

Proceedings of Meeting No. 26

of the

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY BOARD

Held in

The Conference Room, No. 5842

Department of Commerce

Dec. 12, 1933

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Copy No. 6

For Hon. Frances Perkins

Distribution of copies:

1. Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
2. Hon. Daniel C. Roper, Chairman
3. Hon. Homer S. Cummings
4. Hon. Harold L. Ickes
5. Hon. Henry A. Wallace
6. Hon. Frances Perkins
7. Hon. Charles H. March
8. Hon. Lewis W. Douglas
9. Hon. Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator
10. Hon. Harold M. Stephens
11. Hon. Rex Tugwell
12. Hon. Turner Battle
13. Hon. John Dickinson, Executive Secretary
14. Col. Louis Mc Henry Howe
15. Hon. Marvin H. McIntyre
16. Mr. E. W. Jensen, Assistant Secretary
17. File

ATTENDANCE AT MEETING NO. 26

Dec. 12, 1933

Hon. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, Chairman

Hon. Harold M. Stephens, Assistant Attorney General

Hon. Charles Wyzanski, representing the Secretary of Labor

Hon. Charles H. March, Chairman Federal Trade Commission

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator

Hon. Alvin Brown, Assistant Administrator

Mr. Russell Hardy, Assistant to Judge Stephens

Mr. E. Willard Jensen, Assistant Secretary

Mr. B. P. Foote, Reporter

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY BOARD

AGENDA

Meeting No. 26, Dec. 12, 1933

Approval of Minutes of Meeting No. 25, held November 27.

Discussion of Major Activities during the past two weeks.

Further discussion of the second and third points in the Report of the Executive Committee.

What is the answer to the inquiry made of General Johnson and the President as to whether or not it is desired that this Board shall make a study of price fixing?

Approval of Additional Personnel.

Proceedings of Meeting No. 26  
of the  
SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY BOARD

December 12, 1933

10 A.M.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: I think we might as well move right along. Are there any corrections in the minutes of the last meeting? If not they will stand approved as they are.

General, do you wish to say anything under the second item, "Discussion of Major Activities during the past two weeks"?

GENERAL JOHNSON: It doesn't seem as though we have done much the past two weeks except fight. Of course, the trouble is now we are down to the clinkers in the bottom of the grate in the construction of codes. The most interesting thing is the Newspaper Code. We have reached a practical agreement with the newspapers excepting whatever the President may finally decide to do on the freedom-of-the-press clause in the Code. That clause is not advanced in the other codes combined with the so-called Graphic Arts Code. Do you think of anything else, Alvin, that might be of interest?

MR. BROWN: I might say that the Secretary has inquired at past meetings as to the number of codes. The number of national codes we have before us now has been reduced to 900 by consolidation, of which 150 have been approved so far.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: That is interesting.

GENERAL JOHNSON: But that, according to various estimates, covers 70 per cent of all employment in the United States. That is, the other codes are very small.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: And they are in such a state of progress that you think probably the code era might be concluded within two or three months?

GENERAL JOHNSON: Yes, I think undoubtedly so. There is an enormous accumulation of codes to be presented to the President that are depending on other codes before they can be put through. I think that about 90 per cent of all the employment in the country will be covered by the first of January, or at the latest, the 15th. I do believe that the making of codes is drawing to its close, but then comes the administration of codes which is quite a different thing.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: It occurred to me that in view of that situation it might be well to have this Board meet on call in the future rather than at a definite hour and day as heretofore. While you are considering that point, I just had a talk here with Mr. Walker, who just left us. I suggested the other day to the President that in view of the scope that was given to his coordinating committee, as I recall it, under Mr. Walker, if you please, that it might be well for this Board now just to be absorbed in that, since the personnel is practically the same, rather than having the same personnel, as it were, meeting

on two days and maybe getting so weary with meetings that you would not come at all; and Mr. Walker said that he had an engagement with the President at this hour and would advise us what the President suggested about it. I had hoped that at this time we might have Mr. Walker with us and discuss the matter, but he said he thought he better talk to the President about it, so there is nothing to bring to your attention in that connection now.

GENERAL JOHNSON: Another aspect of it is that the functions of the Boards are so near alike that you might get all kinds of crossed wires.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: That is what I am afraid of. I think it is always dangerous to have these overlapping boards. It not only takes time and pulls people away from important duties, but people just get tired of attending so many boards. It is like when we wanted to be democratic, and constructed the primary system of nominating. I was very heartily in favor of it, but I discovered that we got too much voting, and the result is now in my own part of the country, in South Carolina, we do not have half as many people going out to the polls as before we got it. In other works, they get tired. So, if it is agreeable to the Board, we will await word from Mr. Walker. I think the President is friendly to it, and if you get a call for a meeting later in the week it will be for the purpose of discussing that matter.

COMMISSIONER MARCH: That is the Coordinating Board you speak of?

CHAIRMAN ROPER: I think they call it the Council.

