THE CONGRESSIONAL FRONT
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16th Ill. District

OPEN AIR GARAGE
Six thousand brand new motor cars valued at $10,000,000 are now stored in garages, warehouses and available spaces in and around the nation's capital under the "freeze" order of the Price Administrator and cannot be disposed without the sanction of the rationing board. Only 300 of this total number were disposed from January to March. When warehouse space became unavailable, 1000 of these cars were stored in an open field in Maryland, just outside the District of Columbia where they reposed today devoid of all protection against weather.

NO SUBSIDIES YET.
Federal subsidies or benefits are paid from the Federal Treasury today to farmers for crop curtailment, to silver mines for the production of silver and to ship builders to cover the differences in cost between ship construction in the U.S. and other countries. Substantial as these amounts have been, they would be infinitesimal compared to the amount that would be required if the Price Administrator undertakes by means of subsidies to level off the inequities which may arise under the price freezing program. The Price Administrator has such power provided Congress appropriates the money. It was suggested that where retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers were caught between a fixed price ceiling and high overhead costs and would have to operate at a loss, that costs be reduced as far as possible and the net loss if any met with a subsidy from the Treasury. Such a program might require an enormous expenditure of funds and Congress has frowned on the idea until the need is more clearly shown.

SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY
The Act to aid small business concerns as it finally passed both Houses of Congress can be summarized as follows: The War Production Board will make a survey and inventory of small business enterprises throughout the country and direct the attention of government purchasing agencies to these facilities and urge their use. In addition, a Smaller War Plants Corporation with a revolving capital of $200,000,000 is created to bid on or negotiate for government contracts and parcel out these contracts to smaller plants who have been certified as competent to undertake such work. The Corporation also has authority to finance such small plants that they might be converted to war-goods production or for the expansion of their facilities.

WAACS IN A NUTSHELL.
Enlistments in the Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps are voluntary. Applicants must be citizens between 21 and 44, between 5 and 6 feet in height, between 105 and 171 pounds in weight, married or single. Pay ranges from $21 to $30 for privates, $54 to $72 for non-coms and $125 to $166.67 plus allowances for officers. Uniforms will be olive drab and khaki with a special cap. They will drill and salute, carry no weapons, and serve for one year. Initial size of the contingent will be 25,000. High school education plus a qualifying intelligence test are required.

WAR PRODUCTION TRAINING.
From whence shall come the men and women to do the skilled precision work required in making planes, fuses for shells, operating parts for tanks the fine mechanism of Garand rifles and a thousand other items in the war effort? Here is where the defense training program conducted by the U.S.Office of Education enters the picture. Thus far, more than 2,000,000 persons ranging in age from 17 to 65 or over have been certified for such training by the U.S. Employment Service and have received training in 2600 vocational schools located in 1541 cities throughout the country. The cost of this training ranges from 21¢ to 25¢ per hour and is conducted under state auspices with financial aid from the Federal Treasury. Training courses embrace 550 different occupations and it is estimated that 75% of those who completed the courses have been placed in jobs. Of the total number, 669 were age 65 or over. It is remarkable testimony to age.

INFORMATION, EDUCATION, PUBLICITY.
A report compiled by the Budget Bureau and submitted to the Congress on June 25, 1941 indicated that for the fiscal year 1941, a total of 34,513 persons in the government service were devoting full or part time to the business of information, publicity, and education, at a cost of $27,700,000. Thus huge force, scattered thru the government agencies prepared and issued nearly 300,000,000 publications for the year of which, 289,000,000 were not required by law. Because of the creation of a number of information agencies dealing with war, the number of persons so employed and the cost of informational and publicity services will be infinitely for the fiscal year 1942 and ensuing years. Larger