 537
Stackpole, Ralph 472
Stacom, William B 582
Stafford, Harry L 344
Stainback, Ingram M 323
Stamm, H B 503
Stanford, Alfred B 137
Stanley, A. Owsley 215
Stansfield, E A 423, 434, 436
Stanton, Edwin F 186
Stanwood, Col. Henry C 159
Stapleton, C Warren 323
Stapleton, F. H 543
Starr, Brig Gen Rupert E 250
Staten, Francis A 123
Staton, T. L 112
Steely, E. Newton 560
Steinman, James H 104
Stellern, John A 416
Stephens, Albert Lee 49
Stephens, Claude P 267
Stephens, Harold M 48, 170
Stephens, Marion A 438
Stephens, Col. Wm. G 596
Stern, Charles G 123
Sternhagen, John M 558

Page

Stettinius, Edward R., Jr 58, 63, 185, 549, 600, 602
Stevens, Alla G 37
Stevens, W H. S 513
Stevenson, Coke R 75
Stewart, Charles 215
Stewart, Irvin 85, 86
Stewart, Joseph W 48
Stickel, H R 81
Stiebeling, Hazel K 348
Stiles, Stanford C 268
Stilwell, Gen. Joseph W 250
Stimson, Henry L 58, 63, 72, 102, 135, 147, 248, 386, 549
Stinebower, Leroy D 186
Stines, Norman C 114
Stirling, H. V 582
Stirling, M W 550
Stocking, Collis 95
Stocking, Ernest J 550
Stoddard, M L 597
Stofberg, Charles W 472
Stoldt, Clarence A 113
Stone, Donald C 54
Stone, H Chase 117
Stone, Harlan F 45, 48, 549, 602
Stone, Harold R 88
Stone, Kimbrough 49
Stone, Ralph H 75
Stoner, A. L 71
Stoner, Maj. Gen. Frank 120
Stoner, George B 431
Stoner, Paul M 123
Storen, William J 223
Stover, Holly 80
Strachan, D. Alan 104
Strathallan, Viscount 167
Stratton, Capt. Dorothy C 290
Straus, Michael W 323
Strauss, Simon D 106, 169, 430
Street, Gus C., Jr 415
Streeter, Col. Ruth Cheney 290
Strickland, J. D 142
Stroefer, L. F 485
Strom, Alfer B 276
Stroop, Capt. Paul 173
Struthers, Esther G 568
Stryker, Robert C 114
Stuart, John White 268
Stuart, William P 225
Stubblefield, Bruce 560
Studebaker, John W 440
Sturdevant, W. L 554
Sturgis, Russell 416
Styer, Lt. Gen. W. D 249
Styles, Paul L 534
Sullivan, Dennis E 267
Sullivan, Harry L 428
Sullivan, Lon E 74
Sullivan, Paul A 116
Sulzberger, Arthur Hays 602
Summerhays, Paul 480
Summerlin, George T 185
Summers, Cleon A 268

Page

Summers, John H ... 143
Summerscale, J. P ... 169
Sumners, Chester L ... 267
Sunderland, H. H ... 106
Sunstrom, E. A ... 554
Surles, Maj. Gen. Alexander D ... 248
Suro, Guillermo A ... 186
Swain, C. E ... 464
Swan, Edward M ... 62
Swan, Thomas W ... 48
Swanson, Edward B ... 64, 150, 323
Swarva, George ... 227
Sweet, G. Henderson ... 582
Sweet, Oliver E ... 513
Sweetser, Arthur ... 88, 183
Swensen, Martin S ... 428
Swigart, Eugene ... 137
Switzer, John B ... 513
Switzer, Mary E ... 428
Swofford, Mrs. Jewell W ... 568
Sykes, Howard C ... 104
Sylvester, Joseph T ... 222
Symington, H. J ... 164
Szymczak, M. S ... 496, 497

