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3COMMISSION ON REORGANIZATION

OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Washington, D. C.

January 12, 1949

(The Commission met, pursuent to notice, for its 22nd Meeting, continued, in the Council Room, 1626 K Street, N. W.,

at 9:30 o'clock a. m.) MR. POLICET . Is it Commerce you are talking struct

PRESENT:

Mr. Hoover, Chairman CHAIRMAN ROOVER: 108-

Mr. Brown MR, POLLOCK: Which draft?

Mr. Flemming

Mr. Manasco MR, DRASSOR: Chall I start rendire?

Mr. Pollock MR. FOLLOCK: I would suggest! Mr. Chalman, 1844

Mr. Rowe ipstead of going over it nontence by september - we have not

Mr. McClellan (afternoon session)

Mr. Forrestal (afternoon session) differences in pr

I have two or three basis questions I would like to raise

CHAIRMAN MOOVER: All Pigner let us take that up.

MR. POLLOCK : For Incience, the lint of Streeters.

woder the Assistant Secretary of Transportation coss not jub

ALSO PRESENT:

Mr. Brassor

Mr. Mitchell

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Gentlemen, we have six. I have
3	authority from Mr. Mead to represent him and vote for him.
Cen	Although we cannot consider this as a quorum, for purposes of
Trar	Swork, anyhow
6	MR. BROWN: Mr. Mead's report, is it now, that he
7	asked you to present?
8	CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes.
9	MR. POLLOCK: Is it Commerce you are talking about
10	now? he is to so
11	CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes.
12	MR. POLLOCK: Which draft?
13	MR. BROWN: The draft for January eight.
14	MR. BRASSOR: Shall I start reading?
15	MR. POLLOCK: I would suggest Mr. Chairman, that
16	instead of going over it sentence by sentence we have not
17	had a chance to see whether we have any differences of opinion
18	differences in principle, criticisms of organization.
19	I have two or three basic questions I would like to raise
20	with reference to it and rather than read it word by word
21	until it gets organized in something like the fashion we
22	can probably agree on
23	CHAIRMAN HOOVER: All right; let us take that up.
24	MR. POLLOCK: For instance, the list of directors

under the Assistant Secretary of Transportation does not jibe

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with the list of services to be set up. If you compare pages four and eleven. The Director of Road and Motor Safety, for instance, has no unit to direct. And I am not sure why he is mentioned. Perhaps I can get some light on that all Olans pertation activities. Then there is a paragraph

In other words, on page four you have a Director of Road and Motor Safety. "B" under the Assistant Secretary of Transportation, there is no mention of aroad and motor safety service on page fourteen. I would like to know what he is to do.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: All right; we can do that, too.

MR. BROWN: Here on page fourteen you have a motor carrier safety function to be transferred.

MR. POLLOCK: That is the same thing.

MR. FLEMMING: That is the highway transportation.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: That is the railroads. I think Dr. Pollock is right. There needs to be a paragraph.

MR. BROWN: There is a highway transportation service on page fourteen, and "A" of that is a motor carrier safety functions of highway transportation. That means will be transferred from ICC?

MR. POLLOCK: You have a Director of Highway Transportation activities on page four.

MR. BROWN: Yes.

MR. POLLOCK: But what about the Director of Road and Motor Safety?

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CHAIRMAN HOOVER: That comes under Highway Transportation Services.

MR. POLLOCK: What does he do?

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: On page four, it is Director of Shighway Transportation Activities. Then there is a paragraph devoted to him on page fourteen. Do you want more than that?

MR. MITCHEL: Director of Road and Motor Safety; but there is nothing describing it on page fourteen.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: The trouble is, (d) ought to come out. It is all in the same function.

MR. BROWN: "D" ought to come out. Then it will read all right.

MR. POLLOCK: Now let me raise a much more fundamental question which we have to face, I assume. I do not think that the administration of highway grants-in-aid should be handled by a Department of Works and Resources. I think that all of the Public Roads Administration should be together and I think it belongs in this Department, in the new Highway Transportation Service. On page fourteen, it is not that way.

MR. MANASCO: You were going to tie construction up with your regular service.

MR. POLLOCK: Public Roads does not have any construction work. It is done in the states. It is the administration of a grant-in-aid program.

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MR. MANASCO: They do have inspection work that goes along with it to approve the plans.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I think the last sentence ought to come out. My own ideas were that these are grans-in-aid, not a construction program? They do not do any construction.

MR. POLLOCK: Exactly.

MR. BROWN: I have that mark here.

MR. POLLOCK: That last sentence ought to -my understanding is that the Bureau of Public Roads entirely
be removed from the present works agency to this new
Department of Commerce and Transportation.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: That is the idea, yes.

MR. POLLOCK: In other words, I am opposed to dividing any of the activity of the Public Roads. That is, ithas to be together. It is a land management activity, it seems to me.

MR. BROWN: I had that marked.

MR. MANASCO: I understood you were striking out all of "C" wereyou not?

MR. POLLOCK: No, no; just the last sentence. I think that "C" ought to be reworded, though, to indicate that.

I think we ought to say very definitely we are transferring the whole Public Roads Bureau from Federal Works Agency to this new one. That is what we are doing. Why not say so? 'f you are going to do it, you had better say so.

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MR. MANASCO: That will be the third place it has been in there.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: We have said that on page two. On the activities to be added, we said, The Public Roads Administration.

MR. POLLOCK: Yes, that is right.

Now, I would like to question the addition on page three and repeated again on page fifteen of the Commercial Fisheries section of the Fish and Wild Life Bureau of the Department of the Interior. I don't know what the basis for that is. I think I understand why it was put in there; but I certainly don't agree with moving the Fish and Wild Life Bureau, the Commercial Fisheries Section, to the Commercial Bureau.

By the same token, Forest Service sells wood. I suppose you would shift them because they have a commercial activity. It would mean, in connection with spawning new fish, if you spawn them for commercial purposes, it would be done in a Commercial Bureau; if you do it for other purposes, it will be in another bureau, and I suppose the fish would say, "Am I going to be sold, or am I just having a good time?"

MR. BROWN: No, the Commercial Fishing Division is a lot different from that, Doctor. Commercial fishing is a helluva big industry in America, being one of the main food HIARO II ARALE IN STREET

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supplies of the nation and it is a great packing industry and it is just as much of an industry as making shirts and the activity is certainly not one of recreation or anything of that sort.

MR. POLLOCK: But you can't separate the recreational from the commercial.

MR. BROWN: I think you can because your commercial fishing areas are in most instances separated very much and the activities are enthely different, and they don't spawn the fish that they produce for commercial use.

MR. POLLOCK: Indeed they do.

MR. BROWN: Not to a great extent compared to what the other --

MR. POLLOCK: I beg your pardon. In certain commercial areas where it is very serious at the moment.

MR. BROWN: In some of the lake areas they do some of that, but on the other hand, they get a lot of fish they get for recreation right out of the commercial fishing areas.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I think I might say something about that. I administered that bureau for eight years.

In the first place, that separation was recommended by the National Resources Report and they recommended it, I thought, on pretty sound grounds, that in Fish and Wild Life the emphasis was being given on sports and in the Jant at the T VIIVITON ON . Jaor goal ! MR. P too sit not

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1 commercial fisheries, being a development of them, was being made a side issue and yet it is one of the most important industries in the United States.

Now, it is perfectly possible to separate the game fishing from the commercial fishing, even to the spawning, even to the hatcheries.

The game fishing is a recreational activity and as a matter of fact, they are separated or used to be separated in the bureau entirely from the commercial fisheries. We are short on development of commercial fisheries because this thing has been allowed to lapse in its activity.

Now, there is a little point of psychology here.

MR. POLLOCK: I want to emphasize again that it is not the separation of the recreational side and the commercial in the department that I am opposed to. It is making it in Commerce. I think it is a conservation problem and belongs in Natural Resources.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: That is the basic issue with me.

It is only very partially a conservation problem. It is an enormous regulatory problem. The Bureau of Fisheries have regulatory power over fisheries around the coast, in cooperation with the States, and it has special regulatory powers covering the whole of the North Pacific fisheries. It has regulatory powers over sealing and regulatory powers over all Alaskan fisheries, all territorial fishing, and

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there has been great complaint from the industry that the industry is being entirely neglected here where it is one of the most important industries in the country.

Now, if you are going to put it anywhere, it ought to be in an industrial setting. But, if you want to put the game fishing along with it, I don't mind.

MR. POLLOCK: That, no.

MR. BROWN: Isn't that a small issue?

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes, the actual game fishing end of the Bureau of Fisheries ought to be the little end.

MR. POLLOCK: If that argument does not mean anything to you. let me raise another one. We are making this a very big and very important department, byt putting in this whole transportation complex, which I think would be better in a separate department, in this department we are making it so big that your attention to fisheries probably would not be given, would not be given nearly as much attention as if the recommendation of the Natural Resources task force were followed. BROWN: They still have oil over there.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: If it goes in with the industrial section of the Department, it will get plenty of attention.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could make a couple of arguments on that? I think, besides, you can look at it as an industry if you want and you can look at it as a resource. I think this whole fishery problem is a fight

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between industry and regulation by the government. The industry says they are badly treated and the government says they don't want any regulation at all. That is the old fight. I think it is personally more than a resource and should be

treated as one. To be conserved, to be used, to be developed. The problem that is bothering me, besides that, is what is happening to the Interior. The way the present trend of talking we are doing about moving the Corps of

never going anywhere.

MR. BROWN: He is being gradually developed.

Engineers into Natural Resources, that is academic; it is

MR. ROWE: Pulling territories out; you are pulling Indians out. Now you are going to take fisheries out. I don't think there is going to be anything left of the Interior Department except the Bureau of Reclamation and National Parks -- pulling Grazing out, leaving a tiny, dwindling department there and most of those will be pretty unhappy about it.

MR. BROWN: They still have oil over there.

MR. ROWE: I don't know why. You have Mines and Geologic Survey on it.

MR. POLLOCK: Go ahead.

MR. ROWE: I think you gentlemen who believe in moving your land and agriculture ought to be consistent; you ought to take it all out.

