



# SOVEREIGN JESTS



BY  
*Theo  
Rose*

## CORRECT THIS

A boy who swims may say he's swum, but milk is skimmed and seldom skum, and nails you trim, they are not trum. When words you speak, these words are spoken, but a nose is tweaked and can't be twoken, and what you seek is seldom soken. If we forget, then we've forgotten, but things we wet are never wotten, and houses let cannot be lotten. The goods one sells are always sold, but fears dispelled are not dispold, nor what you smell is never smoled. When young, a top you oft saw spun, but did you see a grin e'er grun, or a potato nearly skun?

—Evangelical Herald.

## GOOD ANSWER

Teacher: "Rastus, why does Missouri stand at the head of the mule-raising business in this country?"

Little Rastus: "I dunno, 'xactly. Must be 'cause de other end am too dangerous."

Traffic Cop: "Hey, you! Get going! What's the matter with you?"

Polite Driver: "I'm just fine, thank you, but I think my engine's dead."

## QUITE SO

"What is experience, dad?"

"Experience, my son, is the name men give to their mistakes."

Dentist: "Stop waving your arms and making faces. Why, I haven't even touched your tooth."

Patient: "I know you haven't, but you're standing on my corn."

## TOO CURIOUS

"I want a corset for my wife."

"What bust?"

"Nothing. It just wore out."

"How old would you say she is?"

"Oh, somewhere in her middle firties."

## ALWAYS DRILLING

"Have you been a dentist very long?"

"No. I was a riveter till I got too nervous to work up high."

## NO EFFORT

A sentimental woman was married to an unromantic man. One evening she said to him with a sigh:

"Would you mourn for me if I were to die?"

"Oh, yes," he mumbled, "of course I would."

"And would you visit the cemetery often?"

"Certainly," he said with a little more animation. "I pass it on the way to the golf links anyhow."



## OBEDIENT ORDERLY

The officer of the day stopped a mess orderly carrying a soup kettle out of the kitchen.

"Here, you!" he snapped. "Give me a taste of that!"

Obediently, the orderly handed him a ladle and the officer tasted.

"Good Lord! Do you call that soup?" he roared.

"No, sir," replied the orderly meekly. "That's dishwater."

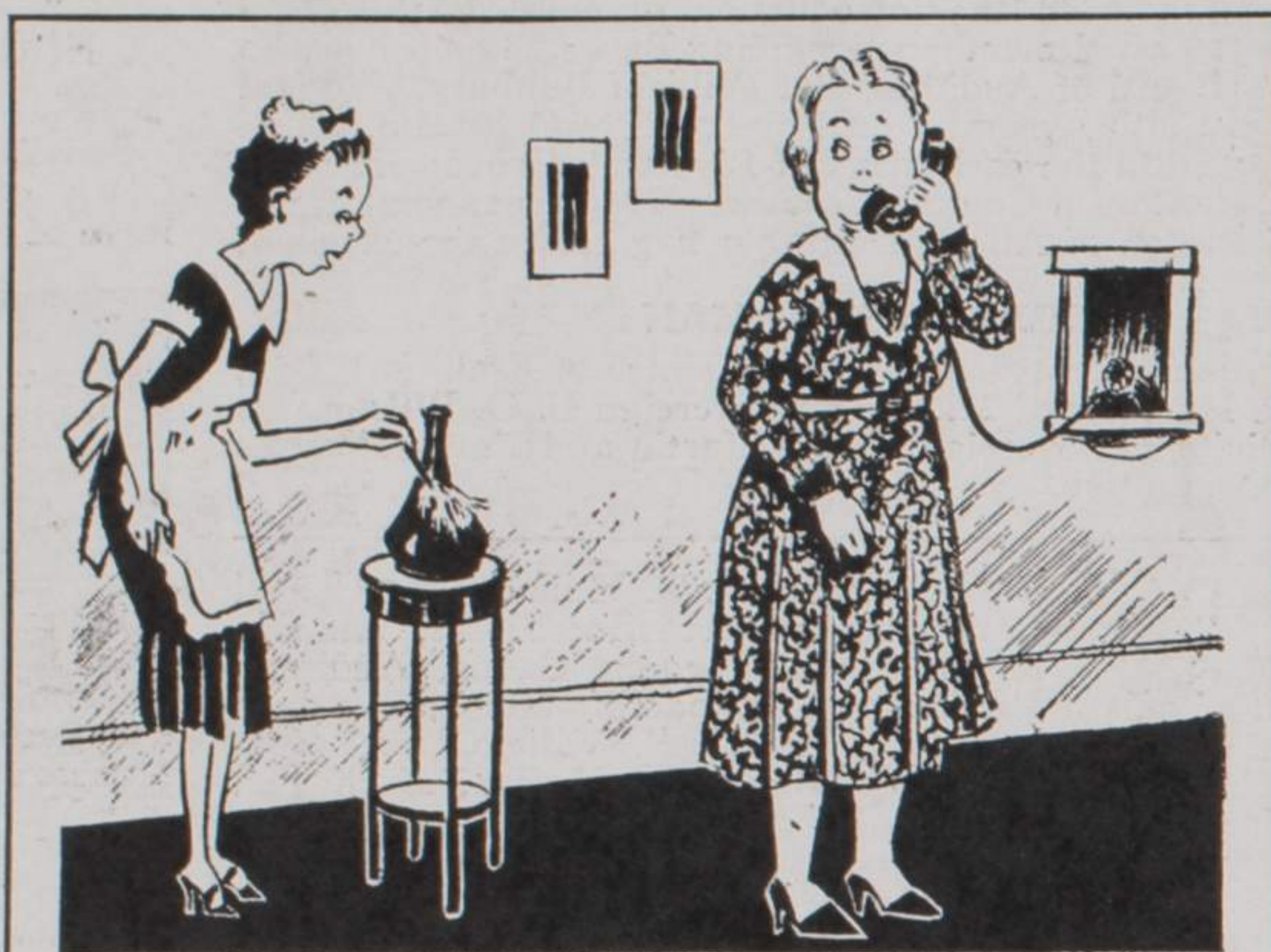
American doughboys have introduced the Australians to hot dogs and hamburgers. Pretty soon the Aussies will be ripe for another American specialty—the soda bicarbonate highball!

## BEST WANTED

The track supervisor received the following note from one of his foremen:

"I'm sending in the accident report on Casey's foot, which he struck with the spike maul. Now, under 'Remarks,' do you want mine or Casey's?"

Early to bed and early to rise,  
You miss a lot of fun had by other guys.



"Meet you downtown for dinner, dearie. Hilda says we can go out tonight."

## FAMILY REUNION

A Scotsman paid a visit to a friend in London, but stayed far longer than was expected. Time dragged on, and still the visitor from the north made no attempt to leave. At length the friend dropped a gentle hint.

"Don't you think," he said, "that your wife and children would like to see you again?"

"Thanks verra much," was the answer. "It is most awful kind of you. I'll send for them."

## COULD BE WORSE

Two business men were riding in the subway, sitting side by side, saying nothing, but looking very worried.

After many minutes one of them heaved a long and deep sigh.

The other said: "You're telling me!"

Gus: "Do you know that girl over there?"

Clyde: "Yes. She's Helen Carrs."

Gus: "How is she on a park bench?"

## NOT AN EXIT

Prospective Roomer: "This window is quite small. It wouldn't be much good in an emergency."

Landlady: "There ain't goin' to be any emergency, mister. My terms are cash in advance."

Ben: "I'm continually breaking into song."

Gladys: "You wouldn't have to break in if you get the key."

## LOVE VS. GOLF

Joe: "My wife says that if I don't give up golf, she'll leave me."

Moe: "I say—hard luck!"

Joe: "Yes, I'll miss her."

The old-fashioned girl who darned her husband's socks, now has a daughter who socks her darned husband.

## ALWAYS HOPE

Poet: "Do you think there is any chance of my getting this poem in your magazine?"

Editor: "There may be. I'm not going to live always."

## HE DOOD IT

A young man and his bride on their honeymoon arrived at Monte Carlo. Upon their first night they strolled down to the beach in the moonlight and sat there gazing out over the water.

Presently the man quoted: "Roll on, thou dark and deep blue ocean, roll!"

Whereupon the bride grasped her husband's arm and exclaimed: "Oh, Richard, dear, look! How wonderful you are! It's doing it!"

## 50-Year Gold Service Medal Presented Indiana Sovereign



Judge J. Elmer Peak is shown above pinning a 50-year gold Woodmen service medal on the lapel of Sovereign Charles B. Penfield, Plymouth, Ind., the only living charter member of Fidelity Camp No. 28 of South Bend. National Director William Mooney, Chicago, Ill. (at the left), looks on approvingly.—(Photo courtesy South Bend, Ind., Tribune.)

South Bend, Ind.—Impressive public services, honoring Sovereign Charles B. Penfield, the only living survivor of the group of 16 charter members of Fidelity Camp No. 28 of South Bend, were held here recently by Camp No. 28. The exercises also marked the 50th anniversary of the Camp.

One of the highlights of the program was the presentation of a 50-year gold service medal to Sovereign Penfield by Judge J. Elmer Peak, who lauded the veteran "Chopper" for his long and loyal record of service to Woodcraft. Judge Peak also presented silver 25-year service medals to the following Sovereigns: Edward Ciesolkam, Stanley Cwidak, Bert Dickey, W. Finkenbinder, Boyd Krouse, Leo Kazmierczak, Frank Kasprzak, Casimir Pilarski, John Pulschen, Robert Slates, H. W. Seifert, Stephen Wentland, Alfred Wiemark, Frank Wasielowski and Joseph Swierzynski.

### MOONEY WAS MAIN SPEAKER

The principal address, "Fifty Years of Progress," was delivered by National Director William E. Mooney, Chicago, Ill. In his talk, Sovereign Mooney briefly reviewed the growth of our Society in its 53 years of existence and also told of some of the accomplishments of Camp No. 28 in the past 50 years. National Director William E. Ruess, Omaha, Neb., who was to have taken part in the exercises, became ill while en route and stopped in Chicago to receive medical attention, thus preventing his participation.

Other features of the impressive program included the presentation of the U. S. flag, a salute to the flag, singing of the national anthem, invocation by Dr. E. G. Freyer-muth, address of welcome by Willie E. Robison, State Manager of Indiana; response by Mrs. Erma Austin, District Manager of the W. C., and the reading of a brief history of Camp No. 28, which was organized in 1893.

### MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR DEPARTED

The remainder of the program included the introduction of eight Past Consul Commanders, memorial service for departed members, including Bruce Thompson, who had served 33 years on the Camp's Board of Auditors, and William Bunbury, who had been Financial Secretary for 28 consecutive years; a drill by the Live Oak team, which was composed of members who served in the early days of Live Oak Grove; presentation of a gift to Sovereign Penfield by Consul Commander Aaron Hughes and entertainment by Miss Helen Cops. The Pledge of Allegiance to our flag closed the excellent program.