T

Taag, Walter E ... 534
Taft, Charles P ... 64, 152
Taft, Harold W ... 113
Talbert, Edward H ... 143
Talent, Terry A ... 228
Talley, Howard R ... 178
Tamm, Edward A ... 264
Tanham, James ... 68
Tansil, John B ... 267
Tarrant, Richard J ... 142
Tate, Jack B ... 438
Taub, Alex ... 63
Taussig, Charles W ... 185, 210
Taussig, Vice Adm. J. K ... 281
Tavenner, Frank S., Jr ... 268
Tawresey, Capt. Alfred ... 289
Taylor, Amos E ... 207, 385
Taylor, Aubrey E ... 462
Taylor, C. V ... 560
Taylor, Maj. David H ... 597
Taylor, Capt. E. B ... 288
Taylor, Francis Henry ... 177
Taylor, George E ... 89
Taylor, George W ... 68, 84
Taylor, Jay ... 497
Taylor, Mark ... 404
Taylor, R. T ... 543
Taylor, Wayne C ... 385
Tchegoula, Pavel I ... 178
Terry, Maj. Gen. Thos. A ... 249
Terwilliger, Comdr. W. G ... 117
Tessari, John J ... 96
Thatcher, Arthur B ... 349
Thebaud, Rear Adm. L. H ... 289
Thomas, A. B ... 510
Thomas, Ferris B ... 429, 430, 431
Thomas, Norris M ... 268
Thomas, R. J ... 68

Page

Thomas, Robert D ... 81
Thomas, Robert L ... 96
Thomas, Seth ... 49
Thomas, William A ... 226
Thomas, Woodlief ... 496, 497
Thomason, Raymond E ... 266
Thomasson, Gus W ... 143
Thompson, Arthur T ... 166
Thompson, Lt. Col. GeorgeR. 75
Thompson, Glen P ... 151
Thompson, James B ... 151
Thompson, Laura A ... 412
Thompson, Lester H ... 123
Thompson, Dr. L. R ... 445
Thompson, Ralph B ... 88
Thompson, R. K ... 141
Thornett, G. M ... 472
Thornton, Harry G ... 112
Thoron, Benjamin W ... 323, 324
Thorpe, Rudolph E ... 141
Thorson, Waldemar ... 96
Thurston, Elliott ... 496
Tibbits, Raymond ... 117
Tiedeman, Carsten ... 113
Tietjens, Norman O ... 217
Timberlake, Brig. Gen Patrick W ... 250
Timm, Tyrus R ... 136
Tippett, Tom ... 137
Tisdel, Alton P ... 37
Toadvine, Stephen P ... 143
Tobin, Maurice J ... 72
Tobin, Virgil E ... 106
Todd, W. B ... 105
Todd, William F ... 103
Todd, Col William N., Jr ... 250
Todhunter, Lewis J ... 112
Tolley, Howard R ... 349
Tolman, Edgar B ... 46
Tolman, Dr. Richard C ... 86
Tolman, R P ... 549
Tolson, Clyde A ... 264
Tomlinson, O. A ... 247
Tompkins, Brig. Gen. W. F ... 249
Toombs, Fred A ... 385
Towers, Albert G ... 481
Townsend, J. Leonard ... 496
Tracy, D. W ... 412
Tracy, Myron A ... 103, 106
Tracy, Robert C ... 558
Traphagen, John C ... 498
Travassos, Lt. Col. Clovis Monteiro ... 175
Travers, Howard K ... 187
Treanor, James A., Jr ... 543
Treide, Henry E ... 102
Trent, Lt. Col. Letcher E ... 597
Tribble, Grover W ... 37
Trimble, South ... 17
Trimble, South, Jr ... 385
Tripp, Col. Louis H ... 582
Trombly, Leo E ... 222
Troy, George F ... 268
True, Webster P ... 549
Truman, Harry S ... 17, 135, 549

Page

Truslow, Francis A ... 64
Truxell, James B ... 96
Tschappat, Maj. Gen. W. H ... 385
Tsou, P. W ... 178
Tufts, Joseph P ... 125
Tugwell, Rexford G ... 210, 323
Tulloss, S. B ... 510
Tully, Albert J ... 266
Tully, Grace G ... 54
Tully, Stephen J., Jr ... 143
Tunks, Lehan K ... 136
Turbay, Gabriel ... 600
Turnage, Maj. Gen. Allen H 290
Turner, Bolon B ... 558
Turner, J. B ... 486
Turner, L. C ... 81
Turner, Robert C ... 103
Tuthill, Maj. Gen. Alexander M ... 159
Twohy, James ... 123
Twombly, W. Fletcher ... 104
Tydings, Millard E ... 173
Tyson, Col. D. H ... 249
Tyson, John A ... 558