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CHAIRMAN HOOVER: This question of moving the Bureau of Fisheries can come up before the full Commission. It is one of those points that will have to be decided. 3 4 MR. POLLOCK: I don't think it is necessary to make a good Department of Commerce. 5 MR. BROWN: I don't think it is done for that. 6 7 MR. POLLOCK: I don't think it would give the 8 attention to fisheries that you think it would. I think fundamentally it is a conservation problem rather than conservation for commercial purposes. 10 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: We have conservation activities 11 scattered all over the government. 12 MR. BROWN: You don't conserve very much out in the 13 Atlantic Ocean where everybody and anybody can fish. 14 MR. POLLOCK: I am told it is getting veryscarce. 15 MR. BROWN: And your commercial fishery is just as 16 much an industry, more so in a way, than your packing, of 17 fruit in this country. 18 MR. ROWE: I don't know about the Atlantic, but in 19 20 21

the North Pacific we are getting fished out. MR. BROWN: But by a lot of other people, too. CHAIRMAN HOOVER: The treaties and regulations that were developed some years ago have restored the North Pacific Fisheries completely. They are producing more fish today than they ever produced in their history, as the CHAIRM 30 1 Tight 1 05 of those • FIM good Depar M Oi juajje SMB baut JEVI08 scatt LJA

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12 work of the Bureau of Fisheries and under the leadership 2 of the Department of Commerce. 3 There has been no leadership since that time. MR. ROWE: Do we have a task force report on this, 5 sir, at all? There was not one on Commerce. CHAIRMAN HOOVER: They recommended it be separated. 6 MR. POLLOCK: But they recommended it be left in 7 8 Resources. They recommended it be separate because they t hought the Wild Life part was getting maybe more attention 10 than the fisheries; the commercial fishery was not getting enough. 11 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: If we are going to separate it, 12 then you had better put it where it will be looked after 13 best. However, I suggest we leave that point open until 14 we have a meeting of the Commission and can take some 15 decision about it. 16 MR. POLLOCK: All right; do you want another criticism? 17 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes. 18 I am just wondering whether we do not get it 19 systematically if we go through the document if we just 20 chop around. The him out of the Peat Office Department 21 MR. POLLOCK: These are pretty fundamental. 22 raising only fundamental ones. There are a lot of other 23 points that can be raised.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: All right; go ahead.

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MR. POLLOCK: I think there is very considerable uncertainty about the scheme for fixing and approving patterns.

Look at page eight and page eleven and page thirteen. I

annit straighten it out. Maybe somebody can help me.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Well, I will say on that that both
Mr. Mead and Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Brown and Mr. Kennedy
whom I telephoned about it asking his impression, because
he has had to do with that, he said there must be some reviewing
officer on these route patterns. Somebody has got to determine
some cohesive purpose of our transportation patterns.

If it affects overseas routes, interlinked with land routes, and it affects the air routes, which are interlinked with others, and we have to have some kind of a reviewing person in the government that gets some coordination.

That was one of the objectives of the whole Transportation Report, to get these route patterns somewhere
where they could be looked after.

MR.MANASCO: Is there anything in this report that would prohibit it, the CAB or the CAA from granting a franchise to a fellow because he owns two C-47's and then start subsidizing him out of the Post Office Department \$2-1/2 million?

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: To the extent that if his route was not an appropriate route pattern, then the Secretary of Commerce would have the right to review it.

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MR. MANASCO: Or if you have six airlines operating between here and Chicago and then some guy comes in there with two C-47's. I don't think it is necessary to prohibit a monopoly to grant another one and then subsidize him to the tune of \$2-1/2 millions out of postal receipts.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: A much worse case is the Atlantic route where they introduced another route and practically ruined everybody.

MR. MANASCO: Now American Airlines is doing its best to shut out Pan American.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: The route pattern question is a very fundamental question in transportation. There is a fundamental reason for proposing it.

MR. POLLOCK: But this does not follow it. This is a different pattern.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: It gives the Secretary of Commerce the approval of route patterns.

MR. POLLOCK: Take page 11. What if he does not approve the route patterns that are set by the CAB, for example. The Politick and I was a series about the property of the property of

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: If it is subject to his approval, he cannot. NOVER THE LEVEL COMPLETE WITHER THE COMPLETE

MR. POLLOCK: Who breaks the stalemate? The responsibility remains with the regulatory agency, as I read this, and I don't, therefore, see how a stalemate can be

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CHAIRMAN HOOVER: If you set up by law superior authority who is going to approve, obviously it will override the CAB on a pattern question.

MR. FLEMMING: Veto, in other words.

that backwards in this draft. I think it is perfectly clear that trying to use the case-by-case system of establishing a route pattern does not work particularly well. They have got studies in the Civil Aeronautics Board trying to lay out this route pattern. I understand they are going to try to do the whole thing over again. I am wondering if the proper approach is not to have the Department of Transportation make a route pattern without reference to carriers whatever, overall route patterns, and that is given to the Civil Aeronautics Board and then they fit it in on the particular cases. When a case comes up, they check that, but it is an advisory route pattern.

MR. BROWN: Do you want to withdraw your objections to the plan that Dr. Pollock and I suggested about an overall regulatory agency?

MR. ROWE: That is a completely different question.

MR. BROWN: I think you are arguing exactly the same point of view we had that there ought to be one overall look-see at this whole picture and that is what we are trying to

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get; and I hope we get it in a regulatory agency.

MR. ROWE: I have no objection to an overall look-see if you do your research in the Department of Transportation. er for MR. BROWN: You want to do it on rates and everything sportation else?

MR. ROWE: There is a very vital distinction.

Your Secretary of Commerce, of Transportation, will make these studies; he then, when you get into the regulatory field, as to whether Carrier X or Carrier Y is going to town A or B, he has the right to appear and argue.

MR. BROWN: That is where a lot of your route patterns are made, in these different agencies; that is why you have to have some overall authority, because CAB will give a route to somebody when it is not needed at all, not only from the air end but from the ground transportation and other forms of transportation.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: After all, would you give an authority in that matter to the Secretary of Commerce when he had set up a route pattern that they had to adhere to?

MR. ROWE: I would give him no authority whatsoever.

I would give him the authority in the Department to work out a route pattern which you might call overall. He would weigh the railroads, the motor carrier and your air carrier problem.

He would try to fit it into a problem, to the entire

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24 25 problem to the entire country.

However, after he had done that, when you get down to actual cases, they would go up to the separate regulatory commissioners, Clarence; the Department of Commerce would appear in each particular case and that would have great weight, it seems to me, before the, for instance, Civil Aeronautics Board.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Suppose they did not follow his pattern? Then what happens?

MR. ROWE: Then that is too bad.

MR. FLEMMING: It is when they upset it completely.

MR. ROWE: That is their power; I would have no objection.

MR. BROWN: That is exactly what Doctor and I argued about an overall regulatory agency, so that you would not have individual agencies that would become a protagonist for any particular form of transportation but would look at it from the interest of all the people.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I can go along with Mr. Rowe to a certain extent, but that pattern once established should be followed by the regulatory bodies as a pattern.

MR. ROWE: Why have regulatory bodies at all? CHAIRMAN HOOVER: They have many other functions. They have rates and all kinds of services.

MR. ROWE: Civil Aeronautics' field is most important as to what carrier goes where and how. osso leuto 1 STORELONGER 2

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CHAIRMAN HOOVER: And the one in which there is the greatest criticism in the country.

MR. ROWE: That is because they are trying to do it case by case. I think they will admit that they are doing a poor job. The state the same pattern to our for

MR. FLEMMING: In this particular situation, I cannot avoid pointing out that if you favor setting the standards in advance of don't want to be lound by a rigid pattern.

MR. ROWE: For the route patterns? That word "standards" is a Civil Service word and I don't understand what it means. We could be order to appear before all other

MR. FLEMMING: You are going to set up a guide in advance. I sary sividly going to MC and mables a stellar

MR. ROWE: It is done now. The Civil Aeronautics Board does it. The ICC does it.

MR. FLEMMING: You would go along with the idea that the Secretary of Commerce should set up a pattern in advance which in turn --

MR. ROWE: In advance of what?

MR. FLEMMING: A pattern which should be made available to regulatory agency or agencies.

MR. ROWE: Which they can or cannot follow and which the Secretary of Commerce will appear in a given case, given facts of any case, and will point out -- you have, as usual. four or five carriers wanting a line. He will point

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out you have four or five carriers wanting a line. He will point out where their applications fit into this pattern or don't fit in. You will also have your municipal ties coming in who want the planes to land at all these particular cities and they will argue the route pattern is off for certain reasons -- population changes, traffic changes, and so forth. a tight a- also eleven and taletoso a- where

You don't want to be bound by a rigid pattern.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Then you would not have any pattern. Now, the Secretary of Commerce has the right, under an old Executive Order, to appear before all other bodies of the country in matters affecting Commerce, and I remember very vividly going to ICC and making a violent protest about route patterns in railways. They were establishing what I thought was a ruinous situation. They went ahead and did it and I had nothing I could do except make a pious observation that this was wrong and it turned out to be vitally wrong in the end.

So that I don't think you will get a route pattern if that is what you want.

MR. ROWE: I don't want a rigid route pattern. I think that is the worst thing to do, to put a bunch of economists in offices and settle this thing flatly and say, that is it.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I assume any Secretary of Commerce is going to take the views of the various regulatory bodies

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MR. ROWE: I would merely shift it the other way; let them take the views of Commerce.

MR. POLLOCK: Could I finish what I was raising? All I want to do is to get this matter straightened out so I know what my view could be under it. 6

On page eight -- also eleven and thirteen -- where is the initial responsibility for setting these route patterns? On page eight, it is indicated that it is now and should be with the CAB, yet the implication on thirteen is that it would be in the Civil Aviation Service, and if it is in the Civil Aviation Service, then I don't see why it is necessary to make an issue requiring approval of the Secretary since he is the boss of the department anyway.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I do not see any commitment on page eight. It just mentions the fact that it has been a case-by-case approach, that is all.

MR. POLIOCK: Then they do make patterns -- CAB -is that the idea?

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: It states that.

MR. FLEMMING: At the present time.

MR. POLLOCK: And you want them to, hereafter.

MR. BROWN: No.

MR. FLEMMING: I think you point out properly on page thirteen, as I read that, the route pattern would be e de j menj ALL I WE CA I know 5 6 ोर्व हो 7 8 patte 9 bris 10 18 11 31 12 11 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

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the function of the Civil Aviation Service, would it not?

MR. BROWN: With the approval of the Secretary of

Commerce.

ter for MR. POLLOCK: How about (b)? A and B?

SportaticHAIRMAN HOOVER: And (c) is mentioned above,

pattern development. Pattern development should be with

the approval of the Secretary of Commerce.

MR. POLLOCK: Who makes them? CAB? CAA? I am just asking for clarity.

MR. BROWN: As I understand it, this Civil Aviation Service and CAB would come under it, and therefore CAB would make it as part of that Aviation Service subject to approval of the Secretary of Commerce.