### WILSON WAS GENERAL CHAIRMAN

Prominent visitors included National Representative Otis Miner of Frankfort, Ind., and H. R. Miller of Detroit, State Manager of Michigan. Sovereign P. O. Wilson was the General Chairman of the festivities. Sovereign Stuart Martin and Frank Fogaras were Chairmen of the Reception Committee.

### Vallejo Installed Officers of La Feria Camp

La Feria, Tex.—The installation of officers featured a recent meeting of Noyal Camp No. 3703 of La Feria. Field Representative G. S. Vallejo of Harlingen acted as Installing Officer. The 1943 officers of Noyal Camp are as follows: Antonio Guevara, Consul Commander; Diego Martinez, Adviser Lieutenant; Guadalupe Perez, Banker; Willie Sanchez, Financial Secretary; Manuel Loya, Escort; Marcelo Cavazos, Watchman; Marin

Gonzalez, Sentry; B. Molina, Past Consul Commander; Antonio Flores, Eusebio Martinez and Joaquin Gaona, Auditors. Inspirational Woodcraft talks were made by Sovereigns G. S. Vallejo, Abel Toscano and Manuel Sosa, all of Harlingen. These talks and the impressive ceremonies served to strengthen the determination of the Sovereigns to renew their fraternal activities. Noyal Camp meets every week.

**Something for Every Woodman to Do and Every Woodman Doing Something**

### Phoenix Woodmen Entertained Members of Eight Camps

Phoenix, Ariz.—Sovereigns of Glendale, Mesa, Chandler, Superior, Coolidge, Casa Grande, Wickenburg and Parker journeyed to Phoenix recently, where they were the guests of all the Phoenix Camps. Over 200 enthusiastic members attended the meeting, which featured joint initiatory rites for a large class of candidates. Captain J. R. Day and his drill team, attached to Camp No. 5 of Phoenix, exemplified the floor work. The Uniform Rank unit presented a splendid appearance in new uniforms. Officers presiding over the ceremonies were as follows:

#### Head Officers Present

John Corbin, Consul Commander; William Chester, Adviser Lieutenant; Cliff Mortenson of Mesa, Banker; William Franklin of Glendale, Financial Secretary; State Treasurer James D. Brush, Head Auditor; Noel McKeean, Auditor; State Manager G. E. McDonald, Head Consul; Richard Goodson, Head Camp Clerk; Jay Shuckhart, Past Consul; John Eager and A. "Art" Kidd.

#### Parker Candidates Initiated

Deputy Sheriff Jim Washum of Yuma County, who is also Consul Commander of De E. Bradshaw Camp No. 223 of Parker, headed the delegation from Parker. Accompanying Sovereign Jim Washum were 17 new members, who received the "Protection Degree." A floor show concluded the enthusiastic session.

### Something for Every Woodman to Do and Every Woodman Doing Something

#### Georgia Sovereign Seeks Missing Brother

Dear Editor:

I have been a member of the Woodmen since I was 16 years of age and have always enjoyed reading your magazine. Will you please print the following:

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Mr. E. P. or Edward P. Jenkins, formerly of Savannah, Ga., please notify his brother, Hobert M. Pharr, Pine Log, Ga. Jenkins is about 60 years of age, six feet tall, weighs about 180 pounds, has curly hair. He was last heard from about two years ago in Virginia.

Again thanking you, I am,

Very truly,

HOBERT M. PHARR.

Pine Log, Ga.

#### State Manager Ernie Olsen to Go Overseas

Sedalia, Mo.—State Manager Ernest A. Olsen of Missouri recently obtained a leave of absence from our Society in order

to serve as a field worker with the American Red Cross. After a period of training in Washington, D. C., Sovereign Olsen will be sent overseas. At a joint meeting of all Kansas City Camps, a resolution was adopted lauding State Manager Olsen's action in enlisting in the humanitarian organization. The resolution also praised the Woodmen national officers for granting the leave of absence. It was drawn up and signed by L. H. Frayling, Dewey Gordon, Samuel Penna, Claude Manlove and Captain George I. Davis of the Uniform Rank.



Sov. Ernie Olsen Red Cross Worker

27/18/43

Notes

of

Mr. Summons'

talk to

Brotherhood

of

Centenary Methodist

Church

Living conditions in  
Jerusalem -

Darkness  
Thieves -

Marauders -

Sleeping on roofs -

Why is Heaven descended  
as it is -

No night there  
streets paved with gold  
Music & song

No drudgery - No work  
Brilliance, splendor  
Rest, Happiness for all

Great Parables

The Prodigal Son

The Good Samaritan

The Story of  
pounds or talents

---

Christ worked thru  
individuals. But  
his love embraced all

2

But come here  
on earth -

"My Peace, I give  
unto you - Not  
as the world giveth,  
give I Peace

---

Living conditions  
Feudal Period -  
Virtual slavery

---

Shakespeare's plays  
give you an idea  
of what dangers were  
connected with being  
out at night

Chas. Spenser  
 author of Fairy Queen  
 was Gov. & declared  
 appointed by Queen  
 Eliz. - "Good Queen  
 Bess" - Reconquered  
 the extermination of  
 inhabitants - and  
 distribution of ~~them~~  
 their lands

Early experience  
 at Plymouth Colony  
 Had to give up  
 communal idea and  
 allot tracts to individuals



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## A BAD DAY

"When I was a little child," the sergeant sweetly addressed the men at the end of an exhaustive hour of drill, "I had a set of wooden soldiers. There was a poor little boy in the neighborhood, and after I had been to Sunday School one day listening to a stirring talk on the beauties of charity, I was soft enough to give them to him. Then I wanted them back and cried, but my mother said:

"Don't cry, Bertie. Some day you'll get your wooden soldiers back."

"And, believe me, you lopsided, mutton-headed, goofus-brained set of certified rolling pins, that day has come."

Customer: "But aren't these shoelaces rather high?"

Clerk: "Well, you see, madam, they're real mohair, and it's a very risky job shearing the mo."

## SHOULD'VE TRIED RIVETS

Sonny: "Ma says she could have soled her shoes with this steak I brought back."

Butcher (sarcastically): "Why didn't she?"

Sonny: "'Cause she couldn't get the nails through it."

A real diplomat is the man who can make his wife believe a \$50 dress makes her look stout.

## WASN'T FOOLING

First Gal: "What's a military objective?"

Second Gal: "Just walk past those soldiers on the corner. You'll find out."

Guide: "This castle has stood for 600 years. Not a stone has been touched, nothing altered, nothing replaced."

Visitor: "Um! They must have the same landlord as we have."

A naturalist says the polar bear has nature's best winter coat. And the moths have ours.

## PASSING THE BUCK

A teacher sent this note to the mother of an unruly pupil:

"Dear Mrs. Jones: I regret to inform you that your son, Robert, idles away his time, is disobedient, quarrelsome and disturbs other students who are trying to work. He needs a good thrashing and I strongly urge that you give him one."

This was the reply she received:

"Dear Miss Smith: Lick him yourself. I ain't mad at him."—The Chaser.



## THE TEST

An American film producer was selecting a chief for his scenario staff. The producer insisted that the successful applicant must be a college graduate. He looked with favor upon one applicant, and asked if he had a college education. The answer was in the affirmative.

"Show me your diploma!" demanded the producer.

The applicant tried to explain that it was not customary for college graduates to carry diplomas around with them.

"Well, then," demanded the producer, "say me a big word."

New Suburban Gardener: "I don't seem able to tell my garden plants from weeds. How do you distinguish between them?"

Old Suburban Gardener: "The only sure way is to pull 'em out. If they come up again, they're weeds."

## CLEAR SAILING

Cowboy: "What kind of a saddle do you want—one with a horn or without?"

Dude: "Without, I guess. There doesn't seem to be much traffic on these prairies."

An Irishman's description of influenza: "Faith, an' it's a disease that makes ye feel sick tin weeks after ye's well."

## A-1 PRIORITY

Jones: "The wife and I seldom use the family car these nights."

Smith: "Yeah! Our boy is home from college, too!"

## A SILVER SHOWER

Magistrate (to man accused of begging): "What have you to say?"

Prisoner: "It wasn't my fault, sir. I just held out my hand to see if it was raining, and the gent dropped a dime in it."



"Who's been waiting the longest?"

## A SIMPLE ANSWER

Colonel: "Your reports should be written in such manner that even the most ignorant may understand them."

Sergeant: "Well, sir, what part is it that you don't understand?"

The fellow who has his ups and downs is the one who always sits in an aisle seat at the movies.

## A GOOD REASON

"I've just met your brother, and he had a pinched look."

"I wonder why?"

"He was between two policemen."

Mr. Green: "My wife is scared to death someone will steal her clothes."

Mr. Jones: "Doesn't she have them insured?"

Mr. Green: "She has a better idea. She has some guy stay in the closet and watch them. I found him there last night."

The fellow who pulls on the oars doesn't have time to rock the boat.

## PLAYING SAFE

The barber was dark and swarthy, his eyes black and sparkling. It was evident that he was descended from Latin stock.

"What do you think of the Italian situation?" he inquired of the customer. "What is your opinion of Mussolini?"