GENERAL JOHNSON: It is the Emergency Council, head of all the emergency organizations.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: If that is agreeable we will leave it in that status.

Now, I wonder whether there is anything to be said under the next heading, Mr. Secretary, that you put down here, "Further discussion of the second and third points in the Report of the Executive Committee." Is there anything further to be said about that?

JUDGE STEPHENS: No, I think the report at the last meeting indicated the only points of difference were left to the final decision of General Johnson and Madam Secretary Perkins.

GENERAL JOHNSON: What were those two points?

JUDGE STEPHENS: We were charged with three matters. The first was approval of appointments. In that there was unanimity of opinion in the subcommittee and the Board to the effect that Secretary Roper should not be charged with day by day passing on the appointments. The second point was as to the phrasing of Section 7 (a) of Article VI and rephrasing was agreed upon in all respects except as to whether or not the word "President" or the word "Administrator" should be used and that was left to the decision of yourself and Madam Secretary. The third point was on certain proposed additions to Sections 2 and 7 (a) of Article VI of the Model Code, and the committee recommended that that matter be left to Secretary Perkins and General Johnson, their decision to be final. The question was whether there should be added to Section 2 in parentheses at the bottom the provision that ordinarily labor

should be represented upon the Code Authority. There was one other recommendation which did not leave anything to discussion between you and the Secretary. We understood that you and Madam Secretary were going to iron those matters out between you and we suspended action on that account.

GENERAL JOHNSON: You certainly left a lemon. That question of representation of labor on the Code Authorities is terrible. The labor organizations themselves are pretty evenly divided on that. It raises the question whether labor wants to come in on the management side and thereby relinquish a great many of their charges.

One thing that has bothered Madam Secretary and a lot of other people has been the question of statistical information and we tried to work it out and finally we decided to cut the Gordian knot by sending it to the President for approval. It is one of those Executive Orders, and reads as follows:

"Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, upon due consideration of the facts, and upon the report and recommendation of the Administrator for Industrial Recovery,

"I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby order that every code of fair competition, agreement, and license heretofore approved be, and hereby is, modified to provide that, and every code of fair competition, agreement, and license hereafter approved be upon condition that, in addition to information required to be submitted to any code authority, all or any of the persons subject to such code, agreement, or license furnish such statistical information as the Administrator may deem necessary for the purposes recited in section 3 (a) of said Act to such Federal and State agencies as the Administrator may designate; nor shall anything in any code, agreement, or license relieve any person of any existing obligation to furnish reports to Government agencies."

That is an imposition by the President on all past codes and all future codes and I think covers the point. Whether it is legal or not I do not know, but we can try it.

JUDGE STEPHENS: Is that with the approval of Madam Secretary Perkins?

GENERAL JOHNSON: I am sure it will have her approval as that is what she wants.

JUDGE STEPHENS: It seems in substance to be that which was approved in the committee report.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: I suppose it is the desire of the Board to leave that as it now is with General Johnson and Madam Secretary.

I have to go over to the Public Works Board in a few minutes. There are two questions that General Johnson is interested in--one is money which we took up at the last meeting. General Johnson has submitted to Administrator Ickes a request for an allotment of \$10,000,000. Does that include the \$2,000,000 already allotted?

MR. BROWN: No, it is additional.

GENERAL JOHNSON: That estimate was made on the assumption that the worst would happen and that it would not be possible to get a lot of voluntary uncompensated service. Madam Secretary thought we ought not to make it on that assumption, but on a moderate assumption that we would be able to get such service. That makes a profound difference, of course, and brings it down to something like \$2,500,000. It is a question of estimating. I am rather inclined to think that she is right that we ought to start out and assume that we shall continue to have a great deal of uncompensated service. We have used that voluntary

service throughout, but there are some people in the Council who think those all ought to be government employees.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: How much of that \$10,000,000 would be for service in Washington?

MR. BROWN: Our present allocation is only for the current year. This \$10,000,000 includes also the allocation for next year.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: And maybe longer than that.

MR. BROWN: The amount which would be available out of that for this other matter is relatively small--about \$2,000,000 I think. Of course that would be largely for expenditures outside of the District but the remainder is practically within the District.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: I am assuming that I will be asked a number of questions. Can I get at it this way, that so much of this is probably for the code completion work and so much for compliance?

GENERAL JOHNSON: Most of it is for compliance.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: About what proportion can you say?

GENERAL JOHNSON: I don't know.

MR. BROWN: A large part of it will cover our expense for next year.

GENERAL JOHNSON: I made the statement just now that the completion of codes is a matter within the immediate future. After that it is code compliance and administration.

MR. BROWN: A large part of it is for that. We did not build it up. I should say about \$8,000,000 for code compliance and administration.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: That means that of course if, as the General says, we get volunteer service from the field in an important way, it would be reduced a great deal. Wouldn't it be well then, under the circumstances, to keep this allotment confidential?