MR. FLEMMING: CAB would be under the CAS.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: CAA would be under the Department of Commerce.

MR. BROWN: Yes, CAA.

MR. FLEMMING: CAB, we take CAB out.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: CAB is out already, and simply transfer safety activities.

MR. POLLOCK: CAB is already in the department.

MR. FLEMMING: Just for housekeeping purposes.

MR. FLEMMING: It would not be a part of the department under this proposal.

MR. POLLOCK: Then why can't it be clarified? When

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1 I think of it, I think there might be a few Congressmen that think of ef it.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I suggest we take the report and Ca go through it and see how much we do agree to and then we will have some points.

MR. ROWE: While we are on this point, may I read a letter from Jim Landis who, as you know, is working with Kennedy on this. He is at least an expert witness. It is a letter to Mr. Mitchell. In draft 2 -- this is draft 4 -the Department of Commerce, December 2, 1948. Would the route pattern activities * * *

I assume he can leave route patterns pretty much where it is in this field.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Well, I might say that Mr. Landis went over this draft and seemed to think we had met the situation.

MR. ROWE: There is a letter of January 5. Do you mean he has changed his mind in the last week?

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: The idea that was introduced in here as a consequence of talking it over with him.

However, let's get through with the report and see what we can agree on. Will you start reading?

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) January 8, Draft No. 4, the Department of Commerce.

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23 Department of Commerce, * * * Government. 1 MR. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, I have just a couple of 2 little suggestions as to English on that. Number one there, The remedying of its present defective organizational structure. Cc4 I don't like that housekeeping arrangements. It is ad-5 ministrative structure and organizational both that you 6 are talking about. 7 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Well, I don't mind the housekeeping 8 arrangements coming out. I am acting for Mr. Mead now. 9 MR. BROWN: Administrative and organizational. 10 MR. BRASSOR: Two. (Reads) Three; four; five. 11 MR. BROWN: Woldn't we make that stronger if we said 12 the present organizational structure is, or comprises. 13 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I suggest that is covered a little 14 later and I suggest we strike out that stuff at the top of 15 page two. 16 MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) The following table shows 17 the activities * * * 18 MR. POLLOCK: Shouldn't you say, "railroad and 19 motor carriers safety and car service function?" 20 order. 21 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes. On this pattern I suggest 22 the Committee will prepare a paragraph on which you can 23

MR. ROWE: You mean the subcommittee will do that?

debate the whole question of route patterns.

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24 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes. MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) Two. Agencies largely concerned with Industrial Matters. The second as is the second as th MR. POLLOCK: Will something be prepared on that, too? CHAIRMAN HOOVER: That will come up for debate when 6 we come to the critical points. MR. ROWE: Do we have the facts on both sides? Does the committee present those for moving to 8 Commerce? There must have been reasons for moving it out 9 at one time. CLACOR: Since we are doing so much shifting In other words, we don't have a task force report on this particular thing. I think the Agriculture people suggested it be moved to Agriculture and Resources suggested it be left alone. So we come along and move it somewhere else, so you have to --MR. BROWN: Move it back where the law says it should be basically. Situation that we are objective to very MR. ROWE: The law was changed. MR. BROWN: The basic law creating the department. MR. MANASCO: That was transferred under Executive Order. CEATRMAN EDOVERS In this persgraph, where we say. MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) Three. Agencies Largely 22 Concerned with Commerce.

MR. FLEMMING: Mr. Chairman, right there, we did

something like this, took in our Agriculture report on won-

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dering what we are going to follow.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I think we are a little bit out of line. I think we ought to set up an Assistant Secretary of Commerce and let the Secretary assign his duties.

Sportaling. FLEMMING: That is the point I was going to raise, and shouldn't we make our Agriculture report a little more consistent with that philosophy?

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: That is my view. We ought to make them all consistent.

MR. POLLOCK: Since we are doing so much shifting around to indicate what we meet, we have to at least round it out without saying it should be a rigid pattern.

MR. FLEMMING: We could say, one of the Assistant Secretaries might be assigned to look after transportation. But I don't think we ought to come out and make a firm recommendation, because, otherwise we will just develop the kind of a situation that we are objecting to very vigorously. Congress and everybody else will begin to deal with that Assistant Secretary on Transportation matters and short-circuiting the Secretary.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: In this paragraph, where we say, Assistant Secretary of Transportation, we ought to say, Division of Transportation and leave the Secretary to assign his duties.

MR. POLLOCK: Transportation service, not division.

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26 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Transportation service. 2 MR. FLEMMING: Like we did in Agriculture; we got those services. In any temperature to an enterior MR. ROWE: Maybe the Secretary does not want to have 5 a transportation service. We are again caught in our 6 guidepost situation. MR. BROWN: You are going to be guided by individuals 8 and not the real needs of organizational structure? 9 MR. ROWE: We ought to suggest this is the way to 10 do it but let him suggest his organizational structure; that is the rule we adopted. 11 MR. FLEMMING: I don't object too much if we have got 12 a lot of activities involving a particular situation in one 13 department saying that those activities should be grouped into 14 a service. - wholes through everythings they best total 15 Now, howe you use Assistant Secretaries, I think is 16 an entirely different problem. He may want the Director of 17 Transportation Service to come right up to him direct, as an 18 equal. MA. MERRIET: In Agriculture, 10 is suggested that 19 MR. ROWE: How you rank this thing internally --20 MR. BROWN: I think we should say what goes in depart-21 ments, not the Secretary. 22

MR. FLEMMING: Suggest a logical grouping in the services.

MR. ROWE: I think the guidepost suggestion idea

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rather than getting rigid on them --MR. FIEMMING: I would not be too rigid. I would not be specific at all in assigning duties to an assistant secretary. The not used that wind of a designation autonoma-CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I think we ought to avoid that and

leave it as assistant secretary. I think we might suggest that that would be a method. MR. FLEMMING: Another thing we have to watch is in our Agriculture report; we did have a suggestion to the effect that one assistant secretary might be concerned with management activity of the department, which is consistent with our departmental management report. As we deal with these other departments, I think we ought to throw in a similiar suggestion so that that suggestion keeps running through everything; ties back into our departmental management.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: That man is the Assistant to the Secretary; he is not the Assistant Secretary.

MR. FLEMMING: In Agriculture, it is suggested that he be an Assistant Secretary and in the departmental management task force report, itis likewise suggested that he be an Assistant Secretary.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: All right.

MR. FLEMMING: It is worded very well, I think, in the Agriculture report. I think if we just pick that word up and

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29 Business Advisory Council and the Internal Administration Officer, so-called, has been dropped off because that ought 2 to be Assistant Secretary, not a person of that title. 4 We have not used that kind of a designation anywhere. We concluded to drop him out of this setting. 6 MR. POLLOCK: Then you are leaving Business Advisory 7 Council where it is, dropping it out below? 8 MR. MEAD: Very anxious for it to have that identity. MR. FLEMMING: Might I suggest on that staff services, 9 10 instead of listing that way, that we say, "Staff service such as" and list some of the principal ones, but for example, 11 we get into an area here where suggesting a separate 12 management research director -- well, some departments put 13 that fellow with budget; Agriculture puts him with Personnel 14 and so on. 15 MR. ROWE: Our general rule is to lump that under what 16 we now call the Chief Financial Officer. 17 MR. FLEMMING: Yes. As far as the government as a 18 whole is concerned. 19 MR. POLLOCK: Another question I have, Mr. Chairman; 20 I cannot seem to find the Census Bureau anywhere. I thought 21 it was in Commerce. 22 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: The Census Bureau ought to be under 23 Industry Services. 24 MR. MANASCO: Aren't you setting up a pretty rigid

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organizational pattern in this?

MR. ROWE: It seems to me much more than we have done in any other department.

Cear MR. POLLOCK: Insert Census where?

Transportation BROWN: Still be a bureau?

MR. POLLOCK: Heavens, yes.

MR. ROWE: What are you going to do with the program staff they have in Commerce now?

MR. POLLOCK: Could I get an answer to that question; I have not heard it yet.

MR. MANASCO: Put it in at the last.

MR.BROWN: B. Put it right after.

MR. ROWE: One of the best things done in a government department is now going on in Commerce. The program staff seems to have disappeared.

MR. FLEMMING: Could you put that in Staff Services? MR. ROWE: The other departments would be a lot better off if they went at it that way; that saves more money than anything I know. Some the same whose 315,000 stills of

MR. FLEMMING: Could we get at this matter of flexibility by saing on Staff Services have a paragraph. have service such as -- and list the more important ones.

Then in a new paragraph say Transportation Service to include such activities as Merchant Marine and Civil Aviation, Highway Transportation.

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erion Go ahead.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: All right. MR. FLEMMING: Would that get it?

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: All right; we will introduce that.

MR. BRASSOR (Reads) A Reorganized Transportation Division in the Government. * * * each year.

MR. POLLOCK: The second sentence -- We have today over 240,000 miles of railways, carrying over 600 billion ton miles of freight and 70 billion passenger miles annually.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: That is the usual railroad expression.

MR. POLLOCK: You carry passenger miles?

MR. ROWE: It is a term of art. I think it is acceptable. The particularly as to be and employees.

MR BROWN: It means the lines carry that much.

MR. ROWE: Carry one passenger per mile.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Railways always express them that way, in ton-miles and passenger miles.

Go ahead.

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) We have about 315,000 miles of paved highways * * * engaged in this work.

MR. ROWE: May I interrupt there? I submitted an extremely learned memorandum on Transportation. I am sure all you gentlemen has read it. But I got to using figures. I checked my figures against this and I got a little disturbed that one of us was wrong. I am pleased to report that as

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far as the task force report is concerned, I am not wrong.

This figure of 240,000 -- I don't know where these figures came from Forty million vehicles, motor vehicles; it is not quite that many. But it says we have more than 5000 ocean-going vessels. The task force report and my memorandum says we have nearly that many.

I think Mr. Brown would be particularly interested in that last figure. This report says there are over 30,000 Federal employees engaged in this work. The figure I use is 90,000. The task force says 89,000. I merely suggest we had better check figures here very carefully.

MR. BROWN: I had a question mark on that.

MR. ROWE: Yes, particularly as to Federal employees.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: At the bottom of page four and ends on page five, at the top, and put it in after the description of transportation activities, because then we go on with the subject of the first paragraph. That is just a matter of structure.

MR. ROWE: I don't know about the other figures.

I use some of these figures.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: We will have them all checked.

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) The major portions -- forces of our transportation system * * * should be run.

