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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

POSTMASTER GENERAL

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1939

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

DECEMBER 30, 1939.

To the PRESIDENT:

There is transmitted herewith my seventh Annual Report for the Post Office Department covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939. It shows a net postal surplus of $14,547,795.30, the fifth net surplus during this administration. The main financial statistics are:

Audited Expenditure	$784,646,938.14
Audited revenue	745,955,075.24
Gross postal deficit	38,691,862.90
Deduct: Nonpostal items	53,239,658.20
Net postal surplus	14,547,795.30

Postal revenue has increased in each of the past five years because of the greater hire of postal facilities. From the low point in 1934 there has been a total gain in revenue of $159,221,909.44, or 27 percent. In the same period, each year has brought an increase in postal expense from the rising costs of increased mail volume and statutory enactments for the benefit of postal employees. Again from a low point in 1934, there has been a total gain in expense of $153,879,937.48, or 24 percent. I take this to be a true measure of our progress, for while our earnings in fiscal 1939 are again an all-time high in postal history, 1939 expense is nineteen millions less than the all-time high of 1930. In sustaining a marked increase in the volume of business we have kept our costs within control. You are aware of my efforts to do this through careful administration.

In this great public utility of the mails and allied services, which seems to gain more support from the people and industry year by year, it is my desire to bestow full credit on those who have made it possible. Both in the Post Office Department and in the services in the field, I have had the undivided support and loyalty of officials and employees alike, and I am very pleased to record my appreciation.

The body of this report has been compiled by the heads of the Bureaus and offices charged with operating responsibilities. You will find therein comprehensive reports of the detailed activities and accomplishments supporting the consolidated result as stated above.

Since the attached report was prepared there has been serious disruption of our service with European countries on account of the

lack of normal transportation facilities due to war conditions. The volume of both incoming and outgoing mails has decreased about 35 percent and transportation costs have been increased considerably on account of circuitous dispatch necessary to reach both belligerent and neutral countries.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, the Post Office Department estimates its total revenue at $755,000,000 and its total expenditure, including nonpostal costs, at $805,000,000.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. FARLEY,
Postmaster General.

POSTAL LEGISLATION

ENACTED BY THE SEVENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

In the first session of the Seventy-sixth Congress, the following laws affecting the Postal Service were enacted:

H. R. 2868—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, and for other purposes (first deficiency appropriation bill) (Public, No. 7, approved March 15, 1939).

This act carried appropriations for the Post Office Department for the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property; judgments rendered by the Court of Claims; and for claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office.

S. J. Res. 76—A joint resolution to authorize the Postmaster General to withhold the awarding of star-route contracts for a period of forty-five days (Public Res. No. 4, approved March 25, 1939).

This resolution delays the award of contracts in the third contract section for a period of 45 days in anticipation of the passage of a bill which would provide that star-route contracts may, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, and in the interest of the postal service, be renewed for single periods of 4 years from date of expiration at the contract rate prevailing at the end of the contract term.

H. R. 3790—An act relating to taxation of the compensation of public officers and employees (Public, No. 32, approved April 12, 1939).

This law subjects to Federal income tax for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1938, the compensation of all State and local officers and employees; grants consent to the States to tax the compensation received after December 31, 1938, by Federal officers and employees; and relieves from Federal income taxation for taxable years commencing prior to January 1, 1939, the compensation of certain State and local officers and employees.

H. R. 4830—An act to amend the act approved April 27, 1937, entitled "An act to simplify accounting" (Public, No. 59, approved April 26, 1939).

This act permits the payment out of the subsequent appropriation of telephone bills covering services rendered partly in the preceding fiscal year.

H. R. 5219—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1939, and June 30, 1940, and for other purposes (second deficiency appropriation bill) (Public, No. 61, approved May 2, 1939).

This act carries an additional appropriation to enable the Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring during the fiscal year 1939, or in prior fiscal years, and transfers unexpended balances of appropriations.

H. R. 4492—An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, and for other purposes (Public, No. 65, approved May 6, 1939).

This act, in addition to embracing regular annual appropriations for the various branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the Post Office and Treasury Departments, carries a section relating to the transmission through the mails, free of postage, by executive departments and independent establishments, of official mail matter, and provides for reports thereon by quarters to be made to the Postmaster General.

H. R. 4852—An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, and for other purposes (Public, No. 68, approved May 10, 1939).

This act contains a section providing that hereafter no part of any appropriation for any executive department, establishment, or agency shall be used for the payment of long-distance telephone tolls except for the transaction of public business which the interests of the Government require to be so transacted; and all such payments shall be supported by a certificate by the head of the department, establishment, or agency concerned, or such subordinates as he may specially designate, to the effect that the use of the telephone in such instances was necessary in the interest of the Government.

H. R. 3811—An act to provide for the appraisal of the pneumatic-mail-tube systems in New York and Boston (Public, No. 71, approved May 21, 1939).

This act contemplates an appraisal by competent engineers of the properties comprising the pneumatic-mail-tube systems in New York and Boston, Mass., including the franchise and patent rights in connection therewith.

H. R. 4772—An act to provide time credits for substitutes in the pneumatic-tube service (Public, No. 73, approved May 12, 1939).

This act extends to employees of the pneumatic-tube system the same benefits allowed by specific laws to other Postal Service employees by giving to substitutes in this service credit for substitute

service in determining salary grades at which regular appointment is made.

H. R. 4785—An act to provide a differential in pay for night work to pneumatic-tube-system employees in the Postal Service. (Public, No. 74, approved May 12, 1939.)

This act, proposed by the Post Office Department, provides for employees of the pneumatic-tube system the same benefits allowed by specific laws to other Postal Service employees by giving them a differential in pay for night work.

H. R. 4786—An act to extend the provisions of the 40-hour law to pneumatic-tube-system employees in the Postal Service. (Public, No. 75, approved May 12, 1939.)

The Post Office Department proposed this legislation extending the provisions of the 40-hour law to pneumatic-tube-system employees in the Postal Service.

H. R. 3230—An act to amend the statutes providing punishment for transmitting threatening communications. (Public, No. 76, approved May 15, 1939.)

This law amended the existing extortion statute so as to punish the transmission of threatening communications of a more serious nature, even though it cannot be shown that the sender had an intention to extort money or other thing of value. It also extends the venue in cases arising under the interstate-commerce clause of the statute to the place where the threatening communication is received.

H. R. 3231—An act to authorize the mailing of pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed on the person, to officers of the Coast Guard. (Public, No. 77, approved May 15, 1939.)

This act amends section 1 of the act entitled "An act declaring pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed on the person nonmailable and providing penalty," approved February 8, 1927 (44 Stat. 1059; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 361) so that such articles may be conveyed in the mails to officers of the Coast Guard for use in connection with their official duty.

H. R. 3812—An act granting postal employees credit for Saturday in annual and sick-leave law, thereby conforming to the forty-hour work week or five-day-week law. (Public, No. 78, approved May 15, 1939.)

A decision by the Comptroller General, dated January 30, 1939, held that Saturday was not a holiday and should be counted as a leave day if it came within a period of extended leave. This act amends the leave law in order that Saturday shall not be charged against annual and sick leave.

H. R. 4771—An act limiting working hours of pneumatic-tube-system employees to eight in ten hours a day. (Public, No. 79, approved May 15, 1939.)

The Post Office Department recommended this legislation in order to give the same rights, benefits, and privileges that are enjoyed by other postal employees to employees of the pneumatic-tube system.

S. 1281—An act to prohibit reproductions of official badges, identification cards, and other insignia. (Public, No. 82, approved May 22, 1939.)

This act prohibits unauthorized photographing, printing, or reproduction of badges, identification cards, and insignia, or colorable imitations thereof of United States officers.

H. R. 2987—An act for the transfusion of blood by members and former members of the Military Establishment, and by employees of the United States Government. (Public, No. 109, approved June 5, 1939.)

This legislation authorizes the Veterans' Administration to make payment to nonmilitary employees who donate blood for transfusions for veterans hospitalized in veterans' hospital facilities. Existing law prohibited the payment to any officer in any branch of the public service or any other person whose salary, pay, or emoluments were fixed by law or regulations. This law establishes uniformity with respect to the authorization of fees, thus eliminating the distinction which existed in favor of those employees who had a military status.

H. R. 3646—An act to authorize certain officers and employees to administer oaths to expense accounts. (Public, No. 115, approved June 6, 1939.)

This act amends the law authorizing postmasters and assistant postmasters, etc., to administer oaths to accounts for travel or other expenses against the United States, by inserting the clause "and any officer or employee of any executive department, independent establishment, or other Government agency, in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, who shall have been designated in writing for such purpose by the head of the department, establishment, or agency concerned."

S. 1031—An act to amend section 243 of the Penal Code of the United States, as amended by the act of June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 378), relating to the marking of packages containing wild animals and birds and parts thereof. (Public, No. 131, approved June 19, 1939.)

This act amends the law requiring the listings on the label or tag of the number and kind of the bodies of wild animals or birds or parts thereof contained in the package by exempting the listing of furs, hides, or skins of such animals.

The act provides that packages containing migratory birds, or the bodies or parts thereof or eggs of such birds covered by any conven-

tion to which this country is a party shall be labeled as prescribed in such convention.

H. R. 6851—An act to provide revenue, equalize taxation, and for other purposes. (Public, No. 155, approved June 29, 1939.)

This act contains a provision amending section 1001 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1932, calling for a continuation of the 3-cent rate of postage on first-class mail matter for the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 to avoid an estimated $90,000,000 net deficiency representing certain free services and subsidies for which the Post Office Department receives only a book credit. The act also continues the authority vested in the President to modify postage rates on mail matter.

H. R. 6970—An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, to provide appropriations required immediately for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, and for other purposes (urgent deficency appropriation bill). (Public, No. 160, approved June 30, 1939.)

This act provides for the transfer of certain appropriations in the Post Office Department. The act also contains authority for the Post Office Department to repair vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of the National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Government where repairs are made necessary because of utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service.

The act also amends section 6 of the Treasury and Post Office Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1940, which regulates the transmission of official mail matter free of postage. The amendment contained in Public, No. 160, clarifies and relaxes certain of the restrictions of section 6 and exempts publications and reports offered for sale by the Federal Power Commission.

S. 2197—An act authorizing Federal participation in the commemoration and observance of the four-hundredth anniversary of the explorations of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado (Public, No. 186, approved July 17, 1939).

This act establishes a Commission for the holding of an exposition and celebration during the observance and commemoration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the States of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, and appropriates $250,000 for exhibits, etc., by the various executive departments and independent offices and establishments of the Government.

H. R. 5479—An act granting annual and sick leave with pay to substitutes in the Postal Service (Public, No. 194, approved July 18, 1939).

This act gives substitutes in the Postal Service the status of "employees," and affords to such substitute postal employees who have

served 2,448 hours the benefits of annual and sick leave in proportion to the time actually employed, on the basis of annual and sick leave granted to regular employees under existing law.

H. R. 5064—An act to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing the establishment of the Postal Savings System (Public, No. 229, approved July 26, 1939).

This act, introduced at the request of the Post Office Department, provides for the use of larger denomination postal-savings stamps than those heretofore sold.

S. 1725—An act relating to the acquisition of the site for the post-office building to be constructed in Poplarville, Miss. (Public, No. 237, approved July 27, 1939).

This act modifies, in this particular instance only, certain restrictions imposed by law against Members of Congress having interest in contracts with the United States by permitting a Member of Congress who had owned for 25 years property at Poplarville, Miss., to sell the same to the Government for a post-office site.

S. 1871—An act to prevent pernicious political activities (Public, No. 252, approved August 2, 1939).

This act contains a provision (sec. 2) making it unlawful for persons employed in administrative positions in the United States including departments, agencies, and corporations controlled in whole or in part by the United States, to use their official authority for the purpose of interfering with elections.

Section 9 is a restatement of law already in effect as regards civil-service employees, and is in effect a restatement of the provisions of section 2 of this act, except it includes an additional penalty, that of removal from the position or office held by the employee. It further prohibits such persons from taking active part in political management or in political campaigns, just as the civil-service rules provided.

S. 2065—An act to provide for the regulation of the sale of certain securities in interstate and foreign commerce and through the mails, and the regulation of the trust indentures under which the same are issued, and for other purposes (Public, No. 253, approved August 3, 1939).

Section 306 of this act relates to the sale through the mails of securities which are not registered under the Securities Act. Its application is limited to securities issued in exchange for other securities of the same issuer, and securities issued under a plan approved by a court, which are exempted from the registration and prospectus requirements of the Securities Act.

Subsection (a) prohibits the use of means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or of the mails

to sell any such unregistered securities or to deliver the same after sale unless they have been or are to be issued under a "qualified" indenture.

Subsection (b) makes it unlawful for any person to make use of the mails or any means or instruments of interstate or foreign commerce to transmit any prospectus relating to the sale of any such unregistered security which is issued under a "qualified indenture" unless such prospectus includes or is accompanied by analyses that meet certain requirements set forth elsewhere in the act. It also makes it unlawful for any person to carry or cause to be carried through the mails or in interstate commerce any such security for the purpose of sale or delivery after sale, unless accompanied or preceded by such analyses.

S. 281—An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930 (Public, No. 263, approved August 4, 1939).

This act (1) grants legislative and judicial employees an additional 6 months from January 1, 1940, to exercise an option of coming within the terms of the Retirement Act; (2) deals with the computation of annuities—the Government's part of the annuity to be not less than the employees' purchasable annuity and allows an employee to elect at the time of his retirement to receive a reduced annuity for himself with a survivorship annuity for a duly designated beneficiary; (3) waives the time limit of 6 months as provided by law for making application for retirement benefits for mentally incompetent employees, who will be given 1 year after restoration to competency or the appointment of a fiduciary, whichever is the earlier; permits retention on the annuity roll of recovered disability annuitants for 1 year instead of 90 days; (4) authorizes employees at their option to deposit, in addition to the compulsory contribution of 3½ percent of their salaries, additional sums in multiples of $25 but not to exceed 10 percent of their annual salaries to purchase additional annuity; and (5) broadens the act to include postmasters of the fourth class. The act further provides January 1, 1940, as the effective date.

S. 185—An act to amend section 224 of the Criminal Code so as to penalize the making of false claims for the loss of insured mail matter (Public, No. 265, approved August 5, 1939).

This act extends the statute penalizing the making of false claims for the loss of registered mail to include as well the making of false claims for insured mail. The Post Office and Justice Departments jointly recommended this legislation.

H. R. 6114—An act to authorize postmasters within the Territory of Alaska to administer oaths and affirmations, and for other purposes (Public, No. 294, approved August 5, 1939).

This act authorizes all postmasters within the Territory of Alaska to administer oaths and affirmations and to take acknowledgments and make and execute certificates thereof, and, to perform all other functions of a notary public within said Territory, whenever an oath, affirmation, or acknowledgment or a certificate thereof is authorized, permitted or required by any act or acts of Congress. The act further authorizes postmasters to charge the same fees for their services as are prescribed for similar services of a notary public in Alaska.

H. R. 6585—An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government (Public, No. 295, approved August 5, 1939).

This act provides a uniform procedure for disposing of records of the United States Government that are not needed in the transaction of current business and that appear to have no permanent value or historical interest; and expedites the disposition of such records.

The act grants authority to the heads of Federal agencies to transfer (without cost to the Federal Government) certain types of records authorized for disposition to certain local institutions; requires that a report be filed with the Archivist by the heads of all agencies on records disposed of by such agencies, and that the Archivist submit annually to Congress a concise summarization of such reports; and grants power to the Archivist to authorize the immediate destruction of records that are a continuing menace to human health or life or to property.

H. R. 6037—An act to amend section 194 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. L. 1088) (Public, No. 330, approved August 7, 1939).

This act amends existing law which punishes the receivers of property stolen from the mails so that the Government will not be required to prove that the defendant knew the stolen property he received had been stolen from the mails.

H. R. 4322—An act giving clerks in the Railway Mail Service the benefit of holiday known as Armistice Day (Public, No. 351, approved August 9, 1939).

Since the enactment of existing legislation under which railway postal clerks were paid on a basis of 306 days per annum there had been created by law an additional holiday—Armistice Day—which reduced the number of days service required by most postal em-

ployees to 305. This act amends the law by placing railway postal clerks on a 305-day year.

H. R. 5625—An act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate commerce; to require certain standards with respect to certain imported seeds; and for other purposes (Public, No. 354, approved August 9, 1939).

Section 205 of this act prohibits the dissemination of false advertisements concerning seed by the United States mails.

H. R. 7462—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1939, and June 30, 1940, and for other purposes (third deficiency appropriation bill) (Public, No. 361, approved August 9, 1939).

This act contains additional appropriations for the fiscal year 1940 and deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year 1939, relating to domestic Air Mail Service; foreign air-mail transportation, and for the payment of certain audited claims.

S. 882—An act to authorize the Postmaster General to contract for certain powerboat service in Alaska, and for other purposes (Public, No. 363, approved August 10, 1939).

This act authorizes mail, passenger, and freight transportation over a water route from Seward, Alaska, to points on Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak Island, Alaska Peninsula, the Aleutian Islands to Umnak Island, and points on Bristol Bay, Alaska.

S. 2245—An act to prohibit the use of the mails for the solicitation of the procurement of divorces in foreign countries (Public, No. 366, approved August 10, 1939).

This act provides a penalty of not more than $5,000, or imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both, for soliciting through the mails the procurement of divorces in foreign countries. It was recommended by the Post Office Department and had the approval of the American Bar Association.

H. R. 6614—An act to amend the Government Losses in Shipment Act (Public, No. 378, approved August 10, 1939).

This act extends the scope of the insurance provisions of the Government Losses in Shipment Act and clarifies certain details relating to its administration. It abolishes the securities trust fund and makes all losses arising out of all public-debt shipments payable out of the fund for the payment of government losses in shipment. It provides for payment of losses in transit while the Post Office Department is acting as agent for the Treasury Department. It gives the Secretary of the Treasury general authority to enter into agreements

of indemnity and to pay any obligations of the Government arising out of such agreements from the fund for the payment of Government losses in shipment. It defines "valuables" as used in the losses in shipment act. It authorizes the Territories, the possessions, and the Philippines to issue duplicate securities without bonds of indemnity. It authorizes the issuance of duplicate checks, lost in the mails before delivery to the payees, without bonds of indemnity. And it authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to approve the issuance of substitute checks for the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

DIVISION OF POST OFFICE SERVICE

IMPROVEMENT IN POST OFFICE ORGANIZATION

There has been a continuation of the surveys of the larger post offices during the year. The surveys were made for the purpose of improving the service to the public, correcting irregularities in the service, establishing uniform methods where practicable, and to maintain a proper relation between increased receipts and expenditures.

POST OFFICES—CLASSIFICATION

Pursuant to the requirements of the law classifying post offices and fixing the salaries of postmasters and supervisory officers in accordance with the gross receipts for the preceding calendar year, the salaries of postmasters and supervisory officers were duly adjusted, effective July 1, 1939. The detail of these adjustments insofar as they affect postmasters is set forth in the appendix. The number of offices of the Presidential classes, as of July 1, 1939, as compared with the number on July 1, 1938, is as follows:

	1938	1939	Increase
First class	1,195	1,217	22
Second class	3,526	3,592	66
Third class	10,077	10,077	
Total	14,798	14,886	88

POST OFFICE STATIONS AND BRANCHES

Classified.—On June 30, 1939, there were 1,513 classified stations and branches in operation. These units are established and maintained primarily for the purpose of furnishing adequate postal facilities to the patrons of the neighborhood in which located.

Contract.—On June 30, 1939, there were 4,871 contract stations in operation. During the calendar year 1938 the receipts from stamp sales from such stations were approximately $32,300,182 and the cost for their maintenance during the fiscal year was $1,465,923.

Such units are conducted under agreement for a period of 2 years at a stipulated rate of compensation, ranging from $1 to $2,500 per annum. They are usually conducted in places of business, such as drug stores and department stores. Stations in the latter places are maintained largely for the convenience of the patrons of the stores in which located. Persons conducting contract stations are required to furnish quarters and equipment, heat, light, and the necessary clerical assistance.

All stations and branches are required to transact money-order and registry business, sell postage supplies, and, when so designated, to transact postal-savings business. Stations and branches may also receive and dispatch mails. At contract stations and branches, where the needs of the service require, lock boxes and general-delivery facilities are provided.

PERSONNEL

First- and second-class offices.—On June 30, 1939, the number of assistant postmasters, supervisors, clerks, watchmen, messengers, laborers, city and village carriers employed in post offices of the first and second classes was 140,633. During the year there was a net increase in personnel of 1,401 assistant postmasters, supervisors, and clerks; 900 carriers; and 4 watchmen, messengers, and laborers—a total of 2,305.

The average basic salary of clerks, including supervisory employees, increased from $2,163.78 to $2,165.21, and of city carriers decreased from $2,081.16 to $2,080.27.

During the year 225 clerks and 157 carriers resigned, decreases of 66 and 11, respectively, as compared with the previous year.

OVERTIME

During the year ended June 30, 1939, expenditures for clerical overtime amounted to $2,063,082, an increase of $337,770, and for carrier overtime $2,137,204, an increase of $316,633. The increase in clerk overtime was due to increased postal business. The increase in carrier overtime was due to the continued growth of suburban building, making it necessary to use overtime until carrier routes could be readjusted and new routes established.

CITY DELIVERY SERVICE

Delivery service is established at additional offices when conditions and good administration so warrant. During the fiscal year 1939 City Delivery Service was established at 21 offices involving the appointment of 24 additional carriers, making a total of 3,236

cities in which this service is in operation. In six instances City Delivery Service was established in lieu of Village Delivery Service, which had been in operation for some time. During the first 9 months of the fiscal year, City Delivery Service was extended to 13,118 blocks embracing 296,386 families and 22,409 places of business at offices having City Delivery Service.

VILLAGE DELIVERY SERVICE

On June 30, 1939, Village Delivery Service was in operation at 763 offices, with 890 regular village carriers employed.

RETIREMENT

During the year 1,706 employees were retired with annuity, 935 of whom were supervisors, clerks, and laborers, and 771 city and village carriers.

COOPERATION WITH THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

The Department has continued to cooperate with the Social Security Board, in that all post offices, with the exception of those located in cities where there are field offices of the Board, carry supplies of social-security application forms for distribution to patrons upon request.

DIVISION OF POSTMASTERS

APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS

Presidential postmasters—Post offices of the first, second, and third classes.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, there were 1,133 postmasters appointed by the President without term following their confirmation by the Senate. Four nominations were withdrawn from and 2 rejected by the Senate. On June 30, 584 nominations were before the Senate awaiting confirmation.

There were 666 postmasters reappointed upon the expiration of their commissions after qualifying in noncompetitive examinations conducted by the Civil Service Commission; 181 postmasters were reappointed after noncompetitive examination upon the advancement of their offices from the fourth class to the Presidential grade, which advancement necessitated new appointments, and 273 appointments were made from eligible registers established by the Civil Service Commission as a result of open competitive examinations, 14 of which were reappointments of incumbent postmasters. A total of 861 postmasters were reappointed. Thirteen employees were promoted from the classified civil service.

Of the 1,133 appointments, 724 were due to expiration of 4-year terms; 220 to advancement of offices from the fourth class to the Presidential grade; 188 to death, resignations, removals, retirements, and retransfers to the classified service, and 1 where the appointee resigned before qualifying under his appointment.

Fourth-class postmasters.—Fourth-class postmasters were commissioned at 2,065 offices during the fiscal year where vacancies occurred through death, resignation, or removal of postmasters, establishment of offices and through relegation of offices from the Presidential grade.

POSTAL LEGISLATION

(Enacted by the Seventy-sixth Congress, First Session)

S. 281—An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act (Public, No. 263, approved August 4, 1939).

This amendment to the Civil Service Retirement Act, effective January 1, 1940, brings within the purview of this law all postmasters of the first, second, third, and fourth classes who now have or later attain a classified civil-service status. This legislation permits the retirement of postmasters of all classes upon reaching the age of 70, who have had 15 or more years service in a Federal capacity. All other benefits covered by the original Retirement Act, with amendments, will be applicable to postmasters in the classified service.

RETIREMENT

On June 30, 1939, there were 124 postmasters and 33 acting postmasters at offices of the first, second, and third classes subject to the benefits of the Retirement Act.

During the fiscal year six retirement postmasters were separated from the service, two by transfer to classified positions in the Postal Service, one involuntarily separated due to the discontinuance of the office, one removed for cause, one died, and one retired for disability under section 6 of the act of May 29, 1930.

DIVISION OF DEAD LETTERS AND DEAD PARCEL POST

Undelivered letters received in the dead-letter branches during the year decreased slightly less than 3½ percent under the number handled in the preceding year.

The number of dead letters found to contain money during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, was 64,978, an increase of 4,649. The money found therein amounted to $84,407.18, a decrease of $3,139.45.

The number of unclaimed addressed parcels and articles found loose in the mails treated in the dead-parcel-post branches decreased 48,005, over the previous year. The number of unclaimed parcels and articles found loose sold at public auction was approximately 215,932, and the net proceeds of these sales amounted to $34,704.47, a decrease of $5,844.44.

The total revenue from all sources, including sales of unclaimed merchandise and magazines, money and stamps removed from undelivered mail and found loose in the mails and from the 5-cent fee for returning dead letters and the minimum registry fee charged for the official registration of money letters found to contain $1 or more in cash amounted to $208,886.05, a decrease of $17,170.79.

During the fiscal year, the Division of Dead Letters and Dead Parcel Post operated with a headquarters staff and a dead-parcel-post unit in Washington, D. C., 14 dead-parcel-post branches and 1,204 dead-letter branches.

The decentralization of the dead-letter service was further extended by establishing dead-letter branches on July 1, 1938, in 60 new first-class offices.

The cost of personnel for the headquarters staff and the dead-letter branches was $54,270.74, an increase of $1,633.37.

The cost of maintaining the dead-parcel-post branches was $50,-742.90, a decrease of $2,548.68, making the total cost of operation for the entire service $105,013.64, a saving of $914.61, as compared with the total cost of the previous year.

DIVISION OF AIR MAIL SERVICE

Both the domestic and foreign air-mail systems were improved and extended during the fiscal year 1939. There were 52,193,772 miles flown by planes on domestic air-mail routes on a mileage pay basis, and 5,357,483 miles on United States foreign air-mail routes—a total of 57,551,255 miles for the entire service. This exceeded by 12.49 percent the miles flown with pay during the fiscal year 1938 and by 29.61 percent the record of any previous year. The route mileage of the domestic system at the end of the fiscal year totaled 37,049 miles and that of the foreign system 31,478.9 miles—a total of 68,527.9 miles.

DOMESTIC AIR MAIL SERVICE

Service was inaugurated on six new domestic routes as follows:

AM–38, Phoenix, Ariz., to Las Vegas, Nev., operated by Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc. Service started November 1, 1938.

AM–39, Jacksonville, Fla., to New Orleans, La., operated by National Airlines Incorporated. Service started November 1, 1938.

AM–40, Tampa Fla., to Memphis, Tenn., and Tallahassee, Fla., to Atlanta, Ga. Operated by Eastern Air Lines, Inc. Service started between Atlanta and Tampa on October 10, 1938, and between Tallahassee and Memphis on February 15, 1939.

AM–41, Detroit, Mich., to Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., operated by Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Corporation. Service started July 20, 1938.

AM–42, Houston, Tex., to Brownsville, Tex., and Houston, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex., operated by Eastern Air Lines, Inc. Service started between Houston and San Antonio on October 20, 1938, and between Houston and Brownsville on April 6, 1939.

AM–43, Wichita, Kans., to Pueblo, Colo., operated by Continental Air Lines, Inc. Service started June 23, 1939.

During the fiscal year the following cities were added as stop points in the domestic air-mail system:

Tallahassee, Fla.
Pensacola, Fla.
Florence, Ala.
Sheffield, Ala.
Tuscumbia, Ala.
Saginaw, Mich.
Bay City, Mich.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Garden City, Kans.
Monterey, Calif.
Traverse City, Mich.

Extensive airport improvements have been made throughout the country during the year. Although there were a number of temporary suspensions of service at various points and a continuation of suspension of service at others, no actual permanent discontinuance of service occurred during the fiscal year.

The Department approved the change of name of Hanford Airlines, Inc., to Mid-Continent Airlines, Inc., effective August 1, 1938. This company operates route AM–26, Minneapolis, Minn., to Tulsa, Okla.

EQUIPMENT

Carriers throughout the system have continued to improve aircraft equipment. Notwithstanding the continued increase in the volume of air mail, carriers have provided the equipment to transport it expeditiously.

MAIL VOLUME

A total of 15,818,617,372 air-mail pound-miles were performed during the fiscal year, as compared with 14,137,360,791 pound-miles in the fiscal year 1938 and 12,732,530,874 pound-miles in the fiscal year 1937. This represents an increase of 11.89 percent during the year and 24.24 percent over any previous year.

EXPERIMENTAL AIR-MAIL SERVICE

Two experimental routes, utilizing devices for exchange of mail in flight, were established during the year. Service was started at a number of cities on route AM–1001 between Philadelphia, Pa., and Pittsburgh, Pa., on May 14, 1939, and at a number of other cities on

route AM–1002 between Pittsburgh, Pa., and Huntington, W. Va., on May 12, 1939. Service was added at other cities from time to time until all of the cities provided for in the contract were receiving service. Service is provided to the following cities by experimental routes:

Philadelphia, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
West Chester, Pa.
Coatesville, Pa.
Lancaster, Pa.
Columbia, Pa.
York, Pa.
Hanover, Pa.
Gettysburg, Pa.
Chambersburg, Pa.
Mount Union, Pa.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Altoona, Pa.
Tyrone, Pa.
Clearfield, Pa.
Du Bois, Pa.
Ridgway, Pa.
Kane, Pa.
Warren, Pa.
Corry, Pa.
Titusville, Pa.
Oil City, Pa.
Franklin, Pa.
Grove City, Pa.
Butler, Pa.
Natrona, Pa.
New Kensington, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Irwin, Pa.
Jeannette, Pa.
Greensburg, Pa.
Latrobe, Pa.
Mount Pleasant, Pa.
Connellsville, Pa.
Uniontown, Pa.
Morgantown, W. Va.
Fairmont, W. Va.
Grafton, W. Va.
Philippi, W. Va.
Clarksburg, W. Va.
West Union, W. Va.
Saint Marys, W. Va.
Marietta, Ohio.
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Pomeroy, Ohio.
Point Pleasant, W. Va.
Gallipolis, Ohio.
Barboursville, W. Va.
Milton, W. Va.
Hurricane, W. Va.
Nitro, W. Va.
Dunbar, W. Va.
Spencer, W. Va.
Grantsville, W. Va.
Glenville, W. Va.
Weston, W. Va.
Huntington, W. Va.
Charleston, W. Va.

An experimental route utilizing the service of rotary-wing aircraft was advertised on November 28, 1938, and at the end of the fiscal year arrangements had been completed for the early inauguration of the service. This route will serve as a test to determine the feasibility of the operation of the autogiro or other rotary-wing aircraft between the roof tops of post-office buildings and airports.

AIR MAIL ROUTES IN THE FOREIGN SYSTEM

An important event of the year was the inauguration of trans-Atlantic Air Mail Service on route FAM–18. Twice-a-week service was started on the southern route between New York, N. Y., and Marseille, France, via Horta, Azores, and Lisbon, Portugal, on May 20, 1939, and on the northern route between New York, N. Y., and

Southampton, England, via Shediac, Canada; Botwood, Newfoundland; and Foynes, Ireland, on June 24, 1939. This trans-Atlantic service is operated by Pan American Airways Co.

New stops were authorized on foreign routes during the fiscal year as follows:

Quito, Ecuador.
Quanta, Venezuela.
Horta, Azores.
Lisbon, Portugal.
Marseille, France.
Shediac, Canada.
Botwood, Newfoundland.
Foynes, Ireland.
London, England.

The United States foreign system now directly serves 93 cities in the following countries: Alaska, Canada, Newfoundland, Europe, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippine Islands, and Asia.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY CERTIFICATES AND RATES

The act of Congress approved June 23, 1938, provided for a discontinuation of the contract system in favor of certificates of convenience and necessity to be issued by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. The Authority has completed most of the work incident to the issuance of the certificates, has issued quite a number of certificates, and has set rates on the following routes:

Routes AM–3, Fargo, S. Dak., to Seattle, Wash., and AM–16, Chicago, Ill., to Winnipeg, Canada, operated by Northwest Airlines, Inc.

Routes AM–9, Chicago, Ill., to Dallas, Tex., and AM–15, Amarillo, Tex., to Brownsville, Tex., operated by Braniff Airways, Inc.

Routes AM–13, Salt Lake City, Utah, to San Diego, Calif., and AM–19, Great Falls, Mont., to Salt Lake City, Utah, operated by Western Air Express Corporation.

Route AM–35, Huron, S. Dak., to Cheyenne, Wyo., operated by Inland Air Lines, Inc.

Route AM–43, Wichita, Kans., to Pueblo, Colo., operated by Continental Air Lines, Inc.

Routes AM–31, Daytona Beach, Fla., to Miami, Fla., and AM–39, Jacksonville, Fla., to New Orleans, La., operated by National Airlines Inc.

Route AM–26, Minneapolis, Minn., to Tulsa, Okla., operated by Mid-Continent Airlines, Inc.

Route FAM–18, New York, N. Y., to Southampton, England, and Marseille, France, operated by Pan American Airways.

The present payments to air-mail carriers, both domestic and foreign, are shown in tables in the appendix.

BUREAU OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE

The function of the Railway Mail Service is the supervision of the transportation of mails in the Postal Service and the distribution of mails in transit for the purpose of effecting the earliest practicable delivery at destination.

On September 21, 1938, in the New England States a violent hurricane occurred which interrupted mail transportation between Boston and New York and connecting lines in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. This placed an unusual burden on the Railway Mail Service which satisfactorily met the emergency by utilizing all means at hand including Army and Navy transport facilities and airplanes to keep the mails moving during the period of interruption to train service.

Officers and employees of the Railway Mail Service were placed in charge of the postal car operated in connection with the royal train on which the King and Queen of Great Britain visited Washington, D. C., from the time the train entered this country at Suspension Bridge on June 7, until its return to Canada at Rouses Point June 12, 1939. Arrangements were made for giving philatelic mail the postmark of the "Royal Train, R. P. O., U. S. A." and approximately 100,000 covers were handled, most of them being mailed while the car was in the depot at Washington, D. C.

Arrangements were made by the railroad companies at the opening of the World's Fair in New York City to place a postal car on exhibit in the Fair Grounds and railway postal clerks were placed in charge of the car. Visitors to this car averaged 5,215 per day, the daily average sale of postage stamps amounted to over $100, and more than 2,000 pieces of mail per day were deposited at the car.

A new chief clerk district was established with headquarters at Norfolk, Va., which permits a more equable supervision of field service in eastern Virginia and North Carolina.

During the year new quarters were occupied by the terminal railway post office at Council Bluffs, Iowa. This activity is now housed in a modern building of steel construction with all necessary facilities for handling mails.

The systematic inspection of superintendents' and chief clerks' offices has been continued which results in a more uniform system of field-service supervision.

A thorough survey of Star Route Service in the second contract section has been made in preparation for the letting of new contracts on July 1, 1940, and changes looking to an improvement in service are being considered.

It has been necessary to establish Star Route Service on many routes during the year to supersede unsatisfactory or discontinued train service.

PERSONNEL [1]

On June 30, 1939, there were 329 officials; 18,911 regular railway postal clerks; 719 laborers; 5 joint employees—a total of 19,964 employees being an increase of 6, or 0.03 percent, as compared with the authorized regular force for the previous fiscal year.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAIL

During the year there were 9,703,130,673 distributions and redistributions of pieces of first-class mail and 6,534,829,056 distributions and redistributions of pieces of second-, third-, and fourth-class mail, a total of 16,237,959,729 distributions and redistributions of pieces of mail, exclusive of registered mail, made by railway postal clerks—an increase of 1.136 percent in first-class mail and an increase of 0.095 percent in second-, third-, and fourth-class mail; an increase of 0.714 percent in all classes of mail over the previous year. The above figures include 341,504,282 pieces of air mail. There were also handled during the year 65,577,295 pieces of registered mail, including 2,887,310 pieces of registered air mail.

CAR EQUIPMENT [2]

On June 30, 1939, there were 684 full postal cars and 3,139 apartment mail cars owned by the several railroad companies and operated for the Postal Service.

All of the full postal cars and 2,514 or 80.09 percent of the apartment cars are all-steel construction. The steel underframe apartment cars constitute 11.34 percent; wood, steel reinforced, 8.41 percent; and the wood cars less than 0.16 percent.

During the year 20 cars were standardized, 101 were equipped with sanitary fixtures, 60 were equipped with new letter cases, and

[1] See appendix for table showing average annual salary, average annual-travel allowance, and number of resignations during the year.

[2] For table showing type of construction of postal cars, see appendix.

54 had the heating system improved. Eight cars were equipped with electric lights in lieu of gas or oil and 17 cars were equipped with electric fans.

Two full and five apartment new all-steel railway post-office cars were placed in service during the year. Two of the older full postal cars and 20 of the older steel apartment cars together with 21 steel-underframe and 23 wood, steel-reinforced apartment cars were withdrawn from mail service. At the present time there are 2 full and 5 apartment all-steel postal cars under construction and bids have been asked on 10 apartment cars.

CASUALTIES

There were 52 railroad accidents during the fiscal year in which railway postal clerks were injured or in which mail was lost or damaged, resulting in 25 clerks being seriously injured, and 79 clerks being slightly injured.

STAR ROUTE SERVICE [3]

On June 30, 1939, there were 11,462 star routes, an increase of 69 routes over the preceding year. The length of the routes aggregated 299,582 miles one way, requiring travel by contractors and carriers of 180,504,714 miles per annum. The average rate of cost per mile of scheduled travel was 6 cents, a decrease of 0.33 cent per mile.

The annual rate as of July 1, 1939, was $10,616,496 per annum, a decrease in cost under preceding year of $231,172 per annum.

DIVISION OF RAILWAY ADJUSTMENTS

MAIL TRANSPORTATION BY RAILROADS AND MAIL MESSENGER SERVICE [4]

On June 30, 1939, mails were carried under authorizations of the Department by 319 companies over 183,478 miles of railroads. The annual mileage of regularly authorized space units of the several sizes for carrying mails was 455,954,544.

The regular appropriation for the fiscal year for inland transportation by railroad routes and mail-messenger service was $107,900,000, from which amount the sum of $150,000 was transferred to the appropriation for "Star Route Service, 1939," under authority contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year

[3] For table showing number of routes and comparison of cost in the several sections, see appendix.

[4] See appendix for tables showing number of routes and comparison in cost, mail transportation by railroads in operation June 30, 1939, and annual rates of pay and actual cost on railroad routes from 1917 to 1939.

1938, approved June 25, 1938, and $1,000,000 to the appropriation for "City delivery carriers, 1939," under authority contained in the Urgent Deficiency and Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal years 1939 and 1940, approved June 30, 1939, leaving $106,750,000 available for this service for the fiscal year 1939. The expenditures for the fiscal year were as follows: Mail transportation by railroads, $98,589,476; mail-messenger service, $6,931,534; other items chargeable to the appropriation, $755,000; total, $106,276,010 (small part estimated), an increase of $1,211,350 as compared to the preceding year.

On June 30, 1939, there were authorized 19,087 mail-messenger routes, a decrease of 321, or 1.65 percent. The annual rate was $6,963,945, a decrease of $14,283 or 0.21 percent in the annual rate.

SIDE AND TRANSFER SERVICE

Under orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission the railroads are compensated for carrying the mails between railroad stations and between stations and the several post offices where so required by the Postmaster General on the basis of the cost of such service plus 3 percent. Where the Department has been able to secure this service by the establishment of mail-messenger service at less cost, it has done so.

The annual rate of expenditure for this service on July 1, 1938, was $550,383, at 2,950 points. On June 30, 1939, the number of points was 2,712 and the annual rate was reduced to $502,203, the decrease being 8.75 percent. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1939 were $521,622.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION BY POWERBOATS [5]

On June 30, 1939, mails were carried under authorizations of the Department by powerboats over 173 routes, covering 19,440 miles, and over 10 routes authorized on a pound-rate basis. The regular appropriation for the fiscal year was $1,200,000, to which amount the sum of $15,000 was transferred from the appropriation for "Electric and cable car-service, 1939," under authority contained in the Urgent Deficiency and Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal years 1939 and 1940, approved June 30, 1939, making $1,215,000 available for this service for the fiscal year 1939. The expenditures were $1,197,822 (small part estimated).

Contracts for this service are entered into after advertisement and receipt of competitive bids. The contracts for service in the third

[5] See appendix for table showing number of routes and cost in the four contract sections and comparison in cost.

contract section were relet from July 1, 1939. The cost under the expiring contracts was $43,666 for 35 routes. The new contracts were let on 35 routes, at an aggregate annual rate of $26,116.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION BY ELECTRIC RAILWAYS [6]

On June 30, 1939, the mails were carried under authorizations of the Department by 90 companies over 2,967 miles of electric railways. The regular appropriation was $335,000, from which amount the sum of $15,000 was transferred to the appropriation for "Powerboat service, 1939," under authority contained in the Urgent Deficiency and Appropriation Act, fiscal years 1939 and 1940, approved June 30, 1939, leaving $320,000 available for this service for the fiscal year 1939. The expenditures (small part estimated) were $288,488. This service is authorized and paid for under the terms of the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

STAR ROUTE SERVICE IN ALASKA [7]

On June 30, 1939, mails were carried under authorizations of the Department on 68 routes covering a distance of 11,134 miles and on 4 routes authorized on a pound-rate basis. The appropriation for the service for the year was $206,000, and the estimated expenditures were $132,517.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE

The International Postal Service, which comprises the operations incident to the exchange of mails between the United States and foreign countries, is governed largely by conventions drawn up by postal congresses composed of representatives of the various countries of the world. However, in most cases our parcel-post exchanges with foreign countries are governed by bilateral agreements concluded by correspondence.

We have continued to extend to additional countries the insurance and c. o. d. features of our international parcel post. Our foreign air-mail service was considerably increased and extended during the year.

The total estimated revenue from all of the above items therefore was $22,458,682.

Statistics relating to the volume of the international mails (except parcel post) and the revenue derived therefrom, based on a separate count heretofore taken during the first 7 days of April and October of each year, are discontinued as a part of this report in view of the statistics assembled under the cost ascertainment procedure (see p. 123).

Other details follow:

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[6] See appendix for tables showing number of routes and comparison in cost, and mail transportation as authorized June 30, 1939.

[7] See appendix for table showing number of routes and comparison in cost.

WEIGHTS OF THE MAILS

The weights of mails (United States and foreign origin) dispatched by sea from United States ports to foreign countries and our possessions (excluding Hawaii) were:

	Pounds
Letters and post cards	5,164,319
Prints	39,436,804
Parcel post	25,792,138
Total	70,393,261

These weights show an increase over the preceding year of 345,727 pounds of prints and 1,028,509 pounds of parcel post, but show a decrease of 172,784 pounds of letters and post cards. On the basis of these figures there is shown a net increase of 1,201,452 pounds, or 1.74 percent, in the total weight of the mail dispatched by sea.

The weight of the mails dispatched to trans-Atlantic destinations was 29,853,484 pounds; to Central and South America and the West Indies 28,931,080 pounds, and to trans-Pacific destinations 11,608,697 pounds. These weights show an increase of 1,226,962 pounds in mails dispatched to Central and South America and the West Indies, and 341,798 pounds to trans-Pacific destinations, and a decrease of 367,308 pounds in the mails dispatched to trans-Atlantic destinations.

The mails of United States origin dispatched to trans-Atlantic destinations on steamships of American registry amounted to 996,780 pounds of letters, 5,830,455 pounds of prints, and 8,797,077 pounds of parcel post, and on steamships of foreign registry, 1,794,313 pounds of letters, 7,465,014 pounds of prints and 3,740,075 pounds of parcel post; while the weights of mails of foreign origin in transit dispatched on steamships of American registry amounted to 54,221 pounds of letters, 424,266 pounds of prints, and 20,798 pounds of parcel post, and on steamships of foreign registry amounted to 183,471 pounds of letters, 532,898 pounds of prints, and 14,116 pounds of parcel post.

To Central and South America and the West Indies, mails of United States origin dispatched on steamships of American registry amounted to 988,632 pounds of letters, 9,145,723 pounds of prints, and 7,824,272 pounds of parcel post, of which 557,198 pounds of letters, 3,369,092 pounds of prints, and 3,063,094 pounds of parcel post were conveyed under contract, and 1,849 pounds of letters, 17,709 pounds of prints, and 12,313 pounds of parcel post were conveyed by United States Army and Navy transports, and on steamships of foreign registry 221,133 pounds of letters, 2,492,441 pounds of prints and 1,099,319 pounds of parcel post; while the weights of mails of foreign origin in transit dispatched on steamships of American registry amounted to 263,756 pounds of letters, 5,074,489 pounds of prints, and 421,300 pounds of parcel post, of which 103,621 pounds of letters, 889,380 pounds of

prints, and 15,539 pounds of parcel post were conveyed under contract, and 138 pounds of letters, 1,500 pounds of prints, and 585 pounds of parcel post were conveyed by United States Army and Navy transports, and on steamships of foreign registry amounted to 70,349 pounds of letters, 1,281,784 pounds of prints, and 47,882 pounds of parcel post.

To trans-Pacific destinations mails of United States origin dispatched on steamships of American registry amounted to 186,897 pounds of letters, 2,284,262 pounds of prints, and 1,915,708 pounds of parcel post, of which 11,468 pounds of letters, 154,402 pounds of prints, and 86,651 pounds of parcel post were conveyed by United States Army and Navy transports, and on steamships of foreign registry 357,083 pounds of letters, 3,639,011 pounds of prints, and 1,888,672 pounds of parcel post; while the weights of mails of foreign origin in transit dispatched on steamships of American registry amounted to 22,704 pounds of letters, 1,090,078 pounds of prints, and 21,631 pounds of parcel post, of which 34 pounds of letters, 320 pounds of prints, and 50 pounds of parcel post were conveyed by United States Army and Navy transports, and on steamships of foreign registry amounted to 24,980 pounds of letters, 176,383 pounds of prints, and 1,288 pounds of parcel post.

The number of parcel-post packages dispatched to foreign countries was 3,708,168, an increase of 150,395, or 4.23 percent; while the weight was 29,242,080 pounds, an increase of 1,068,336 pounds, or 3.79 percent.

The number of parcels received from foreign countries was 1,036,314, a decrease of 31,594, or 2.96 percent; while the weight was 8,623,506 pounds, an increase of 36,854 pounds, or 0.43 percent.

The total parcel post dispatched to Americo-Spanish countries other than Canada, Cuba, and Mexico increased 4.56 percent, while that received decreased 27.13 percent; to Canada the parcel post dispatched increased 25.04 percent, while that received increased 20.79 percent; to Cuba the parcel post dispatched decreased 5.14 percent, while that received decreased 4.87 percent; to Mexico the parcel post dispatched decreased 11.70 percent, while that received increased 4.82 percent.

The weights of mails dispatched by air were:

	Weight	Increase over 1938
On United States foreign air-mail routes: [1]	*Pounds*	*Percent*
United States origin	305,273	20.4
Canal Zone origin	17,624	28.2
Foreign origin	222,657	18.8
Total	545,554	20.0
On United States domestic routes only: Foreign origin (does not include mails from Mexico and Canada, figures on which are not available)	37,782	20.3
On foreign routes other than those of Canada, Cuba, Republic of Honduras, Mexico, and the Commonwealth of the Philippines, figures on which are not available: United States origin	57,219	11.5

[1] Most of these mails conveyed also on United States domestic routes.

COST OF SERVICE

During the fiscal year there was expended or obligated $3,004,220 from the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation"; $1,000,000 from the appropriation "Balances due foreign countries," which is the total of the appropriation (many of the accounts with foreign countries are necessarily not yet liquidated, so that it is difficult at this time to determine, even approximately, the expenditures chargeable to this appropriation), and $5,000 from the appropriation "Indemnities, international mail" (a number of items chargeable to this appropriation are still under investigation, so that an accurate statement of expenditures is not possible at this time).

SEA-POST SERVICE

Sea-post service was in operation on 29 ships, 23 in the trans-Atlantic service employing 38 clerks, and 6 in the trans-Pacific service employing 9 clerks. The approximate number of articles distributed was, in the trans-Atlantic service, 48,861,884 pieces of ordinary letter mail, 333,951 pieces of registered mail, and 33,546 sacks of prints, including newspapers, while in the trans-Pacific service the number of articles distributed was 3,711,300 pieces of ordinary letter mail, 38,381 pieces of registered mail, and 3,313 sacks of prints, including newspapers. There were also distributed in the trans-Atlantic service 69,251 registered and 2,407,438 ordinary air-mail articles.

In addition to the distribution of mail in transit, the clerks on the trans-Atlantic steamships registered 1,856 articles and sold postage stamps amounting to $11,405.52, while those in the trans-Pacific service registered 636 articles, insured 85 articles, and sold postage stamps amounting to $3,417.18.

There was a decrease during the year in the number of ordinary letters distributed in the trans-Atlantic service and an increase in the number of registered articles distributed as well as in the amount of postage stamps sold aboard ships. The number of air-mail articles distributed increased approximately 30 percent during the year.