GENERAL JOHNSON: I think unquestionably so. In the first place that is in no sense an estimate. It is just a shot in the dark.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: Of course I would suggest that we ask the Board not to give any publicity to their action in regard to this.

The next question is one of space, because I am dealing with the same agencies over there on that question. The Secretary of the Interior has the allotment of space. The General is terribly embarrassed about space. We put this thing up to the Secretary in three different ways. One was to move the Home Loan Board out of this building. Well, of course, I got into trouble there. The Home Loan people, of course, went to the President and they convinced the President, as they would any fair-minded man I take it, that it would be a catastrophe, a calamity that would so seriously embarrass the Home Loan Board that it would stop the wheels. The Home Loan Board is not only here but is asking for 5,000 additional square feet of space. So we turned the whole thing over to Secretary Ickes, who is taking it rather seriously. Of course he is in the hospital now, but I trust he will soon be out. I presume we will just have to let that work its way out for a while. We have tried to present here in a fair way the

entire situation. The whole problem is something like this: shall we provide in this building space giving first consideration to the so-called emergency units, or temporary units if you please--temporary as to their present size-- or shall we give preference to the regular units of the Department? Shall we move out, for instance, three or four units of the Department of Commerce and give space to the NRA and the Home Loan Board, or shall we seek space for the temporary units elsewhere? That is just the question. I do not know as there is anything we can do about that here this morning because it is pretty well understood.

The next thing is the Journal sheets. Under our rules here of not looking into any of these cases except those of \$5,000 or more, we have here the case of Kenneth Dameron of New London, Iowa. The Secretary will read, if you wish, these two memoranda, which are very brief.

Mr. Jensen then read the following:

"Kenneth Dameron was born in New London, Iowa, on December 18, 1900. His legal residence is the same. He is an economist with a knowledge of French and German. For three years he was a professor at the Ohio State University, and for four years was with the National Retail Dry Goods Association as an Executive Assistant and Special Research Assistant. He received his B.A. degree at Beloit College in 1922, his M.A. degree at the University of California in 1925, and in 1930 received his Ph.D. degree at the Columbia University. He is married. Salary \$5,780."

"Albert L. Kress was born in Watkins Glen, New York, on June 25, 1894. His legal residence is the same. He has had 16 years of engineering experience which is as follows:

U. S. Rubber Co., N.Y.C. as Industrial Engineer for 13 years.

T. McAvity & Sons, St. John, N. B., Canada, as Purchasing Agent for 1 year.

Hancock County, Iowa, County Engineer for 2 years.

He was graduated from the Graduate School of Business, Harvard University, in June 1933. He is married. Salary \$5,780."

(See Appendix "A" for other personal histories.)

CHAIRMAN ROPER: The total number of persons of this date is 1,528.

Will you authorize the Chairman to sign these Journals?

JUDGE STEPHENS: I move they be approved.

COMMISSIONER MARCH: I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: Without objection then we will sign them.

At the last meeting the question came up as to whether or not this Board should encourage the making of a price study.

GENERAL JOHNSON: Who is suggested to make the study?

CHAIRMAN ROPER: The Price Policy Committee of the Standard Statistical Committee.

GENERAL JOHNSON: I have no objection at all to the making of this study.

I think the thing we want to be concerned about is not the code so much as what is done under the code. We invited complaints on extortionate prices. We haven't got many to amount to anything and we postponed the hearing until January 9 and sent out another call. Our purpose is to handle that thing wherever there is inordinate price increases, hold a public hearing and let the Code Authorities defend themselves and let anybody make complaint in public.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: General, one of the points brought up at that last meeting, after the reading of Mr. Du Brul's report which is embodied in the minutes, was that Commissioner March said:

"I thought, Mr. Chairman, the Federal Trade Commission was to make this investigation. That was the understanding I had, that the law gives us all the power that could be derived from the order of the President under the Act. I think the Act demanded that the Federal Trade should make these investigations."

COMMISSIONER MARCH: That is about what I said--that I thought the Act authorized us to make the investigation.

GENERAL JOHNSON: I would be very glad to have it made. I am inclined to think that's right. You are set up for the purpose of doing it.

COMMISSIONER MARCH: Yes.

GENERAL JOHNSON: But this is investigation of price provisions in the codes.

COMMISSIONER MARCH: I was not thinking so much about price provisions as investigation of other matters pertaining to the codes where there was an investigation to be made.

GENERAL JOHNSON: We will call on you every time we have anything.

COMMISSIONER MARCH: I was not finding any fault.

GENERAL JOHNSON: As I understand this, it is price fixing provisions in the codes.

COMMISSIONER MARCH: I was thinking of investigations of violations of the codes.

GENERAL JOHNSON: I think that's right. Wherever we have something to investigate it has been our policy to call on the Federal

Trade. We do that because they are equipped for it. This, as I understand it, is an economic study of price provisions in about 26 codes.