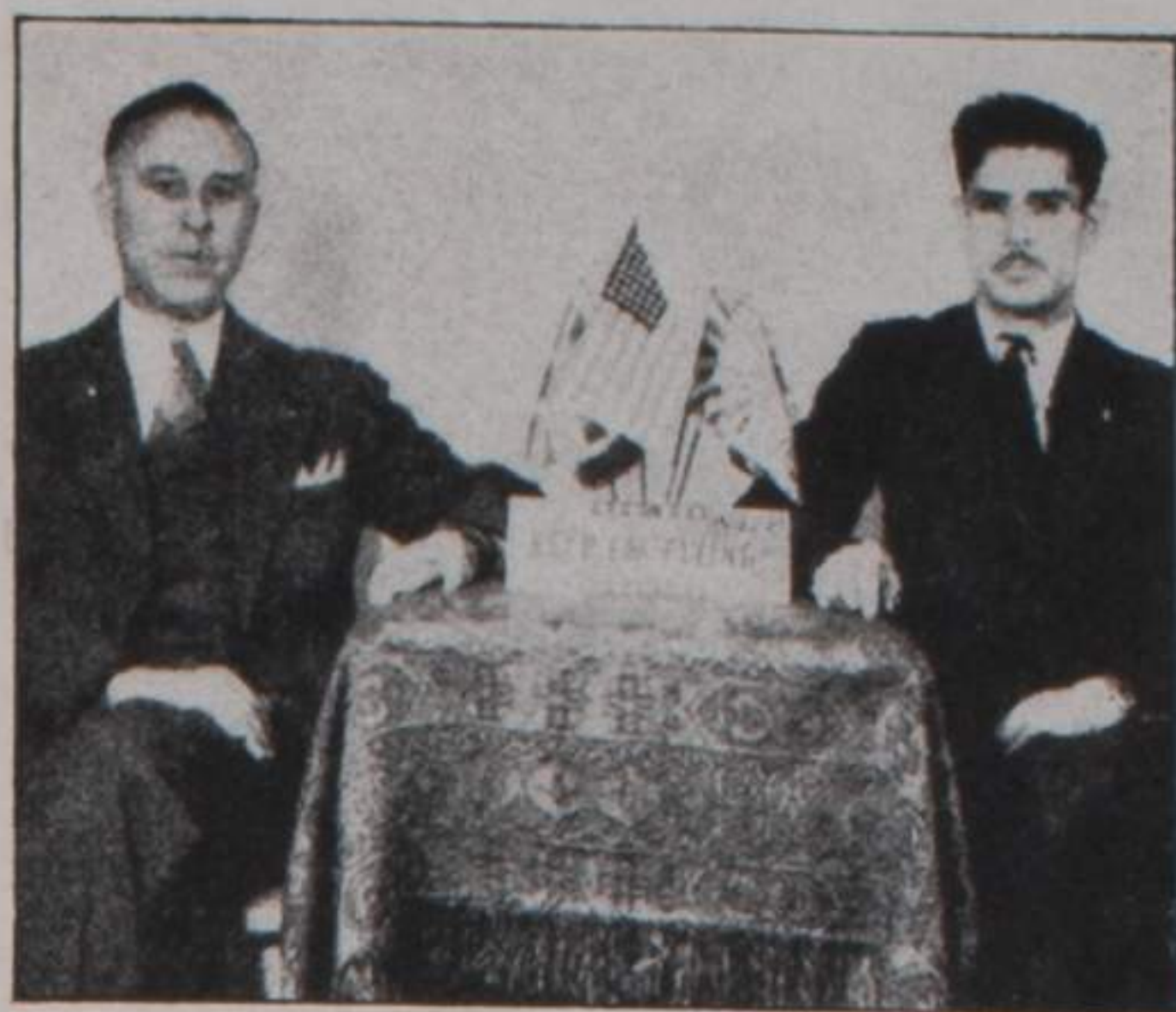
"The same as yours," replied the man in the chair.

"But how do you know my opinion?" inquired the startled barber.

"I don't," admitted the man, "but you have the razor."—Kablegram.



### Las Vegas Camp Officers Boost Woodcraft



Vincent Montoya  
Financial Secretary

Cosme D. Herrera  
Consul Commander

Las Vegas, N. M.—Las Vegas Camp No. 190, in its recent annual election, re-elected Sovereign Cosme D. Herrera as its Consul Commander for 1943. Sovereign Herrera is an ardent booster and the Camp's most enthusiastic member. His motto is: "If you are not a Woodman, you should be one." The Camp was also pleased to confirm the reappointment of Sovereign Vincent Montoya as its Financial Secretary. In addition to serving as the Camp's recorder, Sovereign Montoya is a Field Representative, and his untiring efforts have made Camp No. 190 one of the best in the state of New Mexico. The Las Vegas Camp, under the direction of its capable Consul Commander, its efficient Secretary and the other able officers, plans to make 1943 one of the best years in the Camp's history.

### Victory Meeting Sponsored by Cleveland Camps

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Cleveland Woodmen Camps recently held an enthusiastic joint public installation and Victory gathering in honor of their members who are in the nation's service. National Director William Ruess of Omaha, Neb., was an honored guest and delivered an inspiring address on "Fraternalism." Other distinguished Woodmen present were Head Consul Harry M. Yokum of Columbus and State Manager J. D. Sellers. Each spoke briefly on "Woodcraft." Many Head Camp officers of the Woodmen and the Woodmen Circle were also present.

Head Consul Harry M. Yokum installed the newly-elected officers of the various Camps with appropriate ceremonies. The Cleveland regiment, under the command of Colonel M. L. Tirohn, put on a splendid demonstration of intricate drills.

Dancing and refreshments featured the latter portion of the evening's entertainment. The committee in charge of arranging this rally deserves much credit for its outstanding success.

—Buy U. S. Bonds—

### Widow Appreciates Woodmen Benefits and Services

Mr. De E. Bradshaw, President.

Dear Sir: I wish to extend my thanks to you for the prompt payment of the benefits on the certificate held by my late husband, John Thomas Jesson, for so many years with the Woodmen. I can speak highly of your organization, and am grateful to your officers and to Financial Secretary J. J. Lamb and the members of Gate City Camp No. 102, Coffeyville, Kans. Thanking you kindly, I am,

Yours truly,

MRS. J. T. JESSON.

Caney, Kans.

### 1943 Sovereign, Head Camp Meetings Postponed


Our Society's 25 Head Camp conventions and the Sovereign Camp meeting scheduled to be held this year have been cancelled by President De Emmett Bradshaw, due to transportation difficulties. The formal announcement of the President's action was contained in a letter sent by National Secretary Newberry, under date of January 5, to all officers and members of the Sovereign Camp, Head Camp officers, and Consul Commanders and Financial Secretaries of Camps.

The letter also called attention to the recent nearly unanimous vote of the Sovereign Camp, which authorized certain amendments to our Society's Constitution, Laws and By-Laws. Among the amendments, Section 28 (a) and Section 139 (a) were changed so that if requested by the government to postpone Head Camp and Sovereign Camp conventions, these meetings could be deferred for not more than two years.


Secretary Newberry's letter also contained a portion of a letter recently received by President Bradshaw from Mr. A. E. Baylis, Executive Assistant to the Director of Traffic Movement. The following is taken from Mr. Baylis' letter, which tells of the increased travel volume due to rapidly increasing military movements and essential business travel:

"It would be helpful in this program if your Society would arrange to cancel its Head Camp meetings as well as its Sovereign Camp meeting during the coming year, handling such essential business as would normally be presented at these meetings by mail. Such action on your part would be a fine contribution to our war transportation task, and I hope that we can look to you for full cooperation."

In spite of some clogged channels and bottlenecks, the rate of American production continued to climb in 1942 until it was more than four times greater than it had been a year before.



## Valentine Greetings



PAST AND PRESENT

"Wilt thou be my Valentine?"  
Was great-grandpa's usual line.

When great-grandson writes today,  
This is what He has to say:

"Won't you be my Sugar Bowl,  
Minus war's strict ration dole?  
And I'll be your Coffee Cup—  
Good, my girl, to the last sup."

—Aletha M. Bonner.

### Georgia Sovereign's Family Is 100 Per Cent Woodcraft



SOVEREIGN S. P. THOMAS AND FAMILY  
Reading from left to right are Sovereign Dossil Thomas, Mrs. S. P. Thomas and Sovereign S. P. Thomas. In foreground is Junior Jackie Thomas.

One of the most enthusiastic groups of Woodmen boosters in the state of Georgia is the 100 per cent Woodcraft family of Sovereign Sam Thomas, a member of Camp No. 1180, Cumming, Ga. The father, who is 41 years of age, has been a Woodman for 10 years. His wife, age 35, has been a Woodman for four years. The two sons—Dossil, age 18, and Jackie, age 10, have been members of our Society for four years.

### Mobile's "Fighting 5th" Accepted 33 Applications for Membership

Mobile, Ala.—Maple Camp No. 5 recently balloted on and accepted 33 applications for membership and three transfer cards. The annual election of officers was also held. The following Sovereigns were chosen as the 1943 staff: G. Hugh Lee, Consul Commander; James A. Burt, Adviser Lieutenant; Milton Denmark, Banker; Walter P. Ludvigsen, Escort; Jasper M. Harper, Watchman; Frank E. Summer, Sr., Sentry, and Greg L. Kenny, Auditor. Examining physicians are Drs. M. A. Cowden, H. R. Cogburn, S. F. Hale, John C. Hope and J. Tunstall Inge. The officers for the ensuing year were installed in January at a public ceremony.

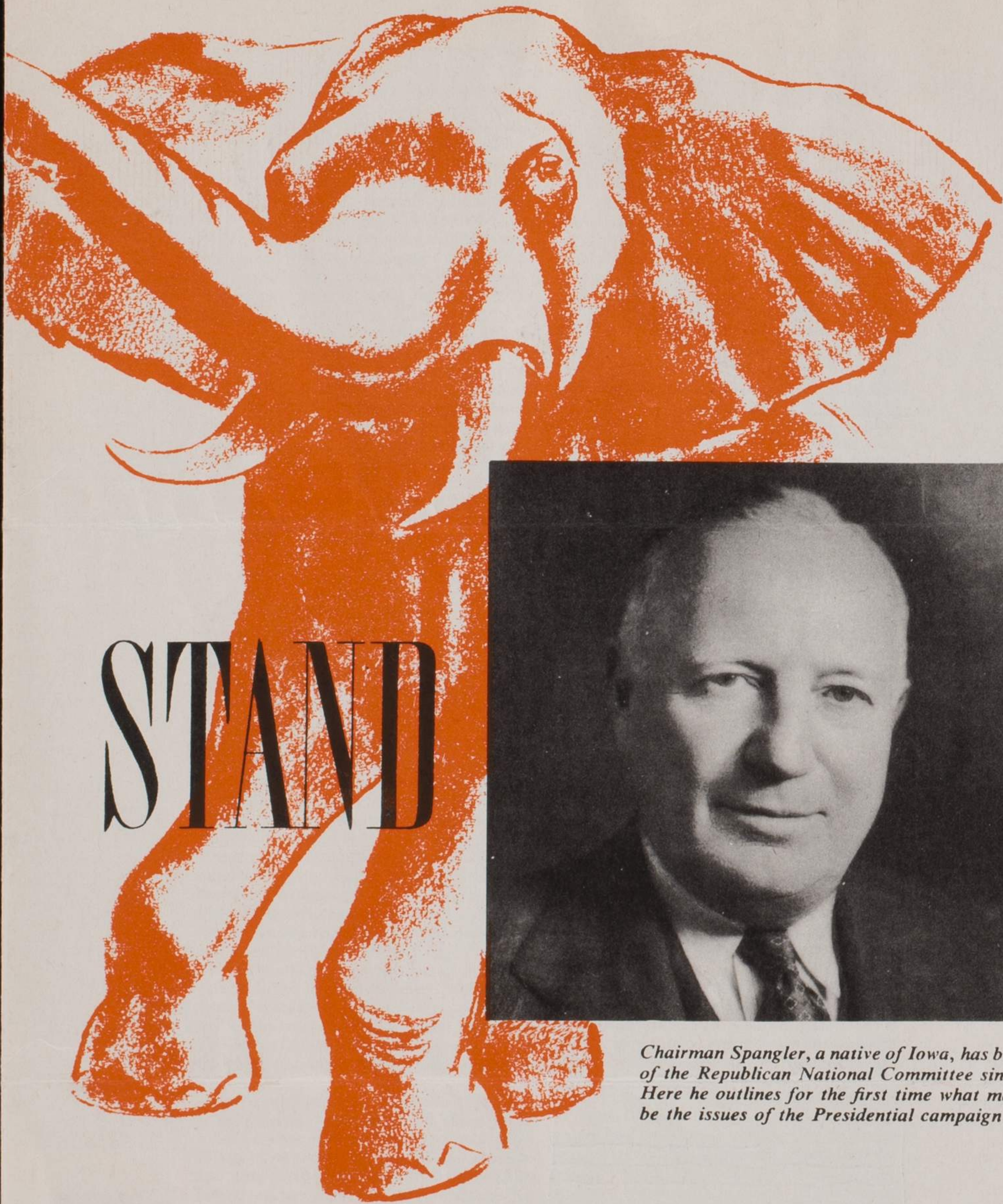
Following a long-established custom, Maple Camp made sizable contributions in 1942 to the Salvation Army, Christmas Tree Fund, Red Cross and the Tubercular and Health Association. Attendance at its meetings is consistently large and enthusiastic, even during bad weather and under the difficult transportation conditions.