In the trans-Pacific service there was a decrease in the number of ordinary letters and registered articles distributed and in the number of articles registered and insured on board; also in the amount of postage stamps sold. These decreases were due to the fact that the operation of the sea post in the trans-Pacific service was curtailed to a considerable extent by the cancelation of sailings of sea-post steamships. The sea-post service out of Seattle was suspended with the completion of the return trip of the steamship *President Jackson* on August 8, 1938.

NAVY MAIL SERVICE

Navy mail service was in operation on 318 vessels and 68 domestic and 4 foreign-shore stations, 134 of which had money-order facilities. The personnel of this service numbered 384 Navy mail clerks and 109 assistant Navy mail clerks, a total of 493, which is an increase over the previous fiscal year. Navy mail service was established on 23 newly commissioned vessels and at 2 domestic-shore stations.

A marked improvement in the general conduct of postal business at naval post offices, resulting in a decrease of irregularities noted by postmasters and post-office inspectors, is attributed to the use by Navy mail clerks of the new edition of the pamphlet of instructions, "The Navy Mail Service."

INTERNATIONAL AIR MAILS

The air mails dispatched during the year on the foreign air-mail routes to Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies, increased 20.5 percent, and the mails received therefrom increased 18.4 percent over the weights carried during the previous year.

With respect to the trans-Pacific route, there was carried out-bound from San Francisco to Honolulu an average of 602 pounds per flight and from Honolulu to San Francisco an average of 533 pounds per flight, an increase of 5.6 percent over the previous year. West of Honolulu there was dispatched an average of 402 pounds per flight and received 276 pounds per flight, an increase of 27 percent over the previous year.

On the route between New York and Bermuda there were carried by the United States service 2,641 pounds out-bound on 90 flights and 2,153 pounds in-bound on 90 flights. By the British service there were dispatched 639 pounds on 52 flights, and received 934 pounds on 51 flights.

With respect to the trans-Atlantic air mails, there were dispatched from New York by the southern route to the Azores, Lisbon, and Marseille, 3,369 pounds on six flights (including 1,472 pounds on the first flight May 20, 1939), and received 1,634 pounds on five flights (including 868 pounds on the first flight). On the northern route from New York by Shediac, Botwood, and Foynes to Southampton, there were dispatched 1,550 pounds on the first flight June 24, 1939. There was also only the first flight west-bound during the year, on which there were carried 1,132 pounds.

INTERNATIONAL PARCEL POST

Parcel-post service to Afghanistan, formerly limited to Kabul only, has been extended to Jallalabad and Kandahar, and the parcels

will be sent direct to Afghanistan (via England or England and France, as heretofore) instead of to an agent of the sender at Peshawar, India (for reforwarding and prepayment of the onward postage by him).

The parcel-post service to Spain (including Balearic Islands, Spanish offices in northern Africa, and Canary Islands), Morocco (Spanish Zone), and Spanish Guinea, which had been suspended since August 11, 1936, was resumed June 14, 1939.

Effective September 1, 1938, insured parcel-post service, which includes also the exchange of ordinary parcels, was inaugurated with Iceland under the terms of a parcel-post agreement concluded direct with Iceland. Previously parcel-post service with Iceland was conducted under the terms of a parcel-post agreement concluded with Denmark in 1922 which is no longer in effect. Maximum indemnity for loss, rifling, or damage of insured parcels is $100 in this service. The exchange of registered parcels with maximum indemnity of $9.65 was discontinued with the inauguration of the insurance service.

On October 1, 1938, a new parcel-post agreement with British Guiana and one with Argentina were made effective. The agreement with British Guiana covers the exchange of both ordinary and insured parcels, while that with Argentina covers the exchange of insured parcels only; the exchange of ordinary parcels with Argentina continues to be governed by the multilateral agreement (relative to parcel post) of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. In both cases, the exchange of insured parcels with maximum indemnity of $100 replaces the former exchange of registered parcels, without provision for indemnity in the case of British Guiana, and with maximum indemnity of $13.51 in the case of Argentina.

On January 2, 1939, the maximum amount of indemnity for loss, rifling, or damage of insured parcels exchanged with France and with Switzerland was increased from $100 to $200.

Also on January 2, 1939, a new parcel-post agreement with Fiji became effective. It provides for the payment of charges not before in effect with Fiji; that is, for the payment of terminal charges by the country of origin to the country of destination of the parcels for the handling of the parcels after their receipt in the latter country.

On April 1, 1939, insured, including insured c. o. d., service became effective with Colombia with maximum indemnity and maximum c. o. d. charges of $165. The exchange of registered parcels with maximum indemnity of $13.51 was discontinued at the same time. As in the case of Argentina, the exchange of ordinary parcels with Colombia continues to be governed by the agreement (relative to parcel post) of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

On May 1, 1939, the provisions of a new parcel-post agreement with Belgium for the exchange of ordinary, insured, and insured c. o. d.

parcels were made effective with a maximum indemnity for insured, including insured c. o. d., parcels of $100. The maximum c. o. d. charge provided for is $100. Prior to May 1, 1939, only ordinary and registered parcels, with no provision for indemnity, were exchanged with Belgium.

In addition, on the dates shown below, the provisions of new parcel-post agreements providing for the exchange of ordinary and insured parcels with indemnity for loss, rifling, or damage of insured parcels were made effective as follows:

November 1, 1938, with Barbados with a maximum indemnity of $100. Only ordinary parcels were exchanged previously.

January 2, 1939, with Egypt with a maximum indemnity of $100. Only ordinary parcels were exchanged previously.

January 2, 1939, with Germany with a maximum indemnity of $200. The exchange of registered parcels with a maximum indemnity of $100 was discontinued on the same date. While this new parcel-post agreement with Germany provides also for c. o. d. service with a maximum charge to be collected of $100 per parcel, the provisions for this service have not yet been made effective.

On February 1, 1939, the parcel-post agreement with Yugoslavia referred to in the Postmaster General's report for last year became effective definitively specifying a maximum indemnity of $100. The exchange of registered parcels with a maximum indemnity of $9.65 was discontinued on the same date. The new agreement increased the maximum weight of the parcels to be exchanged with Yugoslavia from 22 to 44 pounds and also increased the dimensions.

On May 1, 1939, with Mozambique under the terms of the first parcel-post agreement we have ever had with Mozambique with a maximum indemnity of $100. Before this, only ordinary parcels were exchanged with Mozambique.

On June 1, 1939, insured parcel-post service was made effective with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, under the provisions of the agreement with Egypt which became effective January 2, 1939, and with the same maximum indemnity. Prior to this, only ordinary parcels were exchanged with the Sudan.

Because the New Zealand postal agency on Fanning Island was closed, the insured parcel-post service to Fanning Island which was provided through that agency was discontinued April 15, 1939.

INDEMNITY

There were received during the year 2,271 claims for indemnity for loss, rifling, damage, or wrong delivery of mail matter exchanged with foreign countries and for nonreceipt or shortage in c. o. d.

remittances to or from foreign countries, an increase of 10 claims over the previous year. In addition to the new claims received, there were approximately 500 claims pending from the previous year.

Final disposition was made of 2,206 claims, of which 1,372, aggregating an estimate of $10,921, were closed or disapproved. The claims which were closed were principally those involving c. o. d. parcels which were properly accounted for subsequent to the time claim was instituted or cases in which the indemnity feature was not pursued by the interested parties. The disapproved claims are those resulting primarily from establishing delivery of insured parcels in cases in which sufficient time was not allowed for delivery; from failure to institute claims within the prescribed time limits; from acceptance of parcels by addressees in foreign countries without making reservation as to condition of contents, and from inadequate packing.

Eight hundred thirty-four claims chargeable to 1939 and prior fiscal years were approved as follows:

	Number	Amount	Average per claim
Registered	267	$1,977.60	$7.41
Insured	512	4,087.43	7.98
C. o. d	30	469.76	15.66
Ordinary	25	105.71	4.23
Total	834	$6,640.50	$7.96

There was a decrease of 121 in the total number of claims paid and a decrease of $699.92 in the total amount. Also, the average amount per claim paid was $0.27 more than the average for the previous year.

Approximately 560 claims are still under consideration, many being held in abeyance pending receipt of reports from foreign postal administrations or awaiting additional attention by claimants. Also, in addition to the above-stated expenditures, it is estimated that obligations of approximately $4,500 will be expended from the 1939 appropriation for claims which are as yet unadjusted.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONGRESS OF BUENOS AIRES

The Eleventh Congress of the Universal Postal Union convened at Buenos Aires, Argentina, April 1, 1939, for the purpose of revising the convention and agreements concluded by the Congress of Cairo and it closed its sessions on May 23, 1939. The new acts will become effective July 1, 1940.

The Congress, in accordance with the usual practice, was organized into committees to deal with the various instruments and to prepare the drafts of the new acts for submission to and adoption by the Congress at its plenary sessions.

The United States is not a party to all the acts of these congresses but only to the principal convention, the regulations of execution thereof and the provisions concerning the transportation of regular mails by air. Consequently, mention is here made of only the more important changes in the acts mentioned, which are as follows :

The Congress of Madrid (1920) first provided for a special reduced rate and an increased weight limit for prints for the special use of the blind. Subsequently this rate was again slightly reduced and the maximum weight limit increased, but up to and including the Congress of Cairo this special concession as to rates and dimensions was confined to "raised print for the blind." However, the Congress of Buenos Aires extended it to include the plates for printing them, Braille letters, and sound reproduction records sent by an officially recognized institution for the blind or addressed to such an institution, and in order to provide for the greater weight necessary to admit the sound reproduction records, the maximum weight was increased from 5 to 7 kilograms.

Due to a depreciation in the currencies of many signatory countries, in their relation to the gold franc, a reduction of 20 percent was made in the basic postage rates and certain other charges. This reduction does not apply, however, to the charges for the intermediary transit of the mails, which charges are to be considered separately by a special commission.

Optional provision was made for the admission to the international mails on a reciprocal basis of articles known as "phonopost" articles, which consist of phonographic disks composed of light material of sufficient strength to withstand transportation and handling, on the surface of which the sender may record the text of actual and personal correspondence, a discourse, a song, etc., which when received by the addressee can be reproduced on an ordinary phonograph. These articles are in general subject to the rates and conditions applicable to letters.

At the request of the Department of Agriculture a proposition was submitted to the Congress by the United States for a specific provision in the convention authorizing the transmission in the international mails of parasites and predators of injurious insects intended for the control of such insects, when exchanged between officially

recognized agencies. This proposition was adopted without objection after a slight change in the wording.

Action was taken by the Congress with respect to various provisions of the convention to assure a uniform interpretation thereof either by alteration of the text or by statements of interpretation in the minutes.

Among the few additions to the articles admitted at the reduced rate (other articles), the most conspicuous, perhaps, is provided for in a new provision which states that articles containing correspondence, even of an actual and personal character, exchanged between students in schools are considered as commercial papers provided such articles are sent through the intermediary of the heads of the schools concerned.

Another new provision relates to forms used in connection with loans from libraries, which are admitted at the printed-matter rate.

The convention formerly provided that missent correspondence shall be struck with the impression of the date stamp of the office at which it is received in error, but this is no longer applicable to unregistered articles sent at the reduced rate. It is also stated that such impressions shall be on the back of letters and on the front of post cards. Also in the case of reforwarded articles the convention now provides that the date stamp of the redispatching office shall be applied to the back of all articles except those in the form of a card.

The use of sack labels of the colors prescribed by the convention, except the green label for sacks of empties, is now made compulsory in all cases.

In the past the transit statistical accounts sent by the intermediary administrations to the dispatching administration were in many cases not accompanied by the relative statements (C–21) on which the accounts were based. This was perhaps due to the circumstance that no specific provision had been made therefor in the convention, which, however, has now been done.

Specific provision is made to the effect that, if no practical difficulties result therefrom, the sender may request that his correspondence be dispatched by air over only a part of the route.

While the new convention provides that the weight of the return receipt form is not considered in calculating the postage on an article intended for surface transportation, it is provided in the air-mail provisions of the convention that an administration is authorized to include the weight of the return receipt form in computing the aerial surcharge.

The Congress of Buenos Aires selected Paris as the meeting place of the Twelfth Congress of the Universal Postal Union to be held in 1944.

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

The central office of this Union, known as the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, is located at Berne, Switzerland. According to the latest report of the Director (for the year 1938) the total cost of maintaining this Bureau for that year was 386,168.52 Swiss francs, or $86,598.29. Pursuant to the provisions of the Universal Postal Union Convention, this sum was divided into 861 units, of which this Department paid 40 units, or 18,068 Swiss francs, equal to $4,051.75.

POSTAL UNION OF THE AMERICAS AND SPAIN

The central office of this Union, known as the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, is located at Montevideo, Uruguay. The expenses of the International Office for the year 1938, as shown from the report of the Director for that year, were 34,580 Uruguayan pesos, or $12,708.15. Of the total of 92 units into which this sum is divided, this Department paid 8 units, or 3,007.83 Uruguayan pesos, equal to $1,105.38.

Referring to that part of the Postmaster General's report for last year concerning the special provisions of the Panama Convention of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, which were made effective as the result of separate agreements by correspondence with each postal administration concerned, such special provisions were extended during the year as follows:

The weight limit of printed matter in general was increased from 11 to 22 pounds in the case of prints exchanged with El Salvador.

The franking privilege was reciprocally extended to (*a*) official correspondence which the consuls (and vice consuls acting as consuls) of Brazil and of Nicaragua exchange with their respective embassies and legations, and to (*b*) official correspondence of the central government of the United States sent to Nicaragua and Uruguay, and vice versa.

DIVISION OF RURAL MAILS

Thirty-seven petitions for the establishment of new routes were pending at the beginning of the year and 239 petitions were received during the year. Before favorable action is taken upon such requests, field investigations are made by inspectors to determine whether the postal benefits to be afforded, and the local conditions, justify establishment of the service.

Of the petitions received during the year, 184 were accepted for investigation and 55 were rejected as not meeting the requirements. Fifty petitions which had been approved were on hand at the close of the year.

Seventy-four cases were in the hands of field representatives for investigation and report at the close of the year. Forty-seven new routes were established during the year.

Thirty-one hundred and fifty-four extensions of rural routes were authorized, providing more convenient service to 52,827 families. By the extension of routes and the establishment of new routes, 10,729 families, or 39,880 individuals, not formerly served by rural delivery, were included.

On June 30, 1939, 32,839 rural routes were in operation, by which approximately 7,717,831 families, or 28,686,248 individuals, were given postal service.

During the year, 353 routes were absorbed by consolidation or converted into City Delivery Service; 47 routes were established and one route was reestablished, a net reduction of 305 routes.

The reduction in the number of rural routes resulted primarily from consolidations of service as vacancies occurred in the rural-carrier force, investigations having disclosed that there would be no material impairment of the service to the patrons. Through consolidations 339 routes were absorbed during the fiscal year 1939, with an actual saving in that year of $232,804, and a reduction in the annual rate of cost of $398,726. The number of routes absorbed since October 1925, when the first consolidations were made, was 13,328, at a reduction in annual cost of $14,955,057.

Although the consolidation of routes does not as a rule result in any material reduction in mileage, it reduces the rate of cost and places the service on a basis in keeping with the advantages afforded by improved roads and transportation facilities.

The 32,839 routes in operation at the close of the year were of an aggregate length of 1,392,657 miles. A few routes have triweekly service, and in cases where two triweekly routes are operated from the same office they are served on alternate days by one carrier. The carriers for all the routes traveled an average of 1,383,129 miles each schedule day and 421,854,497 miles during the year. The average length of rural routes was increased during the year from 41.99 to 42.41 miles. During the past 10 years there has been a net decrease of 11,001 routes, or 25.09 percent. The mileage added in the same period is 76,237, or 5.79 percent.

There were 32,761 rural carriers on June 30, 1939, a decrease of 301 as compared with the previous year. The average annual salary of all carriers was $2,031, exclusive of the equipment-maintenance allowance. The average salary of carriers serving rural routes daily, except Sunday, was $2,043. The average compensation of those serving

triweekly routes was $1,228. Both figures are exclusive of the equipment-maintenance allowance. The salary cost of each mile of travel was 15.77 cents, as compared with 15.89 cents the previous year. With the equipment-maintenance allowance of 5 cents a mile, the total cost of a mile of travel was 20.77 cents.

The number of vacancies arising in the rural-carrier force during the year was 994, a decrease of 112 as compared with the year 1938. Of the vacancies, 46 were due to resignations, 500 to retirements, 298 to deaths, 70 to removals for cause, 29 to separation without prejudice, and 51 to transfers of carriers to other branches of the service.

Extensions of Rural Delivery Service to new territory and new patronage were made during the year as conditions were found to warrant them, and this new service was almost entirely paid for from funds accumulated by making consolidations.

BUREAU OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

DIVISION OF FINANCE

During the fiscal year 1939 the postal revenues, including the fees from money orders and profits from postal-savings business, amounted to $745,955,075.24 while during 1938 they amounted to $728,634,051.36. The revenues increased $17,321,023.88 over 1938, or 2.38 percent, as compared with an increase of 0.34 percent in 1938 over 1937.

The audited expenditures amount to $784,646,938.14 for the fiscal year 1939, an increase over the year 1938 of $12,201,330.70. The audited expenditures exceeded the revenues, leaving a cash deficiency of $38,691,862.90.

The deficiency is subject to adjustment, however, since it is based on actual payments made during 1939 and includes payments for services rendered in previous fiscal years which could not be paid at the time the obligations were incurred. The payments on account of prior years should be eliminated in such adjustment, and in like manner similar obligations incurred in 1939 and subsequently paid should be taken into account.

The above is the cash deficit shown in the statement of transactions for the year. When the additional elements referred to are taken into account the result is as follows:

The expenditures, amounting to $784,646,938.14, include $21,113,785.00 paid on account of undischarged obligations carried over from previous years, audited adjustments of late postmasters' accounts, and losses by fire, burglary, bad debts, etc., which deducted leaves $763,533,153.14 and a cash deficit of $17,578,077.90. To that amount must be added $23,249,017.07, the obligations chargeable to the fiscal year 1939 outstanding on June 30, 1939, making the gross cash deficit $40,827,094.97. However, after taking credit for nonproductive and extraordinary items amounting to $55,374,890.27 there is a net operating surplus of $14,547,795.30.

BANK FAILURES

The number of bank failures during the fiscal year 1939 involving postal funds was inconsequential, and the few claims handled were promptly settled under the authority of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. There are, however, 417 old claims outstanding against banks which closed prior to March 6, 1933, still in the process of liquidation. Collections of funds due the Department are being made as fast as they are released by the liquidating agents in charge of the

banks. The amount received during the year was approximately $16,000. It will be several years before these closed banks are finally liquidated.

BOX RENTS

During the year the receipts from box rents amounted to $7,685,528.65, as compared with $7,458,523.73 for 1938, an increase of $227,004.92, or 3.04 percent. Special efforts were made during the year to encourage the patronage of the box-delivery service. In September 1938 a concerted drive to rent boxes was inaugurated, and postmasters in cooperation with the Department brought to the attention of patrons the many advantages afforded by private lockboxes. The results of the drive are reflected in the splendid increase in box-rent revenues for 1939. It is confidently believed that considerably increased revenues will result in the future through the continued efforts of postmasters to rent all idle-box equipment.

PAYMENTS TO PUBLIC CREDITORS AND FOR SERVICES

During the year there were issued on the Treasurer of the United States by the Division of Finance 232,317 Post Office Department settlement warrants for $169,655,638.76 in payment of public creditors whose accounts are presented to and paid by the Department in Washington. Advances of funds were made to disbursing postmasters, post-office inspectors, and other employees of the Postal Service by the issuance of 528 accountable warrants for $17,364,294.27. There were issued also 992 transfer drafts for $71,077.16 on State depository postmasters in favor of postmasters and former postmasters in payment of balances found to be due them in the audit of their accounts by the General Accounting Office.

IMPROPER CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION BY FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS

Incident to the consideration of charges preferred against fourth-class postmasters for rendering false returns of cancelations, the claiming of commissions on diverted mail and improper shipments of eggs by parcel post, 497 cases were examined and disposed of during the year. Of these, 351 cases were closed without action after considering the report of the investigation conducted by the inspection service, and in 146 cases the General Accounting Office was authorized to charge back $30,284.79 against the postal accounts of the postmasters involved to cover losses sustained by the Department, $18,328.66 of which previously had been collected by the inspectors who investigated the cases.

RECEIPT AND DISPOSITION OF MONEYS SENT DIRECT TO THE DEPARTMENT

Under the law, the Superintendent, Division of Finance, receives all moneys coming direct to the Department. During the year the

amount received, including collections by post-office inspectors, was $49,077,328.63. A statement of the account will be found in table 64, page 154 of this report.

DIVISION OF POSTAL SAVINGS

On June 30, 1939, there was held in trust for postal-savings depositors the sum of $1,297,423,953.24, an increase of $12,088,724.37 compared with the corresponding date last year. The classification of the amount was as follows: Outstanding principal, represented by certificates of deposit, $1,262,187,506; accrued interest, $35,054,174.04; outstanding savings stamps, $77,950.20; unclaimed deposits, $104,323.00.

The number of depositaries in operation was 7,964, including 802 branches and stations, a net decrease of 86 depositaries during the year. This net decrease resulted from the designation of 55 post offices as postal-savings depositaries and the discontinuance of 141 depositaries—the determining factor being public demand for the service.

Accounts of deceased and incompetent depositors to the number of 18,261, involving $13,506,344, exlusive of interest, were approved for payment, an increase of 43 in number of depositors and a decrease of $107,136 in the amount paid. The approval, based on authenticated claims, of such cases for payment involves the appropriate issuance of instructions to postmasters to pay the accounts to preferred creditors of the decedents' estates, to duly appointed legal representatives, or to distribute the proceeds among the next of kin as provided by the laws governing the descent of property of the various States.

Of the balance to the credit of depositors, $68,266,767.70 was on deposit in banking institutions to the number of 2,782 as against 3,020 a year ago.

A detailed statement of operations and balance sheet of the Postal Savings System will be found in the appendix. It will be noted that the gross profit for the fiscal year amounted to $13,033,714.97.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

From March 1, 1935, when United States savings bonds were placed on sale at post offices, to June 30, 1939, there were sold through the Postal Service 8,402,428 bonds, having a sale price of $1,767,676,612.50, including bonds to the amount of $20,264,500.75 which were issued on account of mail-order applications prior to June 1, 1936. The sales for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, amounted to $567,007,406.25, representing an average of $47,250,617.19 per month, an increase of $12,519,015.63, or about 36 percent over the monthly average for the preceding year.

At the close of the year bonds were on sale at 16,503 post offices, including 890 branches and stations, a net decrease of 25 from the number at the close of the preceding year.

The Treasury Department offered a new series of bonds designated "Series D, 1939" for sale in 1939. The sale of series C bonds, started January 1, 1937, was continued through the calendar year 1938.

Statements of transactions and statistical data follow:

United States savings bonds—Statement of stock and cash transactions, Series C, July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939

Debits		Credits	
Due from postmasters, June 30, 1938	$187.50	Bonds sold	$206,891,250.00
Due from late postmasters, June 30, 1938	112.50	Bonds spoiled, canceled, and redeemed	120,184,668.75
Stock on hand, June 30, 1938	200,588,643.75	Bonds lost or destroyed, credit allowed	22,650.00
Stock received from Treasury Department	126,514,218.75	Cash deposited with Treasurer of United States	206,891,306.25
Cash received by postmasters from bond sales	206,891,250.00	Due from postmasters	243.75
		Stock charged to postmasters (claims pending)	4,293.75
Total	533,994,412.50	Total	533,994,412.50

Statement of stock and cash transactions, Series D, Jan. 1, 1939, to June 30, 1939

Debits		Credits	
Stock received from Treasury Department	$566,737,500.00	Bonds sold	$360,116,156.25
Cash received by postmasters from bond sales	360,116,156.25	Bonds spoiled and canceled	16,525,818.75
Due to postmasters	9,020.00	Bonds lost or destroyed, credit allowed	9,881.25
		Cash deposited with Treasurer of United States	360,122,926.75
		Due from late postmasters	2,249.50
		Stock held by postmasters and the Division of Postal Savings	190,085,643.75
Total	926,862,676.25	Total	926,862,676.25

Savings bond statistical summary, by fiscal years

Fiscal year—	Sales offices at close of year				Shipments to postmasters			Salary expense—departmental	
	Direct	District	Branch and station	Total	Number of shipments	Number of bonds	Value	Number of employees at close of year	Amount
1935	[1] 3,913	10,222	816	14,951	A 10,985	1,185,610	$194,789,437.50	31	$12,619.55
1936	[1] 4,162	10,494	825	15,481	A 9,454	411,140	83,341,500.00	103	115,441.15
					B 6,902	1,486,785	302,197,687.50		
					16,356	1,897,925	385,539,187.50		
1937	[1] 4,365	10,696	855	15,916	B 12,688	701,743	145,015,312.50	102	156,181.85
					C 10,261	1,849,600	399,906,562.50		
					22,949	2,551,343	544,921,875.00		
1938	[1] 4,723	10,936	869	16,528	C 24,000	2,381,570	472,320,656.25	77	149,827.76
1939	[1] 4,718	10,895	890	16,503	C 8,595	870,905	161,320,218.75	86	132,669.25
					D 18,565	2,464,190	553,505,156.25		
					27,160	3,335,095	714,825,375.00		

[1] Includes Pago Pago, Samoa, a third-class office treated as direct accounting for savings bond purposes.

Savings bond sales, by series and denominations

Series	Q	L	C	D	M	Total	Average per month	Average value per bond
Series A, Mar. 1–Dec. 31, 1935:								
Number	217,101	161,878	356,301	129,576	157,903	1,022,759	102,276	
Value	$4,070,643.75	$6,070,425.00	$26,722,575.00	$48,591,000.00	$118,427,250.00	$203,881,893.75	$20,388,189.37	$199.34
Series B, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1936:								
Number	329,314	283,446	516,895	171,797	297,882	1,599,334	133,278	
Value	$6,174,637.50	$10,629,225.00	$38,767,125.00	$64,423,875.00	$223,411,500.00	$343,406,362.50	$28,617,196.88	214.72
Series C, Jan 1, 1937–Dec. 31, 1938:								
Number	1,033,546	793,343	1,314,273	371,905	764,144	4,277,211	178,217	
Value	$19,378,987.50	$29,750,362.50	$98,570,475.00	$139,464,375.00	$573,108,000.00	$860,272,200.00	$35,844,675.00	201.13
Series D, Jan. 1–June 30, 1939:								
Number	346,089	252,943	426,290	123,151	354,651	1,503,124	250,521	
Value	$6,489,168.75	$9,485,362.50	$31,971,750.00	$46,181,625.00	$265,988,250.00	$360,116,156.25	$60,019,359.38	239.58
Total (all series):								
Number	1,926,050	1,491,610	2,613,759	796,429	1,574,580	8,402,428	161,585	
Value	$36,113,437.50	$55,935,375.00	$196,031,925.00	$298,660,875.00	$1,180,935,000.00	$1,767,676,612.50	$33,993,781.01	210.38

DIVISION OF MONEY ORDERS

VOLUME OF MONEY-ORDER TRANSACTIONS

For the first 6 months of the year domestic money-order business declined noticeably as compared with the same time in the preceding fiscal period. From January to June, however, a decided improvement occurred which brought the number of transactions for the year a little above that for 1938, but the value was considerably less than in that year. The increase in the number of domestic orders issued and paid was 0.92 percent and 0.39 percent, respectively. The value of domestic orders issued was 4.60 percent less than for the previous year, while the amount of orders paid declined 4.82 percent. The fact that the number of money orders increased, although their value declined, is reflected in a smaller average of money orders issued, which was $8.19, as compared with $8.66 in the prior 12 months.

In the earlier years of the money-order system the greater number of domestic money orders were issued at the smaller post offices. Of late this condition has been reversed and during this as for several prior fiscal years much the larger proportion of money orders was sold at the first- and second-class post offices. Statistics obtained from the General Accounting Office show that 67 percent of the domestic money orders were issued at the first- and second-class post offices, 20 percent at offices of the third class, and only 13 percent at offices of the fourth class.

The unrest in foreign countries was reflected again this year in the transaction of international money-order business. Money orders issued in the United States for payment abroad decreased during the year 5.26 percent in number and 10.64 percent in value. Money orders coming to the United States from other countries were less in number by 0.53 percent and in value by 1.36 percent than for the preceding year. With the exceptions of the Canal Zone and Norway, the marked increase in business mentioned in the last report for certain countries was not maintained during this year, and losses were particularly noticeable in the money orders coming from Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Germany, Mexico, and Poland. The restrictions upon the removal of values from certain European countries continued in force and adversely affected the transfer of funds to the United States by means of postal money orders.

The revenue from the transaction of money-order business was the largest in the history of the money-order service. The gross income, which included fees, commissions, gain on exchange, and miscellaneous receipts, amounted to $24,571,540.85, and after deducting expenditures of $1,111,302.96, a net revenue of $23,460,237.89 remained, as compared with $23,307,672.02 in 1938.

MONEY-ORDER POST OFFICES

The number of post offices, including stations, at which money orders are sold increased slightly during the year. At the end of June, 50,956 such offices were in operation, as compared with 50,919 at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

MONEY-ORDER RESERVES AND CREDITS WITH THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

The Postal Laws and Regulations permit postmasters at first- and second-class post offices to retain a portion of surplus money-order funds, known as a money-order reserve, the amount of which is fixed by the Department in accord with the needs of each office. Although the purpose of the reserve is to insure the prompt payment of money orders, such funds are available the same as other money-order or postal funds for temporary use in making any postal expenditure. As a matter of convenience the postmaster is permitted to carry in a checking account with a local bank from which it may be drawn as needed that portion of the money-order reserve not required in cash in the post office. The balance carried in the bank compensates that institution for the cost of deposits and withdrawals and affords the Postal Service without expense a checking account for the convenience of the postmaster in remitting surplus funds, both postal and money-order, and in making other necessary postal, postal-savings, and money-order disbursements. At the end of the fiscal year 4,619 direct-accounting offices were authorized to retain money-order reserves amounting to $7,413,025, an increase of 156 in the number and of $321,550 in the amount.

Besides the reserves, postmasters at post offices needing it, regardless of class, are granted a credit with the Treasurer of the United States against which checks may be drawn to obtain necessary funds. The money thus obtained is used not only in the payment of money orders but, like the reserves, for any other needed postal or postal-savings purpose. During the year checks with a total value of $1,410,436,345.64 were drawn by postmasters, which was a decrease of $84,345,527.56 as compared with 1938.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

In the transaction of money-order business with foreign countries it is necessary to find a method to compensate each administration for the money orders it has honored for the other. This is accomplished in part by offset, but as the proportion of money orders sent from the United States is much greater than that received here, balances usually

accrue in favor of the foreign governments. In the settlement of these balances two methods are in use, varying with the terms of the money-order agreements. By the first, when money orders are expressed in the money of the country of destination payment is made by purchasing in the open market through competitive bids the amount of exchange needed. As it is usually possible by buying large quantities to get a rate somewhat better than that at which the money orders were sold, a profit is earned for the Postal Service, known as gain on exchange. For the fiscal year 1939 bills of exchange totaling $12,720,034.11 were bought, with a profit of $152,333.04. In a few instances, because of sudden fluctuations, the exchange cost a little more than the amount realized from the sale of money orders, causing a loss to the Service of $85.39, but the net gain on exchange was $152,247.65.

The other method of paying balances due foreign countries is by means of dollar checks drawn against the Postmaster General's money-order account with the Treasurer of the United States. These checks are in some cases sent direct to the foreign postal administrations and in others deposited in New York with their fiscal agents. During the year these checks totaled $11,775,014.63, as compared with $13,584,473.85 in 1938.

In a few instances the money orders received from abroad were in excess of those sent from the United States and consequently balances were due this Department. Also, by special agreement with certain foreign postal administrations, the offset method is not in use and each pays to the other the total amount of the money orders certified. The amounts sent from the United States under this last-named arrangement are included in the total of the Postmaster General's checks just given, while the sums received from foreign countries during the year as interim payments, together with the balances which were paid, totaled $11,132,266.98, which was slightly in excess of the sum of $10,390,930.45 received in 1938.

MONEY ORDERS EXCHANGED WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Termination of money-order service with the former Republic of Austria which was caused by the annexation of Austria by Germany prevented the transaction of business with post offices in that territory during the remainder of the fiscal year 1938. Acting upon the request of the Minister of Posts of Germany, this Department authorized the issue of money orders for payment in the Austrian Territory of Germany, beginning August 12, 1938. This business is transacted in precisely the same manner as for other portions of the German Reich and the card order is used instead of the former method of reissued orders based upon certified lists. Money orders

issued at points in the Austrian Territory for payment in the United States are certified by the exchange office at Cologne with all other orders of German issue.

As a result of the Four Power Conference at Munich on September 29, 1938, Czecho-Slovakia ceded Sudetenland to Germany, and to Hungary and Poland certain adjoining territory. Money-order transactions with the inhabitants of the regions thus acquired by Germany, Hungary, and Poland were thereafter conducted through the postal administrations of those countries. By the act of Germany in March 1939, however, Czecho-Slovakia ceased to exist as an independent republic and money-order business was suspended by notice from the Minister of Communications of Czecho-Slovakia on March 20, 1939. Until the end of the fiscal year there was no exchange of money orders between the United States and the former Czecho-Slovak Republic, but at the request of the Minister of Communications at Prague and with the approval of the State Department, arrangements were made to resume money-order service on July 1, 1939, with the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia under the money-order convention concluded with the former Czecho-Slovak Republic. In this respect the money-order service differs from that provided for the Territory of Austria.

The issue of money orders in Mexico for payment in the United States which was temporarily suspended by the postal administration of Mexico on March 19, 1938, was resumed on December 16, 1938, and during the remainder of the fiscal year business was conducted uninterruptedly. The decline in the price of the peso reduced the number of money orders sent in both directions, the greater loss in Mexican issues being accounted for, of course, by the long period during which Mexican citizens were without money-order service to the United States.

In March 1939 the French Levant notified this Department of the discontinuance of the exchange of money orders with the district of Alexandretta.

On September 5, 1938, notice was received from the postal administration of Palestine that money-order service in certain portions of that country had been discontinued. Thirty-eight post offices in all were affected by this notice and business with these localities was not resumed during the year.

On April 9, 1939, at the time of the occupation of Albania by the Italian forces, money-order service with the United States was discontinued. This interruption lasted for a comparatively short time and at the request of the Albanian postal administration business was resumed on May 3, 1939.

Further efforts were made during the year to repay the amounts of money orders drawn on Russia and unclaimed because of the World War, authority for which was given in the agreement of 1933 between the Secretary of State of the United States and the Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. During this fiscal year $2,197 was refunded to claimants and although there remains still a number of money orders which apparently were not paid in Russia, all efforts to find the remitters, payees, or heirs of either have been unavailing. Should future claims be made for the amount of these orders they will be honored under the authority given, as soon as proofs of the claims are submitted.

COUNTERFEIT CUBAN MONEY ORDERS

In the fall of 1932 and the first part of 1933 a well-organized gang of criminals cashed in Cuba and in the United States a number of spurious Cuban money orders. These money orders apparently were issued on genuine forms stolen from the printer in Havana, and advices were mailed from Havana in Cuban Post Office Department penalty envelopes, giving them all the appearance of being genuine. Several of the conspirators came to the United States after the advices had been mailed and proceeded to present the orders at the various post offices on which they purported to have been drawn. By reason of the very efficient work of post-office inspectors the fraud was soon discovered and the conspirators were arrested. Before the arrest, however, several of them had successfully cashed money orders at post offices along the Atlantic seaboard. The investigation disclosed that 74 money orders in all, with a total value of $7,320, were cashed, and although these fictitious money orders were credited in the accounts sent to Cuba, they were disallowed because of their fraudulent nature. As the orders were issued on genuine paper and the Postal Service of the United States had not received notice of the theft of the forms, it was felt that it would be unjust to assess the loss against the paying employees. A claim was, therefore, presented to the postal administration of Cuba on the ground that the forms were not properly protected, that an employee of the Cuban Postal Service was evidently implicated, and that the Cuban Government had its remedy against the printing contractor whose carelessness was responsible for the theft and by whom the entire loss should be assumed. Reply was made that the printing company was insolvent and that the surety company with which it had been bonded was also bankrupt. A prolonged correspondence with the Postal Service of Cuba direct and with the Cuban Government through the

State Department followed, without satisfactory conclusion. Finally on June 2, 1938, the postal administration of Cuba made a definite offer to assume one-half of the actual loss involved. (The sum of $625 had been obtained from the criminals when they were apprehended, thus bringing the loss to $6,695.) This settlement was recommended by the Postmaster General to the Comptroller General of the United States and the latter officer approved the acceptance of the offer in compromise. The sum of $3,347.50 was then remitted by the postal administration of Cuba and the same amount was, with the approval of the Comptroller General, assumed as loss under the provisions of Title 5, United States Code 383, thus finally closing the case.

As a result of this well-planned attempt to prey upon the postal services of the two countries, the money-order convention was amended to provide that each shall notify the other of the theft of forms and that neither country shall be held responsible for the payment of money orders uttered on stolen forms of the other unless notice of the theft of such forms has been received prior to the payment of the orders.

As a consequence of the intensive study caused by this troublesome case, the Cuban postal administration abandoned the advice and adopted the coupon form of money order on June 1, 1936, and in February 1939, began the use of a better quality of paper for money-order forms with a safety surface design which is difficult to imitate and sensitive to attempts to alter.

WRONG PAYMENT OF MONEY ORDERS

Although hundreds of millions of money orders were paid during the year, it was necessary to investigate complaints of wrong payment of only 1,741 orders with a total value of $21,788.94. Of these orders, 165 amounting to $2,479.27 were found, despite the complaints, to have been properly paid, while contributory negligence of the remitter or payee precluded recovery of the amount of $1,253.85 represented by 52 orders. Lack of care at the paying office caused $3,518.38, the amount of 305 improperly paid money orders, to be charged to the paying postmasters. The value of by far the greater number of the orders, however, was recovered from the persons to whom paid and returned to the rightful owners. Such cases represented 1,204 money orders amounting to $14,309.41. After careful investigation and fruitless efforts to recover, it was determined that 15 money orders had been paid to the wrong persons through no fault of either the issuing or paying postmasters nor of the remitter or payee of the orders, and as a consequence the Department assumed the loss of $228.03.

COLLECTION OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Postal money orders are occasionally negotiated which have no value, as, for example, those uttered on stolen money-order forms and those for which no money was deposited when they were issued. In these cases it becomes necessary to collect the amounts that may have been improperly paid and this is done through demands by postmasters and post-office inspectors. During the fiscal year the amount of 346 money orders totaling $13,133.83 was recovered by our own agents. When postmasters and post-office inspectors are unable to make collection, each case is reviewed to determine whether the evidence is sufficient to justify suit to recover. If it is believed that legal action is warranted a brief is prepared and forwarded to the Department of Justice with a request that collection be made by suit if necessary. Recoveries were made by the Department of Justice during the year in two cases with a total value of $713.70.

ELECTRICAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

There were no extensions of the electrical accounting system during the fiscal year and no discontinuances of the tabulation of paid money orders for any of the offices already having the service. Of the 249,300,907 money orders paid during the year, 198,132,401 were tabulated in the field at the 17 offices equipped with electrical accounting machinery. This was approximately 80 percent of all the orders paid, the remaining 20 percent being tabulated in the General Accounting Office, which performed all of this work prior to the inauguration of the electrical accounting system at post offices in 1917.

PAYMENT OF MONEY-ORDER FEES BY USE OF FORM 1034

But one request was received during the year from a Federal agency for permission to pay money-order fees by the use of public voucher No. 1034. This request came from the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture and the procedure, which was authorized on January 10, 1939, is the same as that for the Farm Credit Administration and other similar agencies. The money order is issued for the full amount of the collection and public voucher No. 1034 provides for the payment of the fee from an appropriation properly chargeable with such expense.

PAID MONEY-ORDER FEES

The increased revenue assured by the act of June 16, 1934, which fixed a fee for the payment of a money order at an office other than

that on which drawn added the sum of $97,463.13 to the money-order revenue for the year. This extra charge seems now to be thoroughly understood by the public and accepted as a just return for the service rendered. The sum was $8,767.18 less than in 1938, probably because patrons had become more careful to have the money orders drawn on the offices at which they would be presented for payment.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE PAYMENT OF INVALID MONEY ORDERS

A postal money order is valid for 1 year from the last day of the month of issue and after that time may be paid only by a warrant on the Treasurer of the United States drawn against the annual appropriation for the payment of invalid money orders. For the year 1939, $150,000 was allowed by Congress for this purpose and in May it was found that the demand for such warrants would exceed the appropriation. The Bureau of the Budget was, therefore, requested to make available $35,000 additional. That Bureau recommended, and the Congress included in the third deficiency bill, a transfer of $35,000 from the appropriation, "Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper," to that of "Unpaid money orders more than one year old." The issue of warrants was delayed pending the required legislation but when it was passed the waiting applications were promptly approved and warrants issued. The total amount of the warrants issued for invalid money orders during the year was $181,753.12, as compared with $193,277.45 in 1938. During the year the sum of $651,328.71, representing money orders which remained unpaid and became invalid, was paid into the Treasury for the use of the postal revenues. The obligation of the Post Office Department at the end of the year for money orders more than a year old that are yet unpaid amounted to $17,112,897.43.

DIVISION OF CLASSIFICATION

RECEIPTS FROM POSTAGE AND OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

The sources of revenue of the Postal Service consist of the postage paid on mail by means of stamps and stamped paper or in cash on metered and nonmetered matter mailed without stamps affixed under the permit system; the fees on registered, insured, and c. o. d. mail collected in the same manner; the money-order and postal-savings businesses; the fees accompanying applications for entry as second-class matter or for permits to mail nonmetered matter without stamps affixed; box rents and other miscellaneous items set forth in the financial tables.

The source from which the major part of the postal revenues is derived is the postage collected on mail. The receipts from postage on mail during the past fiscal year amounted to $662,479,335.82, or 88.81 percent of the total postal revenues, an increase of $14,657,558.88 over the postage receipts for the previous year. The postage collected by means of stamps affixed to mail amounted to $478,693,218.02 and the postage paid in money on the various classes of matter mailed without stamps affixed, including second-class matter mailed by publishers and news agents, aggregated $183,786,117.80.

The total amount received from the sales of stamps and stamped paper, as set forth in detail elsewhere in this report, of course, exceeds the amount above shown as postage paid with stamps affixed. However, this is due to the use of stamps and stamped paper for the payment of special delivery, special handling, registry, insurance, c. o. d., and other fees for special services; also the excess of sale price of stamped envelopes, books of stamps, etc., over their value for postage purposes.

The postage collected by means of stamps affixed includes an item of $3,089,335.62, collected on business reply cards and letters in business reply envelopes, of which $981,929.33 represents postage in excess of that at the regular rate on such cards and letters, an increase over the previous year of 5.44 percent of the total and 4.02 percent of the excess over the regular rate.

There has been a considerable demand for extension of the business reply facility to include such articles as small boxes or cartons distributed by opticians, dental laboratories, and others to their customers for use in returning glasses, spectacles, dentures, etc., for repair or replacement; and also to include business reply labels, both those which are gummed and those printed in connection with advertisements in newspapers and magazines and intended to be cut out, such labels to be affixed to plain envelopes for acceptance in the mails as business reply envelopes. It appeared desirable to extend the business reply privilege to cover these articles, and this has accordingly been done during the past year.

MATTER MAILED UNDER PERMIT WITHOUT STAMPS AFFIXED

The postage collected in money during the fiscal year on metered and nonmetered matter of the several classes mailed under permit without stamps affixed, exclusive of that of the second class mailed by publishers and registered news agents at the pound rates, amounted to $161,955,409.21, or 24.44 percent of the postage collected on all mail. If the pound rate postage on second-class matter, which is also collected in money, be included, the total amount of postage collected in this manner is 27.74 percent of the aggregate of all postage.

The gradual but consistent growth of this method of prepaying postage on mail is shown by the following table:

	Percent of total postage			Percent of total postage	
	Permit matter	Permit and second-class matter		Permit matter	Permit and second-class matter
1932	14.87	18.92	1936	19.35	22.75
1933	15.54	19.00	1937	21.41	24.92
1934	15.83	19.56	1938	22.55	26.01
1935	17.35	20.68	1939	24.44	27.74

Meter devices have been growing in popularity, as shown by the increase in the number of persons or concerns granted permits by the Post Office Department to use them. Of the postage collected on matter mailed under permit without stamps affixed during the past year, $121,887,176.69, or 75.26 percent, was paid in connection with meter devices. This was 18.40 percent of the total postage paid on all mail. During the previous year five omnidenomination postage meters were purchased and installed at the parcel-post windows at five of the larger post offices throughout the country. Since then five additional meters have been purchased. Their use in connection with the mailing of parcel-post matter facilitates the service at the windows and has proved very satisfactory. Such devices are now installed in the post offices at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago (2), Detroit (2), New York, Philadelphia (2), and San Francisco.

From time to time postage meter users have requested that they be permitted to furnish to their customers, agents, and others reply envelopes on which the return postage is prepaid by means of impressions printed by their meters. As an experiment, this extension of the metered mail privilege has been granted. It is a convenience to meter users and serves as an inducement to persons receiving inquiries to reply to them.

Each application for a permit to mail nonmetered matter without stamps affixed is required by the act of July 7, 1932, to be accompanied with a fee of $10. The amount of such fees collected during the fiscal year was $108,860.00 as compared with $111,170.00 during the previous year.

3-CENT LETTER POSTAGE

The postage rate of 3 cents an ounce or fraction thereof on nonlocal letters and other first-class matter, originally prescribed by the act of June 6, 1932, has been continued for another 2 years, until July 1, 1941, by the Revenue Act of 1939. Such action was taken on the recommendation of the Department because, notwithstanding the most economical management of the Postal Service, it was obvious that a

continuance of this rate was necessary to prevent a large postal deficit. This is apparent from the fact that the net surplus for the year was only $14,547,795.30 after taking credit for the amount representing certain free services and nonpostal items. It is estimated that if the nonlocal first-class rate had been only 2 cents an ounce during the year, the revenue from first-class mail would have been approximately $96,000,000 less than that which was collected at the 3-cent rate, allowance being made for probable additional volume at the lower rate.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER

The mailings of second-class matter at the pound rates and free in the county of publication during the past fiscal year aggregated 1,291,230,593 pounds, a decrease of 37,719,569 pounds, or 2.84 percent, from the mailings for the previous year. The postage collected on the mailings at the pound rates amounted to $21,820,025.04, a decrease of $617,214.76, or 2.75 percent, as compared with the previous year.

The weight of the advertising portions of publications subject to the zone rates mailed during the year was 381,429,580 pounds, on which $9,398,875.69 was collected, an average of 2.46 cents a pound. This was a loss of 22,880,644 pounds and $447,786.81 postage, as compared with the previous year. The weight of the reading portions of such publications was 610,577,019 pounds and the postage collected thereon $9,175,733.16, as compared with 624,353,395 pounds, and $9,381,811.65 postage during the previous year.

The weight of the mailings of newspapers and periodicals of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, and fraternal organizations at the special flat rate of 1½ cents a pound during the fiscal year was 122,924,737 pounds, on which $1,847,307.36 postage was collected. It is estimated that an additional $291,583.07, or a total of $2,138,890.43, would have been collected on the mailings of these publications if their advertising portions had been subject to the zone rates applicable to other publications. This difference will, as provided by the act of June 9, 1930, be shown separately in the statements of the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office with respect to the postal receipts and expenditures.

Table 17 of the appendix shows the weights of mailings of second-class matter, by States, together with the postage paid thereon.

On June 30, 1939, there were 9,535 post offices at which publications were entered as second-class matter. Of the total postage paid at the pound rates, 78.03 percent was collected at the 50 post offices having the largest mailings of such matter.

During the year 2,457 applications for the admission of publications to the second class of mail matter or for change in title, frequency of issue, or office of publication, were received. Of these,

2,358 were favorably acted upon and 99 denied. The number of publications discontinued during the same period was 2,354, leaving 26,236 enjoying a second-class status at the close of the year, an increase of 4 as compared with the previous year. There were 652 news agents' permits to mail second-class matter at pound rates outstanding at the close of the year.

The fees required by the act of June 26, 1934, to accompany applications for entry, reentry, or additional entry of publications as second-class matter and for news agents' permits amounted to $60,595 during the past fiscal year, of which $2,350 was returned to applicants who failed to obtain second-class entry for their publications, leaving a balance of $58,245.