MR. POLLOCK: Is it that bad?

MR. BROWN: I would say the role of government must

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be to aid these private enterprises rather than to dictate how they should be run.

MR. ROWE: Does that sentence mean, sir, that the opposite is now being done? I mean we can state that sentence the other way: The role of government is to regulate uncontrolled private enterprise. It is a matter of shading; I don't see that the sentence helps anything.

I am sure everybody agrees utilities should be regulated.

MR. MANASCO: Dictate how to be run, too.

MR. BROWN: Employment and every other thing, rates.

MR. MANASCO: You have to keep your books a certain

MR. ROWE: We approve of that, don't we?

MR. MANASCO: I know; but we say here we don't dictate.

MR. ROWE: I don't see the sentence helps much.

MR. POLLOCK: Can we say why the railroads are in such a mess right now?

MR. ROWE: Is that because of Federal regulation?

MR. POLLOCK: I don't know.

MR. ROWE: I think it is arguable.

MR. POLLOCK: I think they are in a terrible mess.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: That sentence needs amendment and
I suggest that something like: "the role of government must

n to ata th ted they she · FM be to aid private enterprise in the operation of these systems under regulation to protect the public. 1 83150000 MR. ROWE: I quite agree with that, but nobody Todijo stj Ce understands why we say it. incontro MR. FLEMMING: You are suggesting that we don't need J'mob T the sentence? anteoprise to operating these transportation 6 MR. ROWE: In the form in which it now is, it would 7 seem to indicate --8 BLUBBI CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Wouldn't that state it accurately; 9 that is the role of government. 10 MR. ROWE: All right. 11 Go ahead. The stilling was don't we use a sore 12 MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) Government aids to transporta-13 WOR tion * * * TREAM SDOVER: Lette don't debate the ideelogical 14 MR. BROWN: Cut out "qur." I don't think you need it. 15 Subsidies to early construction. 16 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes. 17 MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) The dredging and canalization * * participate in this work. 19 MR. ROWE: I wonder, sir, if industry would regard "g" 20 as a government aid. 21 MR. BROWN: The regulation of rates and services in 22 protection to the public. CHAIRMAN HOOVER: If we put that in the opening 23 sentence, to be added to our sentence at the top, we can cut

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it out down here. tation. The research is done with reference MR. BROWN: What are you going to do with that sentence, strike it out?

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I was going to introduce the sentence up there -- the role of the government must be to aid private enterprise in operating these transportation systems. hare if research to put in proper place, except

MR. ROWE: And to regulate.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Under regulation of rates and service in protection of the public.

MR. ROWE: This is not private enterprise in that sense. Is it a public utility? Why don't we use a more accurate term. It is both, with public characteristics.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Let's don't debate the ideological question. AIRMAN ENOVER: Substites are indirect rather than

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) What is Wrong in the Transportation Organization in the Government * * *

MR. ROWE: Could I pause at four and five?

MR. BROWN: Yes.

MR. ROWE: On that research activities, they are scattered in many agencies.

MR. BROWN: Throughout, instead of, in.

MR. ROWE: I think the point we are trying to make is that research is not too good. Is that the responsibility of the agency. The Agency is responsible for one particular

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form of transportation. The research is done with reference to one particular form of transportation. What we are trying to aim at again is that overall research. Trying to regard the problem as national problem, balanced problem. If it were not for that, it would not matter that the research activities are scattered through the different agencies. It is no harm if research is put in proper place, except that if it is scattered you do not get an overall picture.

As to five, I think that is partly true; in another case it is not true. I think it is true in case of railroads. I am not sure that subsidies to air mail is obscured merely because it is done through an air mail system. I think that shows up in the budget as a precise amount.

MR. BROWN: No.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Subsidies are indirect rather than obscured.

We ought to correct that.

MR. BROWN: They don't call it subsidy. They just give them an awfully high rate.

MR. ROWE: Doesn't it show up in the budget that your post Office subsidy pay is over and above your air mail pay? I think you have to set a proper price down for that. I think it will show up in any budget document. I am not certain about it.

MR. BROWN: They fixt the rate per pound. I may be

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wrong, Jim. MR. FLEMMING: Have we a copy of the Budget out there? DOWN I THINK It to play true on this other.

MR. BROWN: Yes, you will find it.

MR. ROWE: The reason I remember all this, in the last session, it seems to me, there was a long decision about active air pay. Pan American claimed they had \$27 million and something coming. That was all debated in Congress and an appropriation was asked for and was cut down by the Budget and so forth. It seems to me that so far as seeing the subsidy in air mail, it would show.

MR. FLEMMING: How would "work indirectly" be instead of "obscured?" Readel Sens sensies, and as highways

MR. ROWE: What we are after is to make the subsidies perfectly clear.

MR. BROWN: I don't think it is today, Jim. I think you will find out that it is based on the number of pounds or ton-miles or pound-miles, and so forth and so on; and the average person cannot figure it out. The expert may be able to do it.

MR. MANASCO: There are different rates for different carriers flying parallel lines.

MR. ROWE: The problem is here, can you see it or can't you -- or how much.

MR. BROWN: I don't think anybody knows today what the

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actual rate is, what it should be.

MR. ROWE: I think that is true about your railroads.

MR. BROWN: I think it is also true on this other.

Transportation CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I suggest amend those two paragraphs.

The first one we would say, research is carried out from special points of view. It is deficient in some fields, overlapping in others and without an overall presentation of transportation problems -- or words to that effect.

On the second one, subsidies are not clear in the financial presentations of the government -- something like that.

We come to number six.

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) Some agencies, such as highways and waterways * * * competitors.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt again?

I am sorry to be so difficult about this. But all this appears under the heading of what is wrong with transportation.

I am not at all sure that it is wrong that railroads pay taxes and the others do not for the simples reason that heard Clarence -- I know you have this argument for many years in Interstate Commerce Committee, but it is true. The railroads in their time of development were subsidized. They got land grants; they got money from the government; they got tax-free privileges, and so forth.

That same thing is now happening in the waterways and

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39 highways in a different period. MR. BROWN: You are wrong, Jim. Some railways got 2 out there, especially in your country where you couldn't get anybody to run a railroad unless you paid them for it -but in our country, theybuilt the railroads and paid for them themselves. 6 MR. ROWE: Always paid taxes, right from the 7 beginning, or did the municipalities --8 MR. BROWN: We are discussing the Federal Government, 9 but I think even at that they have always paid taxes in 10 most instances. 11 For instance -- The state of th 12 (Discussion off the record) 13 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I rather think that perhaps it should 14 come out. It is impossible to state it. 15 MR. ROWE: I agree with that, that we overdo it. 16 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: It cannot be stated. 17 MR. FLEMMING: Our heading is, What is Wrong with 18 Transportation in the Government, anyhow. 19 MR. BROWN: I agree to do that, to take it out; but 20 it actually is a true statement. 21 MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) Operational functions - -MR. POLLOCK: How about number six? 23 MR. FLEMMING: Out completely.

MR. BRSSSOR: (Reads) Operational functions * * *

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MR. BROWN: I would like to suggest you rewrite that and insert that Merchant Marine operational functions are carried out, because, evidently your last sentence indicates you are discussing only the Maritime Commission.

MR. ROWE: Indicates we think that the regulatory agencies should be subject to regulation and direction.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes; you are right.

MR. BROWN: That merchant marine operational functions are carried out.

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) Eight. Safety regulations are administered * * * initiative.

MR. ROWE: On that, we get into a very difficult safety problem on the airlines. Probably it should be discussed later. I am just wondering if we want to say flatly there that it is wrong for an independent commission to regulate.

MR. POLLOCK: It does not say that they should be.

MR. BROWN: "multitude" is quite a number, and scattered -- we don't want both words.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I would cut out that, except the bare statement that safety regulations are administered by a multitude of agencies, period.

> MR. BROWN: Would you say, multitude, or many? CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Many.

MR. BROWN: Multitude sounds like about 10,000 to me.

MR. BROW teat treest of education balance ou ste discu MR. RO agencies sho CHAI · HM functions MF jeinimhe. riels discus (JBE) r of A

MR. ROWE: Offhand, I agree with the general 1 principle enunciated; but do we want to say it is wrong in this place and we wwill discuss it later when we get to it? ter for MR. BRASSOR: (reads 9) Sportal CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I would strike nine out altogether. That is an ideological question. 6 MR. POLLOCK: At least you would have to say where 7 and how. POLLOCK: You say our purpose Is to resumend 8 MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) There is no center for 9 planning for transportation * * * 10 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I think you had better say, "No 11 effective center." One of the objects of this whole set-up 12 is to make it more effective. 13 MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) It is not the purpose of this 14 Commission to outline * * * these faults. 15 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: That can contribute to this. 16 MR. POLLOCK: That has to be worked out, somehow. 17 MR. BROWN: Do you object to the fact that there is 18 no center or no effective central planning -- I think that 19 would be better. 20 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes. 21 MR. ROWE: Planning is what we are really objecting to. 22 MR. POLLOCK: Those last three or for sentences seem 23 to me -- out the post of that. "Failure to recegnize " " "

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Take out "by agencies concerned with 25

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transportation." MR. BROWN: Yes. I had that marked, too. 3 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Go on. Let's get some more contributions. MR. POLLOCK: That will be worked over, those sen-6 tences? The the reason by falled was because Congress would 7 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: That is the idea. MR. POLLOCK: You say our purpose is to recommend 8 such a structure in the government that can bring this about. That is now to a large degree impossible. 10 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: As will contribute to bring this 11 about. Frigulty is that we have not had an overell study. 12 MR. BROWN: Our purpose is to recommend just such 13 a structure. In the Hald of Temportation, is not 14 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes. 15 MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) Past Reorganization Proposals 16 Relating to Transportation * * * come to naught. 17 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I would say, "most of these." 18 MR. BROWN: Why not say, "most of these have fallen 19 short?" starte tot the start of the mountain tering of 20 MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) largely because --21 CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Largely because of restricted terms 22 of reference. I think there ought to be a period right there 23 and cut out the rest of that. "Failure to recognize * * * 24 that is rather effective to try to set up something outside

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of regulation. So I withdraw my suggestion.

MR. ROWE: Because of failure to recognize mere regulation is not an effective administrative vehicle for long-term transportation development. The Board of Advisory Research spent two years studying the transportation problem and I think the reason it failed was because Congress would not act on it. I think they discussed everything besides regulation, regulations for everything else. I wonder how many of these nine studies pertain to regulation.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I had gone back to my suggestion that we simply state, "restricted terms of reference."