COMMISSIONER MARCH: When I made that remark I was not thinking of the economic features of it, but of course if you want us to our Economic Division will make a study of the price question in the codes. We will do whatever you wish in that matter. We are pretty well equipped for that in our Economic Division. I think perhaps our Division has had more experience in that than any other governmental organizations.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: Why isn't that a matter to be taken up with Mr. DuBrul? There should be some coordination; there should not be two organizations paralleling each other. How would you feel about asking Commissioner March to take that up with Mr. DuBrul?

COMMISSIONER MARCH: I would be very glad to do it if you wish.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: Mr. Brown, do you see any objection to that?

MR. BROWN: Simply this, that Mr. DuBrul is not the moving agent in this study. He is simply one member of the committee which this Board appointed to make the study.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: He makes this report as Secretary of the Committee.

MR. BROWN: I should think Mr. DuBrul's reply to Colonel March's inquiry could not be much more than that his Committee had been given the job by this Board and is subject to the further direction of the Board.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: If Commissioner March has a group of people that could be of assistance in this study, I think they ought to be

properly coordinated and that it is just a matter of getting these people together and discussing it.

GENERAL JOHNSON: There are two things: first, extortionate prices, and that should be investigated by the Federal Trade Commission. It is our intention to call on them for that kind of work. The other is sort of an economic conjecture as to what the effect of price fixing provisions may be. I think in view of the pride of some of these prima donna we have around here it may be if they want to make that study it would be better to let them go ahead and do it.

COMMISSIONER MARCH: We will be glad to do that also if you want us to.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: If you have agencies already on the payroll, perhaps they should be used.

COMMISSIONER MARCH: Oh, we have plenty of work for them, Mr. Secretary, but we want to do anything we can to assist General Johnson in this matter.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: We are clear as to your investigations. How about this price study now? Shall we leave that with the Price Policy Committee exclusively?

GENERAL JOHNSON: As far as I am personally concerned--I may have a rather cynical view of it--we deliberately allowed variations because we wanted to get a little laboratory of methods. The codes have been in effect too short a time to have that kind of study anything more than some economic statement of theory, and if these fellows want to go ahead and make it that's fine.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: Providing it doesn't cost us too much.

GENERAL JOHNSON: Probably nothing more than we would have to pay out

anyway. I would like to have that done. It is awfully hard to read a great file of documents. I would rather have somebody go into it and say what they think of it.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: We will advise them that there is no objection to the study proceeding in a cautious way.

Is there anything else to come before the Board?

GENERAL JOHNSON: There is one other thing I would like to bring up.

It is wholly tentative and conjectural. But there have been a good many complaints through the opposition press and from Republican friends that notwithstanding the care that there has been to prevent it some of the code provisions have monopolistic tendencies and I expect there is going to be a good deal of blowing off. The suggestion was made, and I think it is a good one, to set up a Board, taking some very well known antitrust people like Sanders or Borah---somebody like that--to receive complaints and investigate them. I very well realize that is the function of the Federal Trade Commission, but in view of this kind of complaint that is arising, it has been suggested that that would be a very good thing. I don't know, and I would like to have the opinion of the members of this Board on the question.

COMMISSIONER HARCH: We would do that if you wanted us to. I presume that here is what is liable to happen, that somebody is liable to come to the Federal Trade Commission with a complaint saying these are monopolistic practices and then we can go ahead and make an investigation.

GENERAL JOHNSON: We are between the horns of a dilemma. The President said when giving us our policy that he did not think an enterprise that depended for its continued existence on paying less than living wages had any right to exist in this country. There are not only companies but also areas where very low wages are paid. If you go after those conditions and take them out, you are subject to the charge of encouraging a monopoly. If you do not go after them you are subject to the charge of not taking care of labor.

COMMISSIONER MARCH: It seems to me that when complaints like that come in the proper thing for us to do is to find the facts and make a report to you and the President of what we find.

GENERAL JOHNSON: There is no choice. That is what you have to do.

COMMISSIONER MARCH: That clarifies our position.

GENERAL JOHNSON: But it does not clarify the inconsistency in the statute.

COMMISSIONER MARCH: No, there is no question about that. But then it is for the President to decide what is to be done about the matter.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: Is there anything else?

JUDGE STEPHENS: I think the General's suggestion would have great strategic advantages; whether it will settle the legal question, I do not know. Here is a situation we are afraid we are going to be confronted with sometime--we are stalling it off as long as we can for you. We have a lot of decrees around the country, for example, that forbid price fixing, and a lot of

authorities to the effect that price fixing is a monopolistic practice. If a code permits price fixing the parties to the code who are defendant to the decree are going to come in and move to modify the decree. If the code is lawful, or if the statute permits price fixing, then of course the decree must be modified. But if it is not lawful, if the statute does not permit price fixing, that is a monopolistic practice and then the decree should not be modified. It puts us rather in a difficult position because we do not want to oppose a code which has been approved by the President and yet if the parties come in moving to modify and put the issues up to us, there we are.