FREE MAIL PRIVILEGE

In order that the Post Office Department shall receive credit for services rendered without compensation, the act of June 9, 1930, requires the Postmaster General to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller General, together with certain expenditures not strictly postal items, the estimated amounts which would have been collected at regular rates of postage on matter mailed free under the penalty privilege by the departments and establishments of the Government other than the Post Office Department, including registry fees and surcharges on such matter registered free; on matter mailed free by Members of Congress and others under the franking privilege; on free matter for the blind; and on newspapers and periodicals of the second class mailed by publishers free in the county of publication; also the difference between the postage collected on certain publications enjoying the special rate on their advertising portions and that chargeable thereon at the regular second-class zone rates. These amounts, together with the estimated number of pieces and weight in pounds of the respective items of free matter are as follows:

	Number of pieces	Weight in pounds	Revenues at usual postage rates, including registry fees and surcharges
Mailed under penalty privileges by departments and establishments of the Government, exclusive of the Post Office Department	970,764,376	93,474,960	$38,231,125
Postage	$36,408,851		
Registry fees, including surcharges	1,822,274		
Mailed under franking privilege:			
By Members of Congress	35,684,185	5,855,696	1,003,558
By others	2,889	1,046	101
Publications mailed free in county	383,027,599	60,902,387	609,024
Free matter for the blind	1,253,446	5,770,635	257,287
Total	1,390,732,495	166,004,724	40,101,095

These figures show an increase of 85,495,012 pieces and a decrease of 1,389,175 pounds mailed under the penalty privilege by departments and establishments of the Government, exclusive of the Post Office Department, and an increase in postage that would have been chargeable thereon at the regular rates, including registry fees and surcharges, of $2,540,318, as compared to the previous year.

As set forth in the above table, the major portion of the free mailings is made up of matter handled for other departments and branches of the Government. It will also be noted from the table that the free mailings under the franking privilege by Members of Congress are not as extensive as is generally believed, constituting only 3.53 percent of the total weight of the matter mailed free of postage.

The closing session of Congress saw the enactment of legislation placing certain restrictions on the official matter that may be mailed free of postage under the penalty privilege by executive departments and independent establishments of the Government. Section 6 of the Post Office Appropriation Act of May 6, 1939, as amended by section 2 of the act of June 30, 1939, prohibits, with certain exceptions, the sending of any book, report, periodical, bulletin, pamphlet, list, or other article or document in this manner unless a request therefor has been previously received, or such transmission is required by law, or such document is transmitted to inform the recipient thereof of the adoption, amendment, or interpretation of a statute, rule, regulation, or order to which he is subject. The various exemptions from this prohibition are set forth in the law. The law further requires the head of each executive department and independent establishment to submit quarterly to the Post Office Department a statement showing the weight by classes of the matter mailed free under the penalty privilege.

The purpose of this legislation is to reduce the quantity of matter carried in the mails free of postage.

REDUCED RATE OF POSTAGE ON BOOKS

In a proclamation made effective November 1, 1938, the President reduced the postage rate on books containing no advertising other than incidental announcements of books to 1½ cents a pound, irrespective of zone. Books had previously been mailed for the most part at the regular fourth-class or parcel-post zone rates. The proclamation was made under authority vested in the President by Congress to modify postage rates under certain conditions. The purpose of the new rate, as stated by the President, was to facilitate the distribution of books to the American people in order to promote

their cultural growth and educational development. The new rate was originally limited to the period from November 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, but Congress extended the power of the President to modify postage rates for another 2 years, until July 1, 1941, and the President thereupon continued the new rate on books until that date. It is hoped that the new rate will result in a substantial reduction in the prices of books to the ultimate consumer, thus making them more readily available to the people.

MODIFICATION OF POSTAGE RATES ON CATALOGS AND SIMILAR PRINTED ADVERTISING MATTER

In accordance with the law (39 U. S. C. 247), the postage rates on catalogs and similar printed advertising matter have been modified, with the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the new rates becoming effective July 1, 1939. This action was taken as a result of a survey which showed that the former rates prevented the shipment of these articles by mail, notwithstanding their distribution by this means is obviously most desirable because of their physical character and extensive circulation, particularly in the rural sections of the country, and because they are important factors in promoting a greater use of the various other postal facilities. It is believed that the modified rates will restore diverted catalogs to the mails, prevent further diversion, and attract new business, i. e., encourage the production and distribution of additional catalogs, thus increasing the demand for other postal services such as first-class mail in the form of orders for merchandise, correspondence, money orders, c. o. d. and other parcel-post shipments, etc. The distribution of additional catalogs will tend to further the Government policy of stimulating employment and business generally.

DIVISION OF STAMPS

The revenue from the sale in post offices of adhesive postage stamps and postage stamped paper, comprising postal cards and embossed envelopes, totaled $514,894,960.12, a reduction of $315,494.96, compared with similar receipts for the preceding year. Sales for the last half of the fiscal year were, however, $4,344,574.02 in excess of the same period in the preceding year.

Post-office transactions also included the sale of documentary internal-revenue stamps in the amount of $3,354.022.83, representing a reduction of 6 percent, and migratory-bird hunting stamps totaling $1,000,216, a gain of 27 percent.

All adhesive postage stamps issued in sheets, books, and coils are manufactured at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury

Department. Postal cards are produced in the Government Printing Office in Washington, while stamped envelopes are printed under private contract which is awarded the lowest bidder. The present envelope contractor is the International Envelope Corporation with factory in Dayton, Ohio. To facilitate the distribution and accounting of postage stamps and other stamped paper, one or more large post offices in each State, designated as a central-accounting post office, functions as a supply office to all third- and fourth-class post offices in the local territory. These post offices are furnished with a working stock of stamp supplies on fixed credit. This credit is replenished at regular intervals by requisition on the central-accounting office, payment being made with funds from prior sales. All other first- and second-class post offices are termed direct accounting and obtain postage-stamp supplies by requisition on the Department. Of the 45,000 in operation on July 1, approximately 10 percent were direct and central accounting.

To minimize the cost of transportation, postal cards and stamped envelopes, because of their bulk, are shipped in carload lots by freight or in vacant space in mail cars from the points of manufacture to post offices to conform to local sales requirements and to offices designated as distributing subagencies. From these storage depots, 32 in number widely distributed throughout the country, redistribution of the cards and envelopes is made to the nearby post offices by mail resulting in a material saving in the cost of handling. During the year the equivalent of 182 carloads of unprinted envelopes, totaling 547,000,000 envelopes and 291 carloads of postal cards, aggregating 2,189,000,000 cards, were shipped by this inexpensive method to augment reserve stocks in post offices and subagencies. The post-office sale value of these stocks amounted to $36,523,665.21, involving a manufacture expense of $1,740,778.84.

During the same period, shipments to post offices of postage stamps in sheets, coils, and books totaled 15,262,089,147 stamps, having a face value of $457,427,533.74, and manufacture cost of $1,386,333.11.

Documentary internal-revenue and migratory-bird hunting stamps are likewise shipped from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where manufactured, to the central-accounting post offices in the various States, for redistribution on a fixed credit basis to all post offices, irrespective of grade in the local territories that have been authorized by law to have such stamps on sale.

Special issues of postage stamps were authorized during the year in commemoration of the Sesquicentennial of Northwest Territory, Centennial of Iowa Territory, Golden Gate International Exposition, New York World's Fair, Sesquicentennial of Inauguration of Washington as First President, and the Centennial of Baseball.

There was also issued a new air-mail stamp in the 30-cent denomination for mailing use in connection with the newly established trans-Atlantic air service.

The new series of ordinary stamps referred to in the preceding report was completed during the first half of the year. In its entirety this series of stamps, consisting of 32 denominations, represented the most extensive program of this character ever undertaken. The subjects and dates of first sale of the remaining denominations are as follows: 4 cents, Madison, July 1; 4½ cents, White House, July 11; 5 cents, Monroe, July 21; 6 cents, John Quincy Adams, July 28; 7 cents, Jackson, August 4; 8 cents, Van Buren, August 11; 9 cents, Harrison, August 18; 10 cents, Tyler, September 2; 11 cents, Polk, September 8; 12 cents, Taylor, September 14; 13 cents, Fillmore, September 22; 14 cents, Pierce, October 6; 15 cents, Buchanan, October 13; 16 cents, Lincoln, October 20; 17 cents, Johnson, October 27; 18 cents, Grant, November 3; 19 cents, Hayes, November 10; 20 cents, Garfield, November 10; 21 cents, Arthur, November 22; 22 cents, Cleveland, November 22; 24 cents, Harrison, December 2; 25 cents, McKinley, December 2; 30 cents, Roosevelt, December 8; 50 cents, Taft, December 8; $1, Wilson, August 29; $2, Harding, September 29; $5, Coolidge, November 17. With the exception of the $1, 2, and $5 denominations, which are printed in bicolor, the stamps in this series are similar in design, except that single-line borders have been added to the stamps from 10 to 19 cents, inclusive, and double-line borders on the stamps from 20 to 50 cents, inclusive. So far as possible, distinctive colors were used on the different denominations throughout this series to facilitate sales and accounting in post offices. All of the regular issue stamps listed above were first placed on sale in the Washington, D. C., post office on the indicated dates.

Sidewise coils of the new series stamps were first placed on sale in the Washington, D. C., post office, on January 20, 1939, in the following denominations: 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, and 10 cents. Endwise coils in denominations of 1, 1½, 2, and 3 cents, as well as books containing 1-, 2-, and 3-cent stamps were also first placed on sale at the post office in Washington, D. C., on January 27, 1939.

The Northwest Territory stamp was issued to commemorate the sesquicentennial anniversary of the settlement of the Northwest Territory under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787. The central design of the stamp is a reproduction of the memorial statue erected at Marietta, Ohio, which symbolizes the colonization of the West. This stamp was first placed on sale at Marietta, Ohio, on July 15, 1938.

The Iowa Territory stamp was issued to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the territorial form of gov-

ernment in that State. The central subject is a reproduction of the old Capitol Building at Iowa City, Iowa. The stamp was first placed on sale at Des Moines, Iowa, on August 24, 1938.

The special issue of postage stamps commemorating the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island, San Francisco Bay, was first placed on sale at the San Francisco, Calif., post office, on February 18, 1939. The central design depicts the "Tower of the sun," an important architectural feature of the exposition.

The New York World's Fair stamp was placed on sale at the post office in New York, N. Y., on April 1, 1939. It was issued in official recognition of this important exposition which is world-wide in scope. The central design is a representation in modernistic style of the Trylon and Perisphere located in the exposition grounds.

The Inauguration of Washington commemorative stamp was issued on the sesquicentennial anniversary date of the induction into office of George Washington as First President of the United States under the Constitution. The central subject is a representation of Washington taking the oath of office on the balcony of the old Federal Building in New York City. The stamp was first placed on sale at the New York, N. Y., post office on April 30, 1939.

The Baseball stamp was issued in connection with the observance of the centennial anniversary of this national sport. The central design depicts the game being played by a group of boys. The stamp was first offered for sale at the post office at Cooperstown, N. Y., on June 12, 1939.

All of the above commemorative stamps were issued in the 3-cent denomination and were printed in different shades of purple ink, the approved color for all stamps of this denomination.

The 30-cent trans-Atlantic air-mail stamp conforms in general design to the regular issue of 10-, 15-, and 20-cent air-mail stamps, except for the change of denomination numerals and the addition of the inscription, "Trans-Atlantic." Minor modifications were also made at the base of the stamp to portray steam vessels en route across the Atlantic. The new air-mail stamp was first placed on sale at the post office in New York, N. Y., on May 16, 1939.

Under the present law, documentary internal-revenue stamps have been on sale in post offices since 1926. The law prescribes that they shall be available at all post offices of the first- and second-classes and at third- and fourth-class offices located in county seats. More than 6,000 post offices now carry documentary stamps in stock for the accommodation of the public subject to this tax.

While the receipts from documentary internal-revenue stamps show a slight decrease, the sale of these tax stamps in post offices has served as a much needed accommodation to the public.

Migratory-bird hunting stamps are sold at approximately 12,700 post offices embracing all first- and second-class offices, as well as third- and fourth-class post offices located near waterfowl areas.

Revenue accruing from the sale of migratory-bird hunting stamps in post offices has shown the highest rate of increase since this hunting-permit stamp was introduced 5 years ago. As provided by law, these funds are made available, after a deduction of 10 percent to cover printing and other administrative costs, for the conservation of wild-life, primarily in the form of waterfowl sanctuaries, under the supervision of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of the Interior.

Claims in connection with the loss or alleged nonpayment of $5 war-saving stamps and other related securities continue to be filed in approximately the same volume as during recent prior years. The payment of these outstanding obligations rests with the Treasury Department, where such claims, together with all available post-office records, are submitted.

The receipts from the sale of stamps for collection purposes through the Philatelic Agency totaled $1,312,016.48. While the revenue from this source shows a decrease compared with the records for last year, the agency continues to be an important source of supply for collectors desiring stamps conforming to the highest philatelic standards. In meeting this requirement, the agency is not only rendering a needed service to collectors but it is also stimulating greater public interest in this profitable and educational hobby.

As the results of the installation of additional exhibits and the enlargement of its facilities, the stamp-exhibition room is rendering an important service as a source of philatelic information to collectors. Included in the exhibits are specimens or proofs of all varieties of postage stamps and stamped paper heretofore issued by the Department. There are also exhibits relating to the designing, engraving, and printing of postage stamps. In addition, there is also an extensive display of foreign stamps.

As a further means of directing public attention to the benefits of stamp collecting, the Department authorized the construction of a special motorized postage-stamp-display car for touring purposes through the country, thereby giving collectors and the public distant from Washington an opportunity to inspect specimens of all issues of postage stamps ever provided by the Department, as well as first-hand information with regard to the processes employed in the designing and printing of United States stamps. This display car was placed in active operation on May 15, 1939, since which time it has been continuously in service in the Northeastern States.

Public interest in this traveling stamp display has surpassed the Department's expectations, and applications are constantly being received from different sections of the country for its detail to the local

community. It is expected that the popularity of this exhibit will be further increased following the reopening of the schools.

A detailed account of post-office transactions and postage stamps, documentary internal-revenue and migratory-bird hunting stamps, will be found in the appendix.

DIVISION OF REGISTERED MAILS

DOMESTIC REGISTRY, INSURANCE, AND COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY SYSTEMS

There was a total of 158,301,952 paid domestic registered, insured, and c. o. d. articles (including registered c. o. d. articles) mailed as compared with 157,198,226 accepted during the fiscal year 1938. This was an increase of 1,103,726 articles. The total revenue received from all sources in connection with domestic registered, insured, and c. o. d. mail (not including postage and special-delivery fees and special-handling charges) and fees for senders' receipts for ordinary mail, was $20,657,924.70 as compared with $20,592,596.75 reported for the previous fiscal year, an increase of $65,327.95.

There were 40,663,943 paid domestic registered articles (exclusive of registered c. o. d. pieces) mailed as against 42,129,085 the previous year, a decrease of 1,465,142 articles or 3.48 percent. This decrease is considerably less than the decrease of 11.94 percent for the fiscal year 1938, indicating an improved condition and the probability of increased registry business in the future. The total revenue in *registry fees only* on domestic registered mail was $6,445,422.72. The registry fees during the preceding year were $6,686,395.98.

The number of articles registered free was 11,564,641 as compared with 11,018,228 in 1938, an increase of 546,413 or 4.96 percent.

There were 83,573,860 domestic insured articles mailed as against 82,026,498 for the previous year, an increase of 1,547,362 articles, or 1.89 percent. The total revenue in *insurance fees only* was $5,897,-933.25 as compared with $5,863,249.20 for the previous year, an increase of $34,684.05.

There were 34,064,149 domestic c. o. d. articles (including 17,267 registered c. o. d. articles) mailed as compared with 33,042,643 last year, an increase of 1,021.506, or 3.09 percent. The total revenue in *c. o. d. fees only* paid was $4,673,157.97 as compared with $4,560,-301.57 the previous year, an increase of $112,856.40.

The postal surcharges collected on domestic registered mail and insured mail treated as registered mail was $2,750,080.02 as compared with $2,588,593.27 reported the previous year, an increase of $161,486.75.

There were 18,499,515 senders' registry return receipts requested as compared with 18,923,254 the previous year, a decrease of 423,739, or 2.24 percent. The revenue received for return receipts for regis-

tered mail was $616,985.73 as compared with $634,743.84 the previous year, a decrease of $17,758.11.

The number of senders' return receipts for insured mail was 639,324 as compared with 531,724 the previous year, an increase of 107,600, or 20.24 percent. The revenue from these receipts was $21,564.90 as compared with $18,866.58 in 1938, an increase of $2,698.32.

There were 14,605,546 senders' receipts (certificates of mailing) for domestic ordinary, registered, insured, and c. o. d. mail issued during the year as compared with 12,926,141 the previous year, an increase of 1,679,405, or 12.99 percent. The revenue was $146,055.46 as compared with $129,261.41 the previous year.

Fees amounting to $64,051.90 were received for effecting delivery of domestic registered, insured, and c. o. d. mail to the addressee only, or to the addressee or order, as compared with $69,786.90 the preceding year.

Other revenue was derived from demurrage on c. o. d. mail and from requests of senders for services on domestic c. o. d. mail not contemplated at the time of mailing, amounting to $42,672.75, an increase of $1,274.75 over 1938.

As usual, there was an increase in the number of domestic registered, insured, and c. o. d. articles sent by air mail, there having been 1,321.456 such articles transmitted this year as compared with 1,153,-130 the previous year, an increase of 14.60 percent.

The total number of domestic indemnity claims paid from the several available appropriations for domestic registered, insured, and c. o. d. mail was 135,070 as against 139,626 for the previous year, a decrease of 4,556 claims. The total amount of indemnity paid during the year was $517,553.98 as compared with $563,906.40 during the fiscal year 1938, a decrease of $46,352.42. The average indemnity paid per claim for registered, insured, and c. o. d. mail was $3.83 as compared with $4.03 last year. The reduction in the average indemnity paid per claim, which of course was responsible for part of the reduction in the total amount of indemnity paid, was probably due to the special efforts made during the year to popularize the domestic insurance service, which resulted in a material increase in the number of parcels insured of comparatively low value. The *decrease* in the number of claims and in the amount of indemnity paid is most gratifying, particularly in view of the *increase* in the total number of registered, insured, and c. o. d. articles mailed. It indicates that the persistent efforts to reduce to a minimum the number of claims to be paid by requiring adequate packing, correct addressing, and necessary indorsements, and more care in handling and delivery by postal employees are producing the desired results.

During the year successful efforts have been made to encourage the patronage of the registry, insurance, and collect-on-delivery services

by educating the general public and business concerns as to the advantages to be gained from the regular use of these special features. These efforts doubtless account, in some measure, for the smaller decrease in the number of paid registered mailings and the substantial increase in the number of insured and c. o. d. mailings.

The matter of prompt payment of indemnity in connection with the loss of, or damage to, registered, insured, and c. o. d. mail constantly receives attention, and special efforts were made during the year to further reduce the time previously required to adjust such claims.

Special attention was given the matter of the more economical handling of registered mail at post offices, particularly those of the first and second classes. In this connection important changes in the handling of registered mail were made at a number of the larger post offices which have resulted in a material economy. More substantial savings are expected in the future as the more economical methods of handling registered mail, without impairing the efficiency of the registry service or removing any necessary safeguards, are extended to numerous other offices.

During the year attention was also given to the modification and simplification of a number of registry forms which also will result in some economy.

Action has also been taken to simplify and improve the methods of handling registered matter in the Air Mail Service. To this end, revised instructions were prepared, and a trial of the new methods has, for some time, been in progress on one of the important air mail routes with very satisfactory results. It is expected to extend the new procedure throughout the country at an early date and it is anticipated that this will not only materially facilitate the handling of such mail, but will effect a definite economy both as regards records and clerical time.

Special efforts were also made to limit the number of official free registrations by the Government institutions at Washington, D. C., and throughout the Postal Service, with a view to eliminating from the registered mails matter which could as well be sent as ordinary mail. There has been full cooperation on the part of the Government institutions at Washington in this regard and it is believed that, as time goes on, the steps taken to restrict official free registrations to mail which *requires* registration will result in a substantial saving.

Statistics relating to domestic registered, insured, and c. o. d. mail will be found in tables 19 and 20 of the appendix.

DIVISION OF COST ASCERTAINMENT

The Cost Ascertainment System of the Department has been in operation since 1926 and is the instrument for determining annually "the revenue derived from and the cost of carrying and handling the several classes of mail matter and of performing the special services" as authorized in section 214 of the act of February 28, 1925 (39 U. S. C. 826).

In addition, the cost ascertainment develops the number of pieces, the weight, cubic feet, pound-miles, and cubic-foot-miles for each class and subclass of mail matter, all of which are vital in the allocation and apportionment computations and provide data that are interesting and essential in the administration of the Postal Service.

Summaries of the cost ascertainment findings for 1939 are shown in tables 21 to 24 of the appendix to this report and include the revenue and expense credits authorized by act of June 9, 1930, for the nonproductive and extraordinary services rendered by the Post Office Department. It will be noted that the application of these credits against the gross revenue deficiency for the year will indicate a net operating surplus as follows:

	Revenue equivalent	Expense	Total
Deficiency from all operations			$40,827,094.97
Penalty matter, other than Post Office Department:			
Ordinary postage	$36,408,851.00		
Free registrations, including surcharges	1,822,274.00		
Total penalty matter	38,231,125.00		
Franked matter:			
By Members of Congress	1,003,558.00		
By others	101.00		
Total franked matter	1,003,659.00		
Publications mailed free in county	609,024.00		
Free mail for the blind	257,287.00		
Differentials in second-class postage favoring publications exempt from zone rates	291,583.00		
Excess cost of aircraft service		$8,147,595.27	
Expense credit for nonpostal custodial services		6,834,617.00	
Total nonproductive and extraordinary items	40,392,678.00	14,982,212.27	55,374,890.27
Net surplus from Postal Service operations			14,547,795.30

DIVISION OF PARCEL POST

The Division of Parcel Post during the year has intensified and extended its program looking to the increased patronage of the service. While a definite plan of promotion had been followed at the larger offices for several years, in keeping with the general program of the Bureau of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the greater use of all postal facilities, the promotional activities of the Division were extended to embrace all post offices. The peak of the campaign was

reached in the month of November with the observance of "national parcel-post month," commemorating the silver jubilee of its inauguration.

An elaborate campaign of publicity was arranged wherein newspapers throughout the country contributed space liberally. Radio time was donated generously to postmasters, and during the month parcel post was on the air almost continuously at one point or another. One hundred thousand posters were distributed for lobby, truck, and rural-carrier vehicle display. All city carriers, rural carriers, and window clerks were provided with distinctive badges which were worn during the period of the observance. In cities large and small merchants cooperated by making store-window displays featuring parcel post. Lobby displays were arranged in a great number of post offices. Postmasters or employees devised many unique features, such as floats in civic parades, booths at fairs and conventions, billboard advertising, street banners, public-address systems. Postmasters or supervisors addressed civic clubs, school assemblies, fraternal societies, businessmen's associations. Essay contests were sponsored in schools. Posters were contributed by talented employees and students in art courses. Post-office representatives visited large potential mailers and explained in detail the practical uses of parcel post and its advantages.

The campaign was not only educational and of public benefit but lucrative as well. Results were immediate. The business showed a decided upturn concurrent with the active promotion. More important still, the results give promise of permanent value as postmasters have consistently reported increases in volume each succeeding month.

The conclusion reached is that a definite and permanent program of promotion will not only enhance the revenues but improve the quality of the service and render the post office more useful to business, industry, and the casual patron.

The Division continued its regular program of activities at 125 of the largest offices where a designated man is assigned as "supervisor of parcel post" with the responsibility of keeping in close touch with the operation of the service from the standpoint of the local office. The supervisor is required to keep in close personal touch with large mailers, serving as counsellor, goodwill representative, and salesman. Each supervisor, through the postmaster, made monthly reports to the Department showing the conditions, needs, and activities at his office. This practice has proven of immeasurable value in keeping the Department informed of conditions throughout the country and in building up better feeling for the postal establishment.

Representatives of the Division have made frequent visits to post offices conferring with postmasters, addressing employee groups or

groups of mail users, investigating conditions and studying the service first-hand. Addresses have been made to many convention groups of postmasters and employees and it is believed that great progress has been made toward cultivating a better feeling between the Department and field workers and arousing greater interest in policy matters of the Department.

There has been an expansion of the coverage of the distribution of postal information through the telephone directories by the procurement of space in additional directories. Letter carriers have distributed several million handbills.

The Division analyzed suggestions from postmasters or the public relating to changes or improvements in parcel post. When suggestions seemed to have merit, a representative visited proponents for more extended investigation of subject matter.

While during the forepart of the fiscal year there was a slight recession in volume the constant increases during the latter months more than offset the early losses and for the year as a whole there has been a substantial increase in the number of parcels mailed.

BUREAU OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

During the 5-year period beginning in 1934, $315,000,000 was authorized by Congress for public-building construction outside the District of Columbia, including $60,000,000 authorized by the act of June 21, 1938.

Under this $60,000,000 authorization, funds were allotted to 377 additional building projects by the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Public Buildings which made recommendations for the allotment of funds to individual projects and for the selection of sites was composed of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General for the Post Office Department and the Director of Procurement for the Treasury Department.

Three hundred sixty-five sites for public buildings were recommended for acceptance by this Committee during the fiscal year 1939.

During the same fiscal year, 246 building projects were completed, and on June 30, 1939, 290 were under contract and 134 additional were either on the market for bids or ready to be placed on the market.

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH

During the fiscal year 1939 all tentative plans, cabinet sketches, completed construction drawings, and specifications for Federal buildings prepared by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department under the Government building program, also alterations and additions to present Post Office buildings, insofar as they related to postal activities, were reviewed and checked in this Division. The workrooms and other postal spaces of these buildings were planned in such a manner as to promote the efficient, prompt, and economical handling of the mails. Shop details of all safes purchased by the Post Office Department for use in Federal buildings were checked.

Proposals received for temporary quarters for postal activities during the course of remodeling, extension, or construction of Federal buildings were also reviewed and analyzed by this office for the purpose of determining the most suitable offer.

Drawings of the screen-line arrangement of all of the new quarters leased by this Department during the past fiscal year were prepared,

and all detail drawings and specifications for the standard post-office screen-line furniture reviewed and revised where necessary.

Lighting problems in Federal buildings, such as individual lights for mail-distributing cases, improvement of general illumination, reduction of lighting costs, etc., were given study, in order to insure the most satisfactory and economical use of light.

Investigations were made and specifications prepared concerning the following: Machinery used in various post-office maintenance shops; conveyors and other types of equipment used for the expeditious handling of the mails, ventilating systems, and extensions to electric light and power installations relating to mechanical equipment; and electric tractors and trailers, etc., for mail-handling trucking systems. Improvements, both in method and equipment, were made, and new mechanical apparatus devised, in the mechanical mail-handling conveyor systems installed in a number of the larger post-office buildings.

Many inventions for use in, and ideas for the improvement of, the Postal Service have been given consideration to determine the desirability of their adoption.

DIVISION OF POST OFFICE QUARTERS

Quarters for post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and stations and branches thereof, are provided under lease in the case of the larger post offices and on a month-to-month rental basis for the smaller post offices; quarters are also provided in Federal buildings. Lease contracts in most cases include rent, light, fuel, water, and equipment, and are usually for terms of 5 or 10 years, but some renewals in the past year were on a basis of 1- and 2-year terms because of the extensive Federal building program.

There were 14,797 Presidential post offices and 1,513 classified stations and branches on June 30, 1939, a total of 16,310. Quarters for these post offices, stations, and branches are provided as follows:

Classification

Leased quarters, post offices	4,186
Leased quarters, stations and branches	1,247
Rented quarters (month-to-month), post offices	7,944
Rented quarters (month-to-month), stations and branches	68
Federal buildings, post offices	2,682
Federal buildings, stations and branches	114
Free quarters, military reservations	28
Free quarters, stations	41
Total	16,310

The appropriation for 1939 was $11,250,000. Expenditures from this appropriation were made as follows:

Lease of quarters for post offices, stations and branches	$8,631,963.10
Rental of quarters (month-to-month) for post offices, stations, branches, and miscellaneous	2,175,677.91
Total	10,807,641.01

During the fiscal year 1939, 1,118 leases providing 2,691,810 square feet were renewed at a cost of $0.719 per square foot, amounting to $1,937,146, this being a saving of $40,487; and 203 new leases, providing 231,761 square feet, were made at a cost of $139,524, or $0.602 per square foot, making a grand total of 1,321 leases negotiated during the year.

There were also 110 garages under lease for housing trucks of the motor-vehicle service, at a cost of $917,749.86, and 1,270 additional offices occupied garage space on a month-to-month rental basis, at a cost of $123,355, making a total of $1,041,104.86 expended for this purpose. Truck storage space is furnished without cost at 20 offices. Ten garages are located in Federal buildings.

DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE

During the fiscal year 1939, the expenditure, subject to audit for vehicle service in cities, amounted to $15,153,510 as compared with $15,202,063 during the fiscal year 1938, a reduction of $48,553, although there was a greater demand for vehicular service incident to extensions in the city delivery and transportation services, including dispatches to and from air-mail fields.

GOVERNMENT-OWNED MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE

The cost of operation and maintenance of the Government-owned motor-vehicle service amounted to $12,614,399 as compared with $12,690,468 for the fiscal year 1938, a decrease of $76,069.

Government-owned trucks performed 81,835,296 miles' service during the year as compared with 79,497,765 miles in 1938, an increase of 2,337,531 miles.

On June 30, 1939, there were in operation 8,500 trucks, an increase of 110 trucks over the previous year. The personnel at the close of the year consisted of 3,629 classified civil-service employees, 464 classified substitutes, and 381 temporary substitutes.

Government-owned trucks were in operation in 1,410 cities. Collection, relay, and delivery of mail was performed almost exclusively with such trucks in 1,282 cities, and at 129 points Government-owned

trucks were also employed for the transportation of mail between the post office and postal stations, depots, and other mail-handling points.

Repair shops are maintained at 33 conveniently located points throughout the country for reconditioning trucks as required and where automobiles owned by other Federal agencies are repaired and serviced from time to time. Gasoline and lubricants are also supplied Government activities to the fullest possible extent for the operation of Government-owned automobiles in cities where storage facilities are maintained. Reimbursement for service rendered and supplies furnished other branches of the Government is effected by the transfer of funds. The repair units serve, to a large extent, as supply bases for other post offices operating Government-owned trucks, located in the same area.

CONTRACT VEHICLE SERVICE

The cost of this service aggregated $2,539,111 during the year. Of that sum, $777,336 was expended for 4-year contracts, $1,027,677 for vehicles secured under annual contracts, and $734,098 for vehicles secured under quarterly agreements on an hourly basis. Expenditures for all classes of contracts exceeded the cost of the previous year by $27,516. This increase in cost is attributable to higher rates under yearly and quarterly contracts, and extensions made during the year in the City Delivery Service.

New 4-year vehicle service contracts were entered into in 60 cities in the third contract section for the term beginning July 1, 1939. The aggregate annual rate of the contracts is $220,778 in comparison with the yearly rate of $245,564 under the expired contracts, an annual decrease of $24,786, or approximately 10 percent.

Under the 4-year contracts in force at the close of the fiscal year, 514 motortrucks were in operation in 183 cities. Contracts provide for the transportation of the mails between the post office and postal stations, railroad stations, and other mail-handling points.

There were in operation at the close of the year, in 717 cities, 1,707 trucks and 30 horse-drawn vehicles secured under annual agreements for use in the City Delivery Service. In addition, there were employed under hourly agreements in the same Service during the last quarter of the fiscal year, 1,824 vehicles, which is the approximate number of vehicles engaged to cover scheduled service each quarter excepting the December quarter, which necessitates the use of approximately 2,500 additional trucks to handle Christmas mails. Vehicles secured under the quarterly contracts rendered 1,710,640 hours of service.

MISCELLANEOUS

An estimated saving of $162,580 was effected by employing vehicles belonging to other branches of the Government for delivering, collecting, and transporting Christmas mails in cities. This saving was made possible by the hearty cooperation of the governmental activities having custody of the vehicles.

It was possible, by close supervision of the motor-vehicle service, to effect economies during the year. These are reflected in the hourly cost of operation, which has been reduced from $0.385 in 1938 to $0.369 in 1939. This rate is lower than during any fiscal year since 1921. During the year 546 new trucks were placed in operation to take care of extensions in the service and in replacement of very old trucks which could no longer be operated economically.

Progress has been made in accident prevention, through the splendid cooperation received from postmasters, supervisors, and employees. The Department is grateful for the accomplishment in this important matter.

PNEUMATIC-TUBE SERVICE

Boston, Mass.—The tube system in Boston, connecting north and south railroad stations via South Postal Station, for the transmission of mails, is approximately 1.8 miles in length. It is being operated under a 10-year lease which became effective February 1, 1937, the cost thereof being $24,000 per annum.

New York, N. Y.—Double lines of 8-inch pneumatic tubes, providing an expeditious facility for the transmission of mail, connect the main post office in New York City, 21 of the larger postal stations on Manhattan Island, and the general post office in Brooklyn. The tube system is approximately 27 miles in length.

The service was operated during the year under a 2-year lease which became effective July 1, 1938, at the rate of $9,649 per mile per annum for 27.1858 miles of double-line tubes, the Department supplying the power and personnel.

DIVISION OF BUILDING OPERATIONS AND SUPPLIES

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES BRANCH

The sum of $2,700,000 was provided in the appropriation "Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies" for the fiscal year 1939. There was a balance of $14,436, or slightly more than one-half of 1 percent of the amount appropriated, at the close of the fiscal year. In addition, $2,466,000 was allotted to this Branch by other divisions of the Department to cover expenditures for motor-vehicle supplies

and equipment, medical supplies, and incandescent lamps. There was a balance of $38,754 remaining in the allotments at the close of the fiscal year, which indicates a total expenditure of $5,112,810, by this Branch in the fiscal year 1939.

There were increased demands for supplies and equipment from the field service, together with the necessity for replacing unserviceable equipment, which could no longer be economically repaired, and very close supervision was necessary to keep expenditures within the appropriation limits.

During the past fiscal year a total of 131,428 requisitions for supplies were filled in this Branch. These figures do not include the requisitions filled by the 49 distributing offices in the field, which distribute supplies to post offices of the third and fourth classes.

Twenty-four hundred and twenty tons of miscellaneous postal supplies were transported by our motor trucks during the fiscal year 1939. In addition, approximately 313 tons of freight were hauled for this Branch by local draymen on a contract basis. Supplies were also shipped by mail from this Bureau, and such shipments greatly exceeded in weight the amount shipped by freight.

During the past fiscal year, in a number of instances, new installations of screen-line equipment were made in post offices of the presidential classes, or stations or branches thereof, and additional items of equipment were provided to post offices where the Department already owns the equipment in use. In addition, other post offices were provided with screen-line equipment and furniture where needed, which was made available for transfer as the result of post offices in leased quarters, where Government-owned equipment was in use, moving into Federal buildings. Post office boxes, which were removed from old Federal buildings and transferred to the Post Office Department by the Treasury Department without a transfer of funds, were furnished to a number of post offices of the third class.

A careful survey is made of all supplies and equipment declared surplus by other Federal activities, and where such materials can be used to advantage in the Postal Service claim is made therefor.

MAINTENANCE BRANCH

During the fiscal year 1939, 160 new and additional Federal buildings were placed in operation, and 13 extensions to existing buildings, and 16 new replaced a similar number of old buildings which had become inadequate for Government purposes. These old buildings reverted to the custody of the Treasury Department.

On June 30, 1939, the Post Office Department was operating 2,796 Government-owned buildings requiring an operating force of 16,824 employees, with total annual pay roll of $20,477,816.34.

Effective July 1, 1938, the Bureau of the Fourth Assistant took over from the Bureau of the First Assistant, with the latter's approval, all personnel engaged full time in the operation of freight elevators utilized in the transportation of the mails. The transfer of this work has resulted in an economy and improved service.

The Congress appropriated a total of $25,425,000 for the administration and operation of these buildings, and due to care in authorizing expenditures and the cooperation of the Department's field officers we were able to administer these buildings satisfactorily with an expenditure of $25,136,300, representing a saving of $288,700.

Through the transfer of surplus equipment between buildings, in lieu of the purchase of new equipment, a saving of $20,495.22 was effected.

During the fiscal year 1939 the Post Office Department, through the cooperation of its field officials, was able to make various reassignments of space in the buildings under its administration which permitted the accommodation of activities which were occupying or had planned to occupy commercial space, with a resultant saving to the Government of $83,013.35.

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR BRANCH

The principal articles manufactured during the year were 802,061 mail bags, 301,840 LA locks, 21,000 rotary locks, 20,759 arrow locks, and 934,800 locking cord fasteners.

Repair work included 32,993 locks, 1,566 numbering machines, 112 canceling machines, 479 motors, as well as reconditioning 3,284,090 old mail containers. It was necessary to condemn 290,966 old mail containers.

The Air Mail Service was provided with 20,080 new pouches, 17,080 of which were of a new design, known as an envelope pouch, and 5,100 old No. 3 sacks were also converted to air-mail pouches. Old No. 3 sacks, numbering 4,167, were converted to foreign air-mail pouches. By equipping 1,696 old No. 0 foreign sacks with closing devices and label cases, the necessity for manufacturing a like number of new bags was obviated.

There were restored to service 324,898 mail bags by necessary repairs thereto.

Savings effected through salvage amounted to $100,966.

The appropriation for the fiscal year was $1,600,000, of which amount $1,219,216 was expended.

DIVISION OF TOPOGRAPHY

During the year there were distributed 24,325 post route State maps, 12,308 rural-delivery county maps, and 22,253 rural-delivery

local maps. Included in these figures are 1,870 State maps, 7,103 county maps, and 1,377 local maps, which were sold for a total amount of $5,089.20.

There were prepared 35 new editions of post route State maps, 28 new rural-delivery county maps, and 49 new local maps; 9,479 changes were made on new editions of the post-route maps; and 7,328 amendments in the Rural Delivery Service were shown on the rural-delivery maps.

During the year, 68,875 blueprints were made; 6,966 photostats were prepared for the various uses of the Postal Service, and 2,366 maps were mounted.

DIVISION OF TRAFFIC

During the year there were 772 carload shipments and 11,642 less-than-carload shipments of postal supplies and equipment, or 34,212,278 pounds of freight and express, transported at a cost of $309,592.02. An average cost of $0.9049 per 100 pounds, as compared with $0.8294 last year, exclusive of the cost of transporting coal for leased quarters. The increase in cost per 100 pounds may be attributed to the 10-percent increase of freight rates granted the carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission in "*Ex parte 123.*"

There were also shipped 135 carloads, or 6,700 tons of coal, for post-office quarters and garages not located in Federal buildings, at a cost of $20,000 (freight and drayage), and an average of $2.985 per ton.

In addition, during the year there were 59 carload shipments and 5,594 less-than-carload shipments of various custodial supplies and equipment, or 5,567,304 pounds of freight and express, transported at a cost of $62,407.92; an average cost of $1.12097 per 100 pounds, as compared with $1.04897 last year. This increase in cost is attributable to the 10-percent increase of freight rates granted the carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission in *Ex parte 123.*

There were also shipped 2,920 carloads of 141,988 tons of coal for Federal buildings, at a total cost of $328,605.97 for freight, an average cost of $2.31432 per ton.

The items which make up these totals are shown in table set out on page 148.

Carload shipments increased 93; less-than-carload shipments decreased 168.

Supplies and equipment increased 5,753,813 pounds.

Coal increased 6,444 tons.

Obligations increased $42,242.84.

OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

LEGISLATION AFFECTING POSTAL SERVICE

By order of the Postmaster General, the Solicitor is charged with the duty of handling matters relating to proposed new legislation affecting the Postal Service.

During the first session of the Seventy-sixth Congress there were introduced 633 bills directly or indirectly affecting the postal establishment. The Solicitor kept advised the interested bureaus within the Department as to the progress of these bills and obtained from them necessary data upon which to base reports in those instances where action by the Department was deemed necessary. Of this number there were 299 upon which this Department submitted reports to congressional committees. Thirty-nine public laws directly or indirectly affecting the Department were passed, and 33 private relief acts were enacted. Of the 25 pieces of legislation requested by the Department, 22 were enacted.

AIR MAIL

Pursuant to the act of June 23, 1938, creating the Civil Aeronautics Authority, which became effective on August 22, 1938, many of the duties theretofore performed by this Department and by the Interstate Commerce Commission were transferred to that body. However, it has been necessary for the Solicitor to keep in constant contact with the Civil Aeronautics Authority in all cases where airplane postal rates have been involved, with a view not only to the protection of the interests of the Post Office Department but to afford to the Authority such assistance as might be required from this Department.

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY OF THE TRANSPORTATION OF LETTERS

Congress has vested in the Post Office Department an absolute monopoly of the transportation of letters for others by regular trips or at stated periods over all post routes. The laws enacted for this purpose are known as "the private express statutes," sections 1710–1715 of the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1932, the primary object of which is to protect and safeguard the revenues of the Department

to be derived from the transportation and delivery of letters by preventing competitive service.

During the past year there has been a decrease in the number of cases coming before the Department for decision or action under the provisions of these statutes. Wide publicity has been given to the statutes through the distribution of a pamphlet entitled "The Private Express Statutes," which was first issued by the Department in July 1934. After the supply of this edition of the pamphlet was exhausted, a revised or second edition was printed in September 1937, and over 30,000 copies of this edition have been distributed to employees of the Postal Service, business concerns, and the public generally. Copies of the pamphlet will be sent to postmasters and the public upon request being made to the Solicitor's Office. The pamphlet, which interprets the provisions of the statutes, is printed for the guidance and information of the employees of the Post Office Department and the public to the end that a better understanding may be had by all of the provisions of the private express statutes.

The office has made approximately 800 rulings to postmasters, individuals, and business concerns interpreting and construing the statutes during the past year. Practically all violations of these statutes have been unintentional and due to the unfamiliarity of the public with their provisions. The public has shown a fine spirit of cooperation in the proper observance of the statutes and as a general rule alleged violations have been discontinued upon notice. The Postal Regulations provide that, whenever a postmaster or other officer of the Postal Service receives information or has good reason to believe that letters are being carried in violation of these statutes, he shall immediately report such violation with the facts concerning it of which he may be possessed.

The active enforcement of the statutes has resulted in a material increase in postal revenues.

FRAUDULENT ENTERPRISES

Acting pursuant to the provisions of sections 259 and 732 of title 39, United States Code, hundreds of fraudulent mail order enterprises were suppressed during the past year by the Department. Under these statutes, upon evidence satisfactory to the Postmaster General that any concern or person is obtaining or attempting to obtain money or property through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, an order may be issued forbidding the delivery of mail to such concerns or persons and directing that it be returned to senders stamped "Fraudulent." The provisions of fraud orders also direct postmasters at the offices of

address of fraudulent enterprises to refuse to cash money orders drawn in favor of the concerns and parties named in such orders. Fraud orders are issued only after the concerns and persons involved have been furnished a specification of charges and afforded a full opportunity to present at a public hearing any defense they desire to offer.

During the year 104 fraud orders were issued against 326 concerns and individuals throughout the country. There were 171 affidavits accepted from 518 concerns and individuals who after being served with charges of using the mails to defraud and called upon to show cause why fraud orders should not be issued against them, voluntarily elected to abandon the fraudulent enterprises and filed with the Solicitor affidavits in which, in most instances, they directed the postmaster at the office where the scheme had been operated to stamp all mail addressed to them "Out of business" and return it to senders and to refuse to pay postal money orders drawn in their favor.

Preponderant among the schemes suppressed and abandoned following the initiation of fraud-order action by this Department were those involving the sale of nostrums and devices for the remedying of physical ailments and the improvement of the personal appearance of purchasers. Liquids, tablets, and capsules for overcoming menstrual disorders have been offered for sale on a widespread scale. The electric belt, supposedly dead with the mauve era, has made a transient reappearance. Magical preparations, formulas, and appliances for the development of the female bust, the growth of hair on bald heads, the correction of eye trouble, the reduction of excess weight, and for the remedying of goiter, diabetes, epilepsy, kidney and bladder affections, sterility, lost sexual vigor, and even cancer and tuberculosis have been barred from the mails.

In addition to medical schemes, the Department has also suppressed a wide variety of other fraudulent enterprises. Perhaps most outstanding among these have been schemes in which remittances are obtained for innocuous pictures, booklets, and cartoons under alluring promises designed to create the impression in the mind of the purchaser that he will be furnished matter of an obscene character. Persons deceived by this type of misrepresentation may deserve little consideration, but they are nevertheless entitled to the protection afforded by the postal fraud laws.

The so-called Spanish swindle has also been noticeably active within the past year. In the operation of that scheme, the victim is assured that if he will forward a substantial sum, alleged to be necessary to secure the release of the owner from prison, the remitter will be richly rewarded from a large cache of money alleged

to be concealed in a "portmanteau" or trunk located at some secret place. Needless to say, the reward never materializes.

The stars, too, have played a prominent part in the mail-order activities of the easy-money fraternity and the Post Office Department has suppressed several schemes involving the sale of stock pamphlets printed in quantities in advance and offered for sale under the pretext that they were horoscopes particularly cast for the individual by whom purchased.

During the past year the well-known endless-chain merchandising scheme has also undergone a notable recrudescence necessitating maintenance of continuous vigilance by the Department for the protection of the public.

The year was marked by a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upholding the action of the Department in issuing a fraud order against a concern engaged in the sale of false teeth through the mails on a mammoth scale under false and fraudulent representations. A dismissal was also granted by the Court of Appeals of a suit brought by the promoters in an effort to restrain enforcement of a fraud order against a concern which was obtaining large amounts of money through the mails under false and fraudulent representations for the servicing and exploitation of song material submitted to it by amateur writers.

LOTTERIES

Under the provisions of section 213 of the United States Penal Code (18 U. S. Code 336), all matter relating to lotteries, gift enterprises, and schemes of any kind in which prizes are offered dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance is declared unmailable, and such matter must be excluded or withdrawn from the mails by postmasters. The amount of correspondence between the Department and postmasters throughout the country in the enforcement of this law was very voluminous and in excess of 6,000 rulings under this statute were made during the year upon the mailability of matter relating to individual prize schemes.

National advertisers as well as local business concerns resorted to prize contests as a means of stimulating trade. Many of these enterprises were found to contain the elements of a lottery and were denied admission to the mails.

The promoters of sweepstake drawings conducted in foreign countries continued to mail their lottery tickets in large quantities to addresses in the United States and the Department in cooperation with the Customs Service confiscated millions of these tickets. At the same time fraud orders were issued forbidding the forwarding of mail mat-

ter and the issuance, certification, and payment of money orders intended for hundreds of foreign lottery operators. This action has resulted in the saving of a vast amount of money by persons in this country which otherwise would have been spent for tickets in foreign lotteries, a large number of which have been found to be outright swindles.

OBSCENE AND SCURRILOUS MATTER

During the past year the Department has continued its vigorous enforcement of section 211 of the United States Penal Code (18 U. S. Code 334), which prohibits the transmission in the mails of any matter of an indecent, obscene, lewd, lascivious, or filthy character. Some 1,500 rulings upon the mailability of such matter were made to postmasters and other officials of the Department. As a result of this action, the number of periodicals with indecent contents seeking admission to the mails have been decreased considerably.

Matter of an indecent character when found in the mails was disposed of as unmailable under the law, and criminal proceedings were instituted against those responsible for the mailing of such matter.

The Department, in cooperation with other agencies of the Government, has maintained a close watch over foreign mail, with the result that considerable literature addressed to residents of the United States by foreign dealers in obscene matter has been confiscated. In addition, the Department has issued orders to prevent foreign dealers in pornographic matter from receiving mail from the United States, and to stop the issuance, certification, and payment of money orders intended for them.

Approximately 2,500 rulings were made to postmasters upon the mailability of matter under 18 U. S. Code 335, which makes nonmailable matter on the outside cover or wrapper of mail matter of an indecent, scurrilous, defamatory, or threatening character.

POSTAL SAVINGS SECURITY EXAMINATION

Section 759 of title 39 of the United States Code requires the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System to take as security for deposits of postal-savings funds in postal-savings depository banks only "public bonds or other securities, authorized by act of Congress or supported by the taxing power." Before the bonds tendered by the depository banks may be accepted, examination is made of each issue by the Solicitor to determine the legal acceptability of the bonds. During the fiscal year just ended 238 bond issues were examined with respect to their legal acceptability as security for deposits of postal-savings funds. These represented

bonds of 9 of the States, bonds of municipalities and other political divisions located in 26 States, bonds of Hawaii, and bonds of municipalities in Puerto Rico guaranteed by the people of Puerto Rico.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 4 issues on hand. During the year 234 issues were received, making a total of 238, of which number 224 issues were approved as legally acceptable, 5 were held to be not legally acceptable, and 8 were withdrawn by the tendering banks involved before any decision could be rendered.

It is desirable that securities tendered as postal-savings collateral should be of a uniformly high grade, and this result has been achieved by the requirements maintained by the Solicitor in the legal examination of bonds offered for this purpose.

CLAIMS FOR PAYMENT FOR DAMAGE TO PERSON AND PROPERTY

During the year there were presented to the Department 3,243 claims for personal injuries and property damage. The consideration and adjustment of claims of this character is authorized by 5 U. S. C. 392, and 31 U. S. C. 215–217. These claims principally arise out of accidents involving Government-owned mail trucks in the larger cities. It is inevitable that with thousands of trucks in constant service operating under difficult traffic conditions in all kinds of weather some accidents must be anticipated. Claims submitted under these acts after investigations are passed upon by the Solicitor.