U

Uhl, Charles F ... 268
Uhl, Maj. Gen. Frederick E ... 249
Ulio, Maj. Gen. James A ... 249
Unzicker, Willard E ... 64, 431, 432
Updike, Frank C ... 323
Upham, C. B ... 218
Urias, J. Franco ... 211
Utz, Frederick W ... 64

V

Valensi, Christian ... 180
Valeur, Robert ... 183
Valier, Ronald R ... 114
Valle, Lt. Col. Calixto C ... 176
Valle, C. de Freitas ... 180
Vandegrift, Lt. Gen. Alexander A ... 290
Vandenberg, Arthur H ... 173
Vanderbilt, Arthur T ... 46
Vandeveer, W. W ... 151
Van Duzer, William A ... 473
Vanech, A. Devitt ... 264
Van Fossan, Ernest H ... 558
Van Fossen, J. R ... 497
Van Hecke, M. T ... 70
Van Horne, Russell ... 227
Van Patten, Frederick A ... 123
Van Wyck, Philip S ... 96
Varnell, John ... 143
Vaughan, Carson ... 143
Vega Fuentes, Maj. Roberto ... 175
Velázquez, Celso R ... 600
Verdel, Col. Louis F ... 597
Vest, George B ... 496
Vice, George ... 266
Vickery, Howard F ... 122
Vickery, Vice Adm. Howard L ... 95, 105, 106, 116, 162, 573
Victory, John F ... 521

Page

Vidal, Steven P ... 226
Viley, John R ... 225
Villard, Henry S ... 186
Vincent, H. G ... 167
Vincent, J. H ... 288
Vincent, John Carter ... 186
Vinson, Fred M ... 102, 420, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432
Vinton, Warren Jay ... 123
Vipond, Kenneth C ... 559
Virden, John C ... 113
Vogelsang, Erwin ... 105
Von Dahm, Dr. Howard C ... 597
Vose, Prescott H ... 142
Votava, Joseph T ... 267

W

Wachenfeld, Judge Wm A ... 75
Wade, Hugh J ... 458
Wade, James R ... 224
Waesche, Vice Adm Russell R ... 290
Waggaman, Thomas E ... 45
Wagner, Gerald H ... 117
Wagner, Martin ... 534
Wahlstrom, E A ... 151
Wahrenbrock, Howard E ... 485
Wakefield, R. C ... 476
Walcott, Frederic C ... 549
Waldauer, Abe D ... 224
Waldron, Maj Gen. Albert W ... 250
Wales, Robert W ... 217
Walker, Lt Col Albert G ... 596
Walker, Mrs. Alva B ... 41
Walker, Carl M ... 598
Walker, Claude G ... 344
Walker, Ernest P ... 550
Walker, Frank C ... 135, 276, 527, 549
Walker, John ... 177, 550
Walker, Paul A ... 476
Wallace, DeWitt E ... 114
Wallace, Donald H ... 136
Wallace, George M ... 498
Wallace, Henry A ... 84, 102, 345, 385, 386, 459, 549
Wallace, Virgil P ... 323
Wallen, Saul ... 70
Waller, Curtis L ... 48
Walling, L Metcalfe ... 412, 416
Walsh, Dr John S ... 597
Walter, Ralph E ... 415
Walters, Rae E ... 142
Walthall, Harris ... 223
Wann, Harry A ... 602
Warburton, C W ... 348
Ward, Dr Raymond S ... 96
Ward, Robert E, Jr ... 187
Warden, Col J B ... 72, 106
Ware, Howard T ... 143
Warner, Edward ... 385, 521
Warner, Kenneth O ... 62
Warner, Sam Bass ... 41
Warren, Avra M ... 186
Warren, Charles ... 152