The difficulty is that we have not had an overall study.

MR. ROWE: My impression, sir, is, as you know, that the Congress, in the field of transportation, is not quite sure where it wants to go.

MR. BROWN: I think part of it is because it has to deal with so many agencies. If we want an overall regulatory agency, your problems would be solved and you would only have one to deal with and they would be looking at it from an overall viewpoint for the good of the country instead of several agencies pulling and hauling Congressmen first in one direction and then the other.

MR. ROWE: You don't want me to answer that now?

MR. BROWN: I mean that. Even your Committee on

Interstate and Foreign Commerce breaks up into a Subcommittee

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on Aviation; Subcommittee on Rail Transportation; a Subcommittee on Water Transportation; Subcommittee on Oil and Pipelines, and the first thing you know, you have the same differing that you have down in the Executive Branch of the Government with fellows becoming experts and protagonists of certain points of view.

MR. ROWE: In the statute, you even have different committees involved.

MR. BROWN: That is the reason, I hope -- I am sorry the Doctor is not here to hear that that was a good argument. I hope it can be brought together so we can see an overall picture. The that paragraph, Mr. Chatrano, that we do away with

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) The major weakness in Federal policy is * * * transportation.

MR. BROWN: Let me suggest you make that in parens; there has been a preoccupation, and so on. And cut out the "of." And say, "within the individual fields of transportation.

MR. MANASCO: I think we have another objective in that first sentence. The national defense could be considered.

MR. BROWN: That is still the best possible transportation for the movement of persons and goods; that still takes it in. That is all you move in defense, persons and things.

MR. MANASCO: You may be able to move them cheaper and more expeditiously and still not take into consideration duz inoliaji Waltes on Wat pas sand teat animally tlw dusangen og alstree h

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your problems of national defense. That does not amount to anything.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: This is a quotation from the Brookings report. AND REAL PROPERTY AND LANGUAGES.

Go ahead.

MR. BRASSOR: (reads) There has been a failure to think * * * needs.

MR. BROWN: I would go a little further than route patterns. It goes into the number of planess, type of service; everything else.

MR. ROWE: Corporate financial structure. Are we suggesting that paragraph, Mr. Chairman, that we do away with CAB and determine all these things administratively?

CHAIRMAM HOOVER: I don't think we intende to.

MR. ROWE: That is what it says.

Determination of the public carrier service to be provided is left to the jurisdiction of the CAB. We say that is what is wrong.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I think it points out the conflict.

MR. FLEMMING: Instead of just getting into that quickly and then leaving it and not being able to explain adequately what we have in mind. Why isn't the first sentence of that paragraph enough? Why doesn't the next paragraph pick up all right?

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: You mean --

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MR. FLEMMING: It is purely an example.

MR. ROWE: Leave the example out until we get it resolved one way or the other.

Sportation
as an example of the conflict.

MR. ROWE: Well, Mr. Chairman, I think you could make a very good argument that there is not any conflict.

The failure of the route pattern is the one example you pick out.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I would cut out all of that paragraph after the word "coordination."

MR. ROWE: I think that is the way to do it; at least until we decide what we want to do about it.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: All right.

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) A study of the organization and methods of operation * * *

MR. BROWN: Let me suggest up here that where you say "disagrees" why don't you say, "amends" because actually we don't disagree at all. We just change it some.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: All right.

MR. FLEMMING: We do agree.

MR. MANASCO: With this particular phase.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: That is true.

MR.FLEMMING: In the recommendation, we set up a separate department of transportation. We differ in that.

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MR. ROWE: Why don't we say what we mean?

MR. BROWN: Yes, with the setting up of a new department, we do disagree.

MR. ROWE: The Commission, however, thinks --

MR. BROWN: The disagreement is confined to that; that is all right. Does of the control of the contr

MR. ROWE: The Commission does not think it is advisable to set up a new Department of Transportation; that ins tead --

MR. MANASCO: You could say that recommendations have been made, that such should be provided through a new Department of Transportation.

MR. FLEMMING: Or amend by saying that the Commission disagrees with the suggestion that such unification should be provided through the establishment of a new Department of Transportation.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Leave out the Brookings Institution.

MR. FERMMING: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Or the task force.

MR. ROWE: I would like to make a couple of comments on the reasons we give.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Go ahead.

MR. BROWN: I would like to indicate mild disagreement with them. Personally, I don't think it is inappropriate to set up a Department of Transportation itself. I would not

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argue with that. But I think it is dangerous to take public utilities and talk about them as the same as any other industry. I think public utilities are a different class altogether than these other industries.

The last reason: I think that it might well backfire on us, that the number of executive departments be kept to a minimum. The answer is, if we have had a Department of Transportation and Commerce, ECA, RFC, Export-Import Bank, they would be even more kept to a minimum.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Cut out the last sentence; we don't have to argue that in this report anyhow.

MR. ROWE: I still indicate I am unhappy about the sentence above that.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: We struck out, "finally, on arriving."

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) In order to provide a true unification * * * for transportation.

MR. FLEMMING: In a central service.

MR. BROWN: Are you gdng to unify or consolidate.

There is a difference, isn't there?

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: We said, "consolidate."

Cut out immediately under the Assistant Secretary of Transportation.

MR. FLEMMING: Make it a central service instead of a central office.

MR. ROWE: Where are we going to recommend the

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Assistant Secretary of Transportation?

MR. FLEMMING: We are striking that out; making it a central service, period.

Sportation. FLEMMING: This service would study (a) the physical needs of transportation; (b) the priority of these needs; and (c) the costs and methods of defraying them. It would also have responsibility for 1, 2, 3 as on page ten.

MR. MANSCO: Wouldn't that mean that this service

would lay out the patterns of the transportation service?

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I think if we are going to introduce

it, we ought to put in a paragraph on transportation patterns.

MR. FLEMMING: Patterns come right on the next page.

MR. ROWE: I don't see that three adds anything that is not in two.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: All right, take out two.

I think all of those things ought to be combined, that number one and number two are really (d) and (e).

Read the first paragraph and see if we can agree on that.

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) The Commission recommends, therefore, * * * Federal Government.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Now then, I would suggest that we introduce a paragraph on the pattern question and wind up with a recommendation separately. In any event, you will have an opportunity to trash out the whole pattern problem.

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MR. FLEMMING: Between this paragraph and the next paragraph you would put in an explanatory paragraph. The next paragraph does deal with the route pattern.

MR. ROWE: Take all of the military transportation activities and move them into this.

MR. BROWN: You can strike that next paragraph out. That is the case of route patterns.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Don't strike out yet, but put in a paragraph describing the pattern question. In other words, when it comes up again, we can decide whether we want to give authority to the Secretary of Commerce or wheher we merely want to make him an advisory person. MR. FLEMMING: CHAIRMAN HOOVER: But we can state the case.

MR. ROWE: How about that first paragraph, Mr. Chairman? I am referring to where it says, "all nonregulatory transportation activities." We really want to say, "major." We don't want to take all military transportation activities and put them in there.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I think you had better say "major, non-regulatory" and so on.

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) In order that there be coordination -- *** by the Secretary of Commerce.

MR. BROWN: I would like to suggest a change or two there in wording, to make it read, "In order to foster or bring about coordination" -- one or the other.

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I don't think doing this just brings about coordination.

er for CHAIRMAN HOOVER: We were going to rewrite that whole business anyway.

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) This is intended to apply to Merchant Marine routes * * *

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: That will all come into the new paragraph.

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) The Commission recommends that the purely regulatory * * *

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: We have already said "non-regulatory."

I don't think we need to bring it up any more.

MR. ROWE: Sound paragraph, Mr. Chairman.

MR. BROWN: I am not for that one because I don't want to leave them independent where there are.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: We do not have to raise it. We have already excluded the regulatory things.

MR. BRASSOR: The Merchant Marine service --

MR. BRASSOR: Aside from the primary necessity * * *

MR. ROWE: That would or could be rewritten somehow.

I don't want to suggest it at the moment, but I don't think

It gets the point over, what the duties of the Maritime

Commission are.

MR. BROWN: Too many "it's" in there. You can take about half of themout.

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CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes.

MR. ROWE: I refer to that excellent memorandum by Rowe and Senator McClellan. It sums it up.

MR. BROWN: Do you have a minority report? portatio

MR. ROWE: Could be; it is a little lengthy.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Go ahead.

MR. ROWE: Do we suggest we should have regulation, referring to (a) there? Do we have an agency to regulate the government itself? I don't quite understand what (a) is aimed at .. That (a) comfuses no, but it soony also

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: It really means to say that --

MR. BROWN: The Maritime Commission is engaged in business and makes its own regulations for the conduct of the business in which it is engaged. I think that is what it means. Tenetion should be carried on by so agree, not

MR. MANASCO: To separate the regulatory body from the administrative body.

MR. ROWE: I agree with that; but I don't know that that concept is particularly helpful. Business enterprises should regulate themselves.

Does that mean that the regulatory part of the function of the Maritime Commission regulates its own business?

MR. BROWN: That is what it does do.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: That's right; regulates its own

rates. ... 185508; (Tesos) We recomend elsewhere that the MR. ROWE: What situations of that have we: charter ships out and while under charter they are under private management. It sells ships. I don't quite understand how they regulate. The that the Haller reports

MR. BROWN: They base the rates; they base the charters on the rates or the rates on the charters, and theydo a lot of funny maneuvering.

MR. ROWE: I agree; and I agree something ought to be done to them. That (a) confuses me, but if nobody else understands it, kI give up.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: All right; we will straighten that out.

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) B. That this definitely executive function should be carried on by an agency not subject to presidential directions. * * * department head.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I think we have stated that before and I think it ought to be cut out before and all concentrated in one place. We will straighten that out.

this wu Go on hose recommendations as to the experient of

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) These recommendations are similar to those of the President's Advisory Committee * * * November 1947.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: What follows is quoted from them; we don't have to read it. That is what they said.

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B. ROWE: WD

MR. BRSSOR: (Reads) We recomend elsewhere that the Maritime Division be incorporated * * * flexibility.

MR. ROWE: Are we going to leave that in, from the Keller report?

IR. BROWN: sters on the

MR. BROWN: Is that the Keller report?

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MR. ROWE: Yes.

To Jol a object 7 WR. ROW 8

MR. BROWN: Does that imply that we recommend that there should be established this Maritime Board to conduct all the regulatory agencies?

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MR. ROWE: It is in there.

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MR. BROWN: If it does, I don't think we can very well go over that until we know what we do with regulatory

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agencies.