GENERAL JOHNSON: Here is the way a case came up in the Bituminous Coal Code: the price at which coal was being sold was about \$1.06, but that was in excess of the labor charge at the wages demanded by the workers and conceded by the operators. It was clear on all sides that there were some coal contracts with railroads especially who had the operator by the throat as low as 43¢ a ton. You could not support the wage scale unless you got those prices up and you could not get the prices up without assistance. Whether a thing is monopolistic or not cannot be decided by a hard and fast rule.

COMMISSIONER MARCH: If the Government controls the price it is a question whether it is monopolistic.

JUDGE STEPHENS: I might say, General, that we have sent one of our best men out to Portland to defend a suit in which the NRA is attacked under the Lumber Code.

GENERAL JOHNSON: How does that thing look?

JUDGE STEPHENS: As a matter of law I think we ought to win it. The psychology of the case is a bit difficult.

GENERAL JOHNSON: Especially out there.

JUDGE STEPHENS: But I think it is a good case to present the issues to the court in so far as the law is concerned. I think that aside from the psychological aspect it is a favorable case.

(At this point Mr. Wyzanski, Solicitor of the Department of Labor arrived.)

CHAIRMAN ROPER: We are about to adjourn, but we are glad to hear from the Department of Labor.

MR. WYZANSKI: The Secretary of Labor just wanted to know whether any plans were to be made in view of the setting up of the National Emergency Council.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: Yes, Mr. Walker came over this morning and we had hoped to have him present at this meeting, but he said he had not had an opportunity to discuss the matter with the President and preferred to conclude a conference with the President which had already been arranged, so that he could advise us later in the week, and we can conform to whatever he and the President suggest.

MR. WYZANSKI: My being late was due to a misunderstanding of the hour.

JUDGE STEPHENS: In view of the fact that I shall not be able to come to the next meeting as I have a case in the Supreme Court, I have talked with Mr. Gummings about the question whether or not this Board's functions have not been sufficiently

discharged now that we are leaving the pioneer stage and getting into the administration stage, and I think I express his views, as well as my own, when I say that we, in the Department of Justice, have no objection to the functions being transferred.

GENERAL JOHNSON: Mr. Douglas, Director of the Budget, called me up a little while ago and expressed the same point of view that you just expressed.

MR. WYZANSKI: I think the Secretary would like the records of this Board to be transferred to some other Board or group in order that whatever work has been accomplished, and whatever agreements have been arrived at, should be preserved.

CHAIRMAN ROPER: Without there is something else, we will stand adjourned.

The meeting adjourned at 10:40 A. M.

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APPENDIX "A"

Arthur J. Altmeyer was born in DePere, Wisconsin, on May 8, 1891. His legal residence is Madison, Wisconsin. He was Deputy Commissioner of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, Cleveland, Ohio, from August 1, 1927 to February 15, 1928, and Chief Executive of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission for 13 years. He has had 13 years of experience in the administration of labor laws.

L. F. Boffey was born in England on December 22, 1886. His legal residence is East Orange, New Jersey. He is married. He has had 17 years of business experience which is as follows:

Editor, The Publishing Agent Company, 53 Park Place, New York, for 16 years.

Vice-President, Union Towel Supply Company, 50 Church Street, New York, for one year.

He has completed grammar school and high school.

Charles H. Herty was born in Milledgeville, Georgia, on December 4, 1867. His legal residence is New York City. He is a widower with one daughter. From February 1, 1902 to the year 1904 he was employed as an expert with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C. at a salary of \$1800. He was with the Industrial Committee of Savannah, Georgia, for two years as the Director of the Pulp and Paper Research Laboratory. He has completed four years of college, with a Ph.B. degree from the University of Georgia and a Ph.D. degree from the John Hopkins University.

Walter A. Janssen was born in Davenport, Iowa, on July 18, 1884. His legal residence is Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was operating manager of three plants of the Canadian Steel Foundries, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, from 1917 to 1919. He has completed four years of college, attending the University of Wisconsin. His education qualifies him as a metallurgical and chemical engineer.

William W. Swift was born in Memphis, Tennessee, on October 22, 1887. His legal residence is the same. He is married and has two children. He has completed grammar school, high school, and two years of college. He has an L.L.B. degree from the University of Tennessee. He served as Assistant United States Attorney, Department of Justice, and left the government on March 4, 1921.

Lucien D. Tompkins was born in Harlingen, New Jersey, on May 13, 1889. His legal residence is Garden City, New York. He is married and has two children. He has been Vice-President of the United States Rubber Company for 16 years. He has completed four years of college with an A.B. degree from Yale in 1913.

Hugh J. Wade was born in Aridale, Iowa, on June 29, 1901. His legal residence is Iowa City, Iowa. He is married. He has completed six years of college with an L.B. degree from the State University of Iowa. From June, 1925 to December, 1927 he was employed in the Department of Justice as a special agent at a salary of \$3200. He did general legal work for four years with the Western Television Corporation.