Page

Warren, Edgar L ... 70
Warren, Lindsay C ... 510
Wasserman, Jack ... 264
Watenpaugh, Henry ... 141
Waterman, Dr Alan T ... 86
Watkins, Sam J ... 111
Watson, James R ... 535
Watson, Joseph E ... 535
Watt, Robert J ... 68, 120
Watts, Dr Herbert C ... 596
Watts, Lyle F ... 348, 529
Watts, Lt Col. W. W ... 160
Weaver, Frank L ... 486
Webster, Capt E. M ... 120, 121
Webster, Milton P ... 60
Wechsler, Herbert ... 264
Weed, Dr Lewis H ... 86
Wehrly, Max S ... 529
Weible, Maj Gen. Walter L ... 249
Wein, John J ... 268
Weinberg, E Z ... 113
Weiss, Jacob H ... 559
Welch, Dr Edward A ... 597
Welch, Mrs Fannie D ... 222
Welch, Richard J ... 173
Weldon, James O ... 89, 120
Wellman, Noel ... 75
Wells, Kathryn B ... 537
Wells, William K ... 223
Welsh, Col Earl G ... 249
Welsh, Edward C ... 136
Welsh, Brig. Gen W. W ... 250
Welton, Courtenay S ... 114
Wenchel, John P ... 217
Wendell, Edward E ... 123
Wenley, Archibald G ... 550
Wennblom, Noel K ... 266
Wenz, Elmer G ... 112
Wenzel, Mary Virginia ... 560
Werner, Carl J ... 267
Werntz, William W ... 543
Werts, Leo R ... 95
Wesley, Marvin ... 217
Wesselius, Walter ... 602
Wessenauer, G. O ... 554
West, Clement L ... 224
West, George H ... 267
Westlake, Col. William ... 250
Westover, Harry C ... 225
Wetmore, Alexander ... 521, 549
Wetthauler, Lt. Col. Jules L ... 158
Wheeler, L. A ... 63, 207, 349
Wheeler, Lt R. B ... 176
Whelan, D. C ... 567
Whipple, Clarence M ... 572
Whitcomb, E. M ... 578
White, Arthur J ... 415
White, Col. Edward L ... 72
White, Harry D ... 63, 64, 207, 217
White, Henry M ... 509
White, Brig. Gen. Jay H ... 159
White, Joseph L ... 80
White, M. A ... 503
White, Ogden ... 167
White, Wallace H., Jr ... 549

Page

White, Walter ... 385
Whitehurst, Capt. A. C ... 74
Whitehurst, Elmore ... 51
Whitehurst, H. C ... 473
Whiteley, Richard P ... 503
Whitford, John ... 171
Whitman, Walter G ... 104
Whitmore, A. J ... 214, 216
Whittemore, Mrs. Jean ... 224, 247
Whittemore, W. D ... 63
Wichser, Julius J ... 267
Wickard, Claude R ... 84, 102, 166, 345, 348, 386, 459, 549
Wicklin, Stewart ... 141
Wiecking, Ernst R ... 349, 468
Wieland, Edward J ... 597
Wilbert, Leonard J ... 449
Wilbur, Curtis D ... 49
Wilby, Maj. Gen Francis B ... 249
Wilcox, Walter H ... 104
Wiley, Sumner K ... 134
Wilkie, Louis G ... 152
Will, Ralph R ... 348
Willauer, Whiting ... 62
Willbanks, A. Syd ... 247
Willcox, Alanson W ... 438
Willenbucher, Capt. Franz O ... 120
Willey, Harold B ... 45
Williams, A. J ... 116, 573
Williams, Alfred H ... 497
Williams, Alvin J ... 143
Williams, A. N ... 120
Williams, Birkett L ... 113
Williams, Dr C. L ... 445
Williams, David F ... 560
Williams, F S ... 247
Williams, Rear Adm Henry ... 105
Williams, J. D ... 415
Williams, J. Edward ... 467
Williams, Maj Gen John F ... 249
Williams, John H ... 497
Williams, P A ... 228
Williams, Dr R. C ... 415
Williams, Maj. Gen. Robert B ... 251
Williams, Ross ... 103
Williamson, Samuel T ... 89
Williamson, W. R ... 449
Willingham, Henry J ... 225
Willis, Frances ... 185
Willoughby, Westel R ... 523
Wills, Arnold L ... 535
Wilson, Benjamin F ... 96
Wilson, Carroll L ... 85
Wilson, David G ... 87
Wilson, Brig. Gen. Donald ... 250
Wilson, E Reed ... 142
Wilson, Frank J ... 217
Wilson, Frank P ... 523
Wilson, George A ... 150
Wilson, G. Lloyd ... 80
Wilson, Harry ... 80
Wilson, Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland ... 166
Wilson, John C ... 603