### New York Sovereign Named Asst. Attorney General

New York, N. Y.—Colonial Camp No. 249 is proud of its Past Consul Commander, Samson Z. Sorkin, who was recently honored with an appointment as Assistant Attorney General of the state of New York. Sovereign Sorkin is a loyal Woodman and takes an active interest in many civic enterprises.

The following officers, to serve during the year 1943, were elected by Colonial Camp: Consul Commander, Max Arnold; Adviser Lieutenant, Ernest L. Singer; Banker, Gus Frohmann; Escort, Bernie Adler; Watchman and Sentry, Joseph Weiser; Auditors, Joseph Rost, H. W. Bender and M. Grossman. Sovereign Paul Rosenthal is the Financial Secretary.

Colonial Camp sent a Christmas gift to each of the following members, who are in the services: Major C. H. Reader, Sergeant F. O. Rost, Privates B. Marx, A. E. Berger, H. Glasser and F. L. Basha, and Seaman M. J. Janoff.



# STAND



*Chairman Spangler, a native of Iowa, has been a member of the Republican National Committee since 1931. Here he outlines for the first time what may prove to be the issues of the Presidential campaign of 1944*

nist of definite principles and theories which the people were reluctant to see brought into being, and if that party had not succeeded in turning some of its principles and theories into concrete facts and laws whose results the people did not like.

The over-all basic principle which the American people desire to maintain is our present republican form of government with its constitutional guarantees. They desire to maintain the independence of the individual as to his politics, his religion, his business. They wish to continue our competitive system of free enterprise, unregimented, but properly

regulated. They desire to be permitted to live their lives normally and freely, without bureaucratic meddling or interference. They desire to maintain the right to choose their own jobs, and to save for old age and for their children. They wish to preserve the right to opportunity for themselves and their sons.

They desire the state, the government, to be the servant of the people, and abhor the idea that the people shall be but a herd of individuals whose lives shall be controlled by the state.

As Chairman of the Republican National Committee, I believe that the election was a mandate to the Republican

Party to be acutely aware of our freedoms and privileges and rights and to see to it that they are maintained; to see to it that they shall continue unimpaired. To this end, the program and conduct of the Republican Party naturally falls under three headings:

First, with respect to winning victory in this war.

Second with respect to domestic affairs—political, economic, and social.

Third, with respect to international affairs when peace shall be restored again.

On the subject of the war all men's minds are one. There must be victory—brought about (Continued on next page)

## The G. O. P.'s New Stand

as swiftly as human efficiency, ingenuity, courage, and sacrifice can achieve it. It must be no mere decision of arms. It must go far beyond superiority on the field of battle. It must eradicate from the world the ways of thought and life that have caused this war. Totalitarianism must be deleted from the world so emphatically and finally that never again will they be potent to poison the thoughts of men or to bring agony to mankind.

The Republican Party must withhold nothing calculated to strengthen our arms. It must grant and authorize whatever shall be asked for by competent military leaders. It must cooperate wherever and whenever it can without stultifying its right principles. It must help and never obstruct when sacrifices or even suffering be demanded of our people—if that suffering or sacrifice shall be justified in the achievement of victory.

It must grant every essential power to the President of the United States, but it must be steadfast and courageous to withhold every revolutionary power, demanded under the emergency of war, but calculated to weaken or destroy the fabric of our Constitution; to move us nearer to some form of state socialism or regimentation; to deprive the American citizen of individual independence of thought or action. We must fight to withhold all powers dangerous to the enterprise, opportunity, and thrift of the American people. And to place an hour for the termination of such dangerous powers as it has been necessary to grant for efficiency in war.

THE Republican Party must scrutinize every measure and every action to determine if it be for the common good. It must applaud the efficient and it must denounce the inefficient, the blundering, or the perilous. It will have the power to demand investigation and to disclose the results of investigation to the public.

There are questions it must ask. It must demand to be told why the civilian employees of New Deal bureaucracy today number millions, almost the total of men enrolled in our armed forces. And why these individuals are retained in that employment instead of being compelled to change civilian dress for uniforms, if they be of military age, or to be poured into our reservoir of manpower to augment our producers instead of stagnating in cumbersome governmental departments.

Republicans in both houses of Congress must scrutinize and report upon men in Washington occupying positions of crucial importance, men who have been given vast authority—not by the election of their fellow citizens, but by appointment. Many of these men are unfit and should be replaced. Many of them are unnecessary and should be dispensed with. In addition, an efficient study should be made of the bureaucratic chaos which rules in the national capital, and suitable measures, based on sound experience, should be contrived for its abatement and for the substitution of orderly methods and processes. This in

order that our war effort should not be impeded, hampered, or confused by the present lack of orderliness and organization.

It is now possible, and the Republican Party will see to it, that Congress be re-established as an independent department of government, as it is commanded to be by our Constitution; and that it shall cease to be merely another bureau with conduct dictated by the Executive. Congress must assume its proper constitutional place as the direct instrument for expressing the will of the people. And it must maintain its equality, its independence, and its integrity, no matter what pressures, in the mistaken guise of emergency, shall be brought to bear against it.

For years there has been a movement toward centralization, and toward a diminution of the powers and functions of the states. During the past ten years this movement has been accelerated, so that the states have shrunk in importance and in power and the federal government has been aggrandized. Local government is the first safeguard of free men. Centralized government always is a peril to civil liberties. There have been invasions of states' rights, and a grasping for centralized power.

The Republican Party regards this movement, this trend, as dangerous to a federal, republican form of government, and must take action, not only to halt its progress, but to see to it that past aggressions against the sovereignty of the states shall be undone, and the states elevated again to their natural and legal status.

AS ALL Americans know vaguely, much of the important business of Congress is carried on by committees. It would be impossible to function intelligently and efficiently in any other manner. For years past the Republican Party has been all but futile in committees because they were so greatly outnumbered. Now that membership, especially in the House, is so nearly equal, the Republican Party will demand and must be granted a more fair ratio of representation upon all committees. In this way the Republican Party can be more effective to carry out the mandate of the people, and will no longer be deprived of the opportunity to originate and to influence proper legislation. Probably in this respect more than in any other will the results of the last election become apparent in concrete and beneficial results.

Because Congress, by constitutional command, holds the purse strings of the nation, it will, upon asserting its independence as a separate branch of government, no longer be subservient to White House command, and will be able to bring into being just and proper economies. Particularly, economies in the spending that has been so persistent for non-war purposes. Because a Republican membership in Congress has been pledged to such economies, it will, and I believe forthwith, concern itself with the problem of wastefulness and prodigality.

The November elections will be regarded by future historians of our country as deeply significant because they definitely preserved and re-established the two-party system of conducting our national affairs. To me it seems that this was a definite turning point in the political and social thinking of America. It was the great accomplishment of the people in this election—an emphatic turning away from the lure of the one-party system, from totalitarianism and from the trend toward state socialism. It was the categorical declaration by the people that they meant to retain

the power to criticize and to elect; that they would not surrender their right of opposition; their right to displace elected officials and to rebuke conduct of which they disapproved.

The domestic program of the Republican Party must be farsighted and intelligently liberal. It must be conceived and carried into effect inside the framework of the Constitution and not in violation of our basic law. It must be sound and practical, not visionary, experimental, or revolutionary. It must base itself upon the assertion that the Bill of Rights is the foundation upon which rests all freedoms, hopes, and achievements of this people; and that the Bill of Rights in and by itself is the greatest liberal charter ever devised by man.

• Today we are moving toward a new and vastly different world. Never have we needed big men in America as much as now. If the Republicans can develop not one but several leaders of national stature, equipped to deal with unprecedented problems—men who have intelligence, understanding, and the courage of great convictions—our nation is bound to be strengthened and benefited.

• Because we believe that the safety of democracy lies in developing an articulate and effective leadership of a loyal minority, we asked Mr. Spangler, the new Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to set down for our readers the program and aims of his party.

• THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE presents this article, not as a partisan political document but as a service to the nation.

The Republican Party must stand firmly for an orderly supervision and regulation of our economic life. A regulation that shall set standards of decent, honest conduct, protect the investor, the laborer, and that great section of our people who save and desire to put their money to work. But it must denounce and bring to an end bureaucratic hampering and harassing of decent industry and honest business.

That regulation should see to it that every citizen shall receive the fair and just return in money and in opportunity to which his industry and thrift entitle him; and that no man, class, race, association, or corporation shall receive unfairly or in greater measure than its contribution to the public welfare shall entitle it to receive.

It must open wide the door of betterment and of opportunity. It must protect private property and the savings of the people, so that

all may be able, by economy and thrift, to look forward to a day of plenty and security when their productive days have passed. It must make it possible for the people to work, to save, to invest, to have for themselves a decent amount of leisure in which to enjoy the fruits of their toil, and for the improvement of their minds as well as their pocketbooks.

It must plan and labor diligently to bring a day when capital, labor, agriculture shall walk a common road in mutual trust and with mutual respect—not as opponents, but as allies working in intelligent harmony to the common end that there shall be prosperity and happiness for all.

It must reverse the bad thinking that has been propagated in this land that it is improper to save and to acquire a decent holding of private property. It must enact laws and make provisions encouraging to economy and thrift and self-respect, in the hope that it may bring closer an hour when no man need ask his state or government for dole or support, because he, himself, will have ensured his future and his security by his own efforts—efforts fostered and made safe by wise legislation and lawful supervision.

It must, in short, assert a program in which the citizens shall be the ultimate authority, acting through their elected agents to see to it that the government works for them. It must destroy any conception that the state is the ultimate authority and that the citizens are merely creatures to carry out its will.

ANOTHER matter of grave concern, which will become increasingly important, is the future of the young men now serving in our armed forces. Steps must be taken and plans formulated which will absorb these young men into our civilian population when the need for them in our Army, Navy, and Air Forces shall have ceased.