## APPENDIX "B"

## NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL JOURNALS

Nos. 33 and 34  
 covering 133 new names  
 bringing the total up to 1528 on December 31st.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Bureau, Div., or office.</u>	<u>Effective</u>
Janssen, Walter A.	Asst. Dep. Adm.	4420 net	Division # 1	11/11/33
Burch, James S.	Aide to Asst. Dep.	3400 net	Division # 2	11/ 1/33
Lovell, Leander B.	Assistant.	1700 net	Consumer's Adv. Bd.	11/ 9/33
Disbrow, William A.	Newspaper Clipper.	1260 net	Press Intelligence.	11/17/33
Hook, Lucia N.	Stenographer.	1224 net	Division # 2	11/15/33
Lort, Elva M.	Stenographer.	1224 net	Division # 1	11/15/33
Randall, Bertha M.	Stenographer.	1224 net	Chief Clerk's Div.	11/17/33
Earle, Carolyn L.	Typist.	1071 net	Division # 2	11/17/33
Messina, Constance	Typist.	1071 net	Division # 2	11/18/33
Sgueo, Marie J.	Typist.	1071 net	Division # 1	11/22/33
Lane, Alexis	Messenger.	918 net	Printing & Pub. Div.	11/18/33
Lee, Richard H.	Messenger.	918 net	Division # 2	11/17/33
Taylor, John Lloyd.	Messenger.	918 net	Division # 2	11/15/33
Carland, John E.	Newspaper Clipper.	782 net	Press Intelligence.	11/18/33
Schall, William J.	Newspaper Clipper.	782 net	Press Intelligence.	11/11/33
McFall, Robert J.	Principal Statn.	4420 net	Research & Planning.	11/23/33
Griffin, William H.	Assistant Counsel.	4400 net	Legal Division.	10/30/33
Horner, Leonard S.	Assistant Deputy.	4000 net	Division # 2	11 1/33
Everitt, Isaac Dill	Assistant Dep. Adm.	3825 net	Division # 1	11/18/33
Roberts, Ovid E. Jr.	Assistant Dep. Adm.	3825 net	Division # 3	11/17/33
Taggart, Herbert F.	Specialist.	3825 net	Research & Planning.	11/17/33
Weed, Frederick H.	Asst. Deputy Adm.	3825 net	Division # 2	11 1/33
Goldman, Sydney B.	Assistant Counsel.	3800 net	Legal Division.	11 1/33
Johnston, Mercer G.	Code Advisor.	3060 net	Consumer's Adv. Bd.	11/10/33
Vaughan, Thomas R.	Assistant Counsel.	3000 net	Legal Division.	11/ 1/33
Hauck, Karl.	Code Advisor.	3060 net	Consumer's Adv. Bd.	11/ 8/33
Reilly, Frank A.	Special Examiner.	3060 net	Compliance Division.	11/ 2/33
Barry, Griffin R.	Sr. Adm. Asst.	2720 net	Labor Advisory Board.	11/15/33
Gamble, Guy Cecil	Associate Stat.	2720 net	Research & Planning.	11/14/33
Haines, Dora B.	Correspondent.	2210 net	Consumer's Adv. Bd.	11/ 6/33
Pollack, Cecelia.	Steno-Secretary.	1530 net	Compliance Division.	11/ 9/33
Reichmann, Miriam G.	File Clerk.	1377 net	Division # 2	11/13/33
Thummel, Edith C.	File Clerk.	1377 net	Division # 2	11/13/33
Harding, Donald F.	Asst. Stat. Clerk.	1377 net	Research & Planning.	11/22/33
Murray, Frances E.	Secretary.	1377 net	Liaison Division.	11/22/33
Cowan, Katherine M.	Receptionist.	1955 net	Personnel Division.	11/14/33
Dillon, Cornelia M.	Clerk-Typist.	1224 net	Compliance Division.	11/11/33
Dunn, Maxie H.	Mail Clerk.	1224 net	Compliance Division.	11/ 9/33
Fitzgerald, Angela	Stenographer.	1224 net	Compliance Division.	11/18/33
Kneas, Lillian E.	Typist.	1224 net	Compliance Division.	11/18/33
Rogers, Laura G.	Stenographer.	1224 net	Chief Clerk's Div.	11/23/33
Shaw, Marion R.	Stenographer.	1224 net	Corres. Division.	11/21/33
Smith, Margaret B.	Stenographer	1224 net	Compliance Division.	11/ 9/33