Page

Wilson, Dr. John N 597
Wilson, Lloyd B 602
Wilson, M. L 348
Wilson, Philip D 103
Wilson, Theodore F 217
Wilson, T. Webber 264
Wiltse, George V 480
Wimans, W H 416
Winfrey, Fred A 603
Winn, Jas A 597
Winston, Oliver C 134
Winston, Comdr. Patrick H 154
Winter, Paul T 143
Winterbottom, John J 116
Winters, George H 211
Wintersteen, Edmund 143
Winton, David J 113
Winton, Ed H 498
Witman, E. R 463
Witt, Edgar E 209
Witte, Edwin E 68
Witten, Dr. Henry O 596
Wolf, Benjamin E 480
Wolfe, Virginia M 523
Wolfsohn, Joel David 347, 467
Woll, J Albert 267
Woll, Matthew 68
Wonderly, Fanner C 151
Wood, Arthur D 264
Wood, A. T 81
Wood, C. A 246
Wood, Norris G 151
Wood, Stanton W. B 415
Wood, Maj. Gen. Walter A., Jr 385
Wood, Wm. Maxwell 247
Wood, Will S 218
Woodbury, Coleman 122
Woodbury, Peter 48
Wooden, Walter B 503
Woodfill, Web 503
Woodrough, Jos. W 49
Woodruff, W. W 554

Page

Woods, Mary E 246, 458
Woodside, Robert G 470
Woodson, Joseph A 218
Woodward, Rear Adm. C. H. 289
Woodward, Ellen S 449
Woodward, Julian L 88
Woodward, M. H 121
Woodward, Stanley 187
Woodward, Thomas M 573
Woodward, Van Lear 64
Woody, Arthur E 578
Woofter, Thomas J 438
Woolley, Daniel P 143
Wooten, H. L 123
Wooton, Col. Elmer V 159
Works, George A 96
Worthy, Ford S 268
Wrather, W. E 323
Wrenn, John E 458
Wright, Capt. Bennett W 288
Wright, Douglas G 324
Wright, F. E 599
Wright, Franklin N 246
Wright, Geo A 267
Wright, Comdr Hal J 106
Wright, Henry H 37
Wright, Henry S 112
Wright, James H 186
Wright, James R 268
Wright, J. Carl 348
Wright, John C 440
Wright, Orville 385, 521
Wright, Preston L 125
Wright, Brig. Gen. Raymond R 290
Wright, Dr. Theodore P 106, 385, 521
Wright, Walter F 113
Wright, William C 115
Wright, Dr. W. T., Jr 445
Wrong, Hume 163
Wurts, Lt. Col. John W 250
Wyatt, [illegible]

Page

Wyckoff, Hubert 117
Wyeth, Nathan C 473
Wylie, James R., Jr 151

Y

Yaden, James G 560
Yardley, Edward 205
Yates, Frank L 510
Yingling, Raymund T 120
Yoke, F. Roy 226
York, Maj. Gen. John Y., Jr 172
Yost, Charles W 185
Youker, Malcolm P 152
Young, Brig. Gen. Charles D 80, 105
Young, Charles H 554
Young, C. S 497
Young, John Russell 472, 473, 528
Young, Joseph H 267
Young, Spencer C 267
Young, Walter 143
Young, Rear Adm. W. B 290
Yount, Lt. Gen. Barton K 251

Z

Zafra, Dr. Urbano A 173
Zeder, Fred 385
Zenns, Carl E 480
Zepp, William J 114
Ziegenfus, H F 217
Ziegler, Dr. M. V 117
Ziemba, Joseph A 223
Zier, Julian G 600
Zimmer, Verne A 412, 416
Zimmerman, Ralph E 481
Zimmerman, R. R 567
Ziskind, David 104
Zurbuch, N R 112
Zweedyk, Jacob 142
Zwemer, Raymund L 208