

Calendar No. 1617

69TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
{ No. 1624

RECLASSIFYING THE SALARIES OF CERTAIN POSTMASTERS

FEBRUARY 25, 1927.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MOSES, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 5314]

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5314) to amend the act of February 28, 1925, reclassifying the salaries of postmasters so as to provide an increase in salaries of postmasters at certain offices, having considered the same, recommend that the bill do pass. The following correspondence is appended hereto and made a part of this report:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 14, 1927.

Hon. GEORGE H. MOSES,
Chairman Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR MOSES: I have the letter of your committee of January 18, 1927, asking a report on bill S. 5314, amending the act of February 28, 1925, reclassifying the salaries of postmasters so as to provide for an increase in salaries of postmasters at certain offices when the receipts reach amounts indicated in the bill.

Under existing law the salaries of postmasters at post offices where the gross receipts during the calendar year amount to \$600,000 but less than \$7,000,000 are fixed at \$6,000, and where the receipts amount to \$7,000,000 and upward the salary is \$8,000. To illustrate the extremes, the salaries of the postmaster at Pittsburgh, Pa., and New York, N. Y., are \$8,000 and the receipts for the calendar year ended December 31, 1925, were \$7,139,052 and \$69,571,728, respectively, and the salaries of the postmasters of Erie, Pa., and Minneapolis, Minn., are \$6,000, whereas the receipts for the calendar year ended December 31, 1925, are \$606,401 and \$6,371,268, respectively.

Under the provisions of the bill under consideration the following scale of salaries is fixed:

\$600,000 but less than \$1,500,000.....	\$6,000
\$1,500,000 but less than \$3,000,000.....	7,000
\$3,000,000 but less than \$7,000,000.....	8,000
\$7,000,000 but less than \$10,000,000.....	9,000
\$10,000,000 but less than \$20,000,000.....	10,000
\$20,000,000 but less than \$40,000,000.....	11,000
\$40,000,000 and upward.....	12,000

Based on the receipts for the year ended December 31, 1925, the following changes would be made in the salaries of the postmasters, as listed below:

New York, N. Y.-----	\$8,000-\$12,000	Denver, Colo.-----	\$6,000-\$8,000
Chicago, Ill.-----	8,000-12,000	Seattle, Wash.-----	6,000-8,000
Philadelphia, Pa.-----	8,000-10,000	Des Moines, Iowa.---	6,000-8,000
Boston, Mass.-----	8,000-10,000	New Orleans, La.---	6,000-7,000
St. Louis, Mo.-----	8,000-10,000	Portland, Oreg.-----	6,000-7,000
Kansas City, Mo.---	8,000-10,000	Omaha, Nebr.-----	6,000-7,000
Detroit, Mich.-----	8,000-9,000	Columbus, Ohio.---	6,000-7,000
Cleveland, Ohio.---	8,000-9,000	Rochester, N. Y.---	6,000-7,000
Washington, D. C.---	8,000-9,000	Louisville, Ky.-----	6,000-7,000
Los Angeles, Calif.---	8,000-9,000	Springfield, Ohio.---	6,000-7,000
San Francisco, Calif.---	8,000-9,000	Toledo, Ohio.-----	6,000-7,000
Brooklyn, N. Y.-----	8,000-9,000	Richmond, Va.-----	6,000-7,000
Cincinnati, Ohio.---	8,000-9,000	Memphis, Tenn.---	6,000-7,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	8,000-9,000	Dayton, Ohio.-----	6,000-7,000
Minneapolis, Minn.---	6,000-8,000	Providence, R. I.---	6,000-7,000
Baltimore, Md.-----	6,000-8,000	Hartford, Conn.---	6,000-7,000
Milwaukee, Wis.-----	6,000-8,000	Nashville, Tenn.---	6,000-7,000
Buffalo, N. Y.-----	6,000-8,000	Oakland, Calif.---	6,000-7,000
Indianapolis, Ind.---	6,000-8,000	Houston, Tex.-----	6,000-7,000
St. Paul, Minn.-----	6,000-8,000	Syracuse, N. Y.---	6,000-7,000
Newark, N. J.-----	6,000-8,000	New Haven, Conn.---	6,000-7,000
Atlanta, Ga.-----	6,000-8,000	Grand Rapids, Mich.---	6,000-7,000
Dallas, Tex.-----	6,000-8,000	Albany, N. Y.-----	6,000-7,000

The total number of changes in the several grades fixed in the bill and the increased cost resulting, based on the receipts for the calendar year ended December 31, 1925, are as follows:

2 from \$8,000 to \$12,000-----	\$8,000
4 from \$8,000 to \$10,000-----	8,000
8 from \$8,000 to \$9,000-----	8,000
12 from \$6,000 to \$8,000-----	24,000
20 from \$6,000 to \$7,000-----	20,000
46	68,000

As the audited receipts for the last quarter of the calendar year ended December 31, 1926, are not yet available, it is not possible to furnish the foregoing information based upon the receipts for that calendar year.

Very truly yours,

HARRY S. NEW, *Postmaster General.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1927.

Hon. GEORGE H. MOSES,
Chairman Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

MY DEAR SENATOR MOSES: Supplementing my letter of February 14, 1927, with reference to the bill S. 5314, amending the act of February 28, 1925, reclassifying the salaries of postmasters so as to increase the salaries at a number of the larger post offices, I have to submit the following:

The basis of fixing the salaries of postmasters at the offices affected had not been changed since the act of March 3, 1883, which fixes the salary of the postmaster of New York at \$8,000, until the act of June 5, 1920. In the meantime, by special laws, the salaries of the postmasters at Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and St. Louis were fixed at \$8,000. The act of June 5, 1920 modified the act of March 3, 1883, so as to provide that at post offices having gross receipts of \$7,000,000 or more the salary of the postmaster shall be \$8,000.

The receipts of the New York post office for the year ended December 31, 1926, were \$72,670,000, more than sixteen times what they were when the salary was fixed at \$8,000. At the time the salary of the postmaster of New York was fixed at \$8,000 the revenues of the entire postal service were only \$42,818,000. At that time the number of stations or branch post offices was 16. To-day it is 50. Comparatively the same may be said of all other offices affected by the proposed legislation except those which through increasing receipts have been

benefited by the act of June 5, 1920. In short, of the 68 offices affected by the proposed legislation based upon the receipts for the year ended December 31, 1925, all except 11 are fixed on the same basis as was provided in the act of March 3, 1883.

It should also be borne in mind that the money-order business has increased enormously in the period since the basis for fixing these salaries was fixed and the postal savings bank has been established, both of which features are not reflected in the postal receipts.

In my judgment, the legislation proposed is conservative in view of the vastly greater responsibility imposed on these postmasters.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY S. NEW, *Postmaster General.*



RESEARCH IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The following is a list of the research projects which have been carried out in the history of the United States during the past few years. The list is arranged in alphabetical order of the names of the authors. The names of the authors are given in full, and the titles of the projects are given in full. The list is intended to be a guide to the research which has been done in the history of the United States during the past few years. It is not intended to be a complete list of all the research which has been done in the history of the United States during the past few years. It is intended to be a guide to the research which has been done in the history of the United States during the past few years.

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