APPENDIX "B"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Bureau, Div., or office</u>	<u>Effective</u>
Taggart, Mary E.	File Clerk.	1224 net	Research & Planning.	11/18/33
Turner, Mildred.	Stenographer.	1224 net	Consumer's Adv. Bd.	11/24/33
Zumpano, Albert J.	Mail Clerk.	1224 net	Compliance Div.	11/ 9/33
Martin, Harold J.	Messenger.	918 net	Code Record Div.	11/20/33
Payne, John Howard.	Jr. Stat.	1700 net	Research & Planning.	11/17/33
Huneycutt, Dorothy.	Typist.	1071 net	Division # 2	11/ 8/33
Mallard, Gladys E.	Typist.	1071 net	Personnel Div.	11/13/33
Jackson, Edith M.	Typist.	1071 net	Chief Clerk's Div.St.Pl.	11/22/33
Rich, Florence E.	Typist.	1071 net	Stenographic Pool.	11/22/33
Baumann, Bruce H.	Messenger.	918 net	Compliance Division.	11/24/33
Orme, Edgar Jos. Jr.	Messenger.	918 net	Code Record.	11/20/33
Long, Boaz.	Deputy Adm.	7000 net	Compliance Division.	11/23/33
Dameron, Kenneth.	Deputy Adm.	5780 net	Division # 4	11/ 3/33
Kress, Albert L.	Deputy Adm.	5780 net	Division # 1	11/11/33
Galvin, William H.	Assistant.	4420 net	Compliance Division.	10/16/33
Bishop, C. A.	Exec. Asst.	3825 net	Research & Planning.	11/ 1/33
Bloch, Godfrey.	Asst. Dep. Adm.	3825 net	Division # 4	11/ 1/33
Felhaber, Frank C.	Asst. Dep. Adm.	3825 net	Division # 4	11/16/33
Ratcliffe, Myron F.	Asst. Dep. Adm.	3825 net	Division # 4	11/16/33
Arthur J. Altmeyer.	Asst. Compl. Dret.	7060 gr.	Compliance Division.	11/16/33
William W. Swift.	Assistant Counsel.	6000 gr.	Legal Division.	11/ 2/33
Russell M. Searle .	Asst. Dep. Adm.	4500 gr.	Division # 2	11/20/33
George N. McClusky.	Exec. Assistant.	4470 gr.	Legal Division.	11/18/33
John A. Fridinger.	Assistant Counsel.	4000 gr.	Legal Division.	11/28/33
Chas. B. Carrigan.	Aide.	3600 gr.	Division # 2	11/20/33
Christian C. Miller.	Aide.	3600 gr.	Division # 2	11/20/33
William D. Hassett.	News-Writer.	3200 gr.	Public Relations.	11/16/33
William S. Kuhn.	Aide to Deputy.	2900 gr.	Division # 2	11/13/33
Wesley A. Whittlesey	Assistant Counsel.	2820 gr.	Legal Division.	11/ 6/33
Frank Bentley, Jr.,	Assistant Chief.	2600 gr.	Division # 4	11/24/33
Edward M. Jones.	Head Clerk.	2000 gr.	Division # 2	11/20/33
Frank M. Johnson.	Clerk.	2000 gr.	Division # 2	11/20/33
Carl L. Pearson.	Indexer.	1620 gr.	Division # 4	11/24/33
Ed. A. Pantalone.	Asst. Stat. Clerk	1620 gr.	Research & Planning	11/ 3/33
Philip M. Egerton.	Indexer.	1620 gr.	Division # 4	11/24/33
Helen C. Appleton.	Stenographer.	1440 gr.	Division # 4	11/24/33
Sadie B. Earley.	Stenographer.	1440 gr.	Division # 4	11/24/33
Marie H. McLean.	Stenographer	1440 gr.	Division # 4	11/23/33
Grace H. Measday.	Stenographer.	1440 gr.	Division # 2	11/18/33
Betty M. Noyes.	Stenographer.	1440 gr.	Correspondence Div.	11/27/33
Kathleen A. O'Brien.	Stenographer.	1440 gr.	Division # 2	11/20/33
Charlotte Pomerantz.	Stenographer.	1440 gr.	Division # 4	11/23/33
Helen E. Smith.	Stenographer.	1440 gr.	Division # 4	11/20/33
Catherine Morrison.	Typist	1260 gr.	Correspondence Div.	11/22/33
Margaret H. Hilton.	Typist	1260 gr.	Division # 4	11/24/33
Hazel L. Boyer.	Typist.	1260 gr.	Division # 4	11/24/33
Ruth A. Ellis.	Stenographer.	1440 gr.	Industrial Adv. Bd.	11/25/33
Wm. H. Edmonds.	Messenger.	1080 gr.	Code Records.	11/21/33
Rose Slatow.	Stenographer.	1440 gr.	Division # 4	11/22/33
Jas. G. Cowling.	Asst. Dep. Adm.	4500 gr.	Division # 2	10/ 3/33
Robt. H. White.	Aide.	3600 gr.	Division # 2	11/20/33