The best that our country has to offer will be none too good for the survivors of this war. And the Republican Party will work intelligently and diligently to make and implement a plan by which they may be taken back into civilian, productive life; by which they may be assured jobs commensurate to their individual abilities; decent, properly lucrative jobs that will maintain their self-respect, their economic independence, and enable them to take their earned and rightful places as valuable and producing members of their several communities.

Our fighting men must be welcomed home, not with cheers alone, but with jobs. Every man as he steps from his homing ship, or out of his camp, must know that tomorrow he will be employed, and where and how he will be employed.

This is essential; it is not a reward for service, but a right well earned. What can humanly be done the Republican Party will do to see to it that this thing is done.

The Republican Party, by resolution and by declaration, has stated its position with respect to international matters. It has stated that position as categorically as it is possible to do with the world in chaos. It has said that it realizes that, when peace shall come, the responsibility of the United States cannot be circumscribed within its territorial limits. But that this nation must play some great and efficient part in the settlement of the peace, and in the preservation of peace when the voices of the guns shall have fallen silent in the world.

It is not possible to set down a sum below the line until a column of figures has been written down for one to total. Just so it is im-

possible today to announce a specific program or plan for co-operation with our Allies when victory shall be ours. The problem has not been fully posed for us.

We have partners in this war, partners who have fought, bled, sacrificed. It would seem to be both improper and ungrateful were the United States to announce a plan or fabricate a mechanism for postwar procedure without consultation and agreement with our three great partners: China, Russia, Great Britain. It would seem that any plan made by the United States alone must be a futile plan, because we shall need the collaboration of our partners in peace exactly as we need it now in war.

Only by agreement, understanding, unity of purpose, and unselfish harmony among the Allies can anything of a beneficial or permanent nature be achieved for the amelioration of conditions in the world which we all deplore.

We must be willing and wise to collaborate, but that collaboration must be without impairment of our national identity as an independent nation; without surrendering our individuality as a sovereign state. The United States of America must remain the United States of America, under its own flag, and free to follow and to realize its high ideals. Any concert into which we may enter must see to it that our standard of life shall not be lowered, and that unthinking idealism shall not bring the people of the United States down to foreign economic levels—but that our aim shall be to elevate the condition of alien, less fortunate men to the high and happy level which is our own.

FINALLY, the program of the Republican Party must be to restore government under constitutional, republican forms; to eradicate collectivism, totalitarianism, any scars of state socialism. It must be to assert and to maintain the freedom and the dignity of our citizens; to bring about equal opportunity for all; to ensure tranquillity and security by protecting the laborer in his just rights, the farmer in his independence, the manufacturer in his vision and his endeavor to create wealth—wealth to be justly shared and apportioned between investor, inventor, management, and labor.

Only by creating wealth can we create security; only by creating security can we create that serenity of life, enjoyment of living, to which every citizen is entitled. It is not enough merely to create wealth, and equitably to divide what we have created. A sufficient amount of it must remain in the hands of the creators, the earners, the savers. It must not all be snatched and sequestered by the state. What we do, what we achieve, what we create is not for the benefit of some impersonal central government, but for the benefit of the men and women whom that government is created to serve. We must create a vast reservoir of private savings to be used for the building of our national future.

The mission and the program of the Republican Party is to get the United States back on the tracks, to keep it on the tracks, and to see to it that no force, foreign or domestic, shall throw the switch.

The motto of the Republican Party might well be:

“Keep our Republic on the Main Line.”  
The effort of our party will be to avoid side-tracks and derailers, to make a safe, comfortable, and steady journey into the future that rightfully is ours.

THE END ★★

by Harrison E. Spangler

**What is the newly revived Republican Party fighting for?**

**We have just put this question to the recently elected Chairman of the G. O. P.'s National Committee. Here is his clear-cut reply to millions who have said the party's victories in November were merely negative—a protest against the New Deal and the conduct of the war. This important article defines the new objectives of a real opposition party.—The Editor**

# THE GOP'S NEW

From American Magazine, February, 1943

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★ IT IS with sincere appreciation of the serious responsibilities that will rest upon the shoulders of the Chairman of the Republican National Committee that I have assumed that position. In common with all patriotic citizens, I am an American before I am a member of a political party; and the welfare of our country must be the first and only objective in these days of world-wide conflict.

No political party, and especially a political party opposed in numerous important domestic issues to the administration now in office, may conduct itself as mere political expediency shall suggest. It must weigh every question and every action to determine whether a certain course of action, a certain statement, a certain agitation of public opinion be for the benefit of the United States of America as a nation, or whether it be merely to advance the fortunes of a political party.

If a course of action be for the common good, it must be followed with vigor; if it be merely partisan, it must be

set to one side, tabled, forgotten. Politics as politics must be adjourned until we have won the war in which we are engaged, and until, after victory, we have achieved a peace which shall assure tranquillity, happiness, prosperity, and security to all the world.

In the November elections the Republican Party made gains that were highly significant. Its representation in the House of Representatives was increased to a point where it fell only a little short of a majority; and in the Senate its gains were notable. Many Republican governors won sweeping majorities, and throughout the nation a multitude of local officials were elected.

That the Democratic Party, which has been preponderantly in power for ten years—and has been diligent to perpetuate itself in power by means of patronage and propaganda—should have suffered this notable reverse at the hands of the voters, constitutes a political phenomenon deserving of scrutiny. Upheavals of this sort do not come about by chance nor by political maneuvering. There

must be deep, underlying causes which move the people to go to the polls and to vote against the party in power. And this is especially significant in time of war.

It would be simple to dismiss the inquiry with a generality and to say that the voters were unhappy about the conduct of the war; were appalled by Pearl Harbor and the Philippines, and by lack of immediate and telling victories over our enemies. It may even be true that this was the principal cause of dissatisfaction with the Democratic Party. But had this feeling of apprehension not been supplemented by other, and important, fears and resentments it would have been insufficient to have brought about so sweeping a vote of protest and of rebuke.

The Republican Party would not have received its enormous vote of confidence if that party did not stand for certain principles which the people wished to maintain, and if it did not stand against certain theories and actions which the people feared and wished to halt. It would not have succeeded as it did if the Democratic Party were not the protago-

Lawrence  
Women's Club

11/8/43

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Read from  
Gene Swain's  
Quivera - Kansas

And ~~from~~ my  
3 men - talk on  
New Amsterdam

Felicitations

1/18/43

Yesterday I noticed where the  
Duchess of Bedford, had sunk a  
submarine and had damaged  
another -

Thirteen years ago next month  
myself and wife, our daughter  
Dorothy and my brother sailed  
from New York on the Duchess  
of Bedford - then a Canadian  
Pacific S.S.

When we visited Trinidad, an  
island off the about 100 miles  
north of the mouth of the Orinoco  
river. I called on the publisher of  
the leading paper - He was a fine  
looking man, with curly grey hair  
and we had a pleasant visit -  
When I told him that I was from  
Kassas he remarked "you have many  
cyclones there"

More recently when in Huntington W. Va  
during the period of our serious drought  
the filling station attendant said "we have

been having a lot of your dust" 2

There are fewer cyclones in Kansas than in many other states - but Kansas stands out.

Likewise only a small part of Kansas was in the dust Bowl, a far larger area being in Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma & Texas - But to the Eastward it was Kansas dust.

We have ~~had~~ been Bleeding Kansas  
Starving Kansas - Grasshopper Kansas  
Populist Kansas  
Prohibition Kansas  
Women's Rights Kansas etc.

The East has finally learned a bit about our agricultural resources  
But it knows little otherwise about the state -

Even we - do we know much or little regarding our state?

For instance - How does Kansas compare in Mineral Products with Colorado?

Well in 1939 - Kansas ranked 8<sup>th</sup> among the 48 states in mineral values. For that year Colorado had Mineral Products amounting to \$64,071,671 while Kansas ~~produced~~ Mineral Products \$123,391,521

I saw the astounding statement that for 1942 Kansas purchased 100 millions of Bonds and ranked 4th among the states - I think this must be based on per capita purchases

In 1940 Kansas ranked 29th in population, but ranked 6th in production of flour and Eleventh in total farm receipts

But what else do we know about Kansas -

I have 30 vols or more at home dealing with Kansas history, and perhaps 20 more at the office - But they are nearly all old -

Should any one ask us for a picture of ourselves, would they be satisfied with one taken years ago?

~~Answer~~ A cultured lady came to Lawrence recently and wanted to read up on Kansas history - What did we have to offer



Kansas is rich in history and it is not confined to the civil war days.

Surely time enough has passed to permit an historian to write a modern history of the state. Nearly 78 years have passed since the close of the civil war.

What better project could the Women's Clubs of Kansas do today sponsor today than the publication of a concise but adequate history of Kansas?

Kansas had many writers of prose and poetry in the 19th century - Are we keeping the pace? I have here a little booklet "Kansas known in literature" but it is dated 1915 - 27 years ago.

Now for a few minutes on another line - The State Highway Dept and the State Historical Soc

have been marking spots  
worth while =

would it not be fine if the  
spot where Drusilla Wylson  
and her husband Jonathan  
lived ~~was~~ should be marked  
as a highway park -

Located diagonally  
across from No 6 school -  
Perhaps old excavations  
or foundations are still  
there -

She was one of the women  
who ~~had~~ had an outstanding  
part in securing Prohibition  
for Kansas - Drove over 3000  
miles ~~as~~ with house + beget -  
was a member of Friends  
church and lived to be 93 yrs

REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL  
EXPENDITURES

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ADDITIONAL REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION  
OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES  
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

PURSUANT TO

SECTION 601 OF THE REVENUE ACT OF 1941



FEBRUARY 15, 1943.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations  
and ordered to be printed

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UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1943

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES  
CREATED PURSUANT TO SECTION 601, OF THE REVENUE ACT OF 1941

HARRY FLOOD BYRD, Senator from Virginia, *Chairman*  
ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, Representative from North Carolina, *Vice Chairman*

SENATE

WALTER F. GEORGE, Senator from Georgia.  
ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR., Senator from  
Wisconsin.  
CARTER GLASS, Senator from Virginia.  
KENNETH MCKELLAR, Senator from Ten-  
nessee.  
GERALD P. NYE, Senator from North Dakota.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THOMAS H. CULLEN, Representative from  
New York.  
ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Representative from  
Massachusetts.  
CLARENCE CANNON, Representative from  
Missouri.  
CLIFTON A. WOODRUM, Representative from  
Virginia.  
JOHN TABER, Representative from New York.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., *Secretary of the Treasury*  
HAROLD D. SMITH, *Director of the Bureau of the Budget*

II

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF  
NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES,  
*February 15, 1943.*

The VICE PRESIDENT,  
*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In accordance with title 6 of the Revenue Act of 1941, Public Law No. 250, Seventy-seventh Congress, as chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, it gives me pleasure to present to you an additional report of this committee, which I ask that you lay before the Senate of the United States, with a view to its being printed as a Senate document.