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MR. ROWE: I also suggest, Mr. Chairman, if we are going to recommend it, let us recommend it and not say it is

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a Keller recommendation. The other reason is, I think that

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is one report which is really criticized as being a second-

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rate job. I don't know anybody that liked it.

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CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I think we might leave in there this much. These recommendations as to the management of

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the business enterprise of the Government should be con-

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solidated in one hand, similar to those of the Keller report. Gives us a little bit more support in that recommendation.

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MR. ROWE: Did the Keller report come out for

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incorporation?

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CHAIRMAN HOOVER: No, they did not say anything about it. o ation. I think all this should be put under

MR. ROWE: It seems to me that what they did say on organization was the quasi-judicial and administrative functions should be separated. But they did not bother to explain what those were.

MR. ROWE: I think we ought to use our own reason, our own recommendation, that is.

I think that report was very poor and was so recorded by everybody in the government and in industry. I don't think it will help us at all.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Well, a similar recommendation was made by * * * to be transferred to the Department of Commerce. Is oppositions of the Maritis

MR. ROWE: But they recommended putting the administrative functions in a department would be helpful.

MR. BROWN: Will we rewrite that paragraph, then? CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Strike it out and just put a sentence in commenting on the one point that they agreed on.

MR. BROWN: And not comment on the (b) part?

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) We recommend elsewhere that the Maritime Commission -- Division, be incorporated * * *

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: If we are going to do that, I would rather recommend it right here. My feeling is it ought to be done and that is the feeling of the Comptroller General.

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MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I have a few doubts about all this incorporation. I think all this should be put under the control of the Government Corporation Control Act, which does not necessarily mean corporation. I personally would not object to a statement that it be under it. I am not at all sure about general incorporation of all these things. I would not confine it to the Maritime Division.

Could we say at this time that we recommend that the Maritime Division or the administrative functions be subjected to the controls of the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945 without passing on that particular point of incorporation until we come to that general problem?

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: We could say that we recommend that the business operations of the Maritime Commission, is what we mean, be placed under the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945. This would give greater flexibility to management, and so forth.

MR. ROWE: I think we ought to leave out that last sentence for the time being.

MR. MANASCO: If you are not going to incorporate, why change the Director of the Budget, Accounting, and other procedures of Government agencies?

MR. ROWE: You get all the benefits of the incorporation through the Government Corporation Control Act. You get your flexibility and so forth. My point is, I don't think it

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is necessary or necessarily useful to go all the way and incorporate every one of these and have directors and all that sort of thing. What you are after is business control. MR. MANASCO: I don't want to establish a precedent. portatio

MR. ROWE: We do that in the Post Office, a perfectly good example.

MR. BROWN: You would not say that was a good example of how to run the Maritime Commission, would you?

MR. ROWE: What?

MR. BROWN: The Post Office.

MR. ROWE: The way the Commission report is set up?

MR. BROWN: As I say, we get all the benefits in our Post Office Report of incorporation. We do not get into some of the structural problems.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: We can adopt your language. It leaves it open. I don't believe we can get under that Act without actually getting under.

MR. ROWE: Housing and Home Finance Agency, parts of it, are under the Government Control Act and are not incorporated.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: All right; we don't need to fight it out now. The warmen and the same and the

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) Other maritime services * * * air transportation.

MR. BROWN: Let me make a little suggestion. "Is to

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provide aid to navigation." Why say, is the provision of? CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Where is that.

MR. BROWN: "The major function of the Coast and Geodetic Survey is to provide -- "

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes; all right.

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) The Weather Bureau serves many different departments * * *

MR. ROWE: May I ask what that means -- wants it included in the Department of Commerce or the Merchant Marine Service? I would not think so. Fifty percent of its service is in the air.

MR. BROWN: Warrants retaining it in the Department of Commerce where it is now.

MR. BROWN: Why mention it there in connection with Marine Service.

MR. ROWE: Does a lot of weather work for marines. too.eu. It is in industrial activities explore set that place

MR. FLEMMING: Mr. Chairman, in this area here. this existing law provides that in case of war, the Coast Guard shifts over to the Navy. Do we want to make any recommendation along that line on Coast Guard and so forth and so far as the other marine services are concerned?

MR ROWE: In wartime.

MR. FLEMMING: Yes, in the event of war, there should be a shift. IVOOH MAMRIA A. BROWN: er kevry 1.s OH MAMRIANO

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MR. ROWE: Isn't that in the organic act of the Coast Guard now?

MR. FLEMMING: I think it is. Do we want to broaden it; that is my point, that your whole marine service, in effect, be shifted in time of war from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Navy.

MR. ROWE: I think after a lot of study we could reach a conclusion but there are lots of arguments; I don't know what they are.

MR. FLEMMING: Someplace else there was a recommendation that this administrative side of the picture be shifted to the armed services.

MR. BROWN: The trouble with that paragraph is the heading. I think we could select some other heading than "Other Marine Services"?

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I would suggest we cut out the Weather Bureau. It is in industrial activities anyhow and that places it as near as you can get it to anything.

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) Civil Aviation Service. This bureau would have responsibilly for all Federal activities (a) through (e).

MR. ROWE: Do you want discussion on that now. "A" I presume is all CAA at the present time, is it not? CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes.

MR. ROWE: Why not just say, transfer CAA to the

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MR. MECK: You are not really transferring; you are keeping it in there and changing its name.

OOTTATIONR. ROWE: That is what it comes to. It is already there. Leta them? They are conformed by CAMP

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I think you are right.

MR. ROWE: Now, as to safety activities, I don't know the answer to that problem and I don't think anybody else does. The terms of the ter

MR. MANASCO: That is controversial legislation. MR. ROWE: And again what this is going to do, is trying an old system which we have tried several times before. he seviewed by the cas for financial and presidential

MR. BROWN: You have transferred it there. You have to have it in the Department of Commerce or you certainly would not have rail and water.

MR. ROWE: You don't recall offhand what the transportation report says about breaking them down? If the Regulatory Commission tries out a system that has not been tried before. I think they recommend that the safety regulations -- under the present set-up -- John, do you know this field fairly well?

MR. MECK: I know what it is today.

MR. ROWE: Is this a correct statement of it, the way it is today? CAB makes safety regulations; the CAA enforces them? They had the out of three trans and the

MR. MECK: CAA makes recommendations to CAB which adopts the regulations.

MR. ROWE: Initiated by CAA to CAB. Doesn't CAB promulgate them? They are conforced by CAA?

MR. MECK: Except CAB also makes independent investigations of major accidents.

MR. ROWE: And both the CAA and the CAB investigate major accidents; that is the situation today.

This report would take all that and give it to the CAA; the regulatory commission report, if I remember it correctly, suggests that safety regulations be given to CAA but be reviewed by the CAB for financial and practicability considerations.

I don't recall what the transportation report recommends, offhand, do you?

MR. MECK: I thought it recommended something like that, though it was not very clear.

MR. ROWE: The air policy Commission goes back to the old idea of taking this out of CAB and setting up an Air Safety Board in CAA which was the first Civil Aeronautics Authority.

MR. BROWN: They knocked that backward and forward and the President changed his mind a couple of times.

MR. ROWE: The first Air Safety Board was dominated

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M. MECK: YOU

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24 25 by the airlines. They had two out of three votes and the feeling of the airlines, I think, was correct that they may have been putting so much emphasis on safety that it was financially impossible to get a plane up in the air. So they abolished the Air Safety Boards and they split these functions up and they never worked there.

Now, Landis' point of view is to keep it as it is but it seems to me it is an extremely controversial problem.

I don't know the answer to it, but I am sure it is not as simple as (b).

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Well, for many years, the whole of the safety regulations and the examination of major accidents was in the Department of Commerce under the Department and I think it worked out more satisfactorily there than it has done ever since.

MR. ROWE: One of the reasons they changed it, also on this safety; the problem is that when you throw all this into CAA or into whatever the Civilian Air Service is, you get caught in that very difficult problem of the accident investigations which may well have been caused by its own regulations.

In the last month, for instance, I happened to see a report in the paper and which the Civil Aeronatics Board said the fault was not that of the airline or the pilot but was the fault of the CAA. Can you imagine CAA ever saying

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it is its own fault. The investigators just cannot criticize their own bosses or they won't. I don't know the answer to it, Mr. Chairman.

Ortati MR. MANASCO: That came on the Do-6, the same thing.

MR. ROWE: Fault of CAA. I cannot imagine the CAA saying it was its own fault, can your

MR. MANASCO: No.

MR. ROWE: It is very difficult to set up the government structure on it and get the results.

MR. FLEMMING: As I understand it, the transportation lines, the air transportation lines are also quite critical of the way CAB has jumped on some of the safety --

MR. ROWE: I have the general impression. I don't know how accurate it is. I have the impression that they do not like CAB doing it but they are a little happier because with CAB they hope they will -- for instance, when they put all the Connies on the ground, millions are lost. They criticize both sides. The President's Air Policies Commission which discusses the whole problem, and they really end up back to the system of 1938. Let us set up an Air Safety Board and let them do it. Make that the answer. Maybe that is the way it is now. I don't think it is as simple as just (b). I have no suggestions to solve it.

MR. MECK: There are many people, many pages in the review, and fifteen different recommendations in the past

and admit it is a good bit of compromise, and they are opposed to separate, independent Air Safety Board.

MR. ROWE: I, offhand, would be opposed to it. MR. FLEMMING: Do they discuss a possibility of a board functioning within the Civil Aviation Service, at least on the investigating authority side of it?

MR. ROWE: That is what this would be, your policy commission. Le the service that would have the responsibility

MR. FLEMMING: I was going to put in Civil Aviation Service and make it subject to Civil Aviation Service, but

MR. ROWE: What would you do, have this board (1) issue regulations, (2) enforce them; (3) investigate themselves? at some language in, suggestive that is personal

MR. MECK: I could read what they say on it because it is not in this report. The fact remains, however, that the case of an airline accident, which commands extensive public attention, some special machinery may be desirable to assure that the saviation promotional agency, however conscientious, will not be in position of determining the cause of accident because they involve strictquestions as to the effectiveness of their own rules and operations.

Accordingly, the organization man recommends in this report to provide special machinery by which it will be possible to accomplish this in case of major airline

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accidents. Haw Proved the coly way to do its we have

I was not able to see Volume I. I was not able to find a clear statement in Volume I on that.

MR. FLEMMING: They could, where they have a serious accident, provide for the establishment of a panel possibly made up of persons from outside the government to investigate that particular accident and report back to the service. But it would be the service that would have the responsibility for setting up the panel.