At the beginning of the year there were 811 claims pending. Final disposition was made of 3,159, of which 1,826, aggregating $48.991.83, were approved and paid; 745 claims, aggregating $265,-383.21, were disallowed; and 568 were closed during the year either because the claimants withdrew their claims or neglected to proceed further with them.

There are now 915 cases under consideration. Many of these are being held in abeyance awaiting necessary action on the part of the claimants. In addition there were 806 cases in which reports were filed with the Department during the year but no claims for damages were received.

CLAIMS OF POSTMASTERS FOR CREDIT OR REIMBURSEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF UNAVOIDABLE LOSSES

On July 1, 1938, there were pending in this office 266 claims of postmasters for credit or reimbursement on account of official funds and stamp supplies lost as result of burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty, and for the loss of funds and stamps in transit, as well as the loss of funds resulting from bank failure. The number of claims received during the year was 738, making a total of 1,004 claims for

consideration under the act of January 21, 1914, as amended (U. S. C., title 39, sec. 49). Claims adjudicated during the year consisted of 507 allowed in whole or in part and 237 disallowed because the funds and stamps were not protected in compliance with the Postal Laws and Regulations or because some of the funds were improperly on hand, while the subsequent recovery of funds and stamps made it possible to dismiss 56 cases, and 6 were withdrawn upon request of the claimants. One additional claim was allowed by special act of Congress, making a total of 807 claims disposed of during the year and leaving only 197 on hand June 30, 1939. No claims were presented for funds and stamps reported lost in 354 additional cases, due mostly to the fact that the funds and stamps were not afforded proper protection. The facts in 5 of the pending cases, each in excess of $10,000.00 and aggregating $83,731.04, have been reported to Congress with recommendation that authority be granted to credit the accounts of the postmasters with the respective amounts lost, and in 3 other claims, aggregating $76,537.91, the facts will be presented to Congress as soon as all information is available.

The total credits authorized are shown in the following tabulation, classified to show the number of claims disposed of, the amount of credit authorized in each account, and the cause of the loss; the tabulation also showing the amount of credit disallowed, as well as the amount of all claims dismissed and withdrawn.

Cause of loss	Total number claims	Funds						Stamps					Total funds and stamps
		Postal	Money order	Postal savings	Federal migratory-bird-hunting stamp	Internal revenue	Total funds	Postage	Federal migratory-bird hunting	Internal revenue	Postal savings	Total stamps	
Allowed:													
Bank failure	23	$892.32	$6,292.69	$2,833.81			$10,018.82						$10,018.82
Burglary	243	7,244.66	8,188.48	77.87	$71.00	$6.50	15,588.51	$32,909.71	$415.00	$30.00	$43.30	$33,398.01	[1] 48,986.52
Robbery, theft	63	1,520.62	2,976.35				4,496.97	832.93	2.00			834.93	5,331.90
Fire	98	487.33	562.15				1,049.48	2,713.35	77.00			2,790.35	3,839.83
In transit	67	242.28	3,505.68	16.10			3,764.06	721.84	25.00			746.84	4,510.90
Unavoidable casualty	14	2.00	194.38				196.38	239.43				239.43	435.81
Total	508	10,389.21	21,719.73	2,927.78	71.00	6.50	35,114.22	37,417.26	519.00	30.00	43.30	38,009.56	[2] 73,123.78
Disallowed:													
Bank failure	1	38.78	25.50				64.28						64.28
Burglary	152	3,524.05	5,458.88	116.39	7.00		9,106.32	2,000.85	14.00		23.80	2,038.65	11,144.97
Robbery, theft	19	1,098.17	1,050.20	100.00			2,248.37	62.81				62.81	2,311.18
Fire	14	266.09	1,298.52				1,564.61	275.92	260.00			535.92	2,100.53
In transit	47	566.97	1,582.72	5.00			2,154.69	28.50	1.00			29.50	2,184.19
Unavoidable casualty	4	26.99	4.20				31.19	206.00		200.00		406.00	437.19
Total	237	5,521.05	9,420.02	221.39	7.00		15,169.46	2,574.08	275.00	200.00	23.80	3,072.88	18,242.34
Dismissed:													
Bank failure	5	180.00	1,033.27	1,886.55			3,099.82						3,099.82
Burglary	6	506.01	61.16				567.17	.37				.37	567.54
Robbery, theft	4	196.56	77.59				274.15						274.15
Fire	1							25.00				25.00	25.00
In transit	37	65.12	1,758.38				1,823.50	159.47	14.00			173.47	1,996.97
Unavoidable casualty	3							276.73				276.73	276.73
Total	56	947.69	2,930.40	1,886.55			5,764.64	461.57	14.00			475.57	6,240.21
Withdrawn:													
Burglary	5	15.33	1.50				16.83	19.67				19.67	36.50
In transit	1	.75					.75						.75
Total	6	16.08	1.50				17.58	19.67				19.67	37.25

[1] Includes $11,736.84 allowed by special act of Congress.

[2] The difference between these totals and those shown in the appendix is due to the fact that some of the credits authorized have not been allowed in the accounts as of the same fiscal year.

BUREAU OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Proper administration of the varied services rendered by the postal establishment, affecting the daily life of every citizen, requires the utilization of a mobile force of highly trained postal experts, responsible only to the Postmaster General, upon whom he and his Assistants may confidently rely for dependable information and sound technical advice.

Such is the function of the Post Office Inspection Service. There is no activity entrusted to the Postmaster General which inspectors are not called upon to examine. Their recommendations and advice are an important factor in the formulation of policies and in the execution, in every section of the country, of the directions of the Department for economical and efficient service to the people.

CONDENSED SUMMARY OF WORK AND COSTS

By statute the number of inspectors for 1939 was fixed at a maximum of 610, including the 15 inspectors in charge of the field divisions. Because of the insufficiency of the amount appropriated, the number of inspectors employed during the year averaged but 599.28. At the 15 division headquarters 194 clerks were employed.

While the value to the Department and to the public of the work done by inspectors cannot, with justice to them, be portrayed statistically, it is possible to present the following figures for the year just closed:

Investigations:[1]	
Authorized during year	117,266
Completed	113,756
Unfinished at close of year	29,229
Money collected on account of the mistreatment of mail or public funds or property	$517,241
Fines imposed by the courts in cases prosecuted on evidence collected by post-office inspectors	$358,682
Complaints of mail loss studied:	
Domestic	292,394
International	20,004
Arrests on charges of violating postal laws	5,492
Indictments under the postal-law violations	4,726
Convictions for postal-law violations	4,694

[1] See pages 90 to 93 for a detailed statement of the number of investigations authorized and completed and the number remaining unfinished on June 30, 1939.

The field work indicated by these figures was accomplished with an expenditure of $2,269,386 for salaries of post-office inspectors; $465,124 for salaries of clerks at division headquarters; and $606,805 for traveling and miscellaneous expenses; a total of $3,341,315.

STATUS OF WORK AND INSUFFICIENCY OF PERSONNEL

The investigative work required by this Department is seriously in arrears. The fiscal year 1933 closed with 15,000 cases pending; 1939 closed with 29,000—an increase of 85 percent.

The reason is that the number of inspectors authorized by law has not kept pace with the amount of work to be done. In 1933, 89,000 investigations were ordered; in 1939, 117,000—an increase of 31 percent.

The whole picture is summarized below:

Fiscal year	Investigations authorized	Investigations made	Cases awaiting investigations	Quota of investigators	Average case load per authorized position
1933	89,421	89,434	15,749	525	30
1939	117,266	113,766	29,229	595	49
Increases 1939 over 1933:					
Numerically	27,845	24,332	13,480	70	19
Percentage	31.1	27.2	85.6	13.3	63

The failure of inspectors to keep abreast of their work cannot be charged to lack of diligence. The laws establishing a 40-hour workweek for the field employees of the Postal Service and a 39-hour workweek for many other Federal employees are not applicable to post-office inspectors. In actual practice, many of them work from 60 to 70 hours a week. In general, they work from 10 to 12 hours on weekdays and more than half of the force works regularly from 1 to 10 hours on Sundays and holidays.

Not only are inspectors working longer hours than they should be expected to work, but they are sacrificing their vacations to such an extent that 11,593 days of earned annual leave have accumulated.

There has been an increase in productivity during recent years. During the fiscal year 1934 each inspector made an average of 0.7174 investigations per day devoted to ordinary work; in 1938 it reached a peak of 0.81121; in 1939 it dropped to 0.7599, higher than any previous year except 1938.

This difference between 1938 and 1939 is not indicative of a reduction in productivity. It reflects the increase in the number of arrests, indictments, and convictions in 1939 which exceeded those of 1938 by approximately 17, 27, and 26 percent, respectively. This increase in criminal work greatly augmented the amount of time necessary for the securing of evidence, preparation of the cases for trial and actual court work, and reduced the number of cases which could be brought to final disposition. As a result many investigations which ordinarily can be completed in a short period of time, such as the periodical inspections of small post offices, were not accomplished.

It is doubtful that the peak of 1938 will again be reached because of the continuing need by the Department for time-consuming investigations necessary for proper administration, and because the pressure for greater speed cannot be maintained without injuring the health of the men and the quality of their work. Numerous cases of illness have already occurred which, we are convinced, are traceable to overwork.

It is imperative that this pressure be relaxed. Despite the encouragement of inspectors to take advantage of their annual leave, the accumulation of such leave continued during the past year. Orders have now been issued which will prevent further accumulation. This will, however, result in further and more serious delays to official investigations, and may prove embarrassing to the Department and to Members of Congress and costly to the public.

Additional inspectors are imperatively needed to make the investigations necessary for sound and economical administration of the postal establishment and to take proper action on criminal offenses arising under the postal laws, now costing the public immense money losses; and provision therefor has been included in my estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1941.

CRIMINAL WORK

It is a popular impression that post-office inspectors are engaged largely in the investigation of crimes. This is probably attributable to the fact that post-office inspectors do investigate practically all offenses against the postal laws and that some of the investigations of mail robbery and fraudulent use of the mails especially, have been of wide interest. The results secured, so far as they can be measured in terms of arrest, indictment, and conviction, were as follows:

Character of crime	Arrests	Indictments	Convictions
Burglary of post offices, stations, etc	538	385	510
Depredations upon rural mail boxes	186	78	143
Embezzlement of official funds	228	231	219
Extortion letters	57	39	45
False claims against the United States	10	7	6
False returns of cancelations	6	7	6
False vouchers	1	2	2
Forgery of money orders and Postal Savings certificates	324	305	318
Fraudulent use of the mails	1,210	1,540	837
Hold-up and robbery	93	102	95
Impersonation	19	12	20
Mailing of lottery matter	62	46	40
Mailing of obscene matter	205	156	151
Mailing of poisons, explosives, etc	27	26	25
Mailing of scurrilous and defamatory matter	39	27	26
Possession of stolen goods	34	25	15
Reuse of canceled stamps	2	3	4
Tampering with the mails	8	6	6
Theft and rifling of mail by postal employees	267	251	249
Theft and rifling of mail by railroad employees	17	16	19
Theft and rifling of mail by others	1,792	1,246	1,666
Theft of Government funds and property	65	39	47
Miscellaneous	302	177	245
Total	5,492	4,726	4,694

Many of the convictions shown were based on indictments returned in prior fiscal years, and many of the indictments shown pertain to arrests made in prior years. Similarly, many of the arrests shown will be followed by indictments in a subsequent year, and many of the indictments shown have not yet been brought to trial.

The criminal work of inspectors is not, however, a distinct class but is inextricably interwoven with the other classes of work required of them. As a matter of fact, probably 65 percent of the time of the Inspection Service is devoted to investigations which are predominately noncriminal in nature and to noncriminal aspects of cases which also include criminal phases.

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORK

The work of the Inspection Service falls into eight very broad classifications.

(*a*) Service.
(*b*) Leases and Federal buildings.
(*c*) Inspection and financial.
(*d*) Personnel.
(*e*) Depredations and mail-matter irregularities.
(*f*) Frauds and lotteries.
(*g*) Bombs, pornographic and other unmailable matter.
(*h*) Miscellaneous.

A detailed statement of the number of investigations of each of these classifications authorized and completed during the year, and remaining unfinished on June 30, will be found on pages 90 to 93. These general classifications may be defined and illustrated as follows:

(*a*) *Service*

This classification includes investigations of post offices and other postal units to determine soundness of organization and efficiency of supervision and methods; investigations of general procedures applicable to all post offices or to certain classes of offices, or to other postal units; investigations of the need of post offices or other postal units for their quota of personnel or for increased personnel.

It also includes investigations of the City Delivery, Rural Delivery, Special Delivery, and Railway Mail Services, and the Ocean, Air Mail, and Star Route Services and contracts, with a view to determining condition of service, need for increase or decrease of service authorized, responsibility of bidders on contracts and the reasonableness of their bids.

Outstanding work of this class was performed by inspectors in making surveys in connection with proposed air routes in different

sections of the country. These surveys required the assembling of a great deal of data and preparation of statistics and estimates for use in hearings before the Civil Aeronautics Authority on applications for certificates of public convenience and necessity for the establishment of the routes.

Investigation of the organization and operation of the largest post offices require services of groups of inspectors trained in business management. Although these investigations take a great deal of time, they are entirely worth while because of the improvement in service and working conditions, and the economies that result. Such investigations were completed at Chicago, Detroit, and Pittsburgh, and others were in progress at Los Angeles, San Francisco, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and Boston at the close of the year.

Although routine work, it is interesting to note that growing out of the regular visit of an inspector to the leper settlement at Kalaupapa, H. I., a better and safer system of handling mails from the leper colony was effected.

(*b*) *Leases and Federal buildings*

This classification includes negotiation of leases and rental agreements with property holders when quarters are required for post offices, post-office stations, and post-office garages; investigations to determine the amount of space required therein and the most efficient arrangement of the space and facilities; investigations of the type and quantity of equipment needed in post-office buildings and the best arrangement thereof; investigations looking to the selection and purchase of sites for post-office buildings and the conduct of negotiations with property owners, attorneys, and brokers having sites for sale to the Government. When Federal buildings are being planned, the inspectors collaborate with the architects and officials of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department as well as with the Bureau of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General with a view to insuring that newly constructed Federal buildings shall meet postal needs.

(*c*) *Inspection and financial*

This classification includes field examination of operations in post offices for conformity with legal and departmental requirements, field audits of post-office accounts, and special investigations affecting Government funds and postal revenues.

It includes also the inspection of Federal buildings controlled by the Post Office Department to determine that they are cared for properly and operated economically, and the inspection of motor-vehicle service to determine that the supervision and procedures are such as to secure the proper care of equipment and supplies and give assurance of effi-

cient and economical operation. For lack of sufficient force only 29,356 of the 45,912 post offices and stations could be inspected.

(d) Personnel

This classification includes investigation of complaints against postmasters, employees, and the character of service rendered; the fitness of applicants for appointment, promotion, or retention in the Service; the installation of newly appointed postmasters; and proposed establishment and discontinuance of small post offices.

(e) Depredations and mail-matter irregularities

This classification comprises investigations of postal hold-ups, postal burglaries, thefts from mail receptacles, and loss or theft of mail by postal employees or while in their custody.

Postal employees were assaulted and their lives placed in jeopardy by mail bandits in 110 cases during the year. These investigations were prosecuted with vigor by post-office inspectors, who brought 118 such cases to a conclusion, and who were responsible for securing the evidence which resulted in 93 arrests, 102 indictments, and 95 convictions.

The search for bandits who held up and killed the mail messenger at Guthrie, Ky., on January 5, 1938, ended with the apprehension of Ray and Floyd Bruce. Inspectors assisted by local peace officers caught Floyd Bruce at Normal, Ill., on March 17, 1939, and captured Ray Bruce 8 days later at Ellaville, Ga. These men were professional killers and public enemies of the first magnitude. They are now serving 57-year sentences in Alcatraz.

It is the experience of the Department that one of the best possible preventives of crimes of violence against the mail is the fear of consequences instilled by speedy and thorough investigations. To neglect even temporarily the robberies in which only small amounts were lost would result unquestionably in an epidemic of robberies of increasing seriousness. It, therefore, continues to be the policy to give to mail robberies, regardless of the values involved, such prompt and unrelenting attention that the criminally inclined shall not be permitted to forget that it is unsafe to commit assaults upon mail custodians.

During the year 1,251 investigations of post-office burglaries were completed. Each of these cases required not only the ascertainment of the identity of the burglar and the collection of evidence in preparation for trial, but also an investigation of the financial condition of the post office at the time of the burglary for the purpose of determining the amount of the Government loss, and the determination of the facts with reference to the safeguards employed by the postmaster to enable the Department to determine whether he should be charged or whether credit should be given in his account as an unavoidable loss.

In the larger cities the theft of letters from mail receptacles in apartment-house lobbies and on the doors of private homes is the cause of loss and annoyance to many citizens. Letters containing postal money orders and dividend, relief, and veterans' checks are particularly sought by thieves. By offering to pay statements of accounts found in letters stolen, the thieves are often able to pass on unsuspecting merchants worthless checks for much larger amounts.

Many of these thefts are now committed by organized gangs; in Chicago a group of four persons rifled mail boxes of a large number of letters and forged and cashed 450 checks contained therein. On arrest and trial they received sentences totaling 42½ years. In Detroit, Mich., a gang of at least 12 men operated; 10 have so far been arrested and prosecuted and received heavy prison sentences.

The loss and theft of individual letters and parcels while in course of handling in the Postal Service, involving an estimated value of $3,500,000, led to the arrest during the year of 2,076 persons, of which number 267 were postal employees and 17 were employees of railroad companies.

(*f*) *Frauds and lotteries*

Investigations by inspectors in such cases produce evidence which serves two distinct purposes: It enables the Solicitor to advise the Postmaster General as to the justification for the issuance of fraud orders, and it enables the United States attorneys to determine whether prosecutions should be instituted.

A total of 6,024 fraud and lottery investigations were completed. Growing out of these, 1,272 arrests and 877 convictions occurred. In 176 of these cases, it is estimated that $70,000,000 was filched from the pockets of our citizens.

To the extent that mail-fraud schemes can be investigated and suppressed in their incipiency, millions of dollars, obviously, can be saved to the investing public. Unfortunately, as related elsewhere in this report, the number of inspectors is insufficient, and the year closed with 3,802 of these cases unfinished. This represents more than half a year's work for the number of inspectors now available for this work, and likewise, an equal amount of time in which swindlers may practice their unlawful enterprises without serious danger of hindrance.

(*g*) *Bombs, pornographic, and other unmailable matter*

This classification comprises investigations of the mailing of prohibited matter other than fraudulent matter. Various acts of Congress prohibit the mails to explosives, poisons, obscene, scurrilous, and defamatory matter, as well as to narcotics, inflammables, abortifacients, contraceptives, and intoxicants.

A total of 5,039 investigations of this sort were completed. Growing out of these, 328 arrests, 248 indictments, and 247 convictions occurred within the year. In addition, many of the investigations brought about the discontinuance of activities.

The year closed with investigations pending in 993 cases relating to obscene matter and 1,002 cases relating to other classes of unmailable matter. This does not, however, reflect the extent to which this work is in arrears. Due to the insufficient number of inspectors at the disposal of the Department, investigations are not being authorized in many instances where law violation is indicated. It is physically impossible, with the manpower now available, to do more than investigate the most flagrant violations.

A few individuals continue to affront the decent people throughout the United States by the indiscriminate mailing of adroitly designed advertising circulars describing and offering for sale obscene books under the guise that such books are sociological, historical, medical, or otherwise scientific treatises. In the majority of instances these descriptive circulars are themselves obscene and are persistently sent to minors, even after the parents request the removal of the minors' names from the mailing lists.

A widespread traffic in obscene pictures and pamphlets, with particular stress upon sales to school children, received extensive attention. In one case, five arrests were made and five convictions obtained in the New York courts, and over 300,000 items of obscene matter were confiscated.

Three persons were convicted who were responsible for the operation of the Falstaff Press, New York, N. Y. This business had been conducted for several years with a reported gross annual income of over $100,000 from the promiscuous sale of obscene books. Prosecution was strongly resisted but two of the defendants were sentenced to the penitentiary and fines totaling $20,000 were assessed.

Recent years have witnessed a rapid increase in the number of publications which pander to libidinous appetites and to the sexually curious, in both their fiction and their advertising columns. A few of these have been found among the thousands of legitimate publications enjoying the privilege of entry as second-class mail matter. Investigations produced evidence upon which the applications of 12 publishers for second-class mailing privileges were denied and 11 publishers had their second-class entries revoked.

By far the greater number of publications containing such matter are transported outside the mails. Interstate transportation by common carrier is, nevertheless, a violation of a statute enacted in 1897 to supplement and strengthen the postal laws against the mailing of obscene matter. As a result of investigations by inspectors, four cor-

porations and a number of individuals doing business in several States were indicted and several of their publications which were objectionable have been discontinued.

It appears that most prosecuting officers are of opinion that under existing statutes the sending of obscene matter can be prosecuted only in the jurisdiction where the matter is deposited for transportation. That should not be true.

The dealer who deposits a package of obscene matter for transportation to a point hundreds of miles distant probably does not, by this act, tangibly offend the sentiment of his own community nor deprave the morals of its children.

The harm in this traffic is done in the communities where boys and girls are taught to become perverts and degenerates by reading this lustful and degrading matter. It is done in the communities where wanton, brutal, criminal attacks are made on women and upon children of both sexes.

It is from those communities that juries should be drawn to try those who, for mercenary gain, are undermining the social and moral fiber of the Nation. The question what is obscene is for determination by juries, and those juries should be convened in the jurisdictions where the real harm is done.

Legislation to accomplish this purpose has been recommended to the Congress.

(*h*) *Miscellaneous investigations*

Other kinds of investigations, too numerous to enumerate fully, include airplane crashes, train wrecks, motor-vehicle accidents, interruption of postal service by floods, counterfeiting of postmarks, reuse of stamps, wrong payment of money orders, and fraudulent claims for indemnity.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT LIBRARY

The library of the Department contains official records having historical value, together with books, pamphlets, periodicals, and miscellaneous data relating to the history and functions of the postal establishment. During the year, 3,960 accessions were received. A number of books were, however, transferred to other libraries or otherwise disposed of in accordance with the law, and the library now contains approximately 18,000 volumes and pamphlets.

Although only a few years old, the library has already come to be regarded as an indispensable source of authentic postal information, and its use, by departmental officials, Members of Congress, and the public, is increasing rapidly. In the last fiscal year, 1,102 formal requests for information and approximately 2,160 informal requests

were handled; about 95 percent of these required research before the information could be furnished.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Cooperative work takes many forms, and numerous examples might be cited. Several of the Federal regulatory agencies operate in fields which at times border closely upon the mail-fraud jurisdiction of this Department. The resulting community of interest calls for close cooperative arrangements between the agencies concerned and the Post Office Inspection Service.

Plans adopted during the fiscal year 1937 whereby there is a constant exchange of information between these agencies and the Bureau of the Chief Post Office Inspector have been continued and improved. These arrangements were devised to prevent duplication of effort and permit the presentation of a united front against violators of the various Federal statutes and regulations which are designed to protect the health and the financial well-being of our citizens.

At all times post-office inspectors are ready and willing to cooperate with representatives of other Federal services and the law-enforcement officers generally. In the past they have done so repeatedly under circumstances which subjected them to great personal danger.

The efficient and self-effacing manner in which post-office inspectors have pursued investigations of all classes to successful conclusions has won for them the respect of public and private agencies having knowledge of their work. This respect has been evidenced by requests for the loan of their services, and by the tender of offers of appointment to very responsible positions. The work of the Inspection Service merits the sincerest application.

Summary of investigations made by post-office inspectors, fiscal year 1939

Character of investigations	Authorized	Completed	Pending
(A) SERVICE			
General surveys of post offices and major Railway Mail Service units	83	79	9
Investigations to be used as a basis for arriving at sound postal policies	38	19	24
Handling of Christmas mails	300	295	3
Establishment or discontinuance of classified postal stations	67	68	20
Clerical needs in post offices and postal units	837	815	210
Establishment, revisions, and other investigations pertaining to delivery service in cities and villages	737	714	224
Burglary preventive measures	8	7	2
Protection of registered mail and funds at particular points	334	346	46
Proposed consolidation of rural routes	777	850	73
Proposed establishment of rural routes	163	178	38
Other rearrangement of the service on rural routes	1,777	1,785	258
Measurement of rural routes	360	329	93
Establishment of star routes or revision thereon	62	38	31
Other investigations pertaining to rural or star routes	408	554	22
Miscellaneous suggested procedures for improvements in the Postal Service	662	626	533
Conservation of postal appropriations	662	629	529
Miscellaneous service investigations	330	313	90
Total	7,605	7,645	2,205

Summary of investigations made by post-office inspectors, fiscal year 1939—Con.

Character of investigations	Authorized	Completed	Pending
(B) LEASES AND FEDERAL BUILDINGS			
Leasing of quarters for post offices, post office stations, and post office garages, and suitability of such quarters	1,750	1,610	1,413
Rental of quarters for post offices, post office stations, and post office garages, and suitability of such quarters	367	440	69
Inspection of newly purchased equipment	14	13	1
Other matters pertaining to post offices in buildings under lease	101	90	22
Surveys to determine needs for Federal buildings	381	378	25
Selection of sites for Federal buildings	503	489	27
Preparation of Federal building equipment lists and lay-outs	224	218	34
Alterations, etc., of Federal buildings	100	117	14
Review of plans of Federal buildings	129	128	9
Need, suitability, and disposition of equipment including locks, keys, etc.	262	267	17
Other investigations pertaining to Federal buildings in which postal activities are located	125	106	32
Suitability of, or need for equipment in leased or rented quarters	47	37	10
Total	4,003	3,893	1,673
(C) INSPECTION AND FINANCIAL			
Regular inspections of post offices	32,331	29,356	3,707
Inspections of custodial service in Government buildings	2,570	2,336	407
Inspection of motor-vehicle units:			
Personnel	107	108	24
Nonpersonnel	1,217	1,045	238
Embezzlements of postal funds and shortages in postal accounts	1,292	1,303	358
Failures to deposit surplus funds promptly and to render accounts when due	821	836	173
Alleged false returns of cancelations by fourth-class postmasters	560	547	299
Alleged inflation of cancelations by fourth-class postmasters	37	39	71
Alleged inflation of receipts of post offices, diversion of mail, and boycotting of post offices	219	220	64
Failure of banks in which postal funds are on deposit	22	34	8
Alleged violations of the so-called private express statutes	606	672	208
Deposit of advertising matter, etc., in mail receptacles without payment of postage	24	35	6
Possession of stamps in unusual quantities and alleged reuse of postage stamps	275	338	95
Unauthorized removal of stamps from mail matter	304	291	140
Protecting and augmenting postal revenues	662	628	530
Miscellaneous matters affecting postal revenues	627	648	160
Suggested procedures to provide the maximum safety for Government funds	662	628	530
Total	42,336	39,064	7,018
(D) PERSONNEL			
Charges against postal employees and miscellaneous service matters	3,951	4,209	642
Establishment, discontinuance, etc., of post offices and investigations of candidates for position of postmaster	2,235	2,272	257
Installation of newly appointed postmasters	197	188	10
Total	6,383	6,669	909
(E) DEPREDATIONS AND MAIL MATTER IRREGULARITIES			
Hold-up of custodians of mail matter or postal funds	110	118	76
Assaulting employee or other mail custodian	55	47	21
Burglary of post offices, post office stations, or other repositories for mail or postal funds	1,181	1,251	546
Attempted burglary, hold-up, or robbery	154	150	44
General losses of mail by business houses	382	381	168
General losses of mail by individuals	431	396	181
General depredations on apartment-house and residence boxes within a particular postal district	545	437	231
Depredations on the mails by postal employees	851	865	617
Depredations on the mails by others	347	296	117
Tearing down, damaging, breaking open, or destroying mail receptacle, or related equipment, or contents of such receptacle	1,964	1,970	701
Thefts from rural boxes	1,287	1,158	559
Thefts from other private letter boxes and from post office lock boxes	4,206	3,910	1,480
Loss, theft, finding, damage, or improper use or possession of mail pouch or mail sack	189	315	60
Loss of mail keys and locks	234	230	64
Willfully obstructing or delaying the mails	38	42	12
Suggested procedure to protect the mails from depredations	662	627	530
Miscellaneous depredation matters	757	637	304
Loss, theft, or rifling of registered mail	2,005	2,028	374

Summary of investigations made by post-office inspectors, fiscal year 1939—Con.

Character of investigations	Author-ized	Com-pleted	Pend-ing
DEPREDATIONS AND MAIL MATTER INVESTIGATIONS—continued			
Wrong delivery of registered mail	310	315	64
Damage of registered mail	519	546	72
Failure to collect or remit c. o. d. funds due on registered mail	15	14	5
Delay of registered mail	44	45	9
Interception of registered mail	17	22	4
Tampering with registered mail	25	23	6
Other irregularities pertaining to registered mail	45	42	3
Loss, theft, or rifling of parcel-post mail	853	887	252
Wrong delivery of parcel-post mail	763	838	253
Damage of parcel-post mail	337	348	100
Failure to collect or remit c. o. d. funds on parcel-post mail	3,007	3,075	437
Collection of charges due on custom parcels	206	205	20
Other c. o. d. irregularities	147	137	53
Delay in delivery or return of parcel-post mail	49	48	13
Other investigations pertaining to parcel-post matter	133	150	40
Wrong delivery:			
Special-delivery mail	167	156	77
Except special-delivery and registered mail	436	406	184
Interception of unregistered mail	731	692	270
Tampering with unregistered mail	966	923	409
Other losses, thefts, or rifling of mail matter	10,711	11,351	1,200
Other mistreatment of individual unregistered mail and property	729	562	259
Total	35,608	35,643	9,815
(F) FRAUDS AND LOTTERIES			
Failure to furnish or pay for merchandise or services and mailing of false financial statements	1,772	1,591	887
Sale of stocks, bonds, and other securities	364	369	424
Mailing of turf tipsters' sheets	286	317	95
Fraudulent mailing of news clippings	56	62	23
Sale of worthless or deceptively worded insurance policies and false claims for benefits	120	161	139
"Work at home" schemes	171	167	98
Promotion of lotteries	847	815	383
Mythical estates	31	20	30
Mailing of no-fund checks	200	217	125
Confidence schemes (including fake eye specialist)	56	54	69
Misrepresenting merchandise or failing to make refunds	440	399	198
Mailing of matter relating to prize contests	26	30	17
Correspondence schools	68	68	60
Mailing of unordered c. o. d. parcels and excessive charges on c. o. d. parcels	80	83	21
Solicitation of donations, contributions, or memberships	149	139	77
Fortune telling	89	93	37
Matrimonial schemes	82	77	46
Criticism or publication of songs, scenarios, poetry, and prose	76	40	28
Sale of medical preparations and devices	497	447	538
Obtaining commissions on fictitious orders for merchandise, etc	151	100	100
Other schemes to defraud	660	775	407
Total	6,221	6,024	3,802
(G) BOMBS, PORNOGRAPHIC AND OTHER UNMAILABLE MATTER			
Mailing of—			
Explosives, poisons, inflammables, and intoxicants	339	348	77
Infernal machines	3	6	0
Narcotics, including marihuana	39	37	20
Firearms	131	132	27
Obscene matter	2,239	2,380	993
Letters of extortion	439	410	161
Scurrilous and defamatory matter	1,608	1,579	644
Miscellaneous objectionable letters	69	41	32
Abortifacients	13	8	4
Contraceptives	46	39	23
Other prohibited matter	44	59	14
Total	4,970	5,039	1,995
(H) MISCELLANEOUS			
Wreck of train, airplane, steamship, or other mail conveyance	35	32	10
Damage or destruction of post offices	300	304	47
Motor-vehicle accidents	954	945	219
Accidents to persons or property not due to motor vehicle	74	79	14
Wrong payment, raising, altering, counterfeiting, etc., of money orders and postal-savings certificates	3,418	3,117	1,069

Summary of investigations made by post-office inspectors, fiscal year 1939—Con.

Character of investigations	Authorized	Completed	Pending
MISCELLANEOUS—continued			
Wrong payment and other mistreatment of Government obligations other than money orders and postal-savings certificates	65	71	19
Missing money-order forms	48	56	27
Damage of pouch or sack dispatched to or from train	104	128	40
Other damage of pouch or sack of mail	82	73	26
Impersonation of post-office inspectors and other postal employees	82	91	25
Short-changing and other swindling schemes not involving the use of the mails	30	31	5
Theft of personal property from Government premises	119	99	57
Attendance at conventions or meetings of postal employees	211	217	33
Dedication or cornerstone laying of Federal buildings	36	35	7
Cooperative investigations	3,450	3,438	66
Claims for reward	370	348	70
Special investigations made under the direction of the Chief Inspector	762	725	78
Total	10,140	9,789	1,812
Grand total	117,266	113,766	29,229

OFFICE OF THE PURCHASING AGENT

The fiscal year 1939 brought increased work to the Purchasing Agent's Office, due largely to the increased number of new Federal post-office buildings and extensive motor-truck replacements.

CONTRACTS

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, 2,765 contracts were entered into for the purchase of supplies, as compared with 2,643 contracts for the fiscal year 1938, an increase of 5 percent. This number of contracts, however, includes only those made at headquarters in Washington and does not include contracts for emergency purchases for the field which are reviewed, approved, and accepted for the Government by the Purchasing Agent, numbering 36,332, which would make a grand total of 39,097 contracts for the fiscal year 1939.

EXPENDITURES

The sum of $11,587,639.65 was expended by the Post Office Department on orders for supplies placed by the Purchasing Agent during the fiscal year.

These expenditures were apportioned among the various bureaus of the Department as follows:

First Assistant, Division of Air Mail Service	$436.45
Second Assistant, Division of Railway Mail Service	997.75
Third Assistant, Division of Stamps	4,430,034.93
Fourth Assistant:	
Equipment and Supplies Branch	4,777,591.12
Maintenance Branch	1,629,510.00
Manufacturing and Repair Branch	675,689.00
Chief Inspector	388.61
Chief Clerk	72,991.79
Total	$11,587,639.65

In handling the business covered by the amount named it was necessary to draw 21,743 orders on contractors, as compared with 20,333 for the previous fiscal year—an increase of 7 percent. The orders covered supplies for the different bureaus of the Department as follows:

First Assistant Postmaster General	10
Second Assistant Postmaster General	37

Third Assistant Postmaster General	1,115
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General	18,719
Chief Inspector	9
Chief Clerk	1,853
Total	21,743

ENVELOPES

The schedule of envelopes for the departments of the Government, for which the Postmaster General is required to contract under the law, contained 77 items, calling for estimated quantities of 20,221,000 plain envelopes and 545,047,000 printed envelopes—a total of 565,268,000 envelopes, at an estimated cost of $827,102.16.

For use in handling correspondence in the Postal Service, 152,720,144 official and miscellaneous envelopes and registry jackets were purchased, amounting to $132,885.03.

PRINCIPAL PURCHASES

Following are the principal items purchased during the year:

	Cost
546 motor-trucks, complete	$671,222.00
15,745 tires	133,292.68
7,873 tubes	8,068.98
9,794,106 gallons gasoline	829,560.79
289,163 gallons oil, cylinder and transmission	45,964.39
46,359 pounds grease	1,792.45
287 safes	81,525.32
450 vault protective devices	37,812.50
36,983,500 tags	37,646.91
1,204 typewriters	75,734.90
530 canceling machines	99,871.40
619 adding and computing machines	63,587.50
13 dictating machines	2,524.95
4 addressing machines	2,530.75
9 duplicating machines	2,047.50
1 cash-accounting machine	1,254.00
87 floor machines and parts	51,960.11
7,350 street letter, storage, and collection boxes	80,835.00
8,750 letter-box fasteners	1,537.50
4,300 letter-box posts	7,009.42
8,088 baskets, canvas	41,617.90
3 conveyors	4,152.00
31,410 feet conveyor belting	29,890.63
1,369,626 incandescent lamps	162,025.29
7,874 flags	14,445.44
Ink, writing, canceling, etc	14,535.39
Mucilage	7,061.45
142,974 dozen pencils	13,930.25
29,500 dozen penholders	2,090.28

	Cost
43,600 gross pen points	$16,992.75
Post route maps (41 States)	11,982.50
232,760,000 tabulating cards	151,294.00
Furniture and screen line	787,611.13
Paper of various kinds	205,335.54
2,542,064 pounds twine	287,621.93
1,000 platform trucks	35,437.50
219 time recorders	9,255.75
Soap of various kinds	38,149.49
237,000 leather straps	23,542.31
12,750 leather satchels	46,462.50
13,286 dozen huck towels	12,709.50
7,291 blinds and shades	28,587.83
553 lawn mowers	5,841.93
184,019 tons coal	449,782.66
3,034,116 yards canvas	549,894.53
301,605 pounds steel	13,474.85
Castings and forgings	4,280.72
Thread	20,808.85
88,000 square feet leather	27,159.26
30,850 pounds brass	4,692.95
Zinc	25,798.32

By taking advantage of discounts offered for the prompt settlement of accounts, the sum of $60,949.90 was recaptured in favor of the Department's appropriations during the fiscal year 1939. This sum is $15,796 (35 percent) more than the entire pay-roll cost of operating the Office of the Purchasing Agent.

APPENDIX

Following is a statement of the audited revenues and expenditures of the Postal Service for the fiscal year 1939 as compared with the year preceding.

TABLE 1.—*Comparison of revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30 1939, with those of the preceding year*

Items	Fiscal year	
	1938	1939
Ordinary postal revenues	$694,193,210.89	$709,461,122.38
Revenues from money-order business	23,307,672.02	23,460,237.89
Revenues from postal-savings business	11,133,168.45	13,033,714.97
Total revenues from all sources	728,634,051.36	745,955,075.24
Expenditures on account of the current year	751,565,640.67	763,373,845.51
Expenditures on account of previous year	20,741,865.61	21,175,996.04
Total expenditures during year	772,307,506.28	784,549,841.55
Excess of expenditures over revenues	43,673,454.92	38,594,766.31
Amount of losses by fire, burglary, bad debts, etc	138,101.16	97,096.59
Deficiency in postal revenues	43,811,556.08	38,691,862.90

REVENUES IN DETAIL

Ordinary postal revenues:	
Sales of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards	$514,868,805.89
Second-class postage paid in money	21,830,708.59
First-, second-, third-, and fourth-class postage paid in money under permit	161,955,409.21
Receipts from box rents	7,685,528.65
Miscellaneous receipts	418,844.34
Receipts from foreign-mail transit service	2,494,664.09
Fines and penalties	35,017.41
Second-class application fees, act of July 7, 1932	58,195.00
Nonmetered application fees, act of July 7, 1932	108,860.00
Post route map sales	5,089.20
Total ordinary postal revenues	709,461,122.38
Money-order revenues:	
Revenues from domestic and international money-order business	22,808,909.18
Revenues from invalid money orders	651,328.71
Total money-order business	23,460,237.89
Revenues from postal-savings business	13,033,714.97
Total revenues from all sources	745,955,075.24

AUDITED EXPENDITURES OF THE POSTAL SERVICE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

Item	On account of the fiscal year 1939	On account of previous fiscal years	Total
Compensation to assistant postmasters and clerks	$216,412,524.76	$29,539.75	$216,442,064.51
City Delivery Service	139,488,851.94	4,390.36	139,493,242.30
Railroad transportation	86,570,579.38	12,033,646.50	98,604,225.88
Rural-delivery carriers	91,161,264.06	19,250.25	91,180,514.31
Railway Mail Service	58,629,632.46	502,069.24	59,131,701.70
Compensation to postmasters	49,146,378.45	257,038.71	49,403,417.16
Public buildings, maintenance, and operation	24,757,316.96	260,868.51	25,018,185.47
Contract Air Mail Service	13,901,052.61	2,731,909.64	16,632,962.25
Vehicle service	14,525,309.25	678,924.88	15,204,234.13
Foreign-mail transportation	10,500,903.08	1,162,553.05	11,663,456.13
Rent, light, and fuel	10,529,167.93	301,202.78	10,830,370.71
Star Route Service	9,836,776.04	936,969.87	10,773,745.91
Special delivery	8,566,867.91	[1] 3,093.19	8,563,774.72
Mail messenger	6,931,769.91	23,181.23	6,954,951.14
Post-office inspectors	3,303,829.82	36,004.08	3,339,833.90
Post Office Department, salaries	2,899,553.45	[1] 281.25	2,899,272.20
Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies	2,364,995.74	198,000.48	2,562,996.22
Manufacture of stamped envelopes	2,067,861.80	171,382.12	2,239,243.92
Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices	1,661,982.46	26,342.45	1,688,324.91
Village Delivery Service	1,586,959.84	8,372.20	1,595,332.04
Manufacture of postage stamps	1,181,390.31	126,710.39	1,308,100.70
Carfare and bicycle allowance	1,300,103.51	49.22	1,300,152.73
Mail bags and equipment	1,160,742.87	86,930.82	1,247,673.69
Powerboat service	1,034,505.91	122,207.05	1,156,712.96
Balances due foreign countries	561,322.57	562,527.11	1,123,849.68
Post Office Department, contingent expenses	592,622.57	398,680.20	991,302.77
Manufacture of postal cards	651,120.80	146,630.00	797,750.80
Pneumatic-tube service	535,705.25	11,151.28	546,856.53
Indemnities for lost mail, domestic	396,375.98	120,046.60	516,422.58
Freight, express, or motor transportation of equipment	252,914.25	73,981.06	326,895.31
Electric- and cable-car service	262,455.80	59,187.71	321,643.51
Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old	149,846.42	12,418.50	162,264.92
Adjusted losses and contingencies, postal funds	159,756.08		159,756.08
Star Route Service, Alaska	118,445.88	25,836.95	144,282.83
Payment of rewards	22,623.74	35,697.62	58,321.36
Shipment of supplies	57,095.55	[1] 11.46	57,084.09
Claims for damages to persons or property	45,314.47	11,074.08	56,388.55
Distribution of stamped envelopes	19,916.87	[1] 35.33	19,881.54
Delegates' Universal Postal Union 1939	12,000.00		12,000.00
Detroit River postal service	11,020.50	393.00	11,413.50
Indemnities, international registered mail	2,302.03	4,168.88	6,470.91
Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General	2,686.30	80.70	2,767.00
Total	763,373,845.51	21,175,996.04	784,549,841.55

[1] Repayment.

TABLE 2.—*Statement of appropriations, expenditures, and obligations for fiscal year 1939*

Titles	Amount appropriated including special acts and deficiencies	Audited expenditures plus obligations	Unobligated balances of appropriations	Audited expenditures to June 30, 1939	Unliquidated balances of obligations
DEPARTMENTAL					
Salaries, Post Office Department					
Office of the Postmaster General	$228,314.00	$225,635.52	$2,708.48	$225,635.52	
Office of the First Assistant	387,000.00	383,955.54	3,044.46	383,955.54	
Office of the Second Assistant	580,520.00	578,506.15	2,013.85	578,506.15	
Office of the Third Assistant	788,000.00	784,620.17	3,379.83	784,620.17	
Office of the Fourth Assistant	470,000.00	466,759.90	3,240.10	466,759.90	
Office of the Solicitor	81,280.00	81,273.79	6.21	81,273.79	
Office of the Chief Inspector	230,000.00	228,832.01	1,167.99	228,832.01	
Office of the Purchasing Agent	47,240.00	45,152.56	2,087.44	45,152.56	
Bureau of Accounts	104,930.00	104,817.81	112.19	104,817.81	
Total salaries	2,917,314.00	2,899,553.45	17,760.55	2,899,553.45	

TABLE 2.—*Statement of appropriations, expenditures, and obligations for fiscal year 1939*—Continued

Titles	Amount appropriated including special acts and deficiencies	Audited expenditures plus obligations	Unobligated balances of appropriations	Audited expenditures to June 30, 1939	Unliquidated balances of obligations
DEPARTMENTAL—continued					
Salaries, Post Office Department—Continued					
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses	$84,500.00	$84,467.00	$33.00	$67,806.13	$16,660.87
Printing and binding	1,150,000.00	1,040,000.00	110,000.00	522,566.27	517,433.73
Claims for damages, act of Dec. 28, 1922, Post Office Department	2,250.17	2,250.17		2,250.17	
Total, departmental	4,154,064.17	4,026,270.62	127,793.55	3,492,176.02	534,094.60
FIELD SERVICE					
Office of the Postmaster General					
Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General	3,000.00	2,972.00	28.00	2,686.30	285.70
Personal or property damage claims	65,000.00	65,000.00		45,314.47	19,685.53
Adjusted losses and contingencies	[1] 279,761.00	279,761.00		221,967.12	57,793.88
Total	347,761.00	347,733.00	28.00	269,967.89	77,765.11
Office of the Chief Inspector					
Post-office inspectors:					
Salaries	2,284,000.00	2,269,386.00	14,614.00	2,268,610.28	775.72
Traveling and miscellaneous expenses	625,000.00	606,518.00	18,482.00	570,286.79	36,231.21
Clerks, division headquarters	475,850.00	465,124.00	10,726.00	464,932.75	191.25
Payment of rewards	55,000.00	55,000.00		22,623.74	32,376.26
Total	3,439,850.00	3,396,028.00	43,822.00	3,326,453.56	69,574.44
Office of the First Assistant					
Compensation to postmasters	49,550,000.00	49,285,299.00	264,701.00	49,146,378.45	138,920.55
Compensation to assistant postmasters	6,950,000.00	6,919,897.00	30,103.00	6,906,948.43	12,948.57
Clerks, first- and second-class post offices	200,500,000.00	200,350,000.00	150,000.00	200,311,752.88	38,247.12
Clerks, contract stations	1,542,500.00	1,468,423.00	74,077.00	1,467,620.36	802.64
Separating mails	410,000.00	401,776.00	8,224.00	385,535.09	16,240.91
Unusual conditions at post offices	75,000.00	65,630.00	9,370.00	64,692.49	937.51
Clerks, third-class post offices	7,450,000.00	7,353,183.00	96,817.00	7,275,975.51	77,207.49
Miscellaneous items	2,000,000.00	1,797,200.00	202,800.00	1,661,982.46	135,217.54
Village Delivery Service	1,675,000.00	1,644,833.00	30,167.00	1,586,959.84	57,873.16
Detroit River Postal Service	11,460.00	11,460.00		11,020.50	439.50
Carfare and bicycle allowance	1,325,000.00	1,324,265.00	735.00	1,300,103.51	24,161.49
City-delivery carriers	139,750,000.00	139,549,822.00	200,178.00	139,488,851.94	60,970.06
Special-delivery fees	8,550,000.00	8,570,000.00	[2] 20,000.00	8,566,867.91	3,132.09
Domestic air mail	17,240,000.00	17,240,000.00		13,901,052.61	3,338,947.39
Foreign air mail	10,352,275.00	8,936,684.00	1,415,591.00	7,953,740.55	982,943.45
Total	447,381,235.00	444,918,472.00	2,462,763.00	440,029,482.53	4,888,989.47
Office of the Second Assistant					
Star Route Service	11,050,000.00	10,761,319.00	288,681.00	9,836,776.04	924,542.96
Star Route Service, Alaska	206,000.00	132,517.00	73,483.00	118,445.88	14,071.12
Powerboat service	1,215,000.00	1,197,822.00	17,178.00	1,034,505.91	163,316.09
Railroad transportation and mail-messenger service	106,750,000.00	106,276,010.00	473,990.00	93,502,349.29	12,773,660.71
Railway Mail Service, salaries	55,900,000.00	55,399,633.00	500,367.00	55,233,947.84	165,685.16
Railway postal clerks, travel allowances	3,250,000.00	3,215,715.00	34,285.00	2,951,151.45	264,563.55
Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses	60,000.00	53,621.00	6,379.00	49,628.41	3,992.59
Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses	460,000.00	449,350.00	10,650.00	394,904.76	54,445.24
Electric- and cable-car service	320,000.00	288,488.00	31,512.00	262,455.80	26,032.20
Foreign-mail transportation	3,845,000.00	3,004,268.00	840,732.00	2,559,162.53	445,105.47
Balances due foreign countries	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00		561,322.57	438,677.43
Contract Air Mail Service					

[1] Including transfer of $54,761 from 1940.
[2] Deficiency.