Respectfully submitted.

HARRY F. BYRD, *Chairman.*

III

## REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

FEBRUARY 15, 1943.

Report to: The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
The VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, PRESIDENT  
OF THE SENATE.  
The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In accordance with title 6 of the Revenue Act of 1941, Public Law No. 250, Seventy-seventh Congress, an additional report herewith is presented by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

The investigation of the cost of passenger automobiles, both owned and rented by the United States Government, convinced the committee a year ago that very substantial economies could be effected by eliminating all nonessential traveling by automobile.

The committee decided last year, and so reported to Congress, that the traveling expenses of the different agencies of Government were exorbitant and should be carefully supervised by the Appropriations Committees, and a substantial reduction required.

The committee now presents to Congress a report on the number of automobiles owned and operated by the various Government agencies, exclusive of those used by the Army and Navy.

Despite the growing automobile crisis, both in tires and gasoline, the investigation of the committee indicates that for the first 4 months of the present fiscal year (July 1, to November 1, 1942) the various agencies of the Government, exclusive of the Army and Navy, continued for the most part to use as many passenger cars, to drive as many miles, and to consume about as much gasoline as did these agencies in a comparable period of the previous year, and this, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to reduce the consumption of gasoline and to conserve rubber.

The committee believes that the same standard of strictly essential driving should be applicable to Government employees as it now applies to individual citizens. This, the committee is convinced, is not being done, assuming that the latest figures available for the first 4 months of this fiscal year are a criterion for the current fiscal year.

In the last fiscal year the Federal Government owned 17,305 passenger automobiles, exclusive of the Army and Navy, and exclusive of trucks and motorcycles. It now owns and operates 18,953 passenger automobiles, which represents an increase of more than 1,600 cars over the number owned and operated during fiscal year 1942.

In the last fiscal year the cost of operating these passenger automobiles, exclusive of interest and depreciation on the cars, was \$4,243,602. The cost of operating these cars for the first 4 months of

this fiscal year was \$1,308,023, or on a yearly basis the cost would be \$3,924,069, which is substantially the same.

In the last fiscal year these Government-owned cars traveled 203,550,280 miles. In the first 4 months of this fiscal year they traveled 66,610,310, or 199,830,930 miles on a yearly basis.

The amount of gasoline used by Government-owned cars in the past fiscal year was 13,793,594 gallons. For the first 4 months of this fiscal year the amount was 4,284,511 gallons or, on a yearly basis, 12,853,533 gallons.

Considering, therefore, the cost, the mileage traveled, and the amount of gasoline consumed for the first 4 months of this fiscal year (according to the latest information available) there has been no appreciable decline in the use of these Government automobiles by peacetime agencies although the Government itself is compelling the private citizen to reduce the use of automobile travel and ban all nonessential driving.

But these figures by no means tell the entire story of travel by employees on Government business. The various departments allow their employees to use privately owned cars for official business on a reimbursable mileage basis. The figures from all the agencies are not available to the committee, but 5 agencies out of 47 have reported the mileage of these cars for the fiscal year 1942. The extent of the use of privately owned cars as reported by these 5 agencies shows that they traveled 145,606,241 miles at a total cost of \$7,261,856.32. Adding this mileage of 145,606,241 to the 203,550,280 miles traveled by the Government-owned cars, and making reasonable allowance for those agencies not reporting, it would appear to be conservative to estimate that in the fiscal year 1942 the various agencies of the Government operated passenger cars to the extent of from 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 miles, and used from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 gallons of gasoline.

The committee desires again to call attention to the great extravagance of the traveling costs of the various agencies of Government, and in more detailed statement which will be made to the Congress later, but at this time the committee regards, as most important, the complete elimination of nonessential operation of motorcars by the Government. In a crisis such as this the Government itself must set an example to the people. It should not ask sacrifices of the people which the employees of the Government do not themselves make. The committee has had presented to it many instances of duplicated travel of these thousands of Government employees who travel in separate cars instead of using the same car. The committee finds this practice especially reprehensible in the Department of Agriculture, which in the fiscal year 1942 traveled 143,206,000 miles in rented cars and 49,856,594 in Government-owned cars. The committee is of the opinion that a large proportion of this travel is unnecessary and should be dispensed with, and for much of the balance the same car can be used by different employees of the Agriculture Department.

It is, of course, true that in certain agencies of the Government, such as the Department of Justice, there is justification for a reasonable increase in the cars operated, due to the enlarged activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In fact, the increase of 551 cars in the past year in the Department of Justice for the most part may be

attributed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. On the other hand, in the judgement of the committee, there is no justification for an increase of nearly 100 cars in the Agriculture Department, which already had 4,359 passenger cars, or an increase of 120 in the Federal Works Agency, as in this latter Agency the activities have been greatly reduced. An increase of 34 in the National Housing Agency, as well as other increases, are noted in the itemized statement which is a part of this report.

The committee further believes that substantial economies can be made in the employment of full-time and part-time chauffeurs. In the last fiscal year there were 403 full-time chauffeurs; now there are 439, an increase of 36. In the last fiscal year there were 695 part-time chauffeurs; now there are 693, a reduction of 2.

In the last fiscal year the salaries of full-time chauffeurs was \$555,295 while it is estimated their salaries this year will be \$590,000, in addition to these the Government employs many chauffeurs on a part-time basis.

The committee believes the plan which the Office of Emergency Management has adopted to regulate use of the cars assigned to it, is a step in the right direction. They require every person using a car to sign a statement for permanent record that the person is traveling on official business, and to give the destination and reason for the use of the car. Such a plan adopted by the other agencies, combined with a decentralized automobile-pooling arrangement, would do much to reduce the use of Government-owned automobiles and greatly reduce the cost to the Government.

#### EFFECTIVE USE OF MATERIAL

The information gathered by the committee has been very useful to several departments of the Government concerned with this problem. Last year the Bureau of the Budget and the Office of Defense Transportation availed themselves of the information to be used as a basis for their regulations and to effect economies in the use of Government owned and operated cars and trucks.

In a statement to the press on February 7, 1943, Harold D. Smith, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, pointed out that—

Preliminary surveys conducted by the Bureau and data provided by the Byrd committee indicate approximately 100,000 tires will be pooled as a result of the order, which means that until now Government cars have had an average of 6½ tires each. This is an "unwarranted situation."

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee recommends:

1. That the Appropriations Committees carefully survey the need for the existing passenger cars of each of the agencies of Government and adjust accordingly the appropriation for the necessary cars.
2. That all Government officials and employees give complete endorsement to the Office of Price Administration's mileage-conservation program as it relates to automobiles used in the public service.
3. That there should be established immediately in Washington for the duration of the war a passenger-automobile pooling arrangement to transport Government employees engaged in official business

when no other transportation is available within the metropolitan area of Washington. Each agency shall certify the names of those persons entitled to use official cars on official business, and at no other time, by no other person, and in no other way shall they be used.

4. That any Government official or employee who uses or authorizes the use of any Government-owned or leased vehicle other than for official purposes shall be summarily removed from office, and may, also, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

5. That every Government automobile have displayed in a conspicuous place a sign such as the following: "Owned and operated by the United States Government \_\_\_\_\_ agency."

The following is a list of passenger automobiles as reported by the various agencies. This list does not include the cars that are rented by the various agencies, neither does it include trucks, pick-up trucks, or motorcycles, and is exclusive, also, of all passenger automobiles and trucks owned and operated by the Army and Navy.

AUTOMOBILE (PASSENGER)

[Re questionnaire dated Oct. 31, 1942]

Agency or department	Number owned		Cost of operating		Number miles traveled, fiscal year 1942	Number miles traveled this fiscal year to Oct. 31, 1942	Number of chauffeurs				Chauffeurs salaries, full time		Number gallons gasoline used	
	Fiscal year 1942	Fiscal year 1943	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1942	This fiscal year to Oct. 31, 1942			Fiscal year 1942 to date	Fiscal year 1942 to date	Fiscal year 1942 to date	Fiscal year to date	Fiscal year 1942	Estimated for fiscal year	Fiscal year 1942	Fiscal year to date
Agriculture Department.....	1	4,454	\$1,004,501.59	\$275,722.81	49,856,594	13,722,621	7	6	5	7	\$9,780	\$8,280.00	3,153,796	888,028
Alex Dwellling Authority.....	None													
Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel.....	None													
Board of Economic Warfare.....	5		782.05	655.20	55,435	18,300	3	3	3	3	4,140	4,140.00	2,972	1,719
Budget Bureau.....	3		706.90	186.31	23,467	9,573							2,063	1,692
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	17		3,414.49	1,765.01	265,369	95,172	1	1	5	5	1,380	1,380.00	11,823	5,571
Civil Service Commission.....	None													
Commerce Department.....	414	489	98,281.87	36,940.32	5,488,266	2,089,667	9	9			13,140	13,140.00	322,864	117,764
Federal Communications Commission.....	148	175	30,321.98	15,159.16	1,851,428	728,780							85,511	36,439
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	16													
Federal Power Commission.....	1,983	1,940	4,779.80	1,582.00	197,530	48,231	1	1			1,500	1,500.00	11,742	2,902
Federal Security Agency.....	None		417,273.26	194,034.20	18,296,948	8,003,599	2	103	37	30	132,123	132,984.00	1,220,091	509,032
Federal Trade Commission.....	None													
Federal Works Agency.....	565	685	83,213.68	32,822.74	5,344,323	2,274,961	15	15	2	3	20,880	21,180.00	344,299	126,412
General Accounting Office.....	2	2	76.44	35.76	9,204	3,118	1	1			1,620	1,620.00	344,924	126,412
Gorgas Memorial Institute.....	None													
Government Printing Office.....	4	4	1,418.68	346.01	30,366	8,777	4	4			7,502	4,757.84	2,940	719
Interior Department.....	3,911	3,758	\$807,891.50	\$204,939.13	33,269,049	8,864,983	9	10	2	2	12,840	4,680.00	2,345,889	631,521
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	130	130	29,680.16	10,782.95	1,362,140	447,825								
Justice Department.....	2,367	2,918	636,615.65	192,283.74	33,407,575	13,211,990	10	10	6	6	14,640	14,640.00	80,189	22,925
Labor Department.....	6	6	2,046.15	615.81	73,000	10,078	3	3			5,200	4,620.00	2,337,852	904,811
Library of Congress.....	1	1	144.13	73.51	8,425	3,269	1	1			1,320	1,320.00	7,118	255
Maritime Commission.....	15	20	2,326.91	847.10	81,481	39,502	3	2	3	3	4,500	2,820.00	6,249.85	2,536.3
National Advisory Commission for Aeronautics.....	15	15	929.06	677.16	72,867	42,487					1,320	1,320.00	5,137	2,448
National Archives.....	1	1	80.88	24.26	6,148.5	2,090.8	1	1						147
National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....	2	2	107.70	6.91	8,576	592	1	1			1,440	1,440.00	536	37
National Housing Agency.....	108	142	10,236.51	7,567.51	472,549	411,027	15	15	2	2	20,700	20,700.00	32,800	26,696

See footnotes at end of table.