MR. ROWE: I spent some time last night trying to work out a formula of some kind, Mr. Chairman. This might be called a formula of evasion.

I wonder if we, since we are hitting the broad structure, could not put some language in, suggesting that in general safety activities should be transferred to the -- to this Civil Aviation Service, butthat before that is done, very careful examination of these particular functions and relations should be made by the Secretary of Commerce.

In other words --

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I think that might solve it.

MR. ROWE: Just talk in general terms and save ourselves by saying that the Secretary should study it very intently before he acts.

MR. MANASCO: If we have two airline wrecks the day our report comes out, they might blame us for it.

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CHAIRMAN HOOVER: The only way to do it: we have two agencies here, both of whom have responsibility for accidents, both blaming each other.

DOTTATION . POLLOCK: Are you down to (d), Mr. Chairman? CHAIRMAN HOOVER: We were on (c), I think. We are going to suspend until we have an all-around discussion of 16 out between it and the Sureso of Standards and the other

MR. POLLOCK: I think you should strike out (d) unless you can give some very good reason for its inclusion. This was not one of the fields that we had any investigation into and, as in other cases, where we have not had such task force investigations, I have looked into it myself and I hold no brief for the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics. Work that he look carded an by the martonau

On the other hand, I think that we should not move them around from their present status without very good reason given. They have had independent status since 1915 and I imagine that has been rather a primary factor in their success. Let -11 as relationship to the government, and and

I know you tried, when you were Secretary of Commerce, to move them into the Department and that was not successful.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: There are two reasons for having it in there. One of them is the fact that it deals with the same problems that are being dealt with on, to some extent, the Bureau of Standards. There has never been adequate

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cooperation. It is dealing with general aviation problems that affect the whole aviation service. So that it ought to head in somewhere.

Now, it is only proposed that it come in in its present form. The to see and for the second to the second

But somehow, there has to be coordination brought about between 1t and the Bureau of Standards and the other aviation activities. It goes on its own happy way, and the second reason is to relieve the President of it, because again, when they get in a sharp conflict, what happens? They all trot over to the White House and they ought to head up somewhere.

MR. FLEMMING: Mr. Chairman, I have a very high regard for the work that has been carried on by the National Advisory Committee. We come in contact with it a good deal in connection with personnel problems. But I think it is an outstanding example of how, by raising a committee, which is called an advisory committee, made up of people who have only a part-time relationship to the government, you can get irresponsible government because they dream up their own plans and their own ideas without regard to any overall policy of the government and they have been very very effective in going to the Congress and getting all of the money that they want, sometimes more money than the President has recommended for them. They got an increase this year over the President's

budget. BAGE was set up in 1920 -- 1915, to direct

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MR. MANASCO: And the new budget calls for a larger increase the broad authorization of the Civil Aeroneutica

MR. FLEMMING: It seems to me they are going to stand -- if we are going to stand for responsible administration of what goes on in the government, that they certainly should be pulled in under some executive within the government. The President obviously does not have time to follow them from a management point of view. That being the case, I certainly think they ought to go into a Department of the government and this seems to be the logical place.

MR. POLLOCK: In principle, I agree with you. But I think we have to be very practical about an agency which, since 1915, has had a first-rate record and I think the case has to be pretty clear and unmistakable.

MR. FLEMMING: Not a first-rate record in terms of its being tied into the total program of theUnited States Government. A first-rate record in going their own way and getting government funds to do it. How are we going to tie them together?

MR. POLLOCK: I think they have a very good record aeronautically.

MR. FLEMMING: I agree with you competely.

But there is no control over them whatsoever. I suggested this language in my memorandum, which might save you.

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The NACA was set up in 1920 -- 1915, to direct and conduct research and experiments in aeronautics. In view of the broad authorization of the Civil Aeronautics Administration -- which now would be Civil Aviation Service -- technical development work in the field of aeronautics, there appears to be no justification for the continued existence of an independent research agency.

The work of the NACA should be fitted into the general research program of the Department of Transportation, the Department of Commerce. That is a sufficient reason right there.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I think that is an additional reason.

MR. ROWE: For putting it in?

MR. FLEMMING: I agree with that completely. As I say, I have nothing but the highest regard for the job they have done. Their fields and so on are fine, but it is in direct violation of the concept of responsibility in government.

MR. POLLOCK: I would like to have a little more assurance that they continue to do that job, if included in this complex, the Commerce Department.

MR. FLEMMING: I am sure they would tell you they could not do the same kind of job because they would be subject to this, that, or the other control on the part of

the Department of Commerce.

MR. ROWE: They will give you the same arguments against reorganization as any other agency.

MR. POLLOCK: There is a point, of course, about the military side. How are they going to be included?

MR. ROWE: They have an Air Coordinating Committee.

MR. POLLOCK: They have now seventeen members, three elected annually, their chairman and vice chairman, and they appoint annually five major technical committees and some twenty-two subcommittees and the seventeen members, you see, represent a lot of military thought. The exact membership: they have got two representatives from the Adr Force; two from the Navy Department Office, in charge of Naval Aeronautics; two from Civil Aeronautics Authority; one from the Smithsonian; the Weather Bureau, the Bureau of Standards, the Chairman of the Research Development Board of the military establishment. That makes a total of ten from the government agencies that are chiefly concerned with aeronautics. Those ten serve without definite tenure.

The remaining six, appointed three from the ranks of industry, one each from the airplane manufacturing industry, aircraft engine industry; and four from the ranks of science, all appointed by the President and serve without compensation.

MR. FLEMMING: They are not an advisory committee in

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the first place. They are an operating committee. They operate a very extensive program and it involves a lot of money. As far as coordination with the military is concerned, it seems to me they get just as effective or more effective -- it is a problem for the Secretary of Commcerce and the Secretary of Defense to work out.

MR. ROWE: And they would also get in an Air Coordinating Committee, which is the government mechanism for handling overall programs which, unlike other interdepartmental committees, sometimes work.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Well, not disturbing their committee arrangement by moving them in there --

MR. POLLOCK: They have three major research stations and they have some 7000 employees.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I know they have.

MR, ROWE: The reason for bringing them in.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: They have just been building.

MR. ROWE: I think NACA is the best example for government reorganization I can think of.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Over the years, they have been building up here in competition with all the other departments of the government.

MR. ROWE: All of the benefits of government; none of the controls.

MR. POLLOCK: What I am trying to do is develop some

reasons for this one sentence. I think you have to have reasons.

portatio MR. BROWN: Why can't we give them in an appendix? This is just a structure.

MR. FLEMMING: I think you can develop them all right, Jim.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: This is a skeleton.

MR. ROWE: What do we mean by (e), precisely, the air mail subsidies?

MR. BROWN: That is what I want to know.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: That is just a reference; I don't think it means anything.

MR. ROWE: Unless we do something with it, it gets us lots of problems. The Post Office and CAB.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I would cut that out.

MR. BRASBOR: Continuing at the bottom of page thirteen, (reads) On the latter point we make the following comment:

MR. MANASCO: That will go out if you strike out (e).

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) But the subsidy should * * * Secretary of Commerce.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes.

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) Highway Transportation Service.

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MR. ROWE: I don't know what that (a) means.

Does that mean we are going to have every automobile in the

United States listed?

oortati MR. BROWN: They take that inventory and get it from the State Departments of Registration or Motor Vehicles, so they know what is available.

MR. MANASCO: The Census Bureau does that, anyhow.

MR. BROWN: We had that during the war. During the war they could get motor trucks in case of need, and all this and that and they take it from the records of registration of motor vehicles in the various states.

MR. ROWE: Wouldn't that be tied up with the Office of Defense Transportation rather than this?

MR. BROWN: I really think it does more than it belongs here.

MR. ROWE: What we really want are all those functions put together in the Departments, it seems to me.

MR. BROWN: I don't know whether the Office of Defense
Transportation is entirely on railroads or not; I don't
think it is.

MR. ROWE: They put out all about trucks. That means they think the Office of Defense Transportation belongs down with the railroad transportation service.

MR. ROWE: Most of that motor carrier stuff is closer to the defense transportation problem, it seems to me,

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ROWE: I don

than it is to what we call the Highway Transportation Service. MR. FLEMMING: Wouldn't that be a separate unit

within the Transportation Service?

Ortation. BROWN: Yes. William the shows the organism

MR. FLEMMING: That seems to me, Mr. Chairman, we have got to use the word. This is everything we are talking about here -- part of the transportation service. So I think that Civil Aviation, for example, should be the Civil Aviation Bureau and this should be a highway transportation bureau. The overall thing is the service; so this becomes a bureau.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes.

MR. ROWE: What I am talking about -- instead of calling this Highway Transportation Service, call it Road Service.

MR. BROWN: What is the difference between Highway and Road?

MR. ROWE: I don't know. Just that we have the old name and everybody likes it.

MR. BROWN: Your motor carriers' safety, and all this and that is Highway. And improvements is highway. But I do think that the Office of Defense Transportation cuts across all transportation lines.

MR. ROWE: What I am really saying is, leave (a) and (c) in there.

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MR. BROWN: And take (b).

MR. ROWE: Put (b) down with (c) under remarks and

put it somewhere else.

Defense Transportation should be coordinated with all three departments, or something like that.

MR. ROWE: In peacetime it is sort of a staff agency doing a planning job.

MR. FLEMMING: We can make a Bureau of Defense Transportation.

MR. ROWE: Do you want to make it a Bureau of -- what is it, John?

MR. FLEMMING: Maybe it is purely a staff office.

MR. BROWN: That's right.

MR. BRASSOR: Supposed to be a planning and record business where, in case of emergency, they can turn to it and know where they can get this stuff.

MR. FLEMMING: We are in agreement on the fact that this thing is a service and these various breakdowns are bureaus with the exception of this, which is probably an office.

MR. ROWE: I have forgotten my nomenclature.

MR. FLEMMING: I think I agree with the Aiken report.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: On the railways, I think we might

leave in paragraph (a) and (b) and (c).

MR. BROWN: No; (c) would be a separate office in the Transportation Service.

In other words, Office of Defense Transportation will deal with railroad, highway, and other, but it will be a minor thing except in time of war.

MR.MANASCO: That is a war emergency agency anyhow.

MR. BOWE: Are you talking about (b) or (c)?

MR. FLEMMING: That comes out of there.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: And you take out (b) above.

MR. ROWE: I am not sure it is accurate to describe it as in the White House Office now, under OEM; is that still in existence?