TABLE 2.—*Statement of appropriations, expenditures, and obligations for fiscal year 1939*—Continued

Titles	Amount appropriated including special acts and deficiencies	Audited expenditures plus obligations	Unobligated balances of appropriations	Audited expenditures to June 30, 1939	Unliquidated balances of obligations
FIELD SERVICE—continued					
Office of the Second Assistant—Con.					
Indemnities, international mail	$15,000.00	$8,000.00	$7,000.00	$2,302.03	$5,697.97
Rural Delivery Service	91,610,000.00	91,170,000.00	440,000.00	91,161,264.06	8,735.94
Total	275,681,000.00	272,956,743.00	2,724,257.00	257,668,216.57	15,288,526.43
Office of the Third Assistant					
Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper	4,465,000.00	4,454,596.00	10,404.00	3,920,289.78	534,306.22
Indemnities, domestic mail	575,000.00	517,554.00	57,446.00	396,375.98	121,178.02
Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old	185,000.00	181,556.00	3,444.00	149,846.42	31,709.58
Total	5,225,000.00	5,153,706.00	71,294.00	4,466,512.18	687,193.82
Office of the Fourth Assistant					
Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies	2,700,000.00	2,685,564.00	14,436.00	2,422,091.29	263,472.71
Equipment shops, Washington, D. C.	1,600,000.00	1,219,217.00	380,783.00	1,160,742.87	58,474.13
Rent, light, fuel, and water	11,250,000.00	10,807,018.00	442,982.00	10,529,167.93	277,850.07
Pneumatic-tube service	561,838.00	512,010.00	49,828.00	511,705.25	304.75
Pneumatic-tube service, Boston	24,000.00	24,000.00		24,000.00	
Vehicle service	15,300,000.00	15,153,510.00	146,490.00	14,525,309.25	628,200.75
Transportation of equipment and supplies	330,000.00	329,592.00	408.00	252,914.25	76,677.75
Operating force	19,650,000.00	19,561,600.00	88,400.00	19,499,807.96	61,792.04
Operating supplies	5,150,000.00	4,949,700.00	200,300.00	4,667,059.70	282,640.30
Furniture, carpets, and safes	625,000.00	625,000.00		590,449.30	34,550.70
Total	57,190,838.00	55,867,211.00	1,323,627	54,183,247.80	1,683,963.20
SUMMARY					
Departmental	4,154,064.17	4,026,270.62	127,793.55	3,492,176.02	534,094.60
Office of the Postmaster General	347,761.00	347,733.00	28.00	269,967.89	77,765.11
Office of the Chief Inspector	3,439,850.00	3,396,028.00	43,822.00	3,326,453.56	69,574.44
Office of the First Assistant	447,381,235.00	444,918,472.00	2,462,763.00	440,029,482.53	4,888,989.47
Office of the Second Assistant	275,681,000.00	272,956,743.00	2,724,257.00	257,668,216.57	15,288,526.43
Office of the Third Assistant	5,225,000.00	5,153,706.00	71,294.00	4,466,512.18	687,193.82
Office of the Fourth Assistant	57,190,838.00	55,867,211.00	1,323,627.00	54,183,247.80	1,683,963.20
Total	793,419,748.17	786,666,163.62	6,753,584.55	763,436,056.55	23,230,107.07
Adjusted losses and contingencies		97,096.59		97,096.59	
Total	793,419,748.17	786,763,260.21	6,753,584.55	763,533,153.14	23,230,107.07

Taking into account the payments made during the fiscal year on account of undischarged obligations carried over from previous fiscal years and undischarged obligations incurred for the service of the fiscal year 1939, the deficit is as follows:

Expenditures during the fiscal year		$784,646,938.14
Less payments on account of undischarged obligations carried over from previous fiscal years		21,175,996.04
Audited adjustments for appropriation for losses by fire, burglary, etc		+62,211.04
Expenditures during the fiscal year applying to service of the year		763,533,153.14
Obligations for 1939 outstanding June 30, 1939		23,249,017.07
Total expenditures and undischarged liabilities chargeable to fiscal year 1939		786,782,170.21
Revenues		745,955,075.24
Operating deficit		40,827,094.97
Adjustments for extraordinary expenditures (act of June 9, 1930):		
Revenue credits	$40,392,678.00	
Expense credits	8,147,595.27	
Adjustment for public buildings	6,834,617.00	
Total adjustments		55,374,890.27
Net postal surplus		14,547,795.30

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TABLE 3.—*Comparative statement of postal receipts and expenditures*

	1919	1930	1931	1932	1933
EXPENDITURES					
Salaries:					
Postmasters	$33,675,754.18	$50,128,054.74	$49,553,218.64	$48,175,830.98	$42,203,983.03
Post-office clerks	76,695,549.02	201,465,587.28	200,081,681.56	198,023,058.66	168,418,282.65
Letter carriers	55,346,928.50	137,584,812.11	136,552,338.27	135,013,331.29	114,155,897.09
Rural carriers	65,145,437.03	106,346,568.23	106,430,450.81	106,290,126.37	93,802,396.45
Railway postal clerks	30,788,709.36	56,577,058.26	55,804,238.84	57,841,708.55	48,560,253.26
Motor vehicles [2]	2,030,400.00	9,155,300.00	9,065,387.00	8,890,960.00	7,593,987.00
Inspectors	982,702.44	2,337,589.87	2,351,996.48	2,359,656.93	2,085,528.61
Departmental		2,788,695.25	2,908,833.10	2,974,680.31	2,623,203.63
Other [2]	1,613,864.63	2,901,607.26	3,194,810.60	3,245,984.97	2,869,826.19
Total salaries	266,279,345.16	569,285,273.00	565,942,955.30	562,815,338.06	482,313,357.91
Transportation of mail:					
Railroads	50,531,179.04	117,197,761.94	111,634,120.82	103,724,178.21	95,358,969.26
Mail messengers	3,008,249.73	10,065,958.63	10,074,652.60	9,926,374.78	9,560,607.10
Ocean mail	3,771,413.98	23,130,965.43	29,474,904.27	31,390,339.52	34,308,402.98
Airmail	110,416.15	13,898,832.41	17,200,255.60	20,154,146.19	18,815,742.24
Contractors	9,897,347.83	14,216,030.82	14,347,674.12	14,723,699.13	14,394,274.91
Motor vehicles [2]	5,000,000.00	4,492,913.00	3,990,153.00	3,616,554.00	3,933,275.00
Other	2,304,128.33	4,024,895.87	4,391,703.17	4,238,407.27	3,929,144.96
Total transportation	74,622,735.06	187,027,358.10	191,113,463.58	187,773,699.10	180,300,416.45
Equipment and supplies, general	8,581,813.00	14,276,176.65	12,774,468.74	11,897,246.75	9,685,577.62
Rent, heat, and light, general	6,623,198.69	23,075,118.69	23,462,427.05	23,063,719.32	21,507,228.96
Travel expenses	2,603,514.73	5,879,989.57	5,829,552.92	5,618,479.34	4,147,857.02
Miscellaneous, general	3,793,667.60	4,156,169.57	3,406,705.36	2,554,051.46	2,051,818.57
Total supplies and services	21,602,194.02	47,387,454.48	45,473,154.07	43,133,496.87	37,392,482.17
Audited expenditure	362,504,274.24	803,700,085.58	802,529,572.95	793,722,534.03	700,006,256.53
REVENUE					
Sales of postage	419,508,757.34	676,980,669.42	628,517,829.36	558,870,726.21	556,195,866.19
Box rents	5,672,849.37	8,538,940.90	8,325,651.81	7,831,960.34	6,859,996.63
Money-order earnings	8,530,512.06	17,495,593.61	16,333,250.04	15,761,716.40	16,615,752.92
Postal-savings earnings	1,939,413.35	1,562,106.84	2,296,569.03	4,066,437.00	6,690,226.80
Other	587,594.08	906,787.38	990,083.05	1,641,082.99	1,269,521.94
Audited revenue	436,239,126.20	705,484,098.15	656,463,383.29	588,171,922.94	587,631,364.48
Gross postal deficit	[1] 73,734,851.96	98,215,987.43	146,066,189.66	205,550,611.09	112,374,892.05

[1] Surplus.

TABLE 3.—*Comparative statement of postal receipts and expenditures*—Continued

	1919	1930	1931	1932	1933
LESS NONPOSTAL ITEMS					
Government departments [2]	([3])	−$9,347,505.00	−$9,886,456.00	−$9,151,899.00	−$14,315,414.00
Congress [2]	([3])	−872,605.00	−852,641.00	−784,725.00	−1,023,615.00
Newspapers (free in county) [2]	([3])	−753,263.00	−704,579.00	−631,647.00	−538,221.00
Public policy (blind, etc.) [2]	([3])	−478,167.00	−524,656.64	−483,941.39	−549,091.02
Air-mail subsidy [2]		−13,863,174.10	−17,167,501.04	−20,586,107.31	−20,036,482.16
Ocean-mail subsidy	([3])	−14,355,004.29	−18,911,474.60	−21,666,102.89	−25,228,463.41
Prior current obligations [2]	−$36,324,214.53	−974,757.32	479,010.06	1,335,219.70	−2,367,600.01
General fund payments	−2,419,955.67				
War-tax revenue paid to Treasury	−71,392,000.00				
Total nonpostal items	110,136,170.20	−40,644,475.71	−47,568,298.22	−51,969,202.89	−64,058,886.60
Net postal deficit	36,401,318.24	57,571,511.72	98,497,891.44	153,581,408.20	48,316,005.45

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries:						
Postmasters	$37,531,145.68	$42,127,342.83	$44,873,314.20	$46,027,957.20	$46,288,343.16	$47,018,169.16
Post-office clerks	151,203,740.18	173,046,688.29	194,916,392.57	208,524,537.76	211,050,371.02	215,986,754.09
Letter carriers	103,743,361.67	119,525,296.14	135,348,472.92	143,704,183.58	146,382,717.56	149,652,349.06
Rural carriers	81,635,342.17	90,519,017.16	92,310,410.43	91,710,413.23	91,153,464.58	91,180,514.31
Railway postal clerks	44,318,764.34	49,239,194.43	54,505,883.84	56,504,628.97	55,672,859.82	55,437,860.61
Motor vehicle [2]	6,962,476.00	7,650,000.00	8,175,592.00	8,342,541.00	8,473,603.00	8,606,121.00
Inspectors	1,933,040.02	2,244,553.38	2,477,575.78	2,623,060.86	2,686,501.71	2,734,265.37
Departmental	2,361,408.61	2,550,017.60	2,742,448.47	2,790,801.36	2,832,344.40	2,899,272.20
Public buildings		10,005,352.51	12,536,648.18	14,192,826.24	17,551,665.07	19,515,382.64
Other [2]	2,300,033.26	2,664,144.38	2,842,311.47	2,744,361.85	2,863,193.67	2,607,396.89
Total salaries	431,989,311.93	499,571,606.72	550,729,049.86	577,165,312.05	584,955,063.99	595,638,085.33
Transportation of mail:						
Railroads	92,477,320.06	93,262,114.97	93,520,237.60	97,629,676.32	99,452,567.17	98,541,013.91
Mail messengers	7,487,106.95	7,006,275.02	6,892,871.42	6,929,349.22	7,021,888.82	6,954,951.14
Ocean mail	35,820,714.12	35,883,893.50	34,775,901.20	23,834,642.22	11,390,160.83	2,771,989.43
Air mail	12,377,236.52	7,560,530.16	12,816,274.21	12,399,628.97	14,112,831.32	25,299,663.44
Contractors	13,202,284.54	11,617,673.52	10,985,871.76	10,975,577.80	11,028,085.69	10,918,028.74
Motor vehicle [2]	2,584,050.00	2,421,059.84	2,436,337.00	2,529,297.00	2,579,874.00	2,609,624.00
Public buildings [2]		371,000.00	354,000.00	314,100.00	484,800.00	491,200.00
Other	3,347,875.41	3,027,465.77	3,274,161.56	3,203,871.60	3,500,505.03	3,496,908.49
Total transportation	167,296,587.60	161,150,012.78	165,055,654.75	157,816,143.13	149,570,712.86	151,083,379.15

Equipment and supplies, general	5,995,472.76	7,714,571.61	8,253,558.03	9,145,145.18	10,150,744.86	10,309,223.08
Equipment and supplies, public buildings		1,975,364.77	2,418,919.69	2,195,214.95	1,691,750.81	1,619,431.48
Rent, heat, and light, general	19,574,958.83	18,462,818.26	17,566,939.07	16,488,461.57	15,183,782.32	14,764,034.86
Rent, heat, and light, public buildings		1,598,989.73	2,110,000.00	1,914,052.11	2,996,925.67	3,152,000.00
Travel expenses	3,879,725.41	3,875,590.38	4,950,103.79	5,051,505.67	4,801,321.66	5,127,212.30
Miscellaneous, general	2,030,944.13	2,074,778.45	2,363,655.58	2,810,807.56	2,836,605.27	2,719,225.59
Miscellaneous, public buildings		179,520.00	211,800.00	229,200.00	258,700.00	234,346.35
Total supplies and services	31,481,101.13	35,881,633.20	37,874,976.16	37,834,387.04	37,919,830.59	37,925,473.66
Audited expenditure	630,767,000.66	696,603,252.70	753,659,680.77	772,815,842.22	772,445,607.44	784,646,938.14
REVENUE						
Sales of postage	551,492,034.05	588,210,681.64	625,742,101.29	682,206,159.58	683,804,095.88	698,821,978.69
Box rents	6,515,411.11	6,595,641.60	6,766,368.48	7,096,700.93	7,458,523.73	7,685,528.65
Money-order earnings	18,710,144.19	20,424,370.88	20,977,117.06	23,234,512.94	23,307,672.02	23,460,237.89
Postal-savings earnings	8,102,624.65	12,013,140.39	9,323,978.74	9,938,040.19	11,133,168.45	13,033,714.97
Other	1,912,951.80	3,551,467.46	2,533,790.91	3,725,696.25	2,930,591.28	2,953,615.04
Audited revenue	586,733,165.80	630,795,301.97	665,343,356.48	726,201,109.89	728,634,051.36	745,955,075.24
Gross postal deficit	44,033,834.86	65,807,950.73	88,316,324.29	46,614,732.33	43,811,556.08	38,691,862.90
LESS NONPOSTAL ITEMS						
Government departments [2]	−23,094,882.00	−31,281,600.00	−32,236,269.00	−34,081,927.00	−35,690,807.00	−38,231,125.00
Congress [2]	−776,000.00	−577,342.00	−751,825.00	−1,137,655.00	−779,369.00	−1,003,659.00
Newspapers (free in county) [2]	−545,227.00	−575,597.00	−615,645.00	−647,383.00	−637,150.00	−609,024.00
Public policy (blind, etc.) [2]	−521,652.00	−335,134.00	−328,358.00	−431,475.00	−459,564.89	−548,870.00
Air-mail subsidy [2]	−12,992,910.83	−8,474,738.00	−7,910,571.19	−6,151,977.93	−5,232,796.42	−8,147,595.27
Ocean-mail subsidy	−28,692,458.00	−28,292,841.00	−26,742,614.95	−9,136,917.80		
Prior current obligations [2]	2,633,563.95	3,993,801.96	2,659,172.42	−1,910,671.64	885,848.38	2,135,232.07
Shipping Board, ocean mail	2,308,334.17					
Public buildings [2]	5,485,981.82	−5,228,650.00	−5,417,046.00	−5,760,464.00	−6,310,539.00	−6,834,617.00
Total nonpostal items	−56,195,249.89	−70,772,100.04	−71,343,156.72	−59,258,471.37	−48,224,377.93	−53,239,658.20
Net postal surplus	12,161,415.03	4,964,149.31	[4] 16,973,167.57	12,643,739.04	4,412,821.85	14,547,795.30

[1] Surplus. [2] Estimated. [3] Not available. [4] Deficit.

TABLE 4.—*Memorandum statement of items and the approximate income and expenditures, fiscal year 1939*

Operating income:			
Postal income:			
Sales of stamps	$514,868,805.89		
Permit postage	162,064,269.21		
Second-class postage	21,888,903.59		
Box rents	7,685,528.65		
Foreign mails	2,494,664.09		
Miscellaneous income	458,950.95		
Total postal income		$709,461,122.38	
Money-order income:			
Domestic fees	$23,379,353.59		
Foreign fees	275,359.52		
Change of payment fees	97,463.13		
Lapsed money orders	651,328.71		
Gain-foreign exchange	152,247.65		
Miscellaneous income	15,788.25		
Total money-order income		24,571,540.85	
Postal savings income:			
Interest earned:			
Banks	$2,151,349.94		
Investments, net	31,559,450.48		
Profit on investments	2,458,282.69		
Miscellaneous	1,727.57		
Total postal-savings income		36,170,810.68	
Total operating income			$770,203,473.91
Nonpostal income:			
Cash grants, U. S. Treasury:			
For postal deficiency, 1939	$41,000,000.00		
For postal deficiency, 1936	120,496.14		
For postal deficiency, 1933	2.31		
For postal deficiency, 1932	1,261.52		
For postal deficiency, 1931	729.96		
For postal deficiency, 1930	669.17		
For postal deficiency, 1929	1,304.67		
For postal deficiency, 1928	635.29		
For postal deficiency, 1927	211.19		
For postal deficiency, 1924	33.69		
For certified claims	199,420.20		
Reimbursement:			
Transferred from Maritime Commission	6,412.08		
Baby bonds	538,763.00		
Migratory-bird stamps	20,000.00		
Trust fund receipts	4,006,999.64		
Commissions, telephone calls	35,737.70		
Total nonpostal			45,932,676.56
Accrued income:			
Due from Treasury:			
Deficiencies	$49,517.30		
Additional grants			
Government departments:			
Custodial costs	6,834,617.00		
Free mail	38,231,125.00		
Congress, franked mail	1,003,659.00		
Newspapers, free mail in county	609,024.00		
Public policy, blind, charitable, etc	548,870.00		
Subsidy:			
Air mail	8,147,595.27		
Postmasters' money-order debts previously closed	1,355.40		
Postmasters' postal debts previously closed	4,116.18		
Total accrued income			55,429,879.15
Total income			871,566,029.62

TABLE 4.—*Memorandum statement of items and the approximate income and expenditures, fiscal year 1939*—Continued

Total income (brought forward)			$871,566,029.62
Operating expense:			
Postal expense:			
Salaries	$595,638,085.33		
Transportation	149,959,529.47		
Supplies, services	37,925,473.66		
Foreign mails	1,123,849.68		
Postmasters' debts:			
Charged off	171.21		
Uncollectible	88,975.34		
Private acts	12,066.22		
Total postal expenses		$784,748,150.91	
Money-order expense:			
Commissions to postmasters	$952,053.78		
Commissions to foreign countries	71,124.15		
Losses, fires and burglaries	22,986.95		
Postmasters' debts, uncollectible	62,731.53		
Other debts, charged off	3,664.11		
Postmasters' debts, relief acts	58.72		
Miscellaneous expense	39.12		
Total money-order expense		1,112,658.36	
Postal savings expense:			
Interest paid to depositors	23,156,021.04		
Losses, fires and burglaries	5,697.88		
Total postal-savings expense		23,161,718.92	
Total operating expense			$809,022,528.19
Plus Adjustment for prior and current obligations			2,135,232.07
			811,157,760.26
Nonpostal expense:			
Nonpostal activities:			
Sale of baby bonds	$509,541.51		
Sale of migratory-bird stamps	16,468.43		
Custodial costs, prior to 1934	5.90		
Reimbursement, deficiencies	87,501.35		
Social Security	1,175.19		
Trust fund expense	4,006,999.64		
Commissions, telephone calls	35,737.70		
Total nonpostal expense			4,657,429.72
Accrued expense:			
Other losses, fires and burglaries	$33,426.21		
Postal savings, matured interest	21,460.56		
Due Treasury, unexpended grants	321,062.60		
Total accrued expense		375,949,937	816,191,139.35
Excess, income over expenditure			55,374,890.27
Deficiency in postal revenues, 1939			40,827,094.97
Net postal surplus, 1939			14,547,795.30

TABLE 5.—*Analysis of fiscal year withdrawals from U. S. Treasury for the deficiency in the postal revenues*

Fiscal year	Audited revenues	Grants from U. S. Treasury	Total	Audited expenditures	Repayments of grants to U. S. Treasury	Total	Balance due Post Office Department	Balance due U. S. Treasury
1924	$572,948,778.41	$22,821,372.83	$595,770,151.24	$587,085,434.09	$8,684,704.91	$595,770,139.00		$12.24
1925	599,591,477.59	47,212,306.77	646,803,784.36	636,536,501.24	10,267,060.17	646,803,561.41		222.95
1926	659,819,801.08	37,467,710.84	697,287,511.92	683,464,207.28	13,823,248.80	697,287,456.08		55.84
1927	683,121,988.66	33,318,575.74	716,440,564.40	716,435,341.92	5,173.39	716,440,515.31		49.09
1928	693,633,921.45	34,750,864.99	728,384,786.44	727,946,642.81	438,004.48	728,384,647.29		139.15
1929	696,947,577.69	127,998,556.38	824,946,134.07	780,801,795.84	44,140,583.71	824,945,379.55		754.52
1930	705,484,098.15	97,131,734.21	802,615,832.36	802,530,421.06	83,324.11	802,613,745.17		2,087.19
1931	656,463,383.29	145,002,325.93	801,465,709.22	801,263,718.70	202,219.46	801,465,938.16	$228.94	
1932	588,171,922.94	206,524,304.14	794,696,227.08	794,597,960.60	98,925.13	794,696,885.73	658.65	
1933	587,631,364.48	115,012,273.47	702,643,637.95	696,492,725.49	6,151,233.46	702,644,008.95	371.00	
1934	586,733,165.80	52,000,000.00	638,733,165.80	630,782,475.49	7,949,558.50	638,732,033.99		1,131.81
1935	630,795,301.97	68,087,440.53	698,882,742.50	698,729,351.83	152,558.26	698,881,910.09		832.41
1936	665,343,356.48	90,803,134.47	756,146,490.95	755,357,806.83	786,849.86	756,144,656.69		1,834.26
1937	726,201,109.89	62,000,000.00	788,201,109.89	769,921,515.40	16,049,193.11	785,973,708.51		2,227,401.38
1938	728,634,051.36	44,000,000.00	772,634,051.36	772,302,180.05		772,302,180.05		331,871.31
1939	745,955,075.24	41,000,000.00	786,955,075.24	763,470,942.10		763,470,942.10		23,484,133.14
Certified claims		256,314.02		198,438.60	57,713.93	256,152.53		161.49
							1,258.59	26,050,686.78
Balance due U. S. Treasury June 30, 1939							26,049,428.19	
							26,050,686.78	26,050,686.78
Balance due U. S. Treasury June 30, 1939								26,049,428.19
Unpaid obligations for fiscal year 1939 (estimated)							23,230,107.07	
Unpaid obligations for fiscal year 1938 (estimated)							750,000.00	
Balance due U. S. Treasury to balance all years							2,069,321.12	
							26,049,428.19	26,049,428.19

TABLE 6.—*Retirement statistics estimated as of June 30, 1938*

Total contributors	241,991
Added during 1938	14,276
Removed (see below)	7,127
Total contributions	$168,168,877.37
Increase during 1938	9,041,715.43

[1] Exclusive of interest and tontine.

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Retirement	4,665	9,310	4,122	2,240	2,580	2,988
Separations	2,362	2,509	1,193	1,042	1,194	1,222
Resignations	1,078	1,346	857	1,057	1,909	1,664
Deaths	1,220	1,192	1,211	1,264	1,344	1,253
Total	9,325	14,357	7,383	5,603	7,027	7,127

TABLE 7.—*Statement showing the audited postal revenues for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939, by quarters, with increases and percent of increases*

Period	Fiscal year 1938	Fiscal year 1939	Increase	Percent of increase
September quarter	$168,281,491.09	$166,923,408.55	[1] $1,358,082.54	[1] 0.81
December quarter	209,594,468.79	211,150,139.21	1,555,670.42	.74
March quarter	176,681,582.99	184,309,947.14	7,628,364.15	4.32
June quarter	174,076,508.49	183,571,580.34	9,495,071.85	5.45
Total	728,634,051.36	745,955,075.24	17,321,023.88	2.38

[1] Decrease.

TABLE 8.—*Growth of the Postal Service, receipts and expenditures for certain years from 1800 to 1939*

Items	1800	1810	1820	1830
Receipts	$280,804	$551,684	$1,111,927	$1,850,583
Expenditures	213,994	495,969	1,160,926	1,932,708
Excess of receipts	66,810	55,715		
Excess of expenditures			48,999	82,125

Items	1840	1850	1860	1870
Receipts	$4,543,522	$5,499,984	$8,518,067	$19,772,221
Expenditures	4,718,236	5,212,953	19,170,610	23,998,837
Excess of receipts		287,031		
Excess of expenditures	174,714		10,652,543	4,226,616

Items	1880	1890	1900	1910
Receipts	$33,315,479	$60,882,098	$102,354,579	$224,128,657
Expenditures	36,542,804	66,259,548	107,740,267	229,977,224
Excess of expenditures	3,227,325	5,377,450	5,385,688	5,848,567

Items	1920	1930	1934	1935
Receipts	$437,150,212	$705,484,098	$586,733,165	$630,795,301
Expenditures	454,322,609	803,667,219	630,732,933	696,503,235
Excess of expenditures	17,172,397	98,183,121	43,999,768	65,707,934

Items	1936	1937	1938	1939
Receipts	$665,343,356	$726,201,109	$728,634,051	$745,955,075
Expenditures	753,616,211	772,743,145	772,307,505	784,549,841
Excess of expenditures	88,272,855	46,542,036	43,673,454	38,594,766

TABLE 9.—*Annual expenditures, by items, for years 1930 to 1939, inclusive*

Items	1930	1931	1932
Service in post offices:			
Salaries of postmasters	$52,850,087.45	$52,138,128.98	$50,629,340.25
Salaries of clerks, etc	201,971,546.47	200,612,639.01	198,584,844.37
City Delivery Service	127,889,883.23	127,684,476.38	127,289,634.87
All other expenditures	46,859,888.35	45,763,484.46	42,421,717.07
Total	429,571,405.50	426,199,228.83	418,925,536.56
Railway Mail Service	61,887,803.65	61,114,898.31	62,932,424.88
Rural Delivery Service	106,346,568.23	106,486,961.81	106,343,496.37
Transportation of domestic mail:			
By railroads	117,264,637.39	111,720,088.96	103,813,022.92
By other means of transportation	59,719,743.98	61,588,923.74	64,367,607.60
Total	176,984,381.37	173,309,012.70	168,180,630.52
Transportation of foreign mail	24,448,741.93	30,978,783.04	32,955,964.89
Payment on account of invalid money orders	130,666.17	134,897.46	139,690.69

Items	1933	1934	1935
Service in post offices:			
Salaries of postmasters	$44,349,519.03	$39,621,016.68	$44,587,699.83
Salaries of clerks, etc	168,855,389.45	151,622,419.96	173,510,470.59
City Delivery Service	108,835,395.38	98,265,692.90	113,153,256.47
All other expenditures	35,909,074.57	31,611,300.86	47,155,694.87
Total	357,949,378.43	321,120,430.40	378,407,121.76
Railway Mail Service	52,096,698.54	47,450,921.78	52,251,032.37
Rural Delivery Service	93,802,396.45	81,673,966.17	90,519,017.16
Transportation of domestic mail:			
By railroads	95,435,303.55	92,518,212.69	93,327,941.33
By other means of transportation	60,950,666.27	47,641,163.70	41,348,076.18
Total	156,385,969.82	140,159,376.39	134,676,017.51
Transportation of foreign mail	35,649,914.24	36,966,347.22	36,806,204.75
Payment on account of invalid money orders	201,101.37	252,471.76	232,015.35

Items	1936	1937	1938	1939
Service in post offices:				
Salaries of postmasters	$47,404,447.20	$48,517,995.20	$48,721,508.16	$49,403,417.16
Salaries of clerks, etc	195,373,775.18	208,984,735.44	211,518,229.68	216,442,064.51
City Delivery Service	128,032,148.38	135,549,067.75	138,101,053.24	141,088,574.34
All other expenditures	51,891,614.69	54,145,800.22	58,222,287.22	64,014,383.66
Total	422,701,985.45	447,197,598.61	456,563,078.30	470,948,439.67
Railway Mail Service	58,332,056.23	60,227,866.30	59,082,322.11	59,131,701.70
Rural Delivery Service	92,347,948.43	91,744,971.23	91,186,978.58	91,180,514.31
Transportation of domestic mail:				
By railroads	93,596,867.87	97,827,479.32	99,643,110.17	98,604,225.88
By other means of transportation	46,656,795.09	46,535,825.79	48,887,800.75	51,735,389.26
Total	140,253,662.96	144,363,305.11	148,530,910.92	150,339,615.14
Transportation of foreign mail	35,880,976.42	24,963,216.75	12,750,483.59	12,787,305.81
Payment on account of invalid money orders	179,805.36	185,679.79	193,277.45	162,264.92

TABLE 9.—*Annual expenditures, by items, for years 1930 to 1939, inclusive*—Contd.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Items	1928	1929	1930	1931
Salaries	$2,511,582.49	$2,779,689.09	$2,788,695.25	$2,908,833.10
Other expenses	1,359,189.71	1,297,270.14	1,508,957.29	1,352,225.19

Items	1932	1933	1934	1935
Salaries	$2,974,680.31	$2,623,203.63	$2,361,408.61	$2,481,887.11
Other expenses	1,231,899.02	1,178,523.88	748,011.49	1,129,939.15

Items	1936	1937	1938	1939
Salaries	$2,742,421.92	$2,790,801.36	$2,832,344.40	$2,899,272.20
Other expenses	1,177,354.83	1,269,705.86	1,168,110.93	991,302.77

TABLE 10.—*Statement showing receipt and disposition of funds coming directly to the Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*

Amount deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the postal revenues, including erroneous remittances by postmasters to the Department and to the Comptroller; the proceeds of the sale of bills of exchange received from foreign governments in payment of postal balances; the amount received from sales of stamps by the philatelic stamp agency; revenue from money-order business, and interest and profits from Postal savings	$38,377,980.91
Remittances on money-order account received from foreign postal administrations and deposited for credit to their respective accounts	10,450,310.44
Total	48,828,291.35

Statement showing receipt and disbursement of post-office inspectors' collections for losses in the mails, etc., and other collections during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939

Balance on hand June 30, 1938	$61,203.34
Deposits	250,607.37
Total to be accounted for	311,810.71
Disbursements as per schedules approved by the Postmaster General	249,521.93
Balance on hand June 30, 1939	62,288.78

TABLE 11.—*United States Postal Savings System*

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET FOR JUNE 30, 1939, AND JUNE 30, 1938

Items		June 30, 1939		June 30, 1938		Increase	Decrease
RESOURCES							
Working cash:							
Depository banks		$68,271,884.77		$114,688,367.96			$46,416,483.19
Postmasters		2,199,019.35		433,390.74		$1,765,628.61	
			$70,470,904.12		$115,121,758.70		44,650,854.58
Special funds, Treasurer of the United States:							
Reserve fund		59,300,000.00		59,300,000.00			
Miscellaneous (working) funds		10,210,440.56		6,149,709.47		4,060,731.09	
			69,510,440.56		65,449,709.47	4,060,731.09	
Accounts receivable:							
Accrued interest on bond investments		6,592,491.48		6,563,979.92		28,511.56	
Due from late postmasters		84,176.08		110,867.54			26,691.46
			6,676,667.56		6,674,847.46	1,820.10	
Investments, United States securities:	*Par value*						
Postal Savings 2½% bonds	$27,023,080	27,023,080.00		24,743,580.00		2,279,500.00	
U. S. Treasury bonds	848,542,250	855,773,761.82		866,224,664.25			10,450,902.43
U. S. Treasury notes	128,000,000	128,000,000.00		45,400,168.13		82,599,831.87	
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds	87,156,400	87,352,967.49		87,393,777.39			40,809.90
Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds	59,406,000	59,029,732.72		79,111,896.50			20,082,163.78
	1,150,127,730		1,157,179,542.03		1,102,874,086.27	54,305,455.76	
Total resources			1,303,837,554.27		1,290,120,401.90	13,717,152.37	
LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS FUNDS							
Due depositors:							
Outstanding principal, represented by certificates of deposit		1,262,187,506.00		1,251,723,367.00		10,464,139.00	
Accrued interest on certificates of deposit		35,054,174.04		33,459,836.97		1,594,337.07	
Outstanding savings stamps		77,950.20		76,211.90		1,738.30	
Unclaimed deposits		104,323.00		75,813.00		28,510.00	
			1,297,423,953.24		1,285,335,228.87	12,088,724.37	
Accounts payable:							
Due Postal Service, interest and profits		4,329,358.75		2,717,360.70		1,611,998.05	
Due discontinued depository banks		1,811.51		6,842.21			5,030.70
			4,331,170.26		2,724,202.91	1,606,967.35	
Total liabilities			1,301,755,123.50		1,288,059,431.78	13,695,691.72	
Surplus funds: Interest and profits (undistributed earnings) subject to future allocation of maturing interest charges			2,082,430.77		2,060,970.12	21,460.65	
Total			1,303,837,554.27		1,290,120,401.90	13,717,152.37	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INTEREST-EARNING RESOURCES AND INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES FOR JUNE 30, 1939, AND JUNE 30, 1938

Items	June 30, 1939		June 30, 1938		Increase	Decrease
RESOURCES—INTEREST-EARNING						
Working cash:						
Depository banks, per balance sheet	$68, 271, 884. 77		$114, 688, 367. 96			$46, 416, 483. 19
Investments, per balance sheet	1, 157, 179, 542. 03		1, 102, 874, 086. 27		$54, 305, 455. 76	
		$1, 225, 451, 426. 80		$1, 217, 562, 454. 23	7, 888, 972. 57	
LIABILITIES—INTEREST-BEARING						
Due depositors:						
Outstanding principal, represented by certificates of deposit, per balance sheet		1, 262, 187, 506. 00		1, 251, 723, 367. 00	10, 464, 139. 00	
Excess of interest-bearing liabilities		36, 736, 079. 20		34, 160, 912. 77	2, 575, 166. 43	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INTEREST AND PROFITS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1939, AND JUNE 30, 1938

Items	Fiscal year 1939		Fiscal year 1938		Increase	Decrease
Income:						
Interest received from banks	$2, 151, 349. 94		$3, 142, 304. 76			$990, 954. 82
Interest received from bond investments, including interest accrued to June 30, 1939, but not payable until later, less amortization charges	31, 559, 450. 48		30, 999, 814. 28		$559, 636. 20	
Miscellaneous receipts	1, 727. 57		579. 43		1, 148. 14	
Profit realized on investments	2, 458, 282. 69		247, 105. 93		2, 211, 176. 76	
		$36, 170. 810. 68		$34, 389, 804. 40	1, 781, 006. 28	
Expense:						
Interest allowed and entered to the credit of depositors, subject to future adjustment	23, 156, 021. 04		23, 235, 507. 59			79, 486. 55
Allowances to postmasters:						
Losses by fire, burglary, etc	—5, 697. 88		7, 770. 86			13, 468. 74
Erroneous payments, uncollectible items, etc			4, 567. 29			4, 567. 29
Final closing, previous year	—13, 227. 45		8, 790. 21			22, 017. 66
		23, 137, 095. 71		23, 256, 635. 95		119, 540. 24
Excess of income (gross profit)		13, 033, 714. 97		11, 133, 168. 45	1, 900, 546. 52	

TABLE 12.—*Summary of postal savings business since the establishment of the system, by fiscal years*

Fiscal year	In operation			Deposits	Withdrawals	Balance to credit of depositors [1]	Increase [2]		Number of depositors	Average principal per depositor	Saving stamps			Balance on deposit in banks [3]
	Offices	Branches and stations	Total depositories				Amount	Percent			Sold	Redeemed	Outstanding	
1911	400		400	$778,129	$100,984	$677,145			11,918	$56.82	$4,825.70	$2,938.00	$1,887.70	$571,670.90
1912	9,907	263	10,170	30,732,357	11,172,418	20,237,084	$19,559,939	2,888.6	243,801	83.01	166,479.00	134,346.00	34,020.70	18,586,042.32
1913	12,158	662	12,820	41,701,383	28,119,597	33,818,870	13,581,786	67.1	331,006	102.00	161,291.00	154,784.00	40,527.70	31,512,337.46
1914	9,639	708	10,347	47,815,249	38,189,848	43,444,271	9,625,401	28.5	388,511	111.82	150,390.10	141,904.00	49,013.80	40,919,673.31
1915	8,832	714	9,546	70,314,858	48,074,421	65,684,708	22,240,437	51.2	525,414	125.02	157,424.30	150,232.00	56,206.10	60,086,318.94
1916	7,701	720	8,421	76,775,868	56,440,691	86,019,885	20,335,177	31.0	602,937	142.67	181,172.50	168,833.00	68,545.60	80,775,586.36
1917	6,423	738	7,161	132,112,217	86,177,406	131,954,696	45,934,811	53.4	674,728	195.57	171,392.30	168,600.00	71,337.90	126,840,819.83
1918	5,926	730	6,656	116,893,259	100,376,456	148,471,499	16,516,803	12.5	612,188	242.53	117,863.60	130,133.20	59,068.30	140,658,608.42
1919	5,715	724	6,439	136,690,122	117,838,361	167,323,260	18,851,761	10.7	565,509	295.88	67,795.60	70,767.00	56,096.90	135,942,981.09
1920	5,583	731	6,314	139,208,954	149,255,892	157,276,322	−10,046,938	−6.0	508,508	309.29	72,066.00	69,043.00	59,119.90	126,426,019.31
1921	5,554	746	6,300	133,574,840	138,461,259	152,389,903	−4,886,419	−3.1	466,109	326.94	60,023.60	62,923.00	56,220.50	48,668,107.78
1922	6,020	754	6,774	96,507,746	111,161,210	137,736,439	−14,653,464	−9.6	420,242	327.76	73,671.70	68,188.00	61,704.20	44,160,416.74
1923	6,047	755	6,802	88,008,160	94,073,299	131,671,300	−6,065,139	−4.4	417,902	315.08	78,197.00	76,671.00	63,230.20	61,844,061.72
1924	5,995	763	6,758	94,932,846	93,790,011	132,814,135	1,142,835	.9	412,584	321.91	68,605.60	68,945.00	62,890.80	96,369,973.80
1925	5,896	759	6,655	89,707,991	90,348,915	132,173,211	−640,924	−.5	402,325	328.52	51,888.10	53,547.00	61,231.90	97,898,485.83
1926	5,853	770	6,623	90,751,051	88,745,704	134,178,558	2,005,347	1.5	399,305	336.03	44,050.50	46,654.50	58,627.90	101,175,540.72
1927	5,896	776	6,672	103,606,868	90,426,172	147,359,254	13,180,696	9.8	411,394	358.19	37,563.00	37,790.00	58,400.90	114,597,400.18
1928	5,897	786	6,683	96,386,499	91,602,404	152,143,349	4,784,095	3.2	412,250	369.06	34,145.10	34,874.00	57,672.00	118,714,518.70
1929	5,976	794	6,770	112,446,412	110,945,232	153,644,529	1,501,180	1.0	416,584	368.82	27,529.50	27,763.00	57,438.50	127,639,412.52
1930	5,998	797	6,795	159,959,071	138,331,914	175,271,686	21,627,157	14.1	466,401	375.80	26,104.90	25,946.10	57,597.30	148,255,213.01
1931	6,665	794	7,459	366,900,908	194,755,724	347,416,870	172,145,184	98.2	770,859	450.69	28,168.30	27,319.00	58,446.60	306,119,698.34
1932	6,743	806	7,549	860,195,852	422,792,099	784,820,623	437,403,753	125.9	1,545,190	507.91	36,355.70	34,455.00	60,347.30	681,726,890.60
1933	7,071	817	7,888	1,166,326,647	763,961,062	1,187,186,208	402,365,585	51.3	2,342,133	506.88	45,248.30	41,708.00	63,887.60	976,377,147.32
1934	7,247	812	8,059	966,650,799	955,916,819	1,197,920,188	10,733,980	.9	2,562,082	467.56	56,308.80	53,622.50	66,573.90	694,575,368.74
1935	7,301	810	8,111	944,959,559	938,016,807	1,204,862,940	6,942,752	.6	2,598,391	463.69	62,180.80	59,369.10	69,385.60	384,510,210.32
1936	7,299	804	8,103	933,071,216	906,261,000	1,231,673,156	26,810,216	2.2	2,705,152	455.31	64,141.50	60,123.60	73,403.50	203,010,276.76
1937	7,266	802	8,068	972,743,476	936,742,892	1,267,673,740	36,000,584	2.9	2,791,371	454.14	61,528.50	59,145.80	75,786.20	136,094,899.42
1938	7,245	805	8,050	929,480,177	945,354,737	1,251,799,180	−15,874,560	−1.3	2,741,569	456.60	58,225.70	57,800.00	76,211.90	114,654,886.89
1939	7,162	802	7,964	897,339,074	886,846,425	1,262,291,829	10,492,649	.8	2,767,417	456.13	58,548.20	56,809.90	77,950.20	68,266,767.70
Details for 1939:														
July	7,245	806	8,051	79,833,940	79,830,729	1,251,802,391	3,211	0			4,223.00	4,478.00	75,956.90	101,497,289.21
August	7,246	807	8,053	85,268,100	84,671,101	1,252,399,390	596,999	0			4,968.40	4,975.40	75,949.90	99,168,995.43
September	7,242	808	8,050	68,036,771	72,045,747	1,248,390,414	−4,008,976	−.3			4,269.40	4,029.40	76,189.90	97,624,371.40
October	7,238	806	8,044	69,828,621	68,193,599	1,250,025,436	1,635,022	.1			5,363.90	4,237.20	77,316.60	96,070,508.06
November	7,220	805	8,025	72,441,388	72,178,453	1,250,288,371	262,935	0			4,820.60	5,059.50	77,077.70	86,749,271.80
December	7,170	805	7,975	71,388,396	69,675,548	1,252,001,219	1,712,848	.1	2,747,023	455.77	4,500.70	6,579.40	74,999.00	86,350,886.43
January	7,160	806	7,966	82,094,325	75,419,249	1,258,676,295	6,675,076	.5			4,805.40	4,196.10	75,608.30	82,723,430.70
February	7,158	812	7,970	80,162,646	75,767,167	1,263,071,774	4,395,479	.3			5,009.80	3,316.60	77,301.50	81,354,020.70

March	7,160	811	7,971	72,201,921	69,589,438	1,266,184,257	3,112,483	.2			5,865.50	4,898.50	78,268.50	79,559,088.01
April	7,161	796	7,957	71,874,301	74,023,940	1,264,034,618	−2,149,639	−.2			4,987.20	4,889.80	78,365.90	76,338,083.96
May	7,161	795	7,956	74,749,498	77,239,718	1,261,544,398	−2,490,220	−.2			5,091.80	5,099.40	78,358.30	73,013,456.11
June	7,162	802	7,964	68,959,167	68,211,736	1,262,291,829	747,431	.1	2,767,417	456.13	4,642.50	5,050.60	77,950.20	68,266,767.70

[1] Balance to credit of depositors includes item shown on balance sheet as unclaimed.
[2] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[3] Actually on deposit, while the corresponding balance sheet item is net, reflecting the merging of ledger balances.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative statement of money-order business for the fiscal years 1939 and 1938*

Item	1939	1938	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
DOMESTIC			
Orders issued:			
Number	250,082,294	247,798,599	+2,283,695
Amount	$2,047,929,527.51	$2,146,752,669.40	−$98,823,141.89
Orders paid:			
Number	249,300,907	248,333,351	+967,556
Amount	$2,047,167,530.72	$2,150,727,934.52	−$103,560,403.80
Fees received [1]	$23,379,353.59	$23,421,907.50	−$42,553.91
Fees received for orders paid at offices other than those on which drawn	$97,463.13	$106,230.31	−$8,767.18
Average amount of orders issued [2]	$8.19	$8.66	−$0.47
Average amount of fees [1]	$0.09322	$0.09452	−$0.0013
INTERNATIONAL			
Orders issued:			
Number	2,516,312	2,656,106	−139,794
Amount	$29,949,090.87	$33,515,720.08	−$3,566,629.21
Orders paid:			
Number	1,709,640	1,718,831	−9,191
Amount	$15,993,932.98	$16,214,554.20	−$220,621.22
Fees received [3]	$275,359.52	$307,943.11	−$32,583.59
Exchange charge received for money orders payable in Canada [4]	$4.07	$5.04	−$0.97
Average amount of orders issued [5]	$11.90	$12.618	−$0.72
Average amount of orders paid	$9.35	$9.433	−$0.08
Average of fees [3]	$0.153	$0.116	+$0.037

[1] Including fees for orders on British Guiana, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, and other countries with which business is transacted on the domestic basis.
[2] Not including orders drawn on countries named in footnote 1.
[3] Not including fees for orders drawn on countries named in footnote 1.
[4] No exchange charges collected in 1939. This sum represents adjustments through audit of postmasters' accounts for prior years.
[5] Including amounts of orders drawn on countries named in footnote 1.

TABLE 14.—*Statement showing volume of money-order business and percentage of increase or decrease for the fiscal years 1939 and 1938*

Items	1939	1938	Increase (+) or decrease (−)	
			Amount	Percent
Fees received for domestic money orders issued [1]	$23,379,353.59	$23,421,907.50	−$42,553.91	−0.18
Fees received for domestic orders paid at offices other than those on which drawn	97,463.13	106,230.31	−8,767.18	−8.25
Fees received for international money orders issued [2]	275,359.52	307,943.11	−32,583.59	−10.58
Exchange charge received for money orders payable in Canada [3]	4.07	5.04	−.97	−19.25
Gain on exchange and conversion of funds	152,247.65	125,510.16	+26,737.49	+21.30
Total receipts from above operations	$23,904,427.96	$23,961,596.12	−$57,168.16	−.24
Number of domestic money orders issued	250,082,294	247,798,599	+2,283,695	+.92
Number of domestic money orders paid	249,300,907	248,333,351	+967,556	+.39
Number of international money orders issued	2,516,312	2,656,106	−139,794	−5.26
Number of international money orders paid	1,709,640	1,718,831	−9,191	−.53
Amount of domestic money orders issued	$2,047,929,527.51	$2,146,752,669.40	−$98,823,141.89	−4.60
Amount of domestic money orders paid	2,047,167,530.72	2,150,727,934.52	−103,560,403.80	−4.82
Amount of international money orders issued	29,949,090.87	33,515,720.08	−3,566,629.21	−10.64
Amount of international money orders paid	15,993,932.98	16,214,554.20	−220,621.22	−1.36
Payments received from foreign countries	11,132,266.98	10,390,930.45	+741,336.53	+7.13
Payments sent to foreign countries	24,428,101.67	29,403,635.62	−4,975,533.95	−16.92

[1] Includes fees for orders drawn on British Guiana, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, and other countries with which the international money-order business is transacted on the domestic basis—that is, the orders are issued on domestic forms for which domestic fees are charged.
[2] Not including fees for orders drawn on countries in footnote 1.
[3] No exchange charges collected in 1939. This sum represents adjustments through audit of postmasters' accounts for prior years.