## APPENDIX "B"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Bureau, Div., or office</u>	<u>Effective</u>
Mary F. Davey.	Stenographer	1440 gr.	Chief Clerk's Division.	11/28/33
Florence E. Graye.	Stenographer	1440 gr.	Division # 4	11/18/33
Adelaide Horowitz.	Stenographer.	1440 gr.	Division # 2	11/21/33
E. Ethel Murray.	Stenographer	1440 gr.	Chief Clerk's Div.	11/21/33
Mary G. Scott.	Stenographer.	1440 gr.	Division # 2	11/29/33
Anne V. Wright.	Stenographer.	1440 gr.	Division # 4.	11/23/33
Lucius D. Tompkins.	Spec. Asst. Adm.	7060 gr.	Compliance Division.	11/23/33
Chas. H. Hertry.	Dep. Administrator.	6800 gr.	Division # 3	11/27/33
William E. Dunn.	Liaison Officer-RFC	4700 gr.	Liaison Division.	12/5/33
Hurlbut S. Jacoby.	Asst. Dep. Adm.	4500 gr.	Division # 2	11/1/33
Burnside R. Value.	Asst. Dep. Adm.	4500 gr.	Division # 2	10/11/33
Wm. Henry Doherty.	Attorney.	4000 gr.	Compliance Division	11/7/33
Robert M. Barnett.	Special Examiner	3600 gr.	Compliance Division	11/2/33
Edmund A. Clune.	Special Examiner	3600 gr.	Compliance Division	11/2/33
Guy Hubbard.	Aide.	3600 gr.	Division # 2	10/30/33
Daniel J. Murphy.	Aide.	3600 gr.	Division # 2	11/8/33
Harrison Lobdell.	Aide.	2900 gr.	Division # 2	11/10/33
Herbert Youngblood	Aide.	2900 gr.	Division # 2	11/13/33
Norman C. Cushman	Special Assistant.	2600 gr.	Code Record	11/21/33
John F. Meedk	Sr. Corres. Clk-Atty."	gr.	Compliance Division.	11/8/33
Beulah A. Whittington.	Asst. Stat.	2600 gr.	Research & Planning.	12/4/33
Catherine H. McDermott.	Secretary	2300 gr.	Division # 1	11/27/33
Richard W. Fuchs.	Legal Stenographer.	2120 gr.	Legal Division.	12/4/33
Lucy C. Triggs.	Legal Sec'y-Steno.	2120 gr.	Legal Division	11/21/33
Virginia D. Midgett.	Stenographer	1440 gr.	Division # 2	11/17/33
Ruth M. Moore.	Stenographer.	1440 gr.	Labor Adv. Board.	11/27/33
Faye Rheingold.	Stenographer.	1440 gr.	Imports Division.	11/22/33
Hazel L. Schmid.	Stenographer.	1440 gr.	Research & Planning	11/22/33
Dorothea A. Wargo.	Stenographer.	1440 gr.	Research & Planning	11/22/33
Arabella Robertson.	Typist.	1260 gr.	Division # 2	11/17/33
Dorsey Delavigne.	Messenger.	1080 gr.	Mail & Files Division.	11/27/33
Frank E. Moss.	Messenger.	1080 gr.	Printing & Pub.	11/27/33
<u>Coal Authority &amp; Coal Code.</u>				
J. D. Acuff.	Impartial Presidential			
	Representative.	6000 Net	Division # 5	12/1/33
George J. Anderson.	Presidential Member	6000 Net	Division # 5	12/1/33
Benedict Crowell.	Presidential Member	6000 Net	Division # 5	12/1/33
Gilbert W. Gambill.	Presidential Member	6000 Net	Division # 5	12/1/33
George B. Hadesty.	Presidential Member	6000 Net	Division # 5	12/1/33
Joseph Harrington.	Presidential Member	6000 Net	Division # 5	12/1/33
T. S. Hogan.	Impartial Presidential			
	Representative.	6000 Net	Division # 5	12/1/33
M. S. Johnson.	Impartial Presidential			
	Representative.	6000 Net	Division # 5	12/1/33
Walter A. Jones.	Presidential Member	6000 Net	Division # 5	12/1/33
John A. Lapp.	Impartial Presidential			
	Representative.	6000 Net	Division # 5	12/1/33
Robert S. Lemon.	Presidential Member	6000 Net	Division # 5	12/1/33
Frank Poindexter.	Presidential Member	6000 Net	Division # 5	12/1/33

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APPENDIX "B"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Bureau, Div., or office</u>	<u>Effective</u>
Fred K. Prosser.	Presidential Member	6000 Net	Division # 5	12/1/33
Herbert S. Salmon.	Presidential Member	6000 Net	Division # 5	12/1/33
Arthur Vail.	Presidential Member	6000 Net	Division # 5	12/1/33
Walter A. Janssen.	Dep. Adm.	6800 gr.	Division # 1	11/21/33
Hugh J. Wade.	Dep. Adm.	5290 gr.	Division # 3	11/24/33
L. F. Boffey.	Advisor on Codes.	5200 gr.	Consumers Adv. Bd.	11/16/33