MR. BROWN: But you mention Defense transportation somewhere else, so you may have to make a notation or something there in addition to the above services -- the Office of Defense Transportation, which in peacetime- -

MR. ROWE: Stand-by or staff agency cutting across everything.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Well, then, we put that down under the National Security and Transportation problem is that right?

MR. FLEMMING: That's right.

CHIRRMAN HOOVER: All right; go on with national security.

MR. POLLOCK: Under (c), Highway Transportation Service,

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administration of grants-in-aid would be a function of the Department of Works and Resources. Is that stricken out?

MR. ROWE: What do we do with our airport grants? Don't they go in here somewhere?

MR. FLEMMING: Under Civil Aviation Service. MR. ROWE: But we have not mentioned them yet. On. Page 13, I think we agreed to change (a) to say, the name of CAA should be changed.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes.

MR. ROWE: So their grants-in-aid would be there anyway; so I am not sure it is necessary to mention it.

MR. BROWN: Airport development and maintenance.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to raise a point and I have no answer. I don't know whether safety in ICC is at all complicated in the same sense it is in aviation. I don't think it is.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: It is a complete separate division and an executive function; we were anxious to get these executive functions straightened out.

MR. BROWN: They check regulations just the same as the others and I think, certain equipment.

MR. ROWE: Do those cases ever go up to the ICC? MR. BROWN: I think where they put in safety orders or regulations.

MR. ROWE: Regulatory problem to distinguish them

from others. The only reason to did not suffice

CHAIRMAN HOOOVER: Separate bureau in ICC.

MR. ROWE: I wanted to make sure we were consistent on that. of their manterer and you even took away a let

MR. BRASSOR: Bottom of page fourteen. (Reads) Relation of National Security and Transportation. * * * after reviewing --

MR. POLIOCK: What does that mean. It is not done in this draft. White You but they be not the reals of the

MRI. FLEMMING: We may have reviewed it as a Commission. MR. BROWN: Do you say, a high-quality service? CHAIRMAN HOOVER: No.

MR. BROWN: Developing and charging one department with responsibility for transportation is an obvious necessity for the peacetime goal of developing a high quality service. Do you have that word, instead of quality?

How about "integrated service?"

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) After reviewing the role of civil aviation * * * time of war.

MR.ROWE: Do we know that statement is correct? The land transportation system would not be sufficient.

It came awfully close to breakdown during the last one, didn't it?

MR. POLLOCK: Our task force report says it will break down during the next one.

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MR. BROWN: The only reason it did not suffice during the wartime was not because of the system, but it was because of the fact that you took away from the operating units a lot of their manpower and you even took away a lot of the cars and shipped them overseas, and a lot of their engines.

MR. ROWE: Wasn't that all part of war? Wouldn't that happen again?

MR. BROWN: Yes, but that is not the fault of the system.

MR. FLEMMING: We are not saying that the system is adequate for peacetime.

MR. ROWE: What we are really saying is that the system as it now is --

MR. BROWN: If it is adequate in peacetime, it will ordinarily suffice for the physical requirements of war, in this country, of course. You can't take the railroads up and carry them off and then say that they are all right.

MR. ROWE: I yield.

MR. BROWN: We have got Pennsylvania Railroad engines scattered over hell and creation. They just took off these railroads and shipped them someplace and then they wonder why.

MR. POLLOCK: I have seen them all over Europe.

MR. BROWN: And great crews of operating personnel

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from these railroads and shipped them overseas.

MR. POLLOCK: Then gave them to the French afterwards.

MR. BROWN: Yes, and cars; thousands of railroad cars. Then you shut down on the production of this equipment in this country. The reason why we are short of railroad cars today is that we were shipping about 4000 cars out of new manufacture to Europe every month. We were shipping those because they have not steel to make up because they tore the steel plants down and shipped them to Russia.

Smart people we are; outsmarting ourselves every day. It is not the fault of our own economy here in this country. If you want to put in blame, place it --

(Discussion off the record)

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) Continuing on page 15, item three.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Number two. In general, a land transportation system adequate for peacetime needs will ordinarily suffice for the physical requiements of the war, but this is not equally true of air and maritime transport in time of war.

MR. ROWE: I have no objection to that.

MR. BROWN: I think it is absolutely clear. Just says, odinarily.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I would like to say on the last one, the consolidation of above agencies into the Department of

Commerce would permit more adequate studies and cooperation with the National Defense, or adequate -- I don't care show what we are doing.

OFTatioGo on with Fishery Activities.

MR. POLLOCK: I think that ought to be in the Department of Natural Resources. But I have said my piece. I don't think you can say, as you do at the bottom of that page, that the task force on Natural Resources recommends that commercial fishing be separated from game fishing. I thought they recommended that fisheries be separated from arthret of Agriculture anghow. We will fight wild life.

MR. BROWN: Fish is wild life.

MR. ROWE: The Natural Resources committee had a weak moment out in Denver when they decided to separate the two of them. They could not think of any good reason.

MR. BROWN: I would not want to destroy the commercial fishing activities in Montana, but I think commercial fishing is a great industry, ranks way up.

MR. POLLOCK: At least two members of the Natural Resources Committee told me that they did not mean to separate commercial fishing from game fishing.

Our task force on Natural Resources CHAIRMAN HOOVER: recommends that this essential industry should be more actively developed as an important contributor to the nation's food supply.

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M. BROWN: Yes

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MR. BROWN: You can't object to "adequately develop them," can you?

MR. ROWE: Not a bit.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: This recommendation also provided that the proposed wild life bureau of the Department of Agriculture --

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: No, we don't need that.

MR. BROWN: I don't think you need that paragraph.

MR. POLLOCK: The one that begins, "This recommendation."

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes; that is all confused. That is not the Department of Agriculture anyhow. We will fight this out a little later.

Go on with Commodities.

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) Commodity Studies.

* * * initial processing.

MR. POLLOCK: You indicate dissent on that one section anyway, do you?

MR. BROWN: Yes.

MR. ROWE: We are going to have a new draft before the full commission.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes.

MR. BROWN: On that last paragraph, why not strike out the word in the third line, "commodities as raw materials up to the time of initial processing."

You talk about commodities in the same sentence, then

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repeat yourself.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: All right.

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) It is impossible to draw a hard and fast line * * * strengthened.

MR. POLLOCK: I have seen no report on that, Mr. Chairman. I presume that is our own judgment and that is why it was put in there.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: We have a report on it.

MR. POLLOCK: I have seen no report.

MR. ROWE: Is there a task force report on that?

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I saw one somewhere.

MR. BROWN: I think it is a good idea whether we have a report or don't have a report.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Dr. Kline and Mr. Fox of our staff have been asked to study this Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

MR. ROWE: Are they going to give us copies of the report?

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I got one; wasn't it distributed?

MR. POLLOCK: I did not get one.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: All right; we will send it out.

I could state this on my own responsibility if any-

MR. POLLOCK: That is what I am asking. I will not accept anything unless somebody accepts responsibility for

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M. POLLOCK: war. I presume

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CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I do, and these Commmdities Divisions which at one time were able to advise the whole government were torn into pieces and they have been weakened down by absorption to the point where they are not of secondary utility. That is one reason the State Department goes to work and builds up a lot of Commodities Divisions, because they had no place to go.

MR. ROWE: Do they have Commodities Divisions in State? he and months and too late for use

MR. BROWN: And we have an awful problem knowing who to get in touch with.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: State Department recommends they get out of the business and the departments be strengthened so they can give adequate advice.

MR. ROWE: Seems to make sense to me.

MR. MANASCO: This was done when Henry Wallace was impressing his belief --

MR. POLLOCK: Just wanted to know the paternity of the proposal. BROWN Put a parambhasis the action of the same

MR. BROWN: I would like to add a word or two to accent something. Without the present duplication of effort and expenditures, because it also costs a lot of money.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: All right.

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) Foreign Affairs Activities of

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the Department. * * * removed.

MR. MANASCO: Does that mean Mr. Stalin?

MR. BROWN: I am for that, too.

MR. ROWE: What are these impediments.

Does that mean State reporting is bad, which I am told it is? ore the nyidepre in found? You may there to come to-

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: What really happens there is that this Commercial information is picked up by the consuls and others and it does not now reach the Department of Commerce for weeks and months and too late for use.

MR. ROWE: That is the usual criticism. Couldn't we say that, sir? I think it is true, but when you just see that sentence, you wonder what we mean.

MR. BROWN: Would you want to say that impediments in the State Department or in the transmission?

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: This is a quotation from the State Department report.

MR. ROWE: I know, but when put in this report, it sort of stops us.

MR. BROWN: Put a parenthesis there after "impediments."

The only thing you can do is --

MR. ROWE: When you read it in the State Department, you know you are talking about the consuls.

MR. BROWN: Say, in State Department administration and

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put that in quotes, and that shows there is something else. That it is explanatory.

MR. ROWE: That would do it.

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) FielddOrganization. * * * portatio MR. POLLOCK: May I ask there what the evidence is and where the evidence is found? You say there is some in-

dication. Is that in the report you refer to?

MR.MITCHELL: The Field Services report states that very vividly.

MR. BROWN: You tone it down a little here.

MR. POLLOCK: Your Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Did they investigate their field offices in this country? CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes.

MR. MITCHELL: They are the ones we are talking about.

MR. POLLOCK: In the Field Service report, then. CHAIRMAN HOOVER: Yes.

MR. BROWN: I would like to see that word "overly" changed to "too."

MR. BRASSOR: (Reads) Sufficient use * * * the size of others.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I may tell you that the number of field offices, domestic field offices in the department, have been increased from fifteen to seventy-five and most of those minor offices could be handled entirely by local

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Chambers of Commerce or by State agencies.

MR. ROWE: I quite agree. The last time the Congress tried to close them down, the Chambers of Commerce screamed bloody murder and lobbied the Congress terribly.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: We used to make the Chambers of Commerce pay the cost of distribution and now they make us pay it. CERTIFICAN HOOVER: I was watter for an excession when

MR. MITCHELL: On the other hand, we have a questionnaire that was sent out by some organization to all of the business men in about fifty towns where the Bureaus of Foreign and Domestic Commerce had offices. asking whether they were any good to them and nobody did.

MR. POLLOCK: I don't know what happened to the Weather Bureau.

MR. ROWE: As I remember, we took it out in the discussion of marines.

MR. BROWN: Largely concerned with departments already there. Their activities are presently in the department, on page three or four there.

CHAIRMAN HOOVER: I am wondering if our committee can work on and close up that report on Executive Services.

I have not statted this as carefully so I have this ottop

(Discussion off the record)

(A recess was taken at 12:30 p. m.)