TABLE 15.—*Statistics relative to money-order duplicates and repayments*

	Year ended June 30		Increase (+) or decrease (−)
	1939	1938	
Number of duplicates issued by the Department:			
(1) Of orders issued and payable in the United States	88,375	97,400	−9,025
(2) Of orders issued in the United States payable in British Guiana, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, Philippine Islands, and other countries with which business is transacted on the domestic basis	2,366	1,466	+900
(3) Of orders payable in the United States issued in foreign countries	1,002	1,002	----------
Number of repayments authorized by this Department:			
(4) Of orders payable in the United States issued in foreign countries not named in (2)	3,922	4,273	−351
(5) Of orders issued in the United States payable in foreign countries not named in (2)	10,611	10,785	−174
Invalid domestic money orders: Applications for warrants certified to the General Accounting Office	18,399	16,205	+2,194

TABLE 16.—*Results of investigation of alleged improper payment of money orders*

	Number	Amount
Orders properly paid; no cause for complaint	165	$2,479.27
Recoveries from person to whom paid	1,204	14,309.41
Charged to paying postmasters for lack of proper caution	305	3,518.38
Contributory negligence of remitter or payee, collection not made	52	1,253.85
Department assumes loss	15	228.03
Total number of alleged improper payments reported to the Department	1,741	$21,788.94

TABLE 17.—*Statement showing the number of pounds of second-class matter mailed at pound rates and free-in-county, together with the postage collected thereon, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*

	Subscribers' copies		Sample copies at pound rates	Total at pound rates	Total mailings at pound rates and free in county	Total postage collected
	Free in county	At pound rates				
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Postage*
Alabama	645,635	11,698,117	27,127	11,725,244	12,370,879	$197,361.77
Alaska	44,435	77,758	None	77,758	122,193	2,559.05
Arizona	116,862	1,444,605	2,305	1,446,910	1,563,772	25,394.36
Arkansas	448,927	4,338,210	13,062	4,351,272	4,800,199	65,498.63
California	1,373,387	37,426,398	74,473	37,500,871	38,874,258	645,351.71
Colorado	577,504	10,414,649	23,394	10,438,043	11,015,547	182,531.46
Connecticut	225,372	15,244,391	25,560	15,269,951	15,495,323	348,910.29
Delaware	65,098	553,944	412	554,356	619,454	8,254.25
District of Columbia	None	30,103,859	27,691	30,131,550	30,131,550	491,687.13
Florida	218,761	4,948,474	12,795	4,961,269	5,180,030	90,555.06
Georgia	457,296	16,332,325	26,014	16,358,339	16,815,635	260,489.69
Guam	None	800	None	800	800	23.69
Hawaii	233,169	1,289,638	164	1,289,802	1,522,971	20,968.71
Idaho	417,519	1,743,349	10,519	1,753,868	2,171,387	26,123.64
Illinois	4,538,150	219,571,604	1,111,945	220,683,549	225,221,699	4,398,964.80
Indiana	2,219,948	30,367,561	234,347	30,601,908	32,821,856	455,916.04
Iowa	4,155,121	38,354,126	237,512	38,601,638	42,756,759	632,693.21
Kansas	1,917,252	25,966,894	102,637	26,069,531	27,986,783	480,185.69
Kentucky	781,725	17,226,807	59,363	17,286,170	18,067,895	294,780.14
Louisiana	279,866	6,689,368	3,747	6,693,115	6,972,981	109,166.38
Maine	594,628	9,212,075	14,195	9,226,270	9,820,898	176,502.50
Maryland	516,087	7,327,126	10,932	7,338,058	7,854,145	116,148.91
Massachusetts	305,952	31,520,430	51,917	31,572,347	31,878,299	514,408.63
Michigan	3,316,438	23,618,348	132,346	23,750,694	27,067,132	362,769.67
Minnesota	2,960,426	33,611,500	189,266	33,800,766	36,761,192	562,051.73
Mississippi	526,328	2,735,802	54,658	2,790,460	3,316,788	41,635.89
Missouri	1,686,150	40,506,391	229,692	40,736,083	42,422,233	656,115.47
Montana	446,185	4,457,674	9,599	4,467,273	4,913,458	72,692.87
Nebraska	1,456,201	15,306,194	88,333	15,394,527	16,850,728	242,949.82
Nevada	47,067	615,088	6,019	621,107	668,174	10,137.13
New Hampshire	166,196	14,129,417	18,391	14,147,808	14,254,004	228,865.59
New Jersey	396,507	26,691,825	22,973	26,714,798	27,111,305	508,204.15

TABLE 17.—*Statement showing the number of pounds of second-class matter mailed at pound rates and free-in-county, together with the postage collected thereon, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*—Continued

	Subscribers' copies		Sample copies at pound rates	Total at pound rates	Total mailings at pound rates and free in county	Total postage collected
	Free in county	At pound rates				
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Postage*
New Mexico	155,785	1,271,550	5,029	1,276,579	1,432,364	$21,136.61
New York	4,531,529	132,231,493	522,637	132,754,130	137,285,659	2,546,431.12
North Carolina	1,375,939	8,887,346	32,720	8,920,066	10,296,005	132,311.76
North Dakota	924,917	3,055,171	18,699	3,073,870	3,998,787	47,338.54
Ohio	3,684,613	138,903,580	583,546	139,492,126	143,176,739	2,589,869.34
Oklahoma	1,754,523	13,324,711	122,647	13,447,358	15,201,881	208,913.26
Oregon	890,878	8,504,970	46,661	8,551,631	9,442,509	135,152.76
Pennsylvania	4,256,565	111,807,628	471,312	112,278,940	116,535,505	1,934,580.13
Puerto Rico	68,309	201,377	None	201,377	269,686	3,606.68
Rhode Island	28,641	1,025,365	234	1,025,599	1,054,240	15,297.14
South Carolina	596,083	3,680,531	24,449	3,704,980	4,301,063	54,244.74
South Dakota	855,250	4,261,369	15,705	4,277,074	5,132,324	65,342.47
Tennessee	613,832	20,651,673	114,006	20,765,679	21,379,511	327,702.06
Texas	2,196,691	33,824,005	105,590	33,929,595	36,126,286	561,053.09
Utah	135,411	2,805,565	2,485	2,808,050	2,943,461	46,999.59
Vermont	423,124	1,926,661	10,497	1,937,158	2,360,282	28,915.86
Virginia	1,017,780	13,288,528	61,959	13,350,487	14,368,267	208,470.43
Virgin Islands	1,185	1,010	None	1,010	2,195	10.10
Washington	1,693,310	13,331,771	103,940	13,435,711	15,129,021	215,782.54
West Virginia	878,317	3,502,731	13,423	3,516,154	4,394,471	53,749.13
Wisconsin	3,538,469	24,204,740	186,338	24,391,078	27,929,547	379,461.45
Wyoming	207,044	825,837	7,582	833,419	1,040,463	13,758.18
Total	60,902,387	1,225,057,359	5,270,847	1,230,328,206	1,291,230,593	21,820,025.04

TABLE 18.—*Summary of transactions in postage-stamped paper, internal-revenue stamps, and migratory-bird hunting stamps during the fiscal year 1939*

Item	Postage stamps	Internal-revenue stamps	Migratory-bird hunting stamps
Stamp stock on hand in post offices July 1, 1938	$319,295,458.51	$4,353,657.41	$963,343.00
Stamp stock charged to postmasters	523,426,953.97	2,901,637.00	1,934,800.00
Stamp stock transferred from post offices	2,985,109.25		
Total	845,707,521.73	7,255,294.41	2,898,143.00
Stamp stock sold by postmasters July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939 [1]	514,894,960.12	3,354,022.83	1,092,216.00
Stamp stock redeemed by Department from postmasters	11,370,013.31	11,861.02	962,918.00
International reply coupons redeemed	22,892.80		
Dead-letter bills	4,445.45		
Stamp stock transferred to post offices	2,985,109.25		
Credits allowed for unavoidable losses		30.00	561.00
Miscellaneous adjustments	4,008.45		56.00
Stamp stock on hand in post offices June 30, 1939	316,426,092.35	3,889,380.56	932,392.00
Total	845,707,521.73	7,255,294.41	2,898,143.00

[1] The difference between the postage-stamp sales reported above and those reported by the General Accounting Office is due to the excess revenue gained from the sale of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, credits on account of losses by fire, burglary, etc., and to miscellaneous adjustments, which are included in postmasters' postal accounts and not in their stamp accounts.

Statement showing the number of stamps, postal cards, stamped envelopes, and other stamped paper issued to postmasters during the fiscal year 1939

Kind	Number	Value
Adhesive postage stamps [1]	15,073,795,772	$443,503,934.24
Special-delivery stamps	52,866,200	5,549,412.50
Special-handling stamps	1,408,100	228,302.50
Postage-due stamps	134,019,075	8,145,884.50
Postal cards	2,170,572,250	22,283,814.00
Stamped envelopes [2]	1,604,935,706	43,721,840.39
Newspaper wrappers	140,000	1,573.60
Internal-revenue stamps	3,296,835	2,901,637.00
International reply coupons	300,409	27,036.81
Migratory-bird hunting stamps	1,934,800	1,934,800.00
Postal-savings stamps	564,920	56,492.00
Total	19,043,834,067	528,354,727.54

[1] Included in these amounts are stamps in 19,209,490 books and 3,530,124 stamp coils having a selling value of $192,094.90 and $116,839.38, respectively, over the value of the stamps therein.
[2] Included in the stamped envelopes issued were 1,021,213,100 printed and 583,722,606 plain envelopes.

Number of post office requisitions filled: 913,991.

Statement showing the value of stamped paper redeemed from postmasters during the fiscal year 1939

Postage-stamped paper	$11,370,013.31
Internal-revenue stamps	11,861.02
International reply coupons	22,892.80
Migratory-bird hunting stamps	962,918.00
Postal-savings stamps	1,804.10
Total	12,369,489.13

TABLE 19.—*Statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, covering domestic registered, insured, and collect-on-delivery mail (including that sent as air mail), surcharges on registered mail and insured mail treated as registered mail, senders' return receipts, certificates of mailing, demurrage, requests for services on domestic collect-on-delivery mail not contemplated at time of mailing, and domestic registered, insured, and collect-on-delivery articles restricted in delivery*

Description	Total number of articles				Total amount of fees or surcharges paid			
	Fiscal year 1939	Fiscal year 1938	Increase		Fiscal year 1939	Fiscal year 1938	Increase	
			Number	Percent			Amount	Percent
DOMESTIC REGISTERED								
Paid, exclusive of registered c. o. d.	40,663,943	42,129,085	[1] 1,465,142	[1] 3.48	$6,445,422.72	$6,686,395.98	[1] $240,973.26	[1] 3.60
Free, official	11,564,641	11,018,228	546,413	4.96				
Total	52,228,584	53,147,313	[1] 918,729	[1] 1.73	6,445,422.72	6,686,395.98	[1] 240,973.26	[1] 3.60
DOMESTIC INSURED								
Total	83,573,860	82,026,498	1,547,362	1.89	5,897,933.25	5,863,249.20	34,684.05	.59
SURCHARGES								
Domestic registered mail	5,890,393	6,401,086	[1] 510,693	[1] 7.98	2,628,474.70	2,463,835.21	164,639.49	6.68
Domestic insured mail treated as registered mail	506,598	491,337	15,261	3.11	121,605.32	124,758.06	[1] 3,152.74	[1] 2.53
Total	6,396,991	6,892,423	[1] 495,432	[1] 7.19	2,750,080.02	2,588,593.27	161,486.75	6.24
DOMESTIC COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY								
Unregistered, first, third, and fourth class	34,046,882	33,021,872	1,025,010	3.10	4,668,016.77	4,554,241.22	113,775.55	2.50
Registered, first class	17,267	20,771	[1] 3,504	[1] 16.87	5,141.20	6,060.35	[1] 919.15	[1] 15.17
Total	34,064,149	33,042,643	1,021,506	3.09	4,673,157.97	4,560,301.57	112,856.40	2.47
Total domestic registered (paid and free), insured and c. o. d. articles accepted and revenue from registry, insurance, and c. o. d. fees and surcharges	169,866,593	168,216,454	1,650,139	.98	19,766,593.96	19,698,540.02	68,053.94	.35
DOMESTIC AIR MAIL (INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING)								
Registered, not sent c. o. d.	1,212,186	1,069,917	142,269	13.30	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Insured	88,570	62,998	25,572	40.60	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
C. o. d. registered and unregistered	20,700	20,215	485	2.40	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Total	1,321,456	1,153,130	168,326	14.60	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

DOMESTIC REGISTRY RETURN RECEIPTS								
Requested at the time of mailing at 3 cents each	18,140,433	18,538,639	[1] 398,206	[1] 2.15	544,212.99	556,159.17	[1] 11,946.18	[1] 2.15
Requested after mailing at 5 cents each	54,534	54,871	[1] 337	[1] .61	2,726.70	2,743.55	[1] 16.85	[1] .61
Requested to show address where article was delivered at 23 cents each	304,548	329,744	[1] 25,196	[1] 7.64	70,046.04	75,841.12	[1] 5,795.08	[1] 7.64
Total	18,499,515	18,923,254	[1] 423,739	[2] 2.24	616,985.73	634,743.84	[1] 17,758.11	[1] 2.80
DOMESTIC INSURANCE RETURN RECEIPTS								
Requested at the time of mailing at 3 cents each	619,200	509,515	109,685	21.53	18,576.00	15,285.45	3,290.55	21.53
Requested after mailing at 5 cents each	9,109	8,483	626	7.38	455.45	424.15	31.30	7.38
Requested to show address where article was delivered at 23 cents each	11,015	13,726	[1] 2,711	[1] 19.75	2,533.45	3,156.98	[1] 623.53	[1] 19.75
Total	639,324	531,724	107,600	20.24	21,564.90	18,866.58	2,698.32	14.30
DOMESTIC DEMURRAGE COLLECTED ON								
Registered and unregistered c. o. d., total	96,449	93,884	2,565	2.73	32,868.35	31,594.30	1,274.05	4.03
REQUESTS FOR SERVICES ON DOMESTIC C. O. D. MAIL NOT CONTEMPLATED AT THE TIME OF MAILING								
Total	98,044	98,037	7	.007	9,804.40	9,803.70	.70	.007
SENDERS' RECEIPTS (CERTIFICATES OF MAILING) FOR DOMESTIC ORDINARY, REGISTERED, INSURED, AND COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY MAIL								
Total	14,605,546	12,926,141	1,679,405	12.99	146,055.46	129,261.41	16,794.05	12.99
DOMESTIC REGISTERED, INSURED, AND COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY ARTICLES RESTRICTED IN DELIVERY								
Total	640,519	697,869	[1] 57,350	[1] 8.22	64,051.90	69,786.90	[1] 5,735.00	[1] 8.22
Total revenue received from all sources including registry, insurance, and c. o. d. fees, surcharges, and charges for return receipts, restricted delivery, etc					20,657,924.70	20,592,596.75	65,327.95	.31

[1] Decrease.

[2] Amount of fees received on domestic air mail not obtained. The fees collected on air mail are included in the totals stated in the figures shown covering domestic registered, insured, and collect-on-delivery mail.

TABLE 20.—*Statement showing the number of domestic registry, insurance, and c. o. d. indemnity claims paid during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, the amount of indemnity paid, and the average amount of indemnity paid per claim*

Class of mail	Number of claims	Amount of indemnity	Average indemnity paid per claim
Domestic:			
Registered	807	$9,837.30	$12.19
Insured [1]	113,846	440,371.23	3.87
C. o. d.[1]	20,417	67,345.45	3.30
Total	135,070	517,553.98	3.83

[1] Includes claims paid by the Department and by postmasters at designated offices.

TABLE 21.—*Recapitulation of allocations and apportionments of postal revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year 1939 to the classes of mail and special services, not taking into account relative priority, degrees of preferment, and value of service in respect to expenditures*

	Revenues	Expenditures	Excess of apportioned expenditures over revenues	Excess of revenues over apportioned expenditures
Classes of mail:				
First class:				
Other than local delivery letters	$319,788,355.91	$204,647,131.53		$115,141,224.38
Local delivery letters	80,679,795.12	58,794,861.63		21,884,933.49
Air mail, domestic	16,326,358.27	25,061,292.85	$8,734,934.58	
Total, first class, including air mail	416,794,509.30	288,503,286.01		128,291,223.29
Second class:				
Publications exempt from zone rates on advertising portion	2,016,791.75	15,234,301.18	13,217,509.43	
Zone rate publications:				
Daily newspapers	7,833,404.82	34,919,777.93	27,086,373.11	
Newspapers, other than daily	3,331,806.25	17,247,609.17	13,915,802.92	
All other publications	9,389,062.61	34,989,135.98	25,600,073.37	
Free in county, all publications		7,640,558.31	7,640,558.31	
Total, publishers' second class	[1] 22,571,065.43	110,031,382.57	87,460,317.14	
Transient	1,358,239.79	1,162,049.12		196,190.67
Total, all second class	23,929,305.22	111,193,431.69	87,264,126.47	
Third class	[2] 70,163,486.98	94,045,558.13	23,882,071.15	
Fourth class:				
Local delivery	1,904,773.09	1,900,095.69		4,677.40
Zones 1 and 2	42,517,729.76	58,943,647.44	16,425,917.68	
Zone 3	27,975,618.90	31,482,904.78	3,507,285.88	
Zone 4	26,076,061.03	24,463,670.15		1,612,390.88
Zone 5	18,230,172.06	15,981,160.52		2,249,011.54
Zone 6	6,294,300.02	5,529,925.21		764,374.81
Zone 7	3,513,570.44	2,939,085.69		574,484.75
Zone 8	5,475,031.61	4,491,727.67		983,303.94
Library books	123,197.80	301,132.47	177,934.67	
Books paid at 1½ cents per pound under sec. 572½ P. L. & R.	1,164,327.55	4,730,073.97	3,565,746.42	
Total, fourth class	[3] 133,274,782.26	150,763,423.59	17,488,641.33	
Foreign:				
Other than air mail	13,577,633.32	13,989,716.19	412,082.87	
Air mail:				
Postage revenues	1,981,853.80			
Service revenues	1,943,658.95			
Total, air mail, foreign	3,925,512.75	9,814,972.01	5,889,459.26	
Total, foreign	[4] 17,503,146.07	23,804,688.20	6,301,542.13	

[1] Includes $57,545. revenue from second class application fees.
[2] Includes $43,802.53 revenue for books paid at 1½ cents per pound under sec. 572½ P. L. & R.
[3] Includes $438,906.45 revenue from special handling fees.
[4] Includes $2,494,664.09 receipts from foreign countries for handling foreign mail in transit through the United States, and $193,279.19 revenue from miscellaneous special services in connection with foreign mail.

TABLE 21.—*Recapitulation of allocations and apportionments of postal revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year 1939 to the classes of mail and special services, not taking into account relative priority, degrees of preferment, and value of service in respect to expenditures*—Continued

	Revenues	Expenditures	Excess of apportioned expenditures over revenues	Excess of revenues over apportioned expenditures
Classes of mail—Continued.				
Penalty:				
For the Post Office Department		$4,256,830.90	$4,256,830.90	
For other branches of the Government		13,127,032.26	13,127,032.26	
Total, penalty		17,383,863.16	17,383,863.16	
Franked:				
By members of Congress		542,481.35	542,481.35	
By others		59.35	59.35	
Total, franked		542,540.70	542,540.70	
Free for the blind		169,636.20	169,636.20	
Total, all mail	$661,665,229.83	686,406,427.68	24,741,197.85	
Special services:				
Registry:				
Paid registrations	[5] 10,239,737.36	16,918,014.57	6,678,277.21	
Free registrations—				
For the Post Office Department		3,653,531.08	3,653,531.08	
For other branches of the Government		807,864.88	807,864.88	
Total, registry	10,239,737.36	21,379,410.53	11,139,673.17	
Insurance	[6] 6,066,983.97	7,537,989.37	1,471,005.40	
Collect-on-delivery	4,706,898.99	8,908,379.21	4,201,480.22	
Special delivery	10,401,529.85	11,032,160.20	630,630.35	
Money order	23,773,702.96	34,056,229.78	10,282,526.82	
Postal savings	13,033,714.97	4,688,346.75		$8,345,368.22
Total, special services	68,222,568.10	87,602,515.84	19,379,947.74	
Total, mail and special services	729,887,797.93	774,008,943.52	44,121,145.59	
Unassignable:				
United States savings bonds		1,085,192.77	1,085,192.77	
Adjusted service bonds		173,116.84	173,116.84	
Custodial services for other departments		6,834,617.00	6,834,617.00	
Miscellaneous	14,679,274.44	3,010,759.18		11,668,515.26
Total, unassignable	14,679,274.44	11,103,685.79		3,575,588.65
Total, related [7]	744,567,072.37	785,112,629.31	40,545,556.94	
Unrelated	2,499,305.83	2,780,843.86	281,538.03	
Grand total, all operations, 1939	747,066,378.20	787,893,473.17	40,827,094.97	
Revenue credits (act of June 9, 1930):				
Penalty matter, other than that of Post Office Department:				
Postage	36,408,851.00			
Registrations, including surcharges	1,822,274.00			
Franked matter—				
By Members of Congress	1,003,558.00			
By others	101.00			
Second class matter, free in county	609,024.00			
Free matter for the blind	257,287.00			
Publications exempt from zone rates	291,583.00			
Expense credit (act of June 9, 1930), Aircraft service		8,147,595.27		
Grand total, 1939 adjusted to the act of June 9, 1930	787,459,056.20	779,745,877.90		7,713,178.30
Expense credit for nonpostal custodial services		6,834,617.00		
Net surplus from Postal Service operations				14,547,795.30

[5] Includes $646,045.94 revenue from return receipts for registered mail.
[6] Includes $21,593.75 revenue from return receipts for insured mail.
[7] Service of the United States, exclusive of the territories and island possessions.

NOTE.—The segregations of the computed total expenditures chargeable to second-class, fourth-class, foreign, penalty, and franked matter and to registry service and of the revenues from fourth-class matter have been developed by processes of approximation.

TABLE 22.—*Unit postal revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year 1939*

MAIL MATTER—REVENUE AND EXPENSE PER PIECE AND PER POUND

Classes of mail	Revenue	Expense	Excess of apportioned expenditures over revenues	Excess of revenues over apportioned expenditures
First class (including air mail):	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Per piece	2.80130	1.93905		0.86225
Per pound	109.62602	75.88264		33.74338
Second class:				
Per piece	.55517	2.57973	2.02456	
Per pound	1.81171	8.41855	6.60684	
Third class:				
Per piece	1.35417	1.81510	.46093	
Per pound	19.48389	26.11577	6.63188	
Fourth class:				
Per piece	19.24161	21.76654	2.52493	
Per pound	3.97869	4.50078	.52209	
Penalty matter:				
Per piece		1.54892	1.54892	
Per pound		9.79317	9.79317	
Franked matter:				
Per piece		1.93402	1.93402	
Per pound		6.13513	6.13513	

SPECIAL SERVICES—REVENUE AND EXPENSE PER TRANSACTION

Registry:				
Paid	23.40948	38.67695	15.26747	
Free		38.67695	38.67695	
Insurance	7.26082	9.02129	1.76047	
Collect-on-delivery	13.85062	26.21397	12.36335	
Special delivery	11.36077	12.04956	.68879	
Money order	9.46166	13.55399	4.09233	

TABLE 23.—*Summary of postal revenues, showing allocations and apportionments of assignable revenues to the respective classes and subclasses of mail matter and special services, total weight of mail matter, average revenue per pound, total number of pieces of each class and subclass, average revenue per piece, and average weight per piece, of all originating mails; also number of transactions and average revenue per transaction for each of the special services, for the fiscal year 1939*

Classes of mail matter	Revenues, 1939	Percent	Weight	Percent	Pieces	Percent	Average revenue per pound	Average revenue per piece	Average weight per piece
DOMESTIC			*Pounds*				*Cents*	*Cents*	*Ounces*
First class (except air mail)	$400,468,151.03	55.060	370,442,649	6.547	14,657,477.636	55.427	108.10530	2.73218	0.404
Air mail	16,326,358.27	2.245	9,754,058	.172	221,146,610	.836	167.38016	7.38259	.706
Second class:									
Exempt	2,010,811.75	.276	126,487,173	2.235	646,262,537	2.444	1.58974	.31114	3.132
Newspapers, dailies	7,831,029.82	1.077	504,767,007	8.921	1,620,077,760	6.126	1.55141	.48337	4.985
Newspapers, other than dailies	3,316,506.25	.456	186,617,672	3.298	829,923,450	3.138	1.77717	.39962	3.598
All other publications	9,355,172.61	1.286	489,468,221	8.650	1,170,923,388	4.428	1.91129	.79896	6.688
Total, publishers' second class	22,513,520.43	3.095	1,307,340,073	23.104	4,267,187,135	16.136	1.72209	.52760	4.002
Transient	1,358,239.79	.187	13,473,711	.238	43,094,970	.163	10.08067	3.15174	5.002
Total, all second class	23,871,760.22	3.282	1,320,813,784	23.342	4,310,282,105	16.299	1.80735	.55383	4.903
Third class:									
Regular rates	70,119,684.45	9.641	359,321,656	6.350	5,178,654,247	19.583	19.51446	1.35401	1.110
Book mailings at 1½ cents per pound	43,802.53	.006	788,533	.014	2,622,295	.010	5.55494	1.67039	4.811
Total, third class	70,163,486.98	9.647	360,110,189	6.364	5,181,276,542	19.593	19.48389	1.35417	1.112
Fourth class:									
Zone rates	131,671,548.26	18.103	3,282,661,117	58.012	677,925,362	2.563	4.01112	19.42272	77.475
Book mailings at 1½ cents per pound	1,164,327.55	.160	67,057,216	1.185	14,713,039	.056	1.73632	7.91358	72.923
Total, fourth class	132,835,875.81	18.263	3,349,718,333	59.197	692,638,401	2.619	3.96558	19.17824	77.379
Penalty matter			177,510,105	3.137	1,122,322,331	4.244			2.531
Franked matter			5,837,549	.103	35,570,127	.134			2.626
Free for the blind			5,770,635	.102	1,253,446	.005			73.661
Total, domestic	643,665,632.31	88.497	5,599,957,302	98.964	26,221,967,198	99.157	11.49412	2.45468	3.417
FOREIGN									
Outgoing (originating):									
Miscellaneous	11,520,753.21	1.584	39,682,138	.701	166,438,613	.629	29.03259	6.92192	3.815
Publishers' second class	1,312,595.78	.180	18,512,568	.327	47,452,597	.180	7.09030	2.76612	6.242
Air mail	1,981,853.80	.273	431,419	.008	8,987,867	.034	459.38028	22.05032	.768
Total, foreign	14,815,202.79	2.037	58,626,125	1.036	222,879,077	.843	25.27065	6.64719	4.209
Grand total, all mail matter	658,480,835.10	90.534	5,658,583,427	100.000	26,444,846,275	100.000	11.63685	2.49002	3.424

TABLE 23.—*Summary of postal revenues, showing allocations and apportionments of assignable revenues to the respective classes and subclasses of mail matter and special services, total weight of mail matter, average revenue per pound, total number of pieces of each class and subclass, average revenue per piece, and average weight per piece, of all originating mails; also number of transactions and average revenue per transaction for each of the special services, for the fiscal year 1939*—Continued

Special services	Revenues, 1939	Percent	Transactions	Average revenue per transaction
				Cents
Registry:				
Paid	$10,239,737.36	1.408	$43,741,848	23.40948
Free			11,535,024	
Insurance	6,066,983.97	.834	83,557,786	7.26082
Collect-on-delivery	4,706,898.99	.647	33,983,321	13.85062
Special delivery	10,401,529.85	1.430	91,556,527	11.36077
Special handling	438,906.45	.060	2,740,563	16.01519
Miscellaneous—Foreign mail	193,279.19	.026	1,827,044	10.57879
Money orders	23,773,702.96	3.269	251,263,431	9.46166
Postal savings	13,033,714.97	1.792	[1] 2,752,218	[2] 473.57131
Grand total, special services	68,854,753.74	9.466	522,957,762	13.16641
Grand total (mail matter and special services)	727,335,588.84	100.000		

[1] Depositors.
[2] Per depositor.

TABLE 24.—*Analysis of postal receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1939, based upon each $100 expended*

Sources of revenue					Item	Distribution of expenditures					
Miscellaneous	Box rentals	Second class (pound rate)	Stamp and permit revenues	Grand total		Grand total	Post-office service	Transportation	Railway mail	Rural delivery	Miscellaneous
			$52.90	$52.90	First class [1]	$36.62	$24.03	$5.33	$2.73	$4.14	$0.39
$0.01		$2.75	.28	3.04	Second class	14.11	5.66	3.11	1.17	3.94	.23
			8.90	8.90	Third class	11.94	7.31	.84	.93	2.71	.15
			16.92	16.92	Fourth class	19.14	6.15	9.19	1.89	.29	1.62
.32		.02	1.88	2.22	Foreign [1]	3.02	.76	2.05	.15	.02	.04
					Penalty	2.21	1.11	.37	.14	.55	.04
					Franked [2]	.09	.03	.03	.01	.02	
			1.30	1.30	Registry	2.71	1.97	.07	.57	.01	.09
			.77	.77	Insurance	.96	.87			.01	.08
			.60	.60	Collect-on-delivery	1.13	1.08			.01	.04
			1.32	1.32	Special delivery	1.40	1.38				.02
3.02				3.02	Money order	4.32	4.20			.06	.06
1.65				1.65	Postal savings	.59	.58				.01
.15	$0.96		.75	1.86	Unassignable	1.41	.16				1.25
.02	.02		.28	.32	Unrelated	.35					.35
5.18				5.18	Deficiency						
10.35	.98	2.77	85.90	100.00	Total	100.00	55.29	20.99	7.59	11.76	4.37

[1] Includes air mail.
[2] Includes free for the blind.

TABLE 25.—*Post offices by classes in each State and Territory, July 1, 1939*

States and Territories	Abbreviations	Presidential				Fourth class	Total offices
		First class	Second class	Third class	Total Presidential		
Alabama	Ala	12	65	168	245	705	950
Alaska	Alaska		5	13	18	197	215
Arizona	Ariz	5	20	51	76	209	285
Arkansas	Ark	10	53	184	247	899	1,146
California	Calif	84	191	322	597	904	1,501
Colorado	Colo	9	49	123	181	463	644
Connecticut	Conn	27	56	87	170	138	308
Delaware	Del	2	14	22	38	36	74
District of Columbia	D. C	1			1		1
Florida	Fla	22	59	150	231	483	714
Georgia	Ga	19	81	222	322	635	957
Guam	Guam		1		1		1
Hawaii	Hawaii	2	5	33	40	54	94
Idaho	Idaho	9	27	81	117	329	446
Illinois	Ill	77	174	501	752	737	1,489
Indiana	Ind	44	94	273	411	520	931
Iowa	Iowa	31	113	431	575	562	1,137
Kansas	Kans	26	85	301	412	553	965
Kentucky	Ky	13	66	189	268	2,116	2,384
Louisiana	La	9	52	142	203	592	795
Maine	Maine	10	55	138	203	538	741
Maryland	Md	9	35	112	156	457	613
Massachusetts	Mass	51	81	196	328	258	586
Michigan	Mich	53	113	352	518	544	1,062
Minnesota	Minn	28	101	365	494	569	1,063
Mississippi	Miss	14	60	181	255	517	772
Missouri	Mo	21	98	333	452	1,125	1,577
Montana	Mont	10	31	104	145	495	640
Nebraska	Nebr	11	64	267	342	375	717
Nevada	Nev	2	9	24	35	113	148
New Hampshire	N. H	10	32	76	118	236	354
New Jersey	N. J	57	111	195	363	274	637
New Mexico	N. M	5	20	59	84	434	518
New York	N. Y	103	244	558	905	1,110	2,018
North Carolina	N. C	32	77	220	329	883	1,215
North Dakota	N. Dak	7	33	214	254	386	642
Ohio	Ohio	69	134	363	566	813	1,370
Oklahoma	Okla	18	80	230	328	588	919
Oregon	Oreg	17	40	126	183	505	686
Pennsylvania	Pa	90	243	543	876	1,662	2,538
Puerto Rico	P. R	3	5	33	41	58	99
Rhode Island	R. I	6	5	33	44	39	83
Samoa	Samoa			1	1	1	2
South Carolina	S. C	10	44	121	175	352	527
South Dakota	S. Dak	9	35	175	219	370	589
Tennessee	Tenn	15	64	173	252	629	881
Texas	Tex	48	222	494	764	1,342	2,106
Utah	Utah	4	14	62	80	234	314
Vermont	Vt	8	28	74	110	250	360
Virginia	Va	23	65	234	322	1,578	1,900
Virgin Islands	V. I		2	1	3	2	5
Washington	Wash	17	61	168	246	517	763
West Virginia	W. Va	13	46	150	209	1,415	1,624
Wisconsin	Wis	37	107	374	518	446	964
Wyoming	Wyo	5	23	35	63	267	330
Total		1,217	3,592	10,077	14,886	29,514	44,400
OFFICES UNDER JURISDICTION OF PANAMA CANAL							
Canal Zone	C. Z						14
OFFICES UNDER JURISDICTION OF WAR DEPARTMENT							
Philippine Islands	P. I						1,049

TABLE 26.—*Post offices by classes, July 1, 1935, to July 1, 1939*

	First class	Second class	Third class	Total Presidential	Fourth class	Total
1935	1,007	3,158	9,566	13,731	31,956	45,687
1936	1,071	3,290	9,841	14,202	31,031	45,233
1937	1,136	3,404	10,008	14,548	30,329	44,877
1938	1,195	3,526	10,077	14,798	29,869	44,667
1939	1,217	3,592	10,077	14,886	29,514	44,400

TABLE 27.—*Post offices by classes in the United States and Territories as of July 1, 1939*

Postmasters commissioned, July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939:		
At Presidential offices	2,628	
At fourth-class offices	2,065	
Total		4,693
Post offices established and discontinued, July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939:		
Fourth-class offices established		122
Presidential offices discontinued	11	
Fourth-class offices discontinued	378	
Total offices discontinued		389
Post offices advanced to Presidential class, July 1, 1939		203
Post offices relegated to fourth class, July 1, 1939		114

TABLE 28.—*Readjustment of Presidential postmasters' salaries, July 1, 1939*

	First class	Second class	Third class	Total Presidential
Number of offices July 1, 1938	1,195	3,526	10,077	14,798
Increases:				
Advanced from lower classes, July 1, 1939	37	124	202	363
Established during year			10	10
Relegated from higher class during year				
Relegated from higher class July 1, 1939		15	33	48
Total	1,232	3,665	10,322	15,219
Decreases:				
Advanced to higher class July 1, 1939		37	124	161
Relegated to lower class during year				
Discontinued prior to July 1, 1939		3	7	10
Relegated to lower class July 1, 1939	15	33	114	162
Total	15	73	245	333
Number of offices July 1, 1939	1,217	3,592	10,077	14,886
Net increase since July 1, 1938	22	66		88
Salaries of postmasters:				
July 1, 1939	$4,680,600	$9,277,400	$17,258,800	$31,216,800
Increase over salaries on July 1, 1938	72,200	168,400	−16,900	223,700
Gross receipts:				
4 quarters ended Dec. 31, 1938	565,920,830	66,911,048	40,268,919	673,100,797
Increase as compared with 4 quarters ended Dec. 31, 1937	−10,105,047	1,204,643	340,500	−8,559,904

TABLE 29.—*Statement showing the number of assistant postmasters, clerks, and supervisory officers; city letter carriers; and watchmen, messengers, and laborers, in first- and second-class post offices on June 30, 1939*

Annual salaries	Assistant postmasters	Clerks and supervisory	City letter carriers	Watchmen, messengers, and laborers
$1,500				77
$1,600				5,143
$1,700		429	154	
$1,800		2,005	946	
$1,900		3,384	2,879	
$2,000		2,761	1,980	
$2,100		48,298	50,651	
$2,200	276	1,028		
$2,300	502	10,060		
$2,400	519	760	7	
$2,500	208	1,720		
$2,600	531	1,636		
$2,700	201	1,110		
$2,800	88	570		
$2,900	74	228		
$3,000	34	170		
$3,100	44	368		
$3,200	51	58		
$3,300	25	167		
$3,400	1	22		
$3,500	20	201		
$3,600		22		
$3,700	37	72		
$3,800		33		
$3,900	26	65		
$4,000	12	6		
$4,100	10	29		
$4,200				
$4,300	4	10		
$4,400				
$4,500		7		
$4,600	4			
$4,700	6	4		
$4,800	8			
$4,900	2			
Total	2,683	75,223	56,617	5,220

TABLE 30.—*Clerical, City, and Village Delivery Service (as of June 30) for the fiscal years 1910 to 1939, inclusive*

Year	First- and second-class offices				City and Village Delivery Service			
	Offices	Assistant postmasters	Clerks	Watchmen, messengers, and laborers	City delivery offices	City carriers	Village delivery offices [1]	Village carriers [1]
1910	2,105	2,095	31,825	1,200	1,492	28,715		
1911	2,246	2,230	32,319	1,240	1,541	29,168		
1912	2,351	2,329	33,714	1,330	1,621	29,962		
1913	2,390	2,362	35,486	1,415	1,675	30,923	101	126
1914	2,465	2,422	37,993	1,559	1,759	32,292	124	164
1915	2,601	2,487	38,761	1,610	1,808	32,902	133	180
1916	2,674	2,329	40,127	1,731	1,864	34,114	175	241
1917	2,775	2,599	41,805	1,793	1,948	34,592	356	509
1918	2,898	2,566	42,699	1,755	1,992	34,593	522	755
1919	2,997	2,648	44,681	1,880	2,018	35,024	570	852
1920	3,205	2,846	47,598	2,058	2,086	36,142	643	943
1921	3,316	2,845	53,703	2,522	2,161	38,532	725	1,061
1922	3,577	2,725	56,029	3,115	2,229	39,485	756	1,120
1923	3,645	2,709	57,183	3,302	2,277	40,134	786	1,143
1924	3,825	2,729	63,182	3,911	2,325	43,829	829	1,220
1925	4,044	2,743	65,071	4,062	2,401	46,251	817	1,134
1926	4,183	2,723	67,071	4,071	2,522	48,238	859	1,143
1927	4,393	2,745	68,708	4,312	2,812	50,117	682	875
1928	4,546	2,756	69,818	4,536	2,899	51,293	705	886
1929	4,621	2,776	70,987	4,741	2,970	52,719	737	913
1930	4,667	2,781	72,015	4,890	3,050	53,762	763	943
1931	4,717	2,782	71,621	4,876	3,098	53,387	788	982
1932	4,687	2,769	70,527	4,803	3,111	52,767	820	1,012
1933	4,544	2,698	68,521	4,646	3,111	51,229	820	1,000
1934	4,087	2,501	64,250	4,459	3,111	48,275	820	969
1935	3,911	2,553	64,668	4,690	3,111	49,084	818	954
1936	4,160	2,589	70,470	4,852	3,134	53,852	804	959
1937	4,363	2,644	72,325	5,040	3,173	54,944	790	916
1938	4,538	2,694	73,811	5,216	3,215	55,713	770	894
1939	4,718	2,683	75,223	5,220	3,236	56,617	763	890

[1] Second- and third-class offices.

TABLE 31.—*Report of the Division of Dead Letters and Dead Parcel Post for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*

DEAD LETTERS RECEIVED

	Letters	Increase or decrease
Domestic origin	12,761,405	−401,034
Foreign origin	465,051	−73,193
Total	13,226,456	−474,227

Decrease over last year 474,227, or less than 3½ percent.

TABLE 32.—*Manner of disposal*

	Letters	Increase or decrease
Unopened:		
Of domestic origin returned to senders	499,264	−104,027
Of foreign origin returned to country of origin	465,051	−73,193
Opened (all of domestic origin):		
Delivered to senders:		
Contents:		
Correspondence	1,452,668	−128,813
Valuable enclosures	234,941	+5,376
Filed awaiting reclamation, valuable enclosures	60,300	−2,226
Destroyed	10,514,232	−171,344
Total	13,226,456	−474,227

RECAPITULATION

Delivered	2,651,924	−300,657
Filed	60,300	−2,226
Destroyed	10,514,232	−171,344
Total	13,226,456	−474,227

TABLE 33.—*Opened dead letters with valuable enclosures*

	Number	Increase or decrease
Money	64,978	+4,649
Other valuable enclosures	240,886	+9,124
Total	305,864	+13,773

AMOUNT OF MONEY ENCLOSED IN DEAD LETTERS

	Amount	Increase or decrease
Money enclosed in dead letters	$84,407.18	−$3,139.45

TABLE 33.—*Opened dead letters with valuable enclosures*—Continued

REVENUE DERIVED FROM DEAD LETTERS AND DEAD PARCEL POST

Money:		
Derived from sale of merchandise	$34,704.47	−$5,844.44
Derived from sale of magazines	9,732.89	−119.55
Derived from sale of perishable matter, etc	1,061.13	−422.70
Derived from exchange of foreign currency	202.66	−288.68
Removed from dead letters	31,307.40	−1,638.47
Found loose in the mails	19,337.28	−216.24
Received for postage	106.64	−62.19
Total	96,452.47	−8,592.27
Stamps:		
Removed from dead letters	1,571.64	−96.52
Found loose in the mails	16,280.67	−1,980.25
Received for postage	3,929.17	−295.45
5-cent fee for letters returned	79,393.20	−6,138.65
Fee for money letters returned registered	3,258.90	−67.65
Total	104,433.58	−8,578.52
Grand total	200,886.05	−17,170.79

TABLE 34.—*Unclaimed parcel-post matter treated in the Division of Dead Letters and Dead Parcel Post and the various dead parcel-post branches during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*

	Number received			Disposition		
	Addressed	Loose	Total	Delivered	Filed	Destroyed
Division of Dead Letters and Dead Parcel Post	26,058	2,962	29,020	5,473	6,966	16,581
Atlanta, Ga	7,998	4,353	12,351	1,652	7,940	2,759
Boston, Mass	7,264	7,225	14,489	2,513	9,866	2,110
Chicago, Ill	32,568	65,039	97,607	30,145	60,599	6,863
Cincinnati, Ohio	16,405	8,417	24,822	1,814	5,966	17,042
Fort Worth, Tex	8,973	4,777	13,750	1,426	9,280	3,044
New Orleans, La	3,723	830	4,553	289	3,215	1,049
New York, N. Y	52,180	39,138	91,318	8,742	64,074	18,502
Omaha, Nebr	2,912	2,263	5,175	505	4,235	435
St. Louis, Mo	6,605	13,024	19,629	6,355	11,825	1,449
St. Paul, Minn	3,640	3,654	7,294	1,076	5,473	745
San Francisco, Calif	20,444	7,566	28,010	1,890	20,581	5,539
Seattle, Wash	3,778	3,192	6,970	383	5,355	1,232
San Juan, P. R	303	60	363	22	336	5
Honolulu, T. H	102	140	242	6	221	15
Rebuts	1,070		1,070	1,070		
Total	194,023	162,640	356,663	63,361	215,932	77,370

TABLE 35.—*Net proceeds from the sale of unclaimed parcel-post matter*

	Proceeds	Increase or decrease
Division of Dead Letters and Dead Parcel Post	$1,792.03	−$235.97
Atlanta, Ga	1,532.50	−612.50
Boston, Mass	2,283.55	−125.40
Chicago, Ill	6,998.50	−1,848.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	1,560.00	−2,021.32
Fort Worth, Tex	1,357.81	+25.16
New Orleans, La	601.50	+127.00
New York, N. Y	10,311.00	−2,195.70
Omaha, Nebr	645.50	+98.77
St. Louis, Mo	2,073.40	−297.60
St. Paul, Minn	1,789.96	+717.56
San Francisco, Calif	2,628.20	+274.25
Seattle, Wash	973.38	+241.69
San Juan, P. R	42.62	−5.55
Honolulu, T. H	114.52	+13.17
Total	34,704.47	−5,844.44

TABLE 36.—*Air Mail Service—Statistical report showing by routes the miles of domestic service scheduled and actually flown, pound-miles performed and the amount paid domestic air-mail carriers for service by airplanes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939*

Route	Present carrier	Termini	Miles of service			Pound-miles performed		Payments to carriers [1]	
			Scheduled	Actually flown	Percent flown	Total	Percent of whole	Total	Percent of whole
1	United Air Lines Transport Corporation	Newark-Oakland	6,620,171	6,433,716	97.18	4,244,021,440	26.83	$2,570,363.44	15.46
11	do	Seattle-San Diego	1,955,683	1,911,631	97.75	535,103,565	3.38	527,910.63	3.18
12	do	Salt Lake City-Seattle	1,227,860	1,203,017	97.98	201,517,221	1.28	400,977.65	2.41
17	do	Cheyenne-Denver	202,760	197,958	97.63	11,578.172	.07	57,407.82	.34
	Total		10,006,474	9,746,322	97.40	4,992,220,398	31.56	3,556,659.54	21.39
2	Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc	Newark-Los Angeles	6,264,716	6,048,586	96.55	2,687,790,375	16.99	2,262,849.66	13.61
36	do	Dayton-Chicago	155,848	147,036	94.35	17,979,206	.11	134.04	.008
37	do	Winslow-San Francisco	314,190	295,870	94.17	13,661,685	.09	282.88	.002
38	do	Phoenix-Las Vegas	125,840	114,078	90.65	2,346,764	.01	35,361.18	.21
	Total		6,860,594	6,605,570	96.28	2,721,778,030	17.20	2,298,627.76	13.83
3	Northwest Airlines, Inc	Fargo-Seattle	2,951,151	2,784,817	94.36	677,428,244	4.28	979,579.69	5.89
16	do	Chicago-Winnipeg	1,486,789	1,406,310	94.59	472,449,180	2.99	526,927.52	3.17
	Total		4,437,940	4,191,127	94.44	1,149,877,424	7.27	1,506,507.21	9.06
4	American Airlines, Inc	Fort Worth-Los Angeles	2,889,009	2,874,978	99.51	1,030,142,448	6.51	802,332.54	4.83
7	do	Newark-Chicago	1,751,661	1,672,399	95.48	945,431,993	5.98	660,910.27	3.98
18	do	Boston-Newark	467,691	417,480	89.26	112,101,842	.71	138,054.59	.83
21	do	Boston-Cleveland	576,436	525,440	91.15	14,739,858	.09	175,134.66	1.05
22	do	Cleveland-Nashville	696,051	673,894	96.82	44,288,419	.28	216,755.52	1.30
23	do	Albany-Fort Worth	3,419,495	3,332,893	97.47	1,020,048,328	6.45	827,768.87	4.98
25	do	Washington-Chicago	1,098,589	1,026,972	93.48	92,264,047	.58	311,754.10	1.88
30	do	Chicago-Fort Worth	1,222,737	1,194,077	97.66	214,549,764	1.36	324,775.03	1.95
	Total		12,121,669	11,718,133	96.67	3,473,566,699	21.96	3,457,485.58	20.80
5	Eastern Air Lines, Inc	Newark-New Orleans	1,779,021	1,693,076	95.17	520,679,788	3.29	454,232.58	2.73
6	do	Newark-Miami	2,431,409	2,385,124	98.10	966,470,077	6.11	619,328.68	3.72
10	do	Chicago-Jacksonville	1,372,046	1,335,553	97.34	315,871,588	2.00	363,741.04	2.19
20	do	New Orleans-Houston	447,560	424,848	94.93	40,232,148	.25	127,646.22	.77
40	do	Atlanta-Tampa-Memphis	331,322	314,202	94.83	17,748,489	.11	53,398.34	.32
42	do	Houston-San Antonio-Brownsville.	151,880	135,668	89.33	7,366,163	.05	.00	.00
	Total		6,513,238	6,288,471	96.55	1,868,368,253	11.81	1,618,346.86	9.73
9	Braniff Airways, Inc	Chicago-Dallas	1,289,057	1,243,142	96.44	312,801,625	1.98	363,243.33	2.19

15	do	Amarillo-Brownsville	1,518,702	1,480,787	97.50	149,132,855	.94	382,276.51	2.30
	Total		2,807,759	2,723,929	97.01	461,934,480	2.92	745,519.84	4.49
13	Western Air Express Corporation	Salt Lake City-San Diego	1,587,199	1,532,978	96.58	424,964,739	2.69	514,948.57	3.10
19	do	Great Falls-Salt Lake City	789,574	764,019	96.76	46,171,212	.29	245,361.41	1.47
	Total		2,376,773	2,296,997	96.64	471,135,951	2.98	760,309.98	4.57
14	Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Corporation	Detroit-Norfolk	998,247	948,009	94.97	192,150,302	1.22	315,919.31	1.90
32	do	Detroit-Milwaukee	475,256	453,387	95.40	17,156,667	.11	129,664.69	.78
34	do	Washington-Buffalo	200,871	180,378	89.80	3,426,376	.02	.12	.00
41	do	Detroit-Sault Ste. Marie	239,420	210,354	87.86	3,536,071	.02	70,111.38	.42
	Total		1,913,794	1,792,128	93.64	216,269,416	1.37	515,695.50	3.10
28	Inland Air Lines, Inc	Great Falls-Cheyenne	700,280	642,840	91.80	13,750,275	.09	214,273.59	1.29
35	do	Huron-Cheyenne	393,430	359,714	91.43	18,209,765	.11	104,461.84	.63
	Total		1,093,710	1,002,554	91.67	31,960,040	.20	318,735.43	1.92
29	Continental Air Lines, Inc	Denver-El Paso	736,359	693,479	94.18	25,060,813	.157	231,186.83	1.39
43	do	Wichita-Pueblo	6,480	6,480	100.00	514,035	.003	2,160.00	.01
	Total		742,839	699,959	94.23	25,574,848	.16	233,346.83	1.40
31	National Airlines, Inc	Daytona Beach-Miami	336,363	328,172	97.56	18,990,200	.12	90,513.70	.55
39	do	Jacksonville-New Orleans	246,840	238,888	96.78	10,543,125	.07	65,077.24	.39
	Total		583,203	567,060	97.23	29,533,325	.19	155,590.94	.94
8	Chicago & Southern Air Lines, Inc	Chicago-New Orleans	1,303,853	1,275,713	97.84	160,586,108	1.02	409,150.76	2.46
24	Delta Air Corporation	Charleston-Fort Worth	1,370,455	1,337,802	97.62	132,094,711	.83	381,615.20	2.30
26	Mid-Continent Air Lines, Inc	Minneapolis-Tulsa	1,140,403	1,055,248	92.53	63,891,174	.40	384,769.48	2.31
27	Boston-Maine Airways, Inc	Boston-Caribou-Montreal	776,390	647,880	83.45	13,654,830	.09	215,198.85	1.29
33	Inter-Island Airways, Ltd	Honolulu-Hilo-Port Allen	185,518	185,449	99.96	5,081,285	.03	46,362.25	.28
	Total		4,776,619	4,502,092	94.25	375,308,108	2.37	1,437,096.54	8.64
1001	All American Aviation, Inc	Philadelphia-Pittsburgh	36,391	36,391	100.00	436,754	.004	11,645.12	.07
1002		Pittsburgh-Clarksburg-Huntington.	24,179	23,039	95.29	653,646	.006	9,906.77	.06
	Total		60,570	59,430	98.12	1,090,400	.01	21,551.89	.13
	Grand total		54,295,182	52,193,772	96.13	15,818,617,372	100.00	16,625,473.90	100.00

[1] Subject to final adjustment.

