Seven women grace the 78th Congress. They differ materially in age, background and personality. Four of them state their age in the Congressional directory. The oldest of these is 61, the youngest 33. Mrs. Luco of Connecticut is 39, a playwright, lecturer and international correspondent. Miss Stanley of New York is 33 and a lawyer. Mrs. Smith of Maine has had a long and active political career and succeeded her husband in Congress. Miss Sumner of Illinois is a lawyer and former judge. Mrs. Norton of New Jersey has been chairman and vice chairman of the New Jersey State Democratic Committee for more than 20 years. Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts is 61, has been in Congress many years and succeeded her husband. Mrs. Bolton of Ohio has had a distinguished social and educational career and has sons in the military service.

On November 30, 1942, Randolph Paul of New York who is a distinguished tax expert and tax advisor to the U.S. Treasury made a speech to the American Academy of Political Science at Philadelphia which received scant press comment but which may some day prove historic. His basic facts were that the people of the United States have 110 billions to spend for 70 billions of dollars worth of commodities and services and that the problem of the moment is how to stop the spending of this 40 billion to avoid inflation. He suggested four possible courses. (1) Expenditure rationing by fixing the amount which the consumers may spend for rationed goods. (2) Expenditure taxation by fixing a heavy tax on all amounts spent on consumer goods over a certain amount. That is to say that after exempting a certain amount such as $1000, the consumer would pay a 10, 15, or 20% tax on the next thousand he spent, 25 or 30% on the next thousand and so on. (3) Compulsory lending of funds to the government by means of bond purchases and, (4) Compulsory savings. Here is a program which has amazing social and economic implications.
Woodrow Wilson, in outlining to the country what a nation should expect of a Presidential candidate said he should be "...a man who understands his own day and the needs of his country and who has personality and initiative to enforce his views upon both the people and upon Congress." (1) Wilson in the field of foreign trade forced a reluctant Congress to revise the tariff and Roosevelt secured adoption of a reciprocal trade agreement program. (2) Wilson secured adoption of the Federal Reserve System and Roosevelt secured adoption of the Banking Act of 1933, the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and other monetary legislation. (3) Wilson secured broad war powers in the Overman Act and Roosevelt secured equally broad powers in the First and Second War Powers Acts in the last Congress. (4) Wilson secured enactment of nearly 60 war acts and Roosevelt has secured an equal grant of power. (5) In 1920, Congress repealed 60 of the war control acts but the measure was vetoed by a pocket veto. Query: What will happen when the present war power control acts are modified or repealed by Congress?

**CAPITAL CHATTER**

The WAVES, now 5000 strong, will be increased 50%. Bean soup has been served in the Senate restaurant for 40 years. Four hundred tons of waste paper are disposed of in Washington daily. In 1911, the U.S. Civil Service Commissioner recommended that no more women be hired for government stenographers because blondes were frivolous and brunettes were too chatty. Gasoline rationing problems in Washington have been aggravated by the fact that 6229 ration books were stolen. Only 1380 have been recovered. The Board of Economic Warfare now conducts classes in the Malay language. Absence from the job in defense and war work is found to be highest among former WPA workers; young single women and boys just out of school and lowest among men who have served a long time with their companies and among women over middle age who have close relatives in the armed services.