## AUTOMOBILE (PASSENGER)—Continued

[Re questionnaire dated Oct. 31, 1942]

Agency or department	Number owned		Cost of operating		Number miles traveled, fiscal year 1942	Number miles traveled, year to Oct. 31, 1942	Number of chauffeurs		Chauffeurs salaries, full time		Number gallons gasoline used	
	Fiscal year 1942	Fiscal year 1943	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1942	This fiscal year to Oct. 31, 1942			Full time	Part time	Fiscal year 1942	Estimated for fiscal year	Fiscal year 1942	Fiscal year to date
						Fiscal year to date	Fiscal year to date					
National Labor Relations Board	None											
National Mediation Board	None											
Office of Censorship	10		\$350.77	\$662.30	23,377	31,935	11	8	\$15,120	\$15,120.00	1,280	3,580
Office of Emergency Management <sup>1</sup>	206	150	15,336.07	14,062.79	883,478	406,853	60	89	73,560	118,200.00	69,259	34,555
Office of Price Administration	20	18	4,117.04	( <sup>2</sup> )	135,854	77,918	14	14	16,920	18,840.00	12,405	5,054
Office of Strategic Services	1	2	174.63	43.78	6,838	897	2	2	3,000	3,180.00	521	236
Panama Canal	51	52	14,284.24	4,709.24	278,805	90,191	2	2	11,708	11,410.00	3,211	8,080
Post Office Department	5	5	758.70	212.62	39,973	8,301	11	11	5,340	5,760.00	3,660	2,127
Railroad Retirement Board												
Reconstruction Finance Corporation and subsidiaries	16	21	756.33	417.12	36,165	25,648	4	4	6,240	13,560.00	441	51
Securities and Exchange Commission	1	1	257.84	43.12	4,850	651	5	10	1,330	1,320.00	23,618	41,147
Selective Service System	25	143	4,818.03	8,767.57	696,043	1,810	1	1	5,700	5,700.00	55,055	13,713
Smithsonian Institution	1	1	198.84	26.50	6,030	1,514	4	4	8,100	6,840.00	808,742	154,662
Supreme Court of United States	None								7,460	7,460.00	2,463,099	684,476
State Department	12 51	13 53	18,919.71	6,515.15	870,515	264,455	4	4	151,410	151,410.00	348,509	83,874
Tennessee Valley Authority	11 760	11 835	502,454.84	111,142.80	12,467,862	2,514,545	7	6	555,295	590,051.84	13,793,594.85	4,284,511.3
Treasury Department	2,505	2,491	476,219.00	164,652.00	34,420,943	11,640,738	5	5	28,560	28,560.00	1,665,526	
U. S. Tariff Commission	None											
Veterans' Administration	385	385	70,021.12	19,700.42	3,495,807	976,212	104	620	151,410	151,410.00	348,509	83,874
Total	17,305	18,953	4,243,602.55	1,308,023.10	203,550,280.5	66,610,310.8	403	695	555,295	590,051.84	13,793,594.85	4,284,511.3
Civilian Conservation Corps (not included in total) <sup>14</sup>	11,179		405,896.00		16,655,261		23					

<sup>1</sup> This report excludes Civilian Conservation Corps cars.<sup>2</sup> 65 Public Health chauffeurs used for driving trucks and tractors also.<sup>3</sup> Does not include Work Projects Administration cars.<sup>4</sup> Actual salary paid.<sup>5</sup> Cars from the Division of Territories and Island Possessions not included. Civilian

Conservation Corps cars not included.

<sup>6</sup> Cost of operating not complete for all divisions.<sup>7</sup> Includes War Shipping Administration.<sup>8</sup> 34 of these cars acquired in September 1942 from the Federal Works Agency from

cost-plus-a-fixed-fee projects on a recapture basis. No records on them available.

<sup>9</sup> Does not include all War Relocation Authority cars. No operating cost available on

War Relocation cars.

<sup>10</sup> Not available.<sup>11</sup> Average for period.<sup>12</sup> 42 Foreign Service cars and station wagons not included.<sup>13</sup> 52 Foreign Service cars not included.<sup>14</sup> This report on Civilian Conservation Corps cars not included in Federal Security Agency. Report does not include cars put in storage, due to contraction of operations, by Civilian Conservation Corps units within War Department, Agriculture Department, and Department of the Interior. No report on Civilian Conservation Corps this fiscal year to Oct. 31, 1942, because it is in process of liquidation; 883 cars transferred to Army, Navy, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and other agencies, as of Jan. 29, 1943.<sup>15</sup> Does not include 28 Civilian Conservation Corps cars transferred to the Alaskan Highway.

Source: Replies to questionnaire sent out by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures. Does not include the legislative branch, the Architect of the Capitol, the Botanical Gardens, the White House, or the Army and Navy Departments. Rental and mileage payments for use of private cars not included.



REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL  
EXPENDITURES

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ADDITIONAL REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION  
OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES  
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

PURSUANT TO

SECTION 601 OF THE REVENUE ACT OF 1941

AND

S. CON. RES. 38

(77th Congress)



FEBRUARY 11, 1943—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations  
and ordered to be printed

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UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1943

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

CREATED PURSUANT TO SECTION 601, OF THE REVENUE ACT OF 1941

HARRY FLOOD BYRD, Senator from Virginia, *Chairman*

ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, Representative from North Carolina, *Vice Chairman*

SENATE

WALTER F. GEORGE, Senator from Georgia.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR., Senator from Wisconsin.

CARTER GLASS, Senator from Virginia.

KENNETH MCKELLAR, Senator from Tennessee.

GERALD P. NYE, Senator from North Dakota.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THOMAS H. CULLEN, Representative from New York.

ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Representative from Massachusetts.

CLARENCE CANNON, Representative from Missouri.

CLIFTON A. WOODRUM, Representative from Virginia.

JOHN TABER, Representative from New York.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., *Secretary of the Treasury*  
HAROLD D. SMITH, *Director of the Bureau of the Budget*

II

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NON-  
ESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES,  
*February 11, 1943.*

The VICE PRESIDENT,  
*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In accordance with title 6 of the Revenue Act of 1941, Public Law No. 250, Seventy-seventh Congress, as chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, it gives me pleasure to present to you an additional report of this committee, which I ask that you lay before the Senate of the United States, with a view to its being printed as a Senate document.

Respectfully submitted.

HARRY F. BYRD,  
*Chairman.*

III

## REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

FEBRUARY 11, 1943.

Report to: The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In accordance with title 6 of the Revenue Act of 1941, Public Law No. 250, Seventy-seventh Congress, an additional report herewith is presented by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 38, introduced by Senators Vandenberg and Byrd, was adopted by the Senate. This resolution is as follows:

### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures be directed to investigate the existing methods of all departments and bureaus in respect to the manner and form of questionnaires, reports, and all other methods of inquiry to which citizens and/or corporations are required to respond in connection with all phases of the war effort: and be it further

*Resolved,* That the committee be directed to report any legislative recommendations which would either eliminate or simplify or concentrate these processes to the end that citizens and/or corporations shall be relieved of any needless irritation, labor, or expense in this connection and that the war effort shall be relieved of any needless obstacles or complications and that the Federal pay rolls shall be relieved of any needless personnel.

In accordance with the mandate contained in this resolution, the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures made an investigation of the questionnaires and reports required from the public by the different agencies of Government.

The committee conducted public hearings and heard all the witnesses who desired to testify.

The committee required each agency of the Government to submit to the committee a complete list and a sample of all questionnaires sent out by the various agencies of the Government during the period from July 1, 1941, to December 1, 1942.

The responses made by the agencies show that a total of 7,025 separate and distinct Government reports and questionnaires were required by 48 agencies to be answered by the public.

This figure is exclusive of the reports requested by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, this information not having been furnished the committee.

This number, also, does not include a large number of letters asking for specific information and only includes the printed forms.

The committee has obtained sample copies of each of the questionnaires and reports, but has not been able to secure from the different agencies exact information as to the number of each report distributed,

although it is indicated that the number sent to corporations and individuals will run into the millions. The Office of Price Administration, for example, has issued and requested statistical data on 7,715,229 report forms, exclusive of rationing forms and instructions.

*Number of separate and distinct forms required to be answered by the public*

<i>Agency or department</i>	<i>Number</i>
Agriculture.....	642
(Did not furnish figures for Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Farm Credit, or Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)	
Department of Commerce:	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	87
Census Bureau.....	281
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	46
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	5
Civil Aeronautics Authority.....	138
Weather Bureau.....	12
Interior Department.....	530
Justice Department.....	27
Labor Department.....	227
Navy Department.....	48
State Department.....	27
Treasury Department.....	38
War Department.....	109
Executive Offices of the President:	
Office for Emergency Management:	
Alien Property Custodian.....	25
Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.....	1
Economic Stabilization Board.....	2
Office of Civilian Defense.....	21
Office of Defense Transportation.....	60
Office of Scientific Research and Development.....	2
Office of War Information.....	12
War Manpower Commission.....	178
War Production Board.....	741
Board of Economic Warfare.....	71
Office of Price Administration.....	1,096
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	26
Board of Investigation and Research.....	28
Civil Service Commission.....	437
Employees' Compensation Commission.....	192
Federal Communications Commission.....	436
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	5
Federal Power Commission.....	62
Federal Security Agency.....	258
Federal Trade Commission.....	92
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	241
Library of Congress.....	78
Maritime Commission (War Shipping Board).....	32
National Archives.....	1
National Housing Agency.....	244
National Labor Relations Board.....	2
Railroad Retirement Board.....	229
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	138
Tariff Commission.....	28
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	6
Administrative Office of United States Courts.....	6
Veterans' Administration.....	10
Federal Works Agency:	
Office of Administrator.....	5
Public Roads Administration.....	43

Total of separate reports required by various agencies of the Government..... 7,025

(This does not include further information and reports asked for by letters and special requests.)

It would, of course, be a monumental task to analyze each of these carefully as to form and content, and this the committee could not accomplish without a long and exhaustive investigation, but the committee, after a careful survey, reports—

1. That there has been no attempt at uniformity of these numerous reports.

2. The purpose and use of many forms are not clear.

3. Identical information has been requested by several agencies.

4. The Budget Bureau's attempt at uniformity, simplicity, and conciseness has often been circumvented by the use of so-called "administrative forms," which requested statistical data at great length.

5. Many of the questions are couched in language too technical for the small businessman.

6. The forms were not constructed with a view toward saving the businessman or the Government time and money and, in many instances, have been prepared without regard to the accounting practices of the particular industry.

7. Where the purpose of the form is clear many superfluous questions have been added.

8. The investigation of the committee indicated that many of these reports serve no useful purpose; that a great many are filed away by governmental agencies, and the information contained therein is not tabulated.