TABLE 37.—*Air Mail Service—Mileage and cost of service on Government-operated and private-carrier-operated domestic air-mail routes and amount of annual appropriation, for the fiscal years 1918 to 1939, inclusive*

Fiscal year	Miles flown	Cost of service	Average cost per mile	Appropriation
Government operation:				
1918	16,009	$13,604.00	$0.850	$100,000
1919	160,066	717,177.00	4.481	100,000
1920	549,244	1,264,495.00	2.302	850,000
1921	1,554,985	2,653,882.00	1.707	1,375,000
1922	1,537,927	1,418,146.00	.922	1,425,000
1923	1,590,637	1,897,151.00	1.193	1,900,000
1924	1,522,763	1,498,674.00	.984	1,500,000
1925	2,076,764	2,743,750 00	1.321	2,750,000
1926	2,256,137	2,782,422.00	1.233	2,885,000
1927	2,329,553	2,255,919.00	.968	2,650,000
1928	173,987	166,314.00	.956	2,150,000
Operation by private carriers:				
1926	396,345	89,753.71	.226	500,000
1927	2,805,781	1,363,227.82	.486	2,000,000
1928	5,585,224	4,042,777.16	.724	4,500,000
1929	10,212,511	11,169,015.13	1.094	12,430,000
1930	14,939,468	14,618,231.50	.978	15,000,000
1931	21,381,852	16,943,605.56	.792	18,000,000
1932	32,202,170	19,938,122.61	.619	20,000,000
1933	35,909,811	19,400,264.81	.540	19,460,000
1934	29,111,474	[1] 12,129,959.64	.417	15,000,000
1935	31,147,875	8,814,295.61	.283	[2] 12,003,291
1936	38,700,643	12,104,797.31	.313	12,172,500
1937	39,958,771	13,088,357.90	.328	13,158,000
1938	46,166,192	14,666,153.82	.318	14,747,403
1939	52,193,772	[1] 16,625,473.90	.319	17,240,000

[1] Subject to final adjustment.
[2] $3,291 of this amount was a special appropriation for the purpose of salary restoration.

TABLE 38.—*Air Mail Service—Statistical report showing the total mileage of air-mail routes, the miles of service scheduled and actually flown and cost of air-mail service during the fiscal years 1926–39*

Fiscal year	Miles of route	Miles of service		Cost of service
		Scheduled	Actually flown	
1926	3,597	411,070	396,345	$89,753.71
1927	5,551	3,092,016	2,805,781	1,363,227.82
1928	10,932	5,999,948	5,585,224	4,042,777.16
1929	14,406	11,032,508	10,212,511	11,169,015.13
1930	14,907	16,228,453	14,939,468	14,618,231.50
1931	23,488	22,907,169	21,381,852	16,943,605.56
1932	26,745	34,509,483	32,202,170	19,938,122.61
1933	27,679	38,114,425	35,909,811	19,400,264.81
1934	28,820	31,223,641	29,111,474	[1] 12,129,959.64
1935	28,884	33,770,091	31,147,875	8,814,295.61
1936	29,198	40,802,141	38,700,643	12,104,797.31
1937	29,622	42,051,957	39,958,771	13,088,357.90
1938	33,655	48,735,120	46,166,192	14,666,153.82
1939	37,080	54,295,182	52,193,772	[1] 16,625,473.90
Total		383,173,204	360,711,889	164,994,036.48

[1] Subject to final adjustment.

TABLE 39.—*Air Mail Service—Statistical report showing the domestic air mail pound-miles performed, by months, from January to June 1931 and for the fiscal years 1932–39*

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
July		552, 602, 542	411, 257, 389	455, 598, 151	454, 192, 862	728, 599, 715	1, 055, 014, 828	1, 124, 011, 779	1, 199, 405, 168
August		558, 270, 261	427, 098, 755	476, 472, 388	511, 005, 729	761, 384, 770	1, 051, 115, 146	1, 151, 850, 637	1, 272, 873, 777
September		556, 104, 924	408, 683, 293	443, 327, 027	487, 706, 543	732, 874, 751	998, 893, 813	1, 146. 872, 384	1, 235, 017, 708
October		586, 878, 760	406, 175, 844	463, 825, 148	580, 238, 792	807, 459, 824	1, 060, 488, 440	1, 202, 650, 061	1, 299, 263, 414
November		488, 129, 833	383, 388, 622	431, 371, 394	516, 204, 870	717, 264, 459	984, 287, 593	1, 121, 521, 232	1, 251, 886, 341
December		552, 153, 767	383, 850, 830	451, 217, 496	581, 405, 062	858, 099, 895	1, 166, 914, 401	1, 233, 749, 611	1, 430, 568, 176
January	479, 643, 037	467, 598, 634	361, 559, 823	436, 385, 848	508, 804, 263	761, 833, 426	907, 002, 712	1, 107, 694, 279	1, 243, 868, 119
February	442, 525, 064	443, 722, 309	347, 115, 128	348, 386, 704	528, 397, 869	745, 844, 995	1, 003, 256, 476	1, 057, 451, 924	1, 220, 711, 135
March	483, 549, 660	523, 522, 293	415, 780, 182	136, 922, 593	643, 043, 623	902. 748, 876	1, 174, 070, 037	1, 278, 562, 116	1, 447, 382, 546
April	515, 952, 876	499, 090, 077	402, 069, 837	188, 450, 222	632, 506, 692	885, 274, 141	1, 097, 607, 786	1, 155, 775, 372	1, 355, 973, 784
May	522, 954, 511	521, 518, 990	431, 638, 354	307, 332, 754	669, 748, 719	920, 628, 971	1, 104, 136, 925	1, 302, 524, 805	1, 434, 681, 315
June	541, 644, 649	526, 342, 704	455, 922, 478	374, 590, 801	677, 231, 608	949, 827, 992	1, 129, 742, 717	1, 254, 696, 591	1, 426, 985, 889
Total	2, 986, 269, 797	6, 275, 935, 094	4, 834, 540, 535	4, 513, 880, 526	6, 790, 486, 632	9, 771, 841, 815	12, 732, 530, 874	14, 137, 360, 791	15, 818, 617, 372

NOTE.—Air mail-pound miles were computed by the Post Office Department commencing with January 1931.

189980—40——10

TABLE 40.—*Air Mail Service—Rates of payment to domestic air-mail carriers in effect as of Aug. 21, 1939*

Carrier	Route	Termini	Rates per airplane mile			Bid rates per airplane mile
			Prescribed by Interstate Commerce Commission [1]		Prescribed by Civil Aeronautics Authority [2]	
			Base rate if average load does not exceed 300 pounds (cents)	Base mileage	Base rate if average load does not exceed 300 pounds (cents)	
United Air Lines Transport Corporation, 5959 South Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.	1	Newark-Oakland	31	500,000		
	11	Seattle-San Diego	27	170,000		
	12	Salt Lake City-Seattle	33⅓	60,000		
	17	Cheyenne-Denver	29	25,000		
Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., Municipal Airport, Kansas City, Mo.	2	Newark-Los Angeles	30	600,000		
	36	Dayton-Chicago [3]				1 mill.
	37	Winslow-San Francisco.[3]				Do.
	38	Phoenix-Las Vegas [3]				31 cents.
Northwest Airlines, Inc., Municipal Airport, St. Paul, Minn.	3-16	Minneapolis-Seattle			37	
	16	Chicago-Minneapolis			25	
American Airlines, Inc., 4848 West 63d St., Chicago, Ill.	4	Fort Worth-Los Angeles.	25	240,000		
	7	Newark-Chicago	33⅓	150,000		
	18	Boston-Newark	31	45,000		
	21	Boston-Cleveland	33⅓	36,000		
	22	Cleveland-Nashville	32	60,000		
	23	Albany-Fort Worth	23	330,000		
	25	Washington-Chicago	33⅓	40,000		
	30	Chicago-Fort Worth	25	140,000		
Eastern Air Lines, Inc., 1775 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	5	Newark-New Orleans	28	70,000		
	6	Newark-Miami	26	145,000		
	10	Chicago-Jacksonville	29	55,000		
	20	New Orleans-Houston	31	19,000		
	40	Atlanta-Tampa-Memphis.[3]				17 cents.
	42	Houston-San Antonio-Brownsville.[3]				00 cents.
	2001	Philadelphia-Camden Airport.[4]				$3.86.
Braniff Airways, Inc., Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.	9	Chicago-Dallas			28	
	15	Amarillo-Brownsville			25	
Western Air Express Corporation, Union Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif.	13	Salt Lake City-San Diego.			37	
	19	Great Falls-Salt Lake City.			40	
Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Corporation, Allegheny County Municipal Airport, Pittsburgh, Pa.	14	Detroit-Norfolk	33⅓	80,000		
	32	Detroit-Milwaukee	33⅓	15,500		
	34	Washington-Buffalo				9/100,000 cent.
	41	Detroit-Sault Ste. Marie.				33⅓ cents.
Inland Air Lines, Inc., post-office box 1807, Casper, Wyo.	28	Great Falls-Cheyenne	33⅓	37,000		
	35	Huron-Cheyenne			33	
Continental Air Lines, Inc., Municipal Airport, Denver, Colo.	29	Denver-El Paso	33⅓	60,000		
	43	Wichita-Pueblo			33⅓	
National Airlines, Inc., post-office box 868, St. Petersburg, Fla.	31	Daytona Beach-Miami.			28	
	39	Jacksonville-New Orleans.			28	

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 40.—*Air Mail Service—Rates of payment to domestic air-mail carriers in effect as of Aug. 21, 1939*—Continued

Carrier	Route	Termini	Rates per airplane mile			Bid rates per airplane mile
			Prescribed by Interstate Commerce Commission		Prescribed by Civil Aeronautics Authority	
			Base rate if average load does not exceed 300 pounds (cents)	Base mileage	Base rate if average load does not exceed 300 pounds (cents)	
Chicago & Southern Air Lines, Inc., Lambert Field, Robertson, Mo.	8	Chicago-New Orleans	32	110,000	----------	
Delta Air Corporation, post-office box 111, Monroe, La.	24	Charleston-Fort Worth.	29	105,000	----------	
Mid-Continent Airlines, Inc., Municipal Airport, Kansas City, Mo.	26	Minneapolis-Tulsa	----------	----------	38	
Boston-Maine Airways, Inc., Boston Municipal Airport, Boston, Mass.	27	Boston-Caribou-Montreal.	33⅓	38,500	----------	
Inter-Island Airways, Ltd., post-office box 2720, Honolulu, T. H.	33	Honolulu-Hilo-Port Allen.	25	[5]	----------	
All American Aviation, Inc., 200 West 9th St., Wilmington, Del.	1001	Philadelphia-Pittsburgh.[4]	----------	----------	----------	32 cents.
	1002	Pittsburgh-Clarksburg-Huntington.[4]	----------	----------	----------	43 cents.

[1] (The base named for each route shall be used only for the mileage named for that base and shall be (1) progressively* decreased 1 cent upon each increase in the number of airplane miles actually flown with mail each month which equals 10 percent of the mileage named for that base, and (2) progressively* increased 1 cent upon each decrease in the number of airplane miles actually flown with mail each month which equals 10 percent of the mileage named for that base: *Provided*, That where the mileage named in the table is substantially the monthly equivalent of 1 daily round trip over the entire route, the base named for that mileage shall not be decreased until the miles actually flown with mail each month equal 180 percent of the mileage named, but shall, after the miles actually flown with mail each month equal 180 percent of the mileage named be decreased, as herein provided, upon each increase of 10 percent in the mileage named over 180 percent of the mileage named: *Provided further*, That in no event shall the rate for any route be greater or less than the base named for that route by more than 5 cents: *Provided*, That the compensation payable under any rate so determined shall not exceed the minimum compensation payable under the next lower rate so determined.

*Progressively, as here used, means that upon the first 10 percent increase in mileage named in the table, the base shall be 1 cent less than the base named for that milege; upon the second 10 percent increase in mileage named in the table, the base shall be 2 cents less than the base named for that mileage; etc., and the base as so decreased shall be the rate to be applied to the total mileage. The rates after decreases in mileage shall be determined conversely in the same manner.

[2] 2.5 percent of such base rate per airplane-mile shall be paid for each additional 25 pounds of mail, or fraction thereof, computed at the end of each calendar month on the basis of the average mail load carried over the respective routes during such month. No base mileage specified.

[3] Contracts awarded by the Post Office Department for a term of 3 years, prior to the enactment of the Air Mail Act of June 23, 1938.

[4] Contracts have been awarded by the Post Office Department, for a term of 1 year, under special legislation by Congress providing for experimental pick-up and delivery service and for service by rotary-wing aircraft.

Under the Act of Congress approved June 23, 1938, no air carrier shall engage in any air transportation unless there is in force a certificate issued by the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Whenever so authorized by such certificate any air carrier shall provide facilities for the transportation of mail and shall transport mail whenever requested by the Postmaster General. The Authority is empowered and directed to determine the rates of compensation for the transportation of mail by aircraft.

Until the Civil Aeronautics Authority fixes rates the Postmaster General shall pay compensation for the transportation of mail by aircraft at the rates provided by each such contract or, where rates have been fixed by orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, pursuant to proceedings instituted prior to the date of enactment of this act, shall pay compensation for such transportation in accordance with such orders.

[5] No base mileage specified in Interstate Commerce Commission order.

TABLE 41.—*Air-mail service to foreign countries during fiscal year, 1939*

Route	Miles scheduled	Miles flown	Amount paid carrier	Percentage of performance
1. New York to Montreal (1 way)	224,994	200,288	$120,172.80	89.02
5. Miami to Cristobal (via Kingston direct)	133,393.2	133,393.2	229,578.85	100.00
Miami to Barranquilla	259,344.2	259,344.2	519,323.62	100.00
Miami to Havana	117,711	117,711	235,422.00	100.00
Barranquilla to Cristobal	40,237.6	40,237.6	72,427.68	100.00
San Salvador to Cristobal	183,809.6	183.670	330,599.00	99.92
Port of Spain to Paramaribo	119,818.6	119.818.6	210.133.48	100.00
Barranquilla to Port of Spain	196,854.7	196,820.5	354,283.76	99.98
6. Miami to San Juan	470,357.4	470,357.4	823,764.72	100.00
San Juan to Port of Spain	209,785.2	209,785.2	292,867.83	100.00
7. Miami to Nassau (1 way)	25,944	25,944	32,430.00	100.00
8. Brownsville to Mexico	338,282	337,355.2	607,239.36	99.73
Mexico to San Salvador	166,217.7	166,173.2	299,261.92	99,97
9. Cristobal to Buenos Aires	1,019,793.8	1,019,513.9	1,529,254.31	99.97
10. Paramaribo to Buenos Aires	956,896.4	955,764	1,628,689.44	99.88
14. San Francisco to Hong Kong	732,076.6	680,488.6	1,655,909.19	92.95
15. Juneau to Whitehorse	17,482.4	17,185.2	26,637.04	98.30
16. Fairbanks to Whitehorse	51,136.8	51,136.8	40,909.44	100.00
17. New York/Baltimore to Hamilton [1]	161,390	143,519.5	.05	88.93
18. New York to Marseilles (southern route—1 way) [2]	25,482	25,482	187,212.00	100.00
New York to London (northern route—1 way) [3]	3,417	3,417	28,700.00	100.00
Total	[4] 5,454,424.2	[4] 5,357,405.1	[4] 9,224,816.49	[4] 98.22

[1] Rate of pay is $0.00001 per pound.
[2] Service commenced May 20, 1939.
[3] Service commenced June 24, 1939.
[4] Subject to final adjustment.

TABLE 42.—*Air Mail Service—Mileage and cost of service on United States foreign air-mail routes and amount of annual appropriation, for the fiscal years 1928 to 1939, inclusive*

Fiscal year	Miles flown	Cost of service	Average cost per mile	Appropriation
1928	99,530.0	$147,950.00	$1.49	$150,000
1929	738,712.0	1,150,711.96	1.56	2,050,000
1930	2,503,595.0	4,300,000.00	1.72	4,300,000
1931	3,535,864.0	6,564,858.17	1.86	6,600,000
1932	3,778,729.0	6,962,984.28	1.84	7,000,000
1933	3,775,454.5	6,948,188.77	1.84	7,000,000
1934	3,767,102.0	6,942,375.29	1.84	7,000,000
1935	3,682,621.0	6,828,178.06	1.85	7,000,000
1936	3,754,537.3	6,610,271.15	1.76	8,000,000
1937	4,448,608.3	7,880,001.17	1.77	8,230,000
1938	4,994,557.6	8,579,524.57	1.72	9,905,860
1939	5,357,405.1	9,224,816.49	1.72	10,352,275

TABLE 43.—*Air Mail Service—Rates of payment to foreign air-mail carriers in effect as of Sept. 12, 1939*

Route	Termini	Basic unit of weight of plane load (pounds)	Stipulations	Rate per mile	Rate per pound	Weight of plane load in excess of basic unit: Rate per pound per 1,000 miles
F. A. M. 1	New York-Montreal and return	1,000		$0.60		
F. A. M. 5	Miami, Fla.-Habana, Cuba	800	Out-bound—With 4-engine equipment	2.00		$1.00
	Miami-Fla.-Barranquilla, Colombia [1]		Out-bound—With other equipment	2.00		1.00
	Barranquilla, Colombia-Cristobal, C. Z.[2]		In-bound—With 4-engine equipment	2.00		1.00
			In-bound—With other equipment	1.60		.80
	Miami, Fla.-Cristobal, C. Z	800	Out-bound	2.00		1.00
			In-bound	1.44		.72
	San Salvador, El Salvador-Cristobal, C. Z	800	Out-bound	2.00		1.00
			In-bound	1.60		.80
F. A. M. 5	(Extension A) Port of Spain-Paramaribo	800	For flights via Georgetown—With 4-engine planes	2.00		1.00
			For flights via Georgetown—With other planes (south-bound)	2.00		1.00
			For flights via Georgetown—With other planes (north-bound)	1.60		.80
			For direct flights—South-bound	2.00		1.00
			For direct flights—North-bound	1.40		.70
F. A. M. 5	(Extension B) Barranquilla, Colombia-Port of Spain, Trinidad.	800	East-bound	2.00		1.00
			West-bound	1.60		.80
F. A. M. 6	Miami, Fla.-San Juan, P. R	800	Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays	2.00		1.00
	San Juan, P. R.-Miami, Fla	800	Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays—For 4-engine equipment	2.00		1.00
			Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays—For other equipment	1.60		.80
	Miami, Fla.-San Juan, P. R	800	Saturdays (subject to reduction when service shall be authorized between Port-au-Prince and Maracaibo).	2.00		1.00
	San Juan, P. R.-Miami, Fla	800	Mondays (subject to reduction when service shall be authorized between Port-au-Prince and Maracaibo).	.40		.20

[1] Miami to Barranquilla and return; flown between Miami and Barranquilla via Cienfuegos and Kingston but paid via Habana and Kingston in lieu of voluntary flights Miami-Habana same days; if trip Miami-Barranquilla cancels, pay is allowed for voluntary trip Miami-Havana; Cienfuegos is eliminated as a designated stop when 4-engine marine aircraft is used: if stop is made at Cienfuegos with 4-engine marine aircraft, payment shall be made for the direct distance, Habana-Kingston only; in the event that operation is one or more days late on account of connections, the pay and voluntary trips, Miami-Habana, may be interchangeable.

[2] When service shall be performed by 2-engine land planes, pay will be allowed at the authorized rates for such planes by the shortest practicable airway mileage, but not to exceed pay that would be earned by 4-engine marine aircraft.

TABLE 43.—*Air Mail Service—Rates of payment to foreign air-mail carriers in effect as of Sept. 12, 1939*—Continued

Route	Termini	Basic unit of weight of plane load (pounds)	Stipulations	Rate per mile	Rate per pound	Weight of plane load in excess of basic unit: Rate per pound per 1,000 miles
F. A. M. 6	(Extension) San Juan, P. R.-Port of Spain, Trinidad	800	For direct flights: Mondays	$2.00		$1.00
			For direct flights: Thursdays	.32		.16
			Via Islands: Thursdays	2.00		1.00
	Port of Spain, Trinidad-San Juan, P. R.	800	For direct flights: Tuesdays: with 4-engine equipment	2.00		1.00
			For direct flights: Tuesdays: with other equipment	1.60		.80
			For direct flights: Fridays	.32		.16
			Via Islands: Saturdays: with 4-engine equipment	2.00		1.00
			Via Islands: Saturdays: with other equipment	1.60		.80
F. A. M. 7	Miami, Fla.-Nassau, Bahamas	800		1.25		
F. A. M. 8	Brownsville, Tex.-Mexico, Mexico	800	Out-bound	2.00		1.00
			In-bound	1.60		.80
F. A. M. 8	(Extension) Mexico, Mexico-San Salvador, El Salvador.					
F. A. M. 9	Cristobal, C. Z.-Mendoza, Argentina	800	Out-bound	1.70		.85
	Cristobal, C. Z.-Buenos Aires, Argentina		In-bound	1.30		.65
	Arica, Chile-Buenos Aires, Argentina					
F. A. M. 10	Paramaribo, Sur.-Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	800	Tuesdays and Fridays	1.80		.90
	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil-Paramaribo, Sur	800	Tuesdays			
	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil-Paramaribo, Sur	800	Saturdays	1.20		.60
	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil-Buenos Aires, Argentina, and return.	800		1.80		.90
F. A. M. 14	San Francisco, Calif.-Manila, P. I., and return	1,000	$4,950 per out-bound trip	3.35		1.00
	Manila, P. I.-Macao or Hong Kong, or both	1,000				1.00
F. A. M. 15	Juneau, Alaska-Whitehorse, Canada, and return	800		1.55		.77
F. A. M. 16	Fairbanks, Alaska-Whitehorse, Canada, and return	800		.80		.40
F. A. M. 17	New York, N. Y.-Hamilton, Bermuda, and return	800	Rate of pay shall not exceed $2 per statute mile		$0.00001	.000005
F. A. M. 18	(Northern route) New York, N. Y.-London, England	1,600	Schedule of 1 round trip per week, $28,700 per trip [3]	For plane loads in excess of basic unit $4 per pound per trip out-bound, provided such trip shall have been completed at least as far as Foynes, Ireland, or Lisbon, Portugal.		
			Schedule of 2 round trips per week, $21,500 per trip [3]			
	(Southern route) New York, N. Y.-Marseilles, France.	1,600	Schedule of 1 round trip per week, $31,200 per trip [3]			
			Schedule of 2 round trips per week, $23,400 per trip [3]			
	(Southern route) New York, N. Y.-London, England	1,600	Schedule of 1 round trip per week, $31,500 per trip [3]			
			Schedule of 2 round trips per week, $23,600 per trip [3]			

[3] No compensation shall be paid for any trip which shall not continue at least as far as Foynes, Ireland, or Lisbon, Portugal (or alternative landing areas convenient thereto). If a trip shall terminate at a point short of its designated terminal but at or beyond Foynes, Ireland, or Lisbon, Portugal, a deduction of $2.20 per mile for each scheduled mile not flown shall be made from the applicable trip rate.

NOTE.—Certain trips of air mail service which will not be paid for on a mileage basis may be performed by the carriers. Such trips are designated as voluntary flights and may be suspended by the carrier at his convenience. The weights of the mails transported on such trips will be credited to the weight of mail carried over the route for the pay period.

TABLE 44.—*Mail transportation by railroads, service in operation June 30, 1939*

Number of railroad companies		319
Number of routes		645
Length of routes	miles	183,478
Annual travel, regular space units	do	455,954,544
Annual expenditure (regular authorizations)		$90,795,599
Average rate of cost per unit-mile traveled	cents	19.92
Number authorized units regular service (all classes)		21,557
Rate per 60-foot car-mile, all units equated	cents	44.54

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

Decrease in number of railroad companies		11
Decrease in number of routes		70
Decrease in length of routes	miles	4,388
Increase in annual travel	unit miles	4,379,846
Increase in annual rate of expenditure		$2,033,558
Increase in rate of cost per unit-mile traveled	cents	0.26
Decrease in number of units		217
Decrease in cost per 60-foot car-mile equated	cents	0.24

TABLE 45.—*Mail transportation by railroads, as authorized June 30, 1939*

SECTION A.—BY ALL RAILROADS EXCEPT AS SHOWN IN SECTIONS B, C, D, and E

Units of service	By railroads over 100 miles in length		By railroads less than 50 miles in length, separately operated		By railroads 50 to 100 miles in length, separately operated	
	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay
60-foot full R. P. O. cars	34,518,485.62	$13,462,207.60				
60-foot full R. P. O. cars (land grant)	3,402,428.50	1,061,557.32				
30-foot apartment R. P. O. cars	86,243,540.43	18,542,354.76	1,082.98	$546.90	69,109.10	$27,989.18
30-foot apartment R. P. O. cars (land grant)	14,241,813.09	2,449,590.25				
15-foot apartment R. P. O. cars	72,116,162.70	10,456,833.11	191,164.64	64,995.86	532,284.70	143,716.80
15-foot apartment R. P. O. cars (land grant)	4,305,523.61	499,439.56				
70-foot storage cars	2,601,159.46	1,222,544.44				
70-foot storage cars (land grant)	203,368.66	76,466.50				
60-foot storage cars	48,075,427.15	19,470,542.21				
60-foot storage cars (land grant)	8,340,111.57	2,702,194.48				
30-foot storage space	4,468,183.13	960,658.39				
30-foot storage space (land grant)	724,159.63	124,555.14				
27-foot storage space	3,875,551.46	775,109.61				
27-foot storage space (land grant)	320,524.30	51,283.69				
24-foot storage space	5,971,256.64	1,104,680.51				
24-foot storage space (land grant)	1,222,024.74	180,859.15				
21-foot storage space	7,241,651.81	1,212,974.41				
21-foot storage space (land grant)	1,272,118.65	170,463.31				
18-foot storage space	7,907,677.94	1,186,149.43				
18-foot storage space (land grant)	1,852,090.50	222,250.27				
15-foot storage space	7,983,146.16	1,037,806.68				
15-foot storage space (land grant)	1,633,775.75	169,912.15				
12-foot storage space	10,141,214.10	1,115,530.71			27,569.04	5,720.56
12-foot storage space (land grant)	1,497,671.71	131,794.65				
9-foot storage space	11,209,492.65	980,827.06			9,595.85	1,583.30
9-foot storage space (land grant)	1,477,143.05	103,399.46				
6-foot storage space	14,935,802.11	933,482.49			6,832.21	802.78
6-foot storage space (land grant)	1,858,377.39	92,918.29				
3-foot storage space	14,838,849.59	519,352.29			53,678.80	3,757.48
3-foot storage space (land grant)	1,239,515.91	34,705.57				
15-foot closed pouch	1,975,468.16	286,442.20				
15-foot closed pouch (land grant)	213,697.38	24,788.84				
12-foot closed pouch	2,362,945.34	295,367.53				

TABLE 45.—*Mail transportation by railroads, as authorized June 30, 1939*—Con.

SECTION A.—BY ALL RAILROADS EXCEPT AS SHOWN IN SECTIONS B, C, D, and E—Continued

Units of service	By railroads over 100 miles in length		By railroads less than 50 miles in length, separately operated		By railroads 50 to 100 miles in length, separately operated	
	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay
12-foot closed pouch (land grant)	358,338.38	$35,833.77				
9-foot closed pouch	4,550,079.87	466,381.44	3,017.32	$693.98		
9-foot closed pouch (land grant)	284,413.49	23,321.74				
6-foot closed pouch	10,134,417.66	760,077.33	16,987.34	2,845.35	69,519.90	$9,211.36
6-foot closed pouch (land grant)	560,560.84	33,633.43				
3-foot closed pouch	31,643,043.20	1,423,918.31	1,961,470.44	196,145.93	1,107,847.74	88,627.35
3-foot closed pouch (land grant)	2,477,582.57	89,191.98				
Total	430,278,794.90	84,491,400.06	2,173,722.72	265,228.02	1,876,437.34	281,408.81

SECTION B.—BY THE RAILROADS SHOWN BELOW:

Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co.
Boston & Albany R. R. (N. Y. C. R. R. Co. lessee).
Boston & Maine R. R.
Canadian National Ry. Co.[1]
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.[2]
Central Vermont Ry., Inc.
Maine Central R. R. Co.
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
Quebec Central Ry. Co.
Rutland R. R. Co.

[1] Canadian National Ry., route 101726, Portland, Me., to boundary line (n. o.), Vt. and route 101791, Lewiston to Lewiston Junction (n. o.), Me., receive the rates shown in this section. Route 101735, Canadian boundary line (n. o.) to Rouses Point, N. Y., route 102745, boundary line (n. o.) to Massena Springs, N.Y., route 102787, suspension bridge (n. o.) to boundary line (n. o.), N. Y., route 109726, Port Huron, (tunnel station) to boundary line (n. o.), Mich., and Detroit to boundary line (n. o.), Mich., and route 110721, international boundary line (n. o.) (Warroad) to international boundary line (n. o.) (Spooner), Minn., receive the rates shown in section A.

[2] Canadian Pacific Ry., route 101716, Richford to Newport, Vt., and route 101797, Newport to Wells River, Vt., receive the rates shown in this section. Route 101788, Houlton, Me., to boundary line (n. o.), route 101789, Onawa, Me., to boundary line (n. o.) and route 101790, Fort Fairfield, Me., to boundary line (n. o.) receive the rates shown in section D.

Units of service	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay	Units of service	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay
60-foot full R. P. O. cars	2,665,253.67	$1,399,257.96	12-foot storage space	598,430.37	$89,764.32
30-foot apartment R. P. O. cars	2,709,178.99	799,207.35	9-foot storage space	533,683.75	64,041.80
15-foot apartment R. P. O. cars	3,382,330.16	659,553.61	6-foot storage space	913,947.20	75,400.29
60-foot storage cars	3,195,440.75	1,725,537.07	3-foot storage space	685,085.58	30,828.35
30-foot storage space	400,906.78	118,267.36	15-foot closed pouch	73,915.63	14,413.49
27-foot storage space	98,123.84	26,738.65	12-foot closed pouch	104,792.22	17,814.58
24-foot storage space	219,129.12	54,782.24	9-foot closed pouch	274,715.15	38,459.88
21-foot storage space	129,919.89	29,556.69	6-foot closed pouch	1,080,970.19	108,096.41
18-foot storage space	376,306.41	76,201.80	3-foot closed pouch	2,426,607.66	145,594.11
15-foot storage space	236,645.26	42,004.40	Total	20,105,382.62	5,515,520.36

TABLE 45.—*Mail transportation by railroads, as authorized June 30, 1939*—Con.

SECTION C.—BY THE RAILROADS SHOWN BELOW

Alabama, Tennessee & Northern R. R. Corporation.
California Western R. R. & Navigation Co.
Laramie, North Park & Western R. R. Co.
McCloud River R. R. Co.
Midland Terminal Ry. Co.
Nevada Copper Belt R. R. Co.
Nevada County Narrow Gauge R. R. Co.
Nevada Northern Ry. Co.
Quincy R. R. Co.
San Diego & Arizona Eastern Ry. Co.
San Luis Valley Southern Ry. Co.
Sierra R. R. Co.
Spokane International Ry. Co.
Tonopah & Goldfield R. R. Co.
Trona Ry. Co.
Virginia & Truckee Ry.
Washington, Idaho & Montana Ry. Co.
Yosemite Valley Ry. Co.
Yreka Western R. R. Co.

Units of service	By railroads over 100 miles in length		By railroads less than 50 miles in length, separately operated		By railroads 50 to 100 miles in length, separately operated	
	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay
15-foot apartment R. P. O. cars	370,694	$92,673.48			85,694.40	$25,708.32
3-foot storage space					19,001.50	$1,425.10
9-foot closed pouch	32,193.00	$5,472.81				
6-foot closed pouch	63,520.92	7,940.10	34,649.24	$6,496.72	17,516.15	2,627.42
3-foot closed pouch	135,366.40	10,152.44	173,459.59	19,514.05	146,969.03	13,227.13
Totals	601,774.32	116,238.83	208,108.83	26,010.77	269,181.08	42,987.97

SECTION D.—BY THE RAILROADS SHOWN BELOW:

Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.[1]
Deep Creek R. R. Co.
Tonopah & Tidewater R. R. Co., Ltd.

[1] Canadian Pacific Railway Company, route 101788, Houlton, Maine, to Boundary Line (no), route 101789, Onawa, Maine, to Boundary Line (no), and route 101790, Fort Fairfield, Maine, to Boundary Line (no), receive the rates shown in this section. Route 101716, Richford to Newport, Vermont and route 101797, Newport to Wells River, Vermont, receive the rates shown in Section B.

Units of service	By railroads over 100 miles in length		By railroads less than 50 miles in length, separately operated		By railroads 50 to 100 miles in length, separately operated	
	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay
3-foot closed pouch	126,997.85	$4,762.36				
Total	126,997.85	4,762.36				

SECTION E.—BY THE DENVER & SALT LAKE RY. CO.

Units of service	Miles of service per annum	Annual pay
30-foot apartment R. P. O. cars	169,119.10	$50,735.72
12-foot closed pouch	52,587.13	8,939.81
6-foot closed pouch	52,587.13	5,258.71
3-foot closed pouch	39,851.16	2,391.06
Total	314,144.52	67,325.30

TABLE 45.—*Mail transportation by railroads, as authorized June 30, 1939*—Con.

RECAPITULATION (JUNE 30, 1939)

	Total miles of service per annum	Total annual pay
Section A:		
By railroads over 100 miles in length	430, 278, 794. 90	$84, 491, 400. 06
By railroads less than 50 miles in length (separately operated)	2, 173, 722. 72	265, 228. 02
By railroads 50 to 100 miles in length (separately operated)	1, 876, 437. 34	281, 408. 81
Section B	20, 105, 382. 62	5, 515, 520. 36
Section C:		
By railroads over 100 miles in length	601, 774. 32	116, 238. 83
By railroads less than 50 miles in length (separately operated)	208, 108. 83	26, 010. 77
By railroads 50 to 100 miles in length (separately operated)	269, 181. 08	42, 987. 97
Section D:		
By railroads over 100 miles in length	126, 997. 85	4, 762. 36
By railroads less than 50 miles in length (separately operated)		
By railroads 50 to 100 miles in length (separately operated)		
Section E	314, 144. 52	67, 325. 30
Total miles of service and annual pay at space rates	455, 954, 544. 18	90, 810, 882. 48

	Annual pay
Total annual pay at space rates	$90, 810, 882. 48
Total amount authorized in excess of space rates, due to statement of minimum pay, all classes	310, 219. 82
Total amount, special contracts	130, 298. 20
Total annual rate	91, 251, 400. 50
Total equalization deduction	455, 801. 09
Net total annual rate	[1] 90, 795, 599. 41

Miles of service per annum prorated to 60-foot car basis:	*Miles*
June 30, 1938	198, 206, 317. 56
June 30, 1939	203, 834, 431. 99
Increase	5, 628, 114. 43
Percent of increase	2. 84

Total authorized rate of compensation per annum:	*Amount*
June 30, 1938	$88, 762, 040. 58
June 30, 1939	90, 795, 599. 41
Increase	2, 033, 558. 83
Percent of increase	2. 29

Rate per 60-foot car mile, all units:	*Cents*
June 30, 1938	44. 78
June 30, 1939	44. 54
Decrease	.24
Percent of decrease	.54

[1] The total cost for mail transportation by railroads, including emergency space, for the fiscal year 1939 was $98,589,476 (small part estimated).

TABLE 46.—*Statement showing the total length of railroad routes, unit miles of service per annum, the annual rates of pay, and the average rates per prorated 60-foot car-mile for regularly authorized railroad mail service on June 30; also the actual cost segregated between regular and emergency service from the establishment of the "space basis" system of pay on Nov. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1939*

Fiscal year	Regularly authorized service, June 30				Cost of railroad mail transportation				Percent cost of emergency service to cost of regular and emergency service combined
	Length of routes	Unit miles of service per annum	Annual rate of expenditure	Average rate per prorated 60-foot car-mile	Freight on mails—"Blue Tag"	Regularly authorized service	Emergency service	Total	
	Miles			*Cents*					
[1]	234,175	577,867,985	[2] $64,447,982	[2] 23.62					
1917	[3]	541,943,368	[2] 57,177,596	[2] 23.73		[3]	[3]	[4] $73,769,328.13	[3]
1918	[3]	528,368,498	[2] 53,156,853	[2] 23.61	$821,115.45	[3]	[3]	[5] 79,326,684.92	[3]
1919	[3]	519,674,376	[2] 51,086,239	[2] 23.69	984,705.40	[3]	[3]	84,158,058.59	[3]
1920	[3]	561,827,431	83,731,068	38.34	987,530.16	[3]	[3]	[6] 87,874,560.29	[3]
1921	232,503	561,982,489	[7] 82,659,358	[7] 38.44	1,038,815.04	$81,606,155.55	$6,585,838.01	[8] 89,230,808.60	7.47
1922	231,981	561,189,678	[7] 82,330,176	[7] 38.83	207,956.48	82,320,114.49	6,959,111.97	89,487,182.94	7.79
1923	231,620	574,621,535	[7] 85,194,240	[7] 38.87		82,724,310.64	9,389,886.14	92,114,196.78	10.19
1924	231,021	586,081,298	89,663,625	39.28		87,484,748.77	8,889,126.81	96,373,875.58	9.22
1925	230,470	579,256,031	[9] 88,991,009	[9] 39.31		89,922,744.36	9,472,984.94	[10] 99,395,729.30	9.53
1926	229,281	575,732,158	[9] 89,134,849	[9] 39.20		100,641,039.75	10,498,815.90	[10]111,139,855.65	9.45
1927	228,992	575,119,890	[9] 89,811,438	[9] 39.13		101,170,902.81	10,118,163.77	111,289,066.58	9.09
1928	226,965	572,938,190	[9] 90,175,177	[9] 38.97		102,791,844.36	9,058,511.09	111,850,355.45	8.10
1929	223,810	572,328,447	103,086,885	45.75		103,471,007.72	10,105,319.21	113,576,326.93	8.90
1930	220,416	564,801,022	103,970,436	45.70		103,843,148.08	10,309,680.27	114,152,828.35	9.03
1931	216,291	531,218,693	100,202,737	45.53		100,015,897.90	8,607,308.52	108,623,206.42	7.92
1932	211,809	491,852,460	94,776,434	45.27		95,575,127.38	7,005,139.22	102,580,266.60	6.83
1933	205,892	455,677,371	88,956,439	45.13		89,202,528.09	5,327,312.74	94,529,840.83	5.64
1934	201,260	453,846,658	86,303,301	45.50		87,127,152.21	5,636,423.75	92,763,575.96	6.08
1935	199,016	455,213,574	86,805,587	45.40		85,146,345.24	6,830,970.41	91,977,315.65	7.43
1936	197,564	461,948,362	89,509,519	45.27		86,366,154.65	7,803,294.92	94,169,449.57	8.29
1937	194,499	468,016,747	91,057,517	45.10		89,137,566.55	9,513,020.54	98,650,587.09	9.64
1938	187,866	451,574,698	88,762,041	44.78		88,410,390.86	8,806,865.99	97,217,256.85	9.07
1939	183,478	455,954,544	90,795,599	44.54		[11] 88,521,600.00	[11] 10,067,876.00	[11] 98,589,476.00	10.21

[1] The "space basis of pay" was inaugurated Nov. 1, 1916, under sec. 5 of the act of July 28, 1916 (U. S. C., title 39, sec. 524–568), on 1,824 railroad mail routes. The service on 1,157 routes, at an annual rate of $1,102,245.23 was continued on the "weight basis." Data shown is for Nov. 1, 1916.

[2] Figures represent the annual rate of expenditure and the average rate per prorated 60-foot car-mile before new rates were established by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its order of Dec. 23, 1919, retroactive to Nov. 1, 1916.

[3] Figures are not available.

[4] The order of the Interstate Commerce Commission of Dec. 23, 1919, established rates of pay retroactive to Nov. 1, 1916, on all routes set up at "space basis" rates and extended system to all remaining routes subject to the act of July 28, 1916, effective Mar. 1, 1920.

[5] 25 percent additional allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, effective Jan. 1, 1918.

[6] Increase partially due to the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission extending the "space basis" system to include all railroad mail service.

[7] Figures represent the annual rate of expenditure and the average rate per prorated 60-foor car-mile before new rates were established by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its order of Dec. 13, 1923, modified by order of Dec. 8, 1925, applicable to the railroads in New England, retroactive to Feb. 25, 1921.

[8] The order of the Interstate Commerce Commission of Dec. 13, 1923, modified by order of Dec. 8, 1925, increased rates of pay to railroads in New England, retroactive to Feb. 25, 1921.

[9] Figures represent the annual rate of expenditure and the average rate per prorated 60-foot car-mile before new rates were established by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its order of July 10, 1928, retroactive to date of application, principally May 9, 1925.

[10] The order of the Interstate Commerce Commission of July 10, 1928, increased rates of pay retroactive to date of application, principally May 9, 1925.

[11] A small part estimated.

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1836–1916, under the "weight basis" of pay may be found in the Annual Reports of the Postmaster General for the years 1913 and 1916, pp. 264 and 152, respectively.

TABLE 47.—*Mail transportation by electric railroads, service in operation June 30, 1939*

Number of electric-car companies		90
Number of routes		95
Length of routes	miles	2,967
Annual travel	unit miles	4,112,492
Annual rate of expenditure		$247,323
Average cost per mile of length		$83.34
Average cost per mile (unit) traveled	cents	6.01

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

Decrease in number of electric-car companies		6
Decrease in number of routes		8
Decrease in length of routes	miles	593
Decrease in annual travel	unit miles	609,120
Decrease in annual rate of expenditure		$50,213
Decrease in cost per mile of length	cents	23
Decrease in cost per unit mile traveled	do	0.29

TABLE 48.—*Mail transportation by electric railroads as authorized June 30, 1939*

Units	Miles per annum	Pay per annum
10-bag units in passenger car without compartment	1,355,010.60	$54,200.28
60 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	474,166.14	23,708.23
90 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	112,288.29	6,737.30
120 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	43,343.10	3,034.01
150 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	20,453.31	1,636.26
180 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	1,634.36	147.09
210 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	459.16	45.92
270 cubic feet in passenger car without compartment	1,340.04	160.80
30 cubic feet in baggage or express car	995,747.46	29,872.39
60 cubic feet in baggage or express car	360,483.24	14,419.33
90 cubic feet in baggage or express car	136,933.57	6,846.69
120 cubic feet in baggage or express car	94,887.54	5,693.26
150 cubic feet in baggage or express car	48,174.46	3,372.21
180 cubic feet in baggage or express car	35,286.50	2,822.91
210 cubic feet in baggage or express car	13,938.99	$1,254.48
240 cubic feet in baggage or express car	10,937.84	1,093.78
270 cubic feet in baggage or express car	7,242.68	796.68
300 cubic feet in baggage or express car	11,989.76	1,438.77
330 cubic feet in baggage or express car	8,759.63	1,138.75
360 cubic feet in baggage or express car	13,121.35	1,836.99
390 cubic feet in baggage or express car	3,609.32	541.40
450 cubic feet in baggage or express car	2,637.44	448.36
480 cubic feet in baggage or express car	2,675.25	481.54
510 cubic feet in baggage or express car	2,637.44	501.11
25 linear feet in independent car (company handling mail)	1,947.60	676.24
30 linear feet in independent car (company handling mail)	3,295.89	1,373.20
35 linear feet in independent car (company handling mail)	4,213.24	2,048.11
7½ linear feet in full or apartment R. P. O. car	4,745.80	711.86
10 linear feet in full or apartment R. P. O. car	47,857.70	9,571.54
12 linear feet in full or apartment R. P. O. car	19,507.80	4,681.88
14 linear feet in full or apartment R. P. O. car	55,125.60	15,435.16
15 linear feet in full or apartment R. P. O. car	218,041.26	49,935.61
Total amount in excess of space rates due to statement of minimum pay—all classes		661.31
Total	4,112,492.36	247,323.4

TABLE 49.—*Power-boat service, authorized service in operation June 30, 1939* [1]

Contract section	Number of routes	Length (miles)	Annual travel (miles)	Annual rate
First	54	1,437	699,432	$131,872
Second	20	457	257,129	27,669
Third	35	970	230,653	43,666
Fourth	64	16,576	1,247,530	713,551
Total	173	19,440	2,434,744	916,758

[1] Does not include service and pay on 10 routes let on a pound-rate basis, the cost of which was approximately $306.217.

Average cost per mile of length		$47.16
Average cost per mile traveled	cents	37.65

TABLE 49.—*Power-boat service, authorized service in operation June 30, 1939*—Con.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

Decrease in number of routes		12
Decrease in length of routes	miles	1,166
Decrease in annual travel	do	28,951
Increase in annual rate of expenditure		$20,502
Increase in average cost per mile of length		$3.67
Increase in average cost per mile traveled	cents	1.27

TABLE 50.—*Star route service in Alaska, authorized service in operation June 30, 1939* [1]

Number of routes		68
Length of routes	miles	11,134
Annual travel	do	300,403
Annual rate of expenditure		$126,007
Average rate of cost per mile of length		$11.32
Average rate of cost per mile traveled	cents	41.95

[1] Does not include service and pay on 4 routes let on a pound-rate basis, the cost of which was approximately $9,056.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

Decrease in number of routes		1
Increase in length of routes	miles	458
Increase in annual travel	do	29,405
Decrease in annual rate of expenditure		$54,764
Decrease in average rate of cost per mile of length		$5.61
Decrease in average rate of cost per mile traveled	cents	24.76

TABLE 51.—*Statement showing the number of star routes in operation June 30, 1939, by contract sections, and the annual rate of cost for operating the service in each section*

Section	Number of routes	Annual rate of cost of regular contract service
First contract section	2,872	$2,673,707
Second contract section	2,266	1,601,662
Third contract section	3,388	3,076,535
Fourth contract section	2,936	3,495,764
Total	11,462	10,847,668

The following statement shows the cost of the service as of June 30, 1939, and the annual rate of cost of the service beginning July 1, 1939:

Annual rate of cost of service, June 30, 1939	$10,847,668
Annual rate of cost of service, July 1, 1939	10,616,496
Decrease	231,172

TABLE 52.—*Statement showing the growth of the Rural Delivery Service, by years, since its inception, and expenditure involved*

Fiscal year	Routes [1]	Increase in routes	Total length of routes	Appropriation	Expenditure
1897	82	----------	1,843	$40,000	$14,840
1898	153	71	2,960	50,250	50,241
1899	412	259	8,929	150,432	150,012
1900	1,259	847	28,685	450,000	420,433
1901	3,761	2,502	100,299	1,750,796	1,750,321
1902	8,298	4,537	186,252	4,089,075	4,089,041
1903	15,119	6,821	322,618	8,580,364	8,051,599
1904	24,566	9,447	552,725	12,926,905	12,645,275
1905	32,110	7,544	721,237	21,116,600	[2] 20,864,885
1906	35,766	3,656	820,318	25,828,300	25,011,625
1907	37,728	1,962	899,249	28,200,000	26,661,555
1908	39,277	1,549	943,075	34,900,000	[3] 34,371,939
1909	40,628	1,351	979,624	35,673,000	35,661,034
1910	41,079	451	993,068	37,260,000	36,914,769
1911	41,656	577	1,007,772	38,860,000	37,125,630
1912	42,199	543	1,021,492	42,790,000	[4] 41,859,422
1913	42,805	606	1,038,076	47,000,000	[5] 45,642,810
1914	43,652	847	1,060,679	47,500,000	47,380,959
1915	43,866	214	1,076,235	53,000,000	[6] 52,565,811
1916	42,927	[7] 939	1,091,852	53,000,000	51,952,326
1917	43,464	537	1,112,556	53,000,000	52,423,090
1918	43,453	[7] 11	1,127,110	53,000,000	52,552,996
1919	43,210	[7] 243	1,143,467	65,800,000	[8] 65,020,836
1920	43,445	235	1,151,832	[9] 68,800,000	[10] 75,795,110
1921	43,752	307	1,163,896	[11] 78,000,000	83,030,128
1922	44,186	434	1,180,448	86,800,000	[12] 84,738,595
1923	44,439	253	1,190,534	86,900,000	86,090,187
1924	44,760	321	1,205,714	86,900,000	86,339,093
1925	45,189	429	1,227,654	89,250,000	[13] 95,130,751
1926	45,315	126	1,249,978	[14] 88,350,000	103,443,973
1927	[15] 44,730	[7] 585	1,270,746	105,360,000	104,484,115
1928	44,288	[7] 442	1,289,613	105,506,000	104,958,439
1929	43,840	[7] 448	1,316,420	106,000,000	105,906,171
1930	43,278	[7] 562	1,334,842	107,000,000	106,338,341
1931	42,412	[7] 866	1,354,759	107,550,000	106,470,948
1932	41,602	[7] 810	1,358,030	107,550,000	106,357,327
1933	40,013	[7] 1,589	1,365,712	106,000,000	93,786,882
1934	37,108	[7] 2,905	1,359,895	95,000,000	81,636,868
1935	34,848	[7] 2,260	1,355,078	82,902,500	[16] 90,424,773
1936	34,118	[7] 730	1,368,083	94,300,000	92,436,009
1937	33,601	[7] 517	1,377,088	93,200,000	91,795,279
1938	33,144	[7] 457	1,387,445	92,500,000	91,169,048
1939	32,839	[7] 305	1,392,657	91,960,000	91,161,264

[1] Apparent discrepancies between the figures in this column and in corresponding column headed "Carriers" in annual reports prior to 1909, are due to having been taken for periods other than fiscal years.

[2] Maximum salary of carriers increased from $600 to $720 per annum.

[3] Maximum salary of carriers increased from $720 to $900 per annum.

[4] Maximum salary of carriers increased from $900 to $1,000 per annum.

[5] Maximum salary of carriers increased from $1,000 to $1,100 per annum.

[6] Maximum salary of carriers increased from $1,100 to $1,200 per annum.

[7] Decrease.

[8] Increase of 20 percent in salary of carrier, plus allowance of $24 a mile or major fraction thereof over 24 miles.

[9] Such additional appropriation as is necessary to cover increase to $1,700 to be added to this amount.

[10] Includes additional allowance of $200 per annum under House Joint Resolution 151, approved Nov. 9, 1919, making salary for standard route of 24 miles $1,700 per annum.

[11] Such additional appropriation as is necessary to cover increase to $1,800 to be added to this amount.

[12] Salary for standard route of 24 miles increased to $1,800 per annum.

[13] Additional sum of $5,880,751.19 of appropriation for 1926 expended for equipment maintenance under provisions act of Feb. 28, 1925.

[14] Additional appropriation of $20,977,402.73 for equipment maintenance, with $350,000 of the appropriation for 1927, made available for use in the fiscal year 1926.

[15] Decrease in number of routes due to consolidations made as vacancies in the carrier force have occurred, but with no diminution in the facilities afforded patrons.

[16] Standard route increased to 30 miles, salary $1,800, and equipment maintenance allowance fixed at 5 cents per mile, July 1, 1934.

TABLE 53.—*Statement showing the number and mileage of rural routes and annual rate of cost (including substitutes) at close of business, June 30, 1938, and June 30, 1939*

State	Number of routes		Mileage of routes		Annual rate of cost (including substitutes)	
	June 30, 1938	June 30, 1939	June 30, 1938	June 30, 1939	June 30, 1938	June 30, 1939
Alabama	858	848	39,255	39,601	$2,488,649	$2,495,946
Arizona	43	43	1,706	1,733	113,189	113,630
Arkansas	653	650	26,503	26,734	1,758,140	1,762,393
California	485	483	22,106	22,194	1,403,257	1,418,412
Colorado	321	313	15,198	14,889	867,129	861,064
Connecticut	236	233	7,272	7,300	548,644	557,873
Delaware	73	73	3,053	3,050	200,866	200,334
District of Columbia	4	4	201	203	12,406	12,720
Florida	269	271	14,470	14,764	838,467	856,919
Georgia	1,087	1,080	55,159	55,510	3,365,704	3,376,903
Hawaii	2	2	56	56	4,546	4,546
Idaho	199	198	6,933	6,975	483,963	487,071
Illinois	1,820	1,801	72,383	72,511	4,921,017	4,909,599
Indiana	1,186	1,182	59,015	59,101	3,623,975	3,629,538
Iowa	1,553	1,527	64,047	64,120	4,266,312	4,252,836
Kansas	1,241	1,227	60,110	60,083	3,712,547	3,701,032
Kentucky	798	793	27,072	27,135	1,950,343	1,954,350
Louisiana	359	361	16,174	16,347	994,224	1,003,929
Maine	387	385	12,280	12,301	921,723	921,820
Maryland	291	288	11,512	11,547	775,660	779,363
Massachusetts	256	254	8,282	8,264	612,307	613,650
Michigan	1,195	1,190	53,424	53,635	3,437,601	3,452,831
Minnesota	1,277	1,259	54,308	54,446	3,554,722	3,547,272
Mississippi	780	774	35,706	36,008	2,274,095	2,277,817
Missouri	1,584	1,564	60,993	61,124	4,177,024	4,161,787
Montana	191	189	6,772	6,798	399,653	400,346
Nebraska	834	826	37,486	37,537	2,385,731	2,386,380
Nevada	4	4	163	168	10,888	10,991
New Hampshire	189	188	6,284	6,319	458,200	458,866
New Jersey	224	224	8,748	8,822	595,255	604,858
New Mexico	68	69	3,050	3,082	176,255	180,017
New York	1,380	1,366	49,440	49,576	3,499,170	3,504,836
North Carolina	924	915	42,082	42,372	2,683,471	2,679,851
North Dakota	693	689	29,176	29,144	1,868,552	1,869,890
Ohio	1,607	1,589	69,670	69,891	4,538,060	4,541,526
Oklahoma	967	954	44,013	44,113	2,805,232	2,795,670
Oregon	224	227	10,566	10,752	663,146	676,366
Pennsylvania	1,588	1,564	56,950	57,102	4,031,452	4,013,989
Rhode Island	43	43	1,287	1,290	99,254	98,881
South Carolina	592	584	26,028	26,180	1,685,426	1,684,849
South Dakota	604	595	25,297	25,224	1,632,486	1,627,285
Tennessee	1,174	1,171	45,217	45,534	3,094,729	3,105,038
Texas	1,683	1,671	77,800	78,379	4,883,956	4,903,118
Utah	58	58	2,001	2,010	140,315	141,482
Vermont	274	270	8,069	8,090	621,357	621,817
Virginia	821	815	30,413	30,500	2,115,664	2,120,524
Washington	361	362	15,884	16,042	1,015,552	1,031,186
West Virginia	413	412	11,914	12,009	910,713	914,810
Wisconsin	1,240	1,220	50,682	50,856	3,394,398	3,383,877
Wyoming	31	31	1,235	1,236	77,621	78,333
Total	33,144	32,839	1,387,445	1,392,657	91,093,046	91,188,421

TABLE 54.—*Railway Mail Service—Statement showing average annual salary of railway postal clerks, average annual travel allowance, and number of resignations during 1935 to 1939, inclusive*

Fiscal year ended June 30	Authorized regular force	Average annual salary of regular clerks	Per cent of increase	Average annual travel allowance of regular clerks [1]	Per cent of increase	Average annual salary of regular laborers	Per cent of increase	Resignations, regular clerks and laborers		Per cent of resignations
								Clerks	Laborers	
1935	18,623	$2,481	0.32	[2] $174	[3] 0.57	$1,599	0.50	16	1	0.09
1936	19,847	2,462	[3] .77	[4] 237	36.21	1,596	[3] .19	21	2	.12
1937	20,142	2,446	[3] .64	236	[2] .42	1,593	[3] .18	49	10	.29
1938	19,958	2,443	[3] .12	234	[3] .85	1,595	.13	32	5	.18
1939	19,964	2,447	.16	240	2.56	1,596	.06	26	1	.14

[1] Based on total number of clerks actually drawing travel allowance.
[2] Travel allowance rate was reduced from $3 to $2 per day July 1, 1932.
[3] Decrease.
[4] Travel allowance rate was restored to $3 per day July 1, 1935.

TABLE 55.—*Railway Mail Service—Statement showing the mail cars owned by railroad companies and operated for the Postal Service on June 30, 1939*

Type of construction	Full R. P. O. cars	Apartment mail cars	Total
Steel	684	2,514	3,198
Steel underframe		356	356
Wood, steel reinforced		264	264
Wood		5	5
Total	684	3,139	3,823

TABLE 56.—*Statement showing the number of carload and less-than-carload shipments, weight, and the amount expended for the transportation of equipment and supplies, for the year ended June 30, 1939*

	Number of carload shipments	Number of less-than-carload shipments	Weight (pounds)	Expenditures for freight and express	Expenditures for drayage	Total expenditures for freight, express, and drayage
Shipments by freight:						
Postal cards and stamped paper	270		11,840,516	$98,128.17	$1,000.00	$99,128.17
Envelopes		14	6,486	77.72		77.72
Fuel and light	135		13,400,000	13,350.00	6,650.00	20,000.00
Supplies for motor-vehicle service	279	729	4,388,577	53,615.00	1,000.00	54,615.00
Supplies from Washington, D. C		523	1,235,595	20,295.98	1,200.00	21,495.98
Miscellaneous supplies shipped direct from contractors	173	1,727	9,125,648	41,969.86	2,000.00	43,969.86
Letter and package boxes		1,884	814,735	12,021.70		12,021.70
Letter-box posts		961	900,344	6,932.61		6,932.61
Mail bags	43	4	2,544,862	14,780.91		14,780.91
Furniture (leased quarters)	7	4,663	3,339,453	53,293.66	2,300.00	55,593.66
Total freight (postal)	907	10,505	47,596,216	314,465.61	14,150.00	328,615.61
Shipments by express, including ammunition		1,137	16,062	976.41		976.41
Grand total (postal)	907	11,642	47,612,278	315,442.02	14,150.00	329,592.02
Furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings	25	4,537	3,558,256	49,448.29		49,448.29
Operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department	34	1,057	2,009,048	12,959.63		12,959.63
Coal	2,920		283,976,000	328,605.97		328,605.97
Grand total (custodial)	2,979	5,594	289,543,304	391,013.89		391,013.89
Grand total (postal and custodial)	3,886	17,236	337,155,582	706,455.91	14,150.00	720,605.91

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE—POSTAL ACCOUNTS DIVISION

AUDITED POSTAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

The revenues of the Post Office Department stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, amounted to $745,955,075.24 and the expenditures $784,646,938.14, leaving a postal deficit of $38,691,862.90.

TABLE 57.—*Comparison of postal revenues and expenditures, fiscal years 1938 and 1939*

Fiscal year	Postal revenues		
	Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.	Field service Post Office Department	Total
1939	$5,089.20	$745,949,986.04	$745,955,075.24
1938	6,281.68	728,627,769.68	728,634,051.36
Increase		17,322,216.36	17,321,023.88
Decrease	1,192.48		
Rate of increase (percent)			2.38

Fiscal year	Postal expenditures			Postal deficit [1]
	Post Office Departments Washington, D. C.	Field service, Post Office Department	Total	
1939	$3,890,574.97	$780,756,363.17	$784,646,938.14	$38,691,862.90
1938	4,000,455.33	768,445,152.11	772,445,607.44	43,811,556.08
Increase		12,311,211.06	12,201,330.70	
Decrease	109,880.36			5,119,693.18
Rate of increase (percent)			1.58	

[1] See table 62 for classification of extraordinary expenditures contributing to the postal deficit, act of June 9, 1930 (46 Stat. 523).

Additional expenditures by the Post Office Department of $527,186.14 were made from general fund appropriations during the period July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939.

BY ADJUSTMENTS IN POSTAL ACCOUNTS

18-20-0505	Expenses of loans, act of Sept. 24, 1917, as amended and extended	$352,161.41	
	LESS CREDIT ADJUSTMENT IN POSTAL ACCOUNT		
94359	Operating supplies for Public Buildings, Post Office Department, general fund 1934 (adjustment)	5.90	
	Total adjustments in postal accounts		$352,155.51
	BY THE DISBURSING CLERK, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT		
18-20-0505	Expenses of loans, act of Sept. 24, 1917, as amended and extended	$157,380.10	
18-12-91414	Migratory bird conservation fund 1939	16,468.43	
18-20-6/80111	Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act 1936, Treasury Department 1936-38	6.91	
18-37-6/70102(01)	Working fund, Post Office Department (wage records, Social Security Board) 1936-37	127.94	
18-37-80100(01)	Working fund, Post Office Department (salaries and expenses Social Security Board) 1938	1,047.25	
	Total by disbursing clerk, Post Office Department		175,030.63
	Total expenditures		527,186.14

189980—40——11

MONEY-ORDER BUSINESS

The number of domestic money orders issued, stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939 was 250,793,875, aggregating $2,058,164,559.70; the number of international money orders issued payable in foreign countries 1,804,731, aggregating $19,714,058.68; the number of domestic money orders paid 250,664,326 aggregating $2,059,539,130.81; and the number of international money orders paid and repaid in the United States 346,221, aggregating $3,622,332.89.

TABLE 58.—*Comparison of money orders issued, fiscal years 1938 and 1939*

Fiscal year	Domestic money orders issued [1]			International money orders issued in the United States		
	Number	Value	Average per order	Number	Value	Average per order
1939	250,793,875	$2,058,164,559.70	$8.21	1,804,731	$19,714,058.68	$10.92
1938	248,529,206	2,157,800,018.46	8.68	1,916,048	22,578,992.06	11.78
Increase	2,264,669					
Decrease		99,635,458.76		111,317	2,864,933.38	
Rate of increase (percent)	0.91					
Rate of decrease (percent)		4.62		5.81	12.69	

[1] Includes 711,581 orders aggregating $10,235,032.19 payable in "domestic basis" countries.

TABLE 59.—*Statement showing the growth of the money-order service, 1865—1939*

Fiscal year	Number of money-order offices	Domestic money orders issued [1]		International money orders issued in the United States [2]		Postal notes issued [3]	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
1865	419	74,277	$1,360,122.52				
1866	766	243,609	3,977,259.28				
1867	1,224	474,496	9,229,327.72				
1868	1,468	831,937	16,197,858.47				
1869	1,466	1,264,143	24,848,058.93				
1870	1,694	1,671,253	34,054,184.71		$22,189.70		
1871	2,076	2,151,794	42,164,118.03		38,489.56		
1872	2,452	2,573,349	48,515,532.72	41,812	833,006.00		
1873	2,775	3,355,686	57,516,214.69	91,847	1,863,512.37		
1874	3,069	4,420,633	74,424,854.71	112,614	2,265,242.32		
1875	3,404	5,006,323	77,431,251.58	102,250	1,964,574.88		
1876	3,401	4,998,600	77,035,972.78	109,409	2,068,668.03		
1877	3,697	4,925,931	72,820,509.70	104,816	1,844,053.98		
1878	4,143	5,613,117	81,442,364.87	120,788	2,047,696.86		
1879	4,512	6,372,243	88,254,541.02	137,088	2,240,454.95		
1880	4,829	7,240,537	100,352,818.83	221,372	3,463,862.33		
1881	5,163	7,663,232	105,075,769.35	291,098	4,683,926.38		
1882	5,491	8,420,869	113,400,118.21	377,443	6,536,514.48		
1883	5,927	8,807,556	117,329,406.31	466,326	7,717,832.11		
1884	6,310	7,835,694	122,121,261.98	478,148	7,688,776.53	3,689,237	$7,411,992.48
1885	7,056	7,725,893	117,858,921.27	448,921	6,840,358.47	5,058,287	9,996,274.37
1886	7,357	7,940,302	113,819,521.21	493,423	7,178,786.21	5,999,428	11,718,010.05
1887	7,853	9,232,177	117,462,660.89	615,405	9,035,530.31	6,307,552	11,768,824.81
1888	8,241	9,959,207	119,649,064.98	759,636	11,293,870.05	6,668,006	12,134,459.04
1889	8,727	10,130,140	115,081,845.79	824,427	12,280,516.67	6,802,720	12,082,190.73
1890	9,382	10,624,727	114,362,757.12	859,054	13,230,135.71	6,927,825	12,160,489.60
1891	10,070	11,451,274	119,122,236.50	923,896	14,443,667.47	6,802,558	11,753,849.28
1892	12,069	12,069,442	120,066,801.07	983,476	15,120,271.55	7,050,040	11,895,765.51
1893	18,434	13,309,735	127,576,433.65	1,055,999	16,341,837.86	7,753,210	12,903,076.73
1894	19,262	14,304,041	138,793,579.49	917,823	13,792,455.31	7,765,310	12,649,094.55
1895	19,691	22,031,120	156,709,089.77	909,278	12,906,485.67		
1896	19,825	23,962,053	172,100,649.02	985,799	13,852,615.74		
1897	20,031	25,169,055	174,482,676.94	944,185	13,588,379.33		
1898	22,388	27,798,078	191,354,121.63	955,334	13,239,769.27		
1899	26,784	29,007,870	211,213,592.84	968,501	13,744,770.37		
1900	29,649	32,060,983	238,921,009.67	1,102,067	16,749,018.31		
1901	30,529	35,586,379	274,546,067.34	1,247,888	20,072,613.65		
1902	31,680	40,474,327	313,551,279.88	1,311,111	22,974,473.11		
1903	34,547	46,229,354	357,851,458.32	1,626,476	31,014,125.14		
1904	35,094	50,712,168	383,452,373.80	1,888,730	37,876,265.75		
1905	36,832	53,722,463	401,916,214.78	2,163,098	42,503,246.57		
1906	37,444	58,863,123	450,359,052.00	2,634,738	57,204,607.04		
1907	37,572	62,530,408	486,478,146.65	3,179,511	77,252,907.05		

[1] Domestic money orders first issued Nov. 1, 1864, under act of Congress approved May 17, 1864.
[2] International money orders first issued Sept. 1, 1869, under Postal Convention of Oct. 12, 1867.
[3] Postal notes first issued Sept. 3, 1883, under act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1883.

TABLE 59.—*Statement showing the growth of the money-order service, 1865—1939*—Continued

Fiscal year	Number of money-order offices	Domestic money orders issued		International money orders issued in the United States		Postal notes issued	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
1908	43,313	65,345,395	$506,170,014.62	3,230,815	$81,502,011.18		
1909	50,043	69,304,395	498,511,747.14	3,175,014	69,317,899.97		
1910	51,791	77,585,321	558,178,028.35	3,832,318	89,558,299.42		
1911	51,809	81,906,206	590,034,432.52	4,060,431	97,681,221.85		
1912	52,815	85,286,580	594,901,623.90	3,708,773	86,095,404.58		
1913	54,594	91,412,698	636,814,179.46	3,850,310	90,703,205.12		
1914	55,949	104,736,717	677,908,573.58	3,896,824	91,285,920.10		
1915	55,670	105,728,032	665,249,087.81	2,399,836	51,662,120.65		
1916	56,026	122,302,149	728,177,816.63	2,345,766	37,544,520.17		
1917	56,170	133,291,973	822,679,622.83	2,798,465	32,284,182.85		
1918	55,668	122,686,471	914,575,254.99	1,589,354	25,938,963.63		
1919	54,826	132,587,919	1,120,546,968.04	1,786,860	28,831,960.05		
1920	54,395	149,091,944	1,342,267,597.43	1,250,890	23,392,287.46		
1921	54,183	144,809,855	1,313,092,591.08	876,541	16,675,752.16		
1922	54,201	154,076,407	1,211,784,679.24	883,740	14,192,840.10		
1923	54,181	173,083,817	1,388,090,680.09	1,201,312	22,488,617.41		
1924	54,195	189,442,302	1,527,092,752.24	1,818,953	34,227,835.10		
1925	54,269	197,991,560	1,549,487,416.03	2,028,574	35,730,064.85		
1926	55,589	194,375,003	1,610,504,654.28	2,357,606	43,152,899.24		
1927	54,616	195,206,657	1,667,298,074.89	2,743,525	49,233,830.74		
1928	54,803	197,336,882	1,650,479,606.61	2,793,593	51,197,584.22		
1929	54,357	200,335,971	1,681,231,330.76	2,954,507	53,314,227.84		
1930	54,161	203,306,659	1,735,496,259.78	2,943,732	51,787,597.40		
1931	55,404	190,877,413	1,578,257,402.76	2,701,030	43,519,759.97		
1932	55,081	179,385,420	1,549,112,922.57	2,411,334	36,624,956.87		
1933	56,106	171,479,898	1,654,961,825.79	2,092,272	27,574,766.89		
1934	53,803	198,656,378	1,784,531,859.80	1,784,053	22,248,740.47		
1935	53,106	213,350,838	1,829,137,152.47	1,923,217	22,336,021.70		
1936	51,610	228,633,283	1,927,424,982.05	1,909,640	22,398,926.09		
1937	51,304	246,480,909	2,117,454,170.13	2,000,595	23,631,537.83		
1938	51,119	248,529,206	2,157,800,018.46	1,916,048	22,578,992.06		
1939	50,956	250,793,875	2,058,164,559.70	1,804,731	19,714,058.68		

TABLE 60.—*Statement showing the growth of the Postal Service, 1837 to 1939*

Fiscal year	Estimated population	Number of post offices	Audited postal revenues	Revenue per capita	Audited postal expenditures	Adjusted losses and contingencies—postal funds	Audited postal surplus	Audited postal deficit
1837	15,655,000	11,767	$4,101,703.33	$0.26	$3,288,319.03	[1] *$0.28*	$813,384.58	
1838	16,112,000	12,519	4,238,733.46	.26	4,430,662.21			$191,928.75
1839	16,584,000	12,780	4,484,656.70	.27	4,636,536.31			151,879.61
1840	17,069,453	13,468	4,543,521.92	.27	4,718,235.64			174,713.72
1841	17,591,000	13,778	4,407,726.27	.25	4,499,686.73			91,960.46
1842	18,132,000	13,733	4,546,849.65	.25	5,672,751.76	[1] *1,688.81*		1,124,213.30
1843	18,694,000	13,814	4,296,225.43	.23	4,374,753.71	90.56		78,618.84
1844	19,276,000	14,103	4,237,287.83	.22	4,298,512.70	115.25		61,340.12
1845	19,878,000	14,183	4,239,841.80	.22	4,320,731.99	5,959.94		36,850.13
1846	20,500,000	14,601	3,487,199.35	.17	4,076,036.91	44,480.66		633,318.22
1847	21,143,000	15,146	3,880,309.23	.18	3,979,542.10	101,586.29		200,819.16
1848	21,805,000	16,159	4,555,211.10	.21	4,326,850.27	53,609.36	174,751.47	
1849	22,489,000	16,749	4,705,176.28	.21	4,479,049.13	[1] *1,385.41*	277,512.56	
1850	23,191,876	18,417	5,499,984.86	.20	5,212,953.43	291.49	286,739.94	
1851	23,995,000	19,796	6,410,604.33	.27	6,278,401.63	308.03	131,894.62	
1852	24,802,000	20,901	5,184,526.84	.21	7,103,459.04	[1] *909.35*		1,923,022.85
1853	25,615,000	22,320	5,240,724.70	.20	7,982,756.59	332.78		2,742,364.67
1854	26,433,000	23,548	6,255,586.22	.24	8,577,424.12	30,862.08		2,352,699.98
1855	27,256,000	24,410	6,642,136.13	.24	9,968,342.29	649.99		3,326,856.15
1856	28,083,000	25,565	6,920,821.66	.25	10,405,286.36	2,581.82		3,487,046.52
1857	28,916,000	26,586	7,353,951.76	.25	11,508,057.93	[1] *387.77*		4,153,718.40
1858	29,753,000	27,977	7,486,792.86	.25	12,722,470.01	[1] *833.45*		5,234,843.70
1859	30,596,000	28,539	7,968,484.07	.26	11,458,083.63	[1] *571.50*		3,489,028.26
1860	31,443,321	28,498	8,518,067.40	.27	19,170,609.99	[1] *3.93*		10,652,538.66
1861	32,064,000	28,586	8,349,296.40	.26	13,606,759.11	[1] *5,495.73*		5,251,966.98
1862	32,704,000	28,875	8,299,820.90	.25	11,125,364.13	601.12		2,826,144.35
1863	33,365,000	29,047	11,163,789.59	.33	11,314,206.84	[1] *7,792.11*		142,625.14
1864	34,046,000	28,878	12,438,253.78	.37	12,644,786.20	198,282.30		404,814.72
1865	34,748,000	20,550	14,556,158.70	.42	13,694,728.23	[1] *55,819.08*	917,249.50	
1866	35,469,000	23,828	14,386,986.21	.40	15,352,079.30	[1] *31,241.99*		933,851.10

[1] Amount of balances due late postmasters to "Suspense" in excess of losses.

TABLE 60.—*Statement showing the growth of the Postal Service, 1837 to 1939*—Con.

Fiscal year	Estimated population	Number of post offices	Audited postal revenues	Revenue per capita	Audited postal expenditures	Adjusted losses and contingencies—postal funds	Audited postal surplus	Audited postal deficit
1867	36,211,000	25,163	15,237,026.87	.42	19,235,483.46	[1] *26,104.67*		3,972,351.92
1868	36,973,000	26,481	16,292,600.80	.44	22,730,792.65	107,156.35		6,545,348.20
1869	37,756,000	27,106	17,314,175.72	.46	23,698,131.50	[1] *20,218.58*		6,363,737.20
1870	38,558,371	28,492	18,879,536.73	.49	23,998,837.63	[1] *21,446.79*		5,097,854.11
1871	39,550,000	30,045	20,037,045.42	.51	24,390,104.08	5,693.55		4,358,752.21
1872	40,596,000	31,863	21,915,426.37	.54	26,658,192.31	6,328.17		4,749,094.11
1873	41,677,000	33,244	22,996,741.57	.55	29,084,945.67	40,688.74		6,128,892.84
1874	42,796,000	34,294	26,471,071.82	.62	32,126,414.58	102,565.31		5,757,908.07
1875	43,951,000	35,547	26,791,313.54	.61	33,611,309.45	324.93		6,820,320.84
1876	45,187,000	36,383	28,644,197.50	.63	33,263,487.58	27,962.96		4,647,253.04
1877	46,353,000	37,345	27,531,585.26	.59	33,486,322.44	172,618.84		6,127,356.02
1878	47,598,000	38,253	29,277,516.95	.62	34,165,084.49	17,461.74		4,905,029.28
1879	48,866,000	40,588	30,041,982.86	.62	33,449,899.45	8,016.41		3,415,933.00
1880	50,155,783	42,989	33,315,479.34	.66	36,542,803.68	[1] *5,370.86*		3,221,953.48
1881	51,316,000	44,512	36,785,397.97	.72	39,592,566.22	14,790.86		2,821,959.11
1882	52,495,000	46,231	41,876,410.15	.80	40,482,021.23	140,465.35	1,253,923.57	
1883	53,693,000	46,820	45,508,692.61	.85	43,282,944.43	44,395.61	2,181,352.57	
1884	54,911,000	48,434	43,325,958.81	.79	47,224,560.27	8,455.83		3,907,057.29
1885	56,148,000	51,252	42,560,843.83	.76	50,046,235.21	[1] *3,981.16*		7,481,410.22
1886	57,404,000	53,614	43,948,422.95	.77	51,004,743.80	12,174.25		7,068,495.10
1887	58,680,000	55,157	48,837,609.39	.83	53,006,194.39	[1] *23,566.80*		4,145,018.20
1888	59,974,000	57,376	52,695,176.79	.88	56,468,315.20	[1] *672.38*		3,772,466.03
1889	61,289,000	58,999	56,175,611.18	.92	62,317,119.36	27,596.26		6,169,104.44
1890	62,622,250	62,401	60,882,097.92	.97	66,259,547.84	23,314.52		5,400,764.44
1891	63,947,000	64,329	65,931,785.72	1.03	73,059,519.49	22,876.36		7,150,610.13
1892	65,191,000	67,119	70,930,475.98	1.09	76,980,846.16	60,605.79		6,110,975.97
1893	66,456,000	68,403	75,896,933.16	1.14	81,581,681.33	32,040.58		5,716,788.75
1894	67,740,000	69,805	75,080,479.04	1.11	84,994,111.62	63,882.74		9,977,515.32
1895	69,043,000	70,064	76,983,128.19	1.12	87,179,551.28	34,019.04		10,230,442.13
1896	70,365,000	70,360	82,499,208.40	1.17	90,932,669.50	10,740.21		8,444,201.31
1897	71,704,000	71,022	82,665,462.73	1.15	94,077,242.38	19,799.76		11,431,579.41
1898	73,060,000	73,570	89,012,618.55	1.22	98,033,523.61	33,646.69		9,054,551.75
1899	74,433,000	75,000	95,021,384.17	1.28	101,632,160.92	19,358.85		6,630,135.60
1900	76,126,000	76,688	102,354,579.29	1.34	107,740,267.99	24,669.40		5,410,358.10
1901	77,708,000	76,945	111,631,193.39	1.43	115,554,920.87	57,793.23		3,981,520.71
1902	79,298,000	75,924	121,848,047.26	1.53	124,785,697.07	23,520.10		2,961,169.91
1903	80,897,000	74,169	134,224,443.24	1.66	138,784,487.97	26,932.43		4,586,977.16
1904	82,503,000	71,131	143,582,624.34	1.74	152,362,116.70	33,276.81		8,812,769.17
1905	84,118,000	68,131	152,826,585.10	1.81	167,399,169.23	21,802.99		14,594,387.12
1906	85,742,000	65,600	167,932,782.95	1.96	178,449,778.89	25,945.82		10,542,941.76
1907	87,373,000	62,658	183,585,005.57	2.11	190,238,288.34	38,748.70		6,692,031.47
1908	89,013,000	60,704	191,478,663.41	2.15	208,351,886.15	37,056.25		16,910,278.99
1909	90,662,000	60,144	203,562,383.07	2.24	221,004,102.89	38,050.65		17,479,770.47
1910	92,318,000	59,580	224,128,657.62	2.43	229,977,224.50	32,915.07		5,881,481.95
1911	93,983,000	59,237	237,879,823.60	2.53	237,648,926.68	11,778.80	219,118.12	
1912	95,656,000	58,729	246,744,015.88	2.58	248,525,450.08	4,088.90		1,785,523.10
1913	97,337,000	58,020	266,619,525.65	2.74	262,067,541.33	41,333.41	4,510,650.91	
1914	98,886,000	56,810	287,934,565.67	2.91	283,543,769.16	14,333.46	4,376,463.05	
1915	100,693,000	56,380	287,248,165.27	2.85	298,546,026.42	35,447.82		11,333,308.97
1916	102,276,000	55,935	312,057,688.83	3.05	306,204,033.14	24,419.62	5,829,236.07	
1917	103,729,000	55,414	329,726,116.36	3.18	319,838,718.40	51,186.06	9,836,211.90	
1918	105,021,000	54,347	388,975,962.24	3.70	324,833,728.47	15,459.69	64,126,774.08	
1919	106,136,000	53,084	436,239,126.20	4.11	362,497,635.69	6,638.55	73,734,851.96	
1920	106,414,000	52,641	437,150,212.33	4.10	454,322,609.21	98,085.84		17,270,482.72
1921	108,087,000	52,168	463,491,274.70	4.28	620,993,673.65	15,289.16		157,517,688.11
1922	109,743,000	51,950	484,853,540.71	4.41	545,644,208.54	24,732.53		60,815,400.36
1923	111,268,000	51,613	532,827,925.09	4.78	556,850,966.41	42,162.49		24,065,203.81
1924	112,686,000	51,266	572,948,778.41	5.08	587,376,915.89	35,838.76		14,463,976.24
1925	113,494,000	50,957	599,591,477.59	5.28	639,281,647.99	54,856.89		39,745,027.29
1926	117,136,000	50,601	659,819,801.08	5.63	679,704,053.25	88,127.25		19,972,379.42
1927	118,628,000	50,266	683,121,988.66	5.76	714,577,491.79	50,697.41		31,506,200.54
1928	120,013,000	49,944	693,633,921.45	5.78	725,699,765.90	55,251.35		32,121,095.80
1929	121,713,000	49,482	696,947,577.69	5.73	782,343,648.31	65,105.62		85,461,176.24
1930	122,698,000	49,063	705,484,098.15	5.75	803,667,219.39	32,866.19		98,215,987.43
1931	124,070,000	48,733	656,463,383.29	5.29	802,484,840.44	44,732.51		146,066,189.66
1932	124,822,000	48,159	588,171,922.94	4.71	793,684,323.24	38,210.79		205,550,611.09
1933	125,693,000	47,641	587,631,364.48	4.67	699,887,186.36	119,070.17		112,374,892.05
1934	126,425,000	46,506	586,733,165.80	4.64	630,732,933.82	34,066.84		44,033,834.86
1935	127,720,000	45,686	630,795,301.97	4.94	696,503,235.16	100,017.54		65,807,950.73
1936	128,429,000	45,230	665,343,356.48	5.18	753,616,211.60	43,469.17		88,316,324.29
1937	129,257,000	44,877	726,201,109.89	5.62	772,743,145.01	72,697.21		46,614,732.33
1938	130,215,000	44,667	728,634,051.36	5.58	772,307,506.28	138,101.16		43,811,556.08
1939	131,173,000	44,400	745,955,075.24	5.69	784,549,841.55	[2] 97,096.59	[3]	38,691,862.90

[1] Amount of balances due late postmasters to "Suspense" in excess of losses.

[2] Losses by burglary, fire, and other unavoidable casualties now charged against the appropriation made therefor.

[3] See table 62 for classification of extraordinary expenditures contributing to the deficiency in the postal revenues for the fiscal year 1939.

TABLE 61.—*Financial condition of the Post Office Department as shown by the audit of accounts to June 30, 1939*

POSTAL SERVICE

ASSETS

Cash:		
Treasurer of the United States	$2,625,131.59	
Postmasters	20,368,679.51	
Superintendent of finance	64,384.69	
Disbursing clerk	31,947.16	
		$23,090,142.95
Accounts receivable:		
Money Order Service, money-order revenue	11,714,975.20	
Postal Savings System, interest and profit	4,329,358.75	
Meter deposits	87.50	
Foreign countries, balances due from	1,058,998.76	
		17,103,420.21
Unavailable cash:		
Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New Orleans, La., 1861	31,164.44	
Depositaries at—		
Savannah, Ga., 1861	205.76	
Galveston, Tex., 1861	83.36	
Little Rock, Ark., 1861	5,823.50	
		37,277.06
Trust funds, postal, deposited by postmasters		4,006,999.64
Deferred debits: Transportation of mails by foreign countries unadjusted		508,067.82
Total		44,745,907.68

LIABILITIES

Warrants, etc., outstanding:		
Post Office Department warrants	2,268,470.35	
Postmaster General drafts	16,124.63	
Postal Service checks	705.51	
		2,285,300.49
Accounts payable:		
Postmasters	281,180.96	
Postal Savings System, postmasters' balances	78,490.83	
United States Treasury:		
Postmasters' balances	4,393.80	
Grants	26,049,428.19	
Telephone commissions	9,769.89	
Money Order Service, transfers	9,359,208.90	
United States Treasury, general-fund transfers	9,000.00	
Foreign countries, balances due to	508,067.82	
		36,299,540.39
Special deposits:		
Superintendent of finance	64,384.69	
Disbursing clerk	2,006.05	
Meter	87.50	
		66,478.24
Trust funds, postal, received by postmasters		4,006,999.64
Unadjusted excess of assets over liabilities, July 1, 1908		1,028,590.16
Deferred credits: Transportation of mails for foreign countries unadjusted		1,058,998.76
Total		44,745,907.68

MONEY ORDER SERVICE

ASSETS

Cash:		
Treasurer of the United States	$13,344,905.24	
Postmasters	22,050,712.59	
		$35,395,617.83
Accounts receivable:		
Foreign countries	173,814.34	
Postal Service, transfers	9,359,208.90	
		9,533,023.24
Deferred debits		2,570.10
Total		44,931,211.17

LIABILITIES

Checks and warrants outstanding:		
Postmaster General's warrants and checks	238,466.65	
Postmasters' checks	9,860,355.79	
		10,098,822.44
Accounts payable:		
Postmasters	812.90	
Foreign countries	1,236,282.71	
Postal Service, money-order revenue	11,714,975.20	
		12,952,070.81
Money orders outstanding:		
Domestic	20,137,602.30	
International:		
United States issued	319,038.85	
Foreign countries issued	98,070.48	
		20,554,711.63
Unadjusted excess of assets over liabilities, July 1, 1908		1,325,556.09
Deferred credits		50.20
Total		44,931,211.17

TABLE 62.—*The Post Office Department general account with the United States Treasury stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939*

Balance due the United States Treasury July 1, 1938			$23,497,616.22
Grants from the United States Treasury:			
Deficiency in the postal revenues:			
Service of the fiscal year 1939	$41,000,000.00		
Service of the fiscal year 1936	120,496.14		
Service of the fiscal year 1933	2.31		
Service of the fiscal year 1932	1,261.52		
Service of the fiscal year 1931	729.96		
Service of the fiscal year 1930	669.17		
Service of the fiscal year 1929	1,304.67		
Service of the fiscal year 1928	635.29		
Service of the fiscal year 1927	211.19		
Service of the fiscal year 1924	33.69		
Certified claims	199,420.20		
Total grants			41,324,764.14
Transfer from the Maritime Commission authorized by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938, approved June 25, 1938			6,412.08
Statement of the postal deficiency, fiscal year 1939:			
Audited revenues		$745,955,075.24	
Expenditures exclusive of adjusted losses and contingencies	$784,549,841.55		
Adjusted losses and contingencies	97,096.59		
Total audited expenditures		784,646,938.14	
Postal deficit		38,691,862.90	
Postal deficit due to:			
(*a*) Penalty matter for branches of the Government other than the Post Office Department	$38,231,125.00		
1—Postage	$36,408,851.00		
2—Registry fees including surcharges	1,822,274.00		
(*b*) Franked matter for	1,003,659.00		
1—Members of Congress	1,003,558.00		
2—Other than Members of Congress	101.00		
(*c*) Publications going free in the county	609,024.00		
(*d*) Free mail for the blind	257,287.00		
(*e*) Differentials in second class postage favoring religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, and fraternal organizations	291,583.00		
(*f*) Excess cost of airplane service over the postage revenues derived from air mail	8,147,595.27		
(*g*) Ordinary operations ((surplus)	*9,848,410.37*		
Repayments, grants from the United States Treasury:			
Service of the fiscal year 1935		7,367.29	
Service of the fiscal year 1934		22,166.10	
Service of the fiscal year 1926		65.05	
Service of the fiscal year 1925		57.70	
Service of the fiscal year 1922		81.28	
Service of the fiscal year 1920		50.00	
Certified claims		57,713.93	
Balance due the United States Treasury June 30, 1939		26,049,428.19	
Total		64,828,792.44	64,828,792.44

TABLE 63.—*The Post Office Department general account with the United States Treasury Depositary stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939*

POSTAL SERVICE

Balance on deposit July 1, 1938	$5,233,736.78	
Deposit of funds	749,739,213.85	
Post Office Department warrants and counter warrants	612,363,756.09	$612,363,756.09
Transferred to money order service by Postmaster General's orders		565,000,000.00
Post Office Department warrants paid		187,347,819.04
Balance on deposit June 30, 1939		2,624,131.59
Total	$1,367,336,706.72	$1,367,336,706.72

TABLE 64.—*The Post Office Department account with the Superintendent, Division of Finance stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939*

Balance due the United States July 1, 1938	$339,977.62	
Receipts	49,077,328.63	
Disbursements		$49,352,921.56
Balance due the United States June 30, 1939		64,384.69
Total	$49,417,306.25	49,417,306.25

TABLE 65.—*The general Post Office Department warrant account stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939.*

Outstanding July 1, 1938		$2,523,240.24
Issued		187,095,012.78
Post Office Department warrants and counter warrants	$612,363,756.09	612,363,756.09
Paid	[1] 187,347,769.54	
Canceled	2,013.13	
Outstanding June 30, 1939	2,268,470.35	
Total	$801,982,009.11	$801,982,009.11

[1] Exclusive of reclamations and adjustments, $49.50.

TABLE 66.—*Audited revenues of the Post Office Department stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939*

Source	Quarter ended				
	Sept. 30, 1938	Dec. 31, 1938	Mar. 31, 1939	June 30, 1939	Total for year
Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.: Miscellaneous receipts (P. R. map sales)	$1,379.19	$1,262.41	$1,255.25	$1,192.35	$5,089.20
Field service, Post Office Department:					
Sales of postage stamps and other stamped paper	115,406,480.59	151,083,558.75	125,319,837.29	123,058,929.26	514,868,805.89
Second-class postage paid in money	4,924,034.28	5,497,299.55	5,641,800.05	5,767,574.71	21,830,708.59
First, second, third, and fourth-class postage paid in money under permit	35,706,541.39	43,087,664.57	41,304,369.12	41,856,834.13	161,955,409.21
Reimbursement, postage and registry fees, authorized by Public No. 634, 49 Stat. p. 1396, approved June 3, 1936					
Box rents	1,893,679.87	1,916,283.00	1,928,109.15	1,947,456.63	7,685,528.65
Miscellaneous receipts:					
Collections from Government departments or agencies for mailings accepted without prepayment	1,864.46	5,494.94	6,820.88	8,267.18	22,447.46
All other sources including "dead letters"	87,684.11	87,697.83	128,834.54	92,180.40	396,396.88
Foreign mail transit service	603,619.65	588,010.55	510,570.04	792,463.84	2,494,664.09
Fines and penalties	413.51	11,659.40	3,415.00	19,529.50	35,017.41
Second-class application fees, act of July 7, 1932	14,347.50	16,002.50	15,830.00	12,015.00	58,195.00
Nonmetered application fees, act of July 7, 1932	26,070.00	28,050.00	29,760.00	24,980.00	108,860.00
Revenue from money-order business	5,567,427.78	6,177,834.91	6,054,176.61	5,660,798.59	23,460,237.89
Interest and profits, Postal Savings System [1]	2,689,866.22	2,649,320.79	3,365,169.21	4,329,358.75	13,033,714.97
Totals	166,923,408.55	211,150,139.21	184,309,947.14	183,571,580.34	745,955,075.24

[1] As reported by Board of Trustees.

TABLE 67.—*Comparison of audited revenues of the Post Office Department, fiscal years 1938 and 1939*

Source	Fiscal year		Increase	Decrease
	1939	1938		
Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.:				
Miscellaneous receipts (P. R. map sales)	$5,089.20	$6,281.68		$1,192.48
Field service, Post Office Department:				
Sales of postage stamps and other stamped paper	514,868,805.89	515,117,993.72		249,187.83
Second-class postage paid in money	21,830,708.59	22,437,304.23		606,595.64
First-, second-, third-, and fourth-class postage paid in money under permit	161,955,409.21	146,074,580.43	$15,880,828.78	
Reimbursement, postage and registry fees, authorized by Public, No. 634, 49 Stat. p. 1396, approved June 3, 1936		88,848.11		88,848.11
Box rents	7,685,528.65	7,458,523.73	227,004.92	
Miscellaneous receipts:				
Collections from Government departments or agencies for mailings accepted without prepayment	22,447.46	40,819.60		18,372.14
All other sources including "dead letters"	396,396.88	450,450.27		54,053.39
Foreign mail transit service	2,494,664.09	2,307,487.43	187,176.66	
Fines and penalties	35,017.41	36,704.19		1,686.78
Second-class application fees, act of July 7, 1932	58,195.00	63,047.50		4,852.50
Nonmetered application fees, act of July 7, 1932	108,860.00	111,170.00		2,310.00
Revenue from money order business	23,460,237.89	23,307,672.02	152,565.87	
Interest and profits, Postal Savings System	13,033,714.97	11,133,168.45	1,900,546.52	
Totals	745,955,075.24	728,634,051.36	18,348,122.75	1,027,098.87
Net increase			17,321,023.88	

TABLE 68.—*Adjusted losses and contingencies—Postal Service*

Losses:		
Debts, compromised and remitted	$171.21	
Uncollectible balances, late postmasters' accounts	88,975.34	
Relief of postmasters—private acts	12,066.22	
		$101,212.77
Contingencies:		
Balances, late postmasters' accounts, closed to "suspense"		4,116.18
Net loss		97,096.59

TABLE 69.—*Audited expenditures—Service of the Post Office Department*

Appropriation title	Stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, service of the fiscal year					Comparison, fiscal years 1938 and 1939			
	1939	1938	1937	Lapsed appropriations	Certified claims	Total expenditures audited during the fiscal year 1939	Total expenditures audited during the fiscal year 1938	Increase	Decrease
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.									
Salaries, Office of the Postmaster General	$225,635.52					$225,635.52	$225,724.19		$88.67
Salaries, Post Office Department buildings							[1] 4.19	$4.19	
Salaries, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General	383,955.54	[1] $133.32				383,822.22	374,351.11	9,471.11	
Salaries, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General	578,506.15					578,506.15	566,522.97	11,983.18	
Salaries, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General	784,620.17	[1] 147.93				784,472.24	770,135.66	14,336.58	
Salaries, Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General	466,759.90					466,759.90	450,985.23	15,774.67	
Salaries, Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department	81,273.79					81,273.79	82,934.55		1,660.76
Salaries, Office of the Chief Inspector	228,832.01					228,832.01	215,862.14	12,969.87	
Salaries, Office of the Purchasing Agent	45,152.56					45,152.56	41,655.90	3,496.66	
Salaries, Bureau of Accounts	104,817.81					104,817.81	104,176.84	640.97	
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Post Office Department:									
Miscellaneous items	67,216.88	7,634.26				74,851.14	85,067.70		10,216.56
Newspapers									
Expenses, conventions	13.75	211.25				225.00	257.45		32.45
Traveling expenses, Purchasing Agent, et al	575.50	56.60				632.10	435.20	196.90	
Printing and Binding, Post Office Department	522,566.27	388,954.57				911,520.84	1,081,300.54		169,779.70
Claims for damages, act of Dec. 28, 1922	2,250.17	1,823.52				4,073.69	1,050.04	3,023.65	
Total, Post Office Department	3,492,176.02	398,398.95				3,890,574.97	4,000,455.33	71,897.78	181,778.14
Net decrease, Post Office Department									109,880.36

[1] Repayments in excess of audited expenditures.

TABLE 69.—*Audited expenditures—Service of the Post Office Department*—Continued

Appropriation title	Stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, service of the fiscal year					Comparison, fiscal years 1938 and 1939			
	1939	1938	1937	Lapsed appropriations	Certified claims	Total expenditures audited during the fiscal year 1939	Total expenditures audited during the fiscal year 1938	Increase	Decrease
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT									
Office of the Postmaster General									
Rewards to postal employees for inventions									
Personal or property damage claims	$45,314.47	$16.39	(1936) $11,042.69 15.00			$56,388.55	$39,126.29	$17,262.26	
Adjusted losses and contingencies, postal funds:									
Funds	59,364.90					59,364.90	21,064.78	38,300.12	
Stamps	100,391.18					100,391.18	11,952.01	88,439.17	
Post-office inspectors, salaries	2,268,610.28	454.41				2,269,064.69	2,224,558.04	44,506.65	
Post-office inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous expenses:									
Traveling and miscellaneous expenses	552,128.43	33,555.64	[1] 180.25	(1936) [1] $202.50 (1935) [1] 174.50		584,807.82	583,019.83	1,787.99	
Technical and scientific books	17.28			(1934) [1] 180.25 (1933) [1] 138.75		17.28	194.83		$177.55
Chemical and other investigations	18,141.08	2,602.35				20,743.43	21,187.49		444.06
Post-office inspectors, clerks, division headquarters	464,932.75	266.55	1.38			465,200.68	461,943.67	3,257.01	
Payment of rewards:									
Rewards	9,695.00	28,140.00	11,305.00			49,140.00	32,000.00	17,140.00	
Information	12,928.74	[1] 3,747.38				9,181.36	6,593.60	2,587.76	
Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General	2,686.30	80.70				2,767.00	2,413.33	353.67	
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General				(1936) [1] 1,857.63 (1935) [1] 518.81 (1934) [1] 257.46 (1933) 1,421.49 (1932) 1,959.46 (1931) 1,481.78					
Compensation to postmasters	49,146,378.45	255,862.62	[1] 3,824.44	(1930) 996.71 (1929) 1,187.41 (1928) 619.64 (1927) 238.63 (1926) [1] 34.14 (1925) [1] 225.46 (1924) [1] 12.24	(1930) $1.15	49,403,417.16	48,721,508.16	681,909.00	

Compensation to assistant postmasters	6,906,948.43	2,563.88	187.55			6,909,699.86	6,875,293.55	34,406.31	
Clerks, first- and second-class post offices	200,311,752.88	2,629.33	1,712.19	(1936) 1 132.45 (1935) 1 77.18 (1934) 1 100.34 (1931) 1 194.94 (1930) 1 1,997.02 (1929) 1 413.11 (1922) 1 81.28	(1936) 58.09 (1935) 206.86 (1934) 17.76 (1933) 23.97 (1932) 16.61 (1931) 10.59 (1930) 10.60 (1929) 107.88 (1928) 131.91 (1922) 81.28	200,313,763.63	195,516,039.02	4,797,724.61	
Clerks, contract stations	1,467,620.36	350.37	75.00			1,468,045.73	1,473,496.13		5,450.40
Separating mails	385,535.09	2,846.55	17.70	(1936) 1 80.40 (1935) 1 17.22 (1934) 10.20 (1933) 11.30	(1936) 72.00 (1935) 52.20	388,447.42	394,430.83		5,983.41
Unusual conditions at post offices	64,692.49	1,939.73	202.28	(1935) 28.50		66,863.00	73,427.83		6,564.83
Clerks, third-class post offices	7,275,975.51	21,331.52	1 564.57	(1936) 1 367.20 (1935) 1 602.79 (1934) 1 462.19 (1933) 1 65.41		7,295,244.87	7,185,542.32	109,702.55	
Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices	1,661,982.46	25,810.80	563.65	(1936) 140.69 (1935) 2.58 (1934) 1 6.00 (1932) 6.24 (1931) 1 54.12 (1930) 1 14.72 (1929) 1 35.35 (1928) 1 20.10 (1927) 1 12.72 (1926) 1 21.70 (1925) 1 12.49	(1936) 2.17 (1934) 6.00	1,688,324.91	1,815,911.11		127,586.20
Village Delivery Service	1,586,959.84	7,915.16	312.39	(1936) 1 54.60 (1935) 183.14 (1934) 1 14.35 (1933) 17.00	(1936) 5.11 (1935) 8.35	1,595,332.04	1,595,558.55		226.51
Detroit River postal service	11,020.50	393.00				11,413.50	11,181.00	232.50	
Carfare and bicycle allowance	1,300,103.51	6.13	43.09			1,300,152.73	1,283,976.85	16,175.88	
City delivery carriers	139,488,851.94	3,532.33	308.79	(1936) 1.03	(1936) 114.53 (1935) 18.55 (1925) 15.17 (1924) 97.75 (1923) 99.31 (1922) 98.07 (1921) 100.56 (1920) 4.27	139,493,242.30	136,505,494.69	2,987,747.61	

[1] Repayments in excess of audited expenditures.

TABLE 69.—*Audited expenditures—Service of the Post Office Department*—Continued

Appropriation title	Stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, service of the fiscal year					Comparison, fiscal years 1938 and 1939			
	1939	1938	1937	Lapsed appropriations