The committee, of course, appreciates that some reports are necessary, but the vast number of reports requested, and the complexity and details of the questionnaires have, in the judgment of the committee, constituted a serious obstacle to the full utilization of the resources of the country for the war effort. Many business enterprises have been compelled to divert trained personnel from essential and important war work in order to prepare reports, many of which thereafter serve no useful purpose. War production is vastly more important than reports.

It is impossible to estimate the cost of preparing, analyzing, and tabulating these reports on the part of the Government, but this cost is necessarily high. The nearest approximate estimate that can be used is that of Mr. Joseph I. Lubin, former chairman of the War Production Board Committee for Review of Date Requests From Industry, who stated that the War Production Board had eliminated 20 percent of the existing forms and reports and, according to Mr. Lubin, has thereby released the equivalent of 15,000 men working every day, which means a saving of 30,000,000 man-hours a year now consumed in compiling such reports.

The War Production Board issued 741 questionnaires; therefore, the elimination of approximately 140 occasioned this saving in manpower, which, if applied to the entire number of more than 7,000, in similar ratio, the saving of manpower and cost would reach very great proportions.

Mr. Lubin stated that he hoped to reach an elimination of at least 40 percent of these reports. The committee are inclined to the opinion that 60 to 75 percent of the reports now required can be eliminated without in any way impairing the necessary records of the Government.

On the part of private business the cost of preparing these reports has been colossal in comparison to the benefits derived by the Government, and the task of preparing them has confused and discouraged many private business enterprises engaged in essential war work.

An investigation of the more than 7,000 questionnaires impresses the committee with the importance of protecting the businessmen of the country in the emergency now existing from a continuation of the necessity of diverting thousands of trained men from vital war activity to useless paper work.

The committee is driven to the irresistible conclusion that much of this "paper work" involves an intolerable waste of time and resources not only for the victims of these needless inquisitions but also for the Government itself. The committee also could not escape the conclusion that one of the chief sources of unpopularity, irritation, and resentment in connection with rationing and price controls is the nature and extent of the needless complex "reports" too often required by the Government. While fully recognizing that the war effort unavoidably requires a substantial increase in the "paper work" which our unavoidable war controls entail, the committee believes that this necessity should be serviced with a minimum of "red tape" and a maximum of simplicity; and it condemns the excessive, costly, and often unintelligible quiz-mania which has been too often exemplified in some of these bureaucratic zeals.

The committee commends the action of the Bureau of the Budget in accepting all-over control of questionnaires and reports with a view to reducing this burden.

The committee commends the action of the Treasury Department and the War Production Board in voluntarily abandoning some of the "paper work" and commends this excellent example to other branches of the Government.

The committee is hopeful that its clear exposure of this hazard—a menace which frequently actually threatens the war effort itself through a needless diversion of time and effort—will contribute to curbing substantially these excesses, and that the supervision of the Bureau of the Budget will substantially reduce this "paper output."

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee recommends that the Budget Bureau, under the power it now has, or with additional power granted by Congress, should such be necessary, exercise full and complete control over the various agencies of the Government that are issuing questionnaires and reports not absolutely essential to the prosecution of the war; that the Budget Bureau endeavor not only to simplify but to eliminate most of these 7,025 reports now being required by the Government, and to coordinate the remainder; that, wherever possible, one annual, semiannual, or quarterly report be sent to the Budget Bureau as a central agency, containing the information required by the various agencies; that such reports be filed with the Budget Bureau and be accessible to the other agencies of government that need the information; that the entire question of these unnecessary reports is of such paramount importance that it be reviewed and simplified by further

planning and coordination on the part of all Government agencies under the central control of the Budget Bureau; that the questionnaire mania be curbed by persuasion, if possible, and, if not, by strong congressional action.

The committee further recommends that the appropriation bills limit definitely the amount available to each agency of the Government issuing forms and questionnaires; that full information as to the number of reports issued, their character and purpose, be made a part of the records of the respective appropriations committees, so that such information will be readily available as to the number printed and distributed, and the cost thereof.

By exercising such careful supervision of that part of the appropriation available for the preparation, analysis, and cost of printing and distributing the reports, the Congress can retain in a very effective measure control over this questionnaire problem in the event proper cooperation of the various agencies affected is not forthcoming.

#### ADDENDA TO THE REPORT

##### ANALYSIS OF TESTIMONY AND INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE

A survey of 89 companies in 10 war industries revealed that 84 of these units completed 3,479 Government reports in the second quarter of 1942. This is an average of 164 reports per company per year. Industries with the heaviest war production carry the heaviest burden of reports. To complete the forms, the 89 companies require a total of 495,480 man-hours a year. Of this total, 13 percent is for nonrecurring and 87 percent for recurring reports. The machinery group of manufacturers believes that 43 percent of these reports are unnecessary.

In the Worthington Machinery & Pump Corporation, which employs 4,000 people, 6 departments must perforce devote full time to the preparation of 545 reports of 66 different types; in addition, there are 478 reports to 80 State, county, and city governments. Reports vary from 1 to 20 pages in length, and the number of questions varies from 10 to 100. The cost of the Federal reports for this corporation alone is approximately \$90,000 a year.

Manufacturers declare that Federal red tape delays production and lengthens the war. Priorities and allocations involve entirely new sets of routines. Allocations of vital war materials to a plant must frequently wait until all other plants in the same production field have placed their requisitions.

In his testimony, Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, told our committee that "it requires a Philadelphia lawyer or an Indian crystal gazer to figure out the answers to some Government questionnaires." He said the requirements for necessary and basic information in wartime are bound to place a great burden on individuals and business concerns. "That makes it all the more important," he declared, "that requests for information should be kept at a minimum and be put in such form as to make for practical replies and utilization of their contents."

The War Production Board reports that a large automobile company complained that preparation of Government forms cost \$125,000

and required more than 100,000 man-hours. In another large industry elimination of a single form will save 400,000 man-hours annually and also 100,000 man-hours for the Government.

Senator Vandenberg told the committee about a Chicago businessman who employs some 2,000 men. Excluding tax and social-security reports, it cost this firm \$55,000 in 9 months to answer Government questionnaires.

A large drug manufacturer testified that some Office of Price Administration reports are impossible to fill out, both from the standpoint of time involved and ability to understand what is wanted. For example, it would take months to determine how to proceed with Report 1-1071 PL of 5 ROBV-COS-WP, entitled "Report on New Proprietary or Cosmetic Product." This one dealt with new products. Later it was revised to include any alteration in the size, style, and shape of the container or formula of any existing product. Mostly at the request of the War Production Board, hundreds of these changes have occurred in products marketed before March 1942. Bottles are now used to replace cartons; corks, to replace caps; glassine paper and label varnish have been eliminated. Now the company is asked by Office of Price Administration to go back to March and fill out forms for every change made in 450 products and about 1,200 sizes. This involves 600 to 800 changes requiring 600 to 800 reports. This would require months because it takes a competent man from 1 to 2 days to make a report. All this is supposed to be for price approval by the Office of Price Administration, although the law has already fixed these prices as of March.

The same manufacturer testified that his company has recently completed work on a product designed to reduce the mortality rate of 16 children a day who die of whooping cough. The Office of Price Administration was requested to act promptly on the price rate for this formula so that the company could market the product and save human lives. Weeks passed. Telephone calls brought no action. After 6 weeks a price was received from the Office of Price Administration. This procedure would be necessary for each of the 600 items.

The manufacturer presented to us another report, OPA Form Q-51, Budget Bureau No. 08-ST029-42. Completed, it would be 4 feet wide and 20 feet long. The company was unable to discover the purpose of the report, which was supposed to be completed in 4 days. The first page asked for the following: Name of product, unit ingredient cost, unit fabricating cost, unit factory overhead, unit administrative expense, unit sales, and advertising expense, etc.

To make matters worse, the Office of Price Administration asked for a type of cost break-down different from that of the Treasury Department and different also from that of previous Office of Price Administration questionnaires. The manufacturer said that assignment of unit cost to a vitamin product would involve administrative expense and research which could not be estimated. He said the probable cost of filling out all Federal questionnaires would be over \$100,000 annually in a firm of 3,800 employees. Office of Price Administration, War Production Board, the Treasury Department, and the Department of Commerce all require separate reports.

Another manufacturer testified the latest Office of Price Administration report was the straw that breaks the camel's back. Declaring there had been a 90 percent turn-over of personnel in his accounting

department since January this witness could not determine when the report might be completed, although it was due November 7. It would require, he estimated, 300 to 350 additional hours of work by a highly experienced employee. In July, two men from the Office of Price Administration visited this manufacturer and asked for detailed information covering 31 sheets. They wanted the material in 2 days and a large number of people were taken from their work to prepare it. In November the same Office of Price Administration man asked for much the same information on another vitamin questionnaire. The manufacturer told our committee that civilian needs and greatly increased war needs, plus a labor shortage, made the compiling of all this information virtually impossible.

A witness from a large industrial laboratory told us of duplication in questionnaires on vitamins issued by the Office of Price Administration, the Fish and Wild Life Service, the Bureau of the Census, and the Army-Navy Munitions Board. Two of these questionnaires have been changed from a quarterly to a monthly basis.

A representative of a large contractors' association said his office has sent out 178 bulletins explaining governmental regulations. These concerns must file 47 to 52 reports for the Treasury Department, the Office of Defense Transportation, the Office of Price Administration, and the War Production Board. Form No. 21 of the Office of Defense Transportation requires 6 or 7 reports, some recorded daily, some monthly. Involved questions are asked, such as tire mileage for each tire, mileage for each vehicle per year and an estimate for the next half year, number of trips, average load per trip, gallons of gasoline used, and so forth.

Senator Vandenberg presented a letter to the committee from a Kansas farmer who had filled out a two-page report in order to get a pair of rubber boots. If he lost the boots he was subject to a \$10,000 fine or 10 years' imprisonment.

Eastman Kodak employs 84 persons 3,224 hours a week, enough to build 3 flying fortresses, to complete 409 reports for each quarter.

Constructive criticism includes:

1. Clarify subject matter.
2. Allow sufficient space for reply.
3. Eliminate superfluous requests for information.
4. Avoid "peaking" the reports required.
5. End duplication.
6. Don't penalize a company on priority by failing to win the "paper race."
7. Change method by which companies must wait until all similar companies have filed returns for priorities.

Mr. Fred A. Baughan, of the Retail Food Dealers Association of California, was the next witness. Mr. Baughan testified as to the complexity of regulations issued by the Office of Price Administration, pointing out that calculations must be made on 1,800 to 3,600 items by the neighborhood grocer. He also expressed the belief that Office of Price Administration regulations, red tape, and price ceilings will eventually force all small-size grocery stores out of business. According to Mr. Baughan, the lists which the retailers have compiled—tons and tons of them—remain piled up in the garages of California, unexamined by anyone, unclassified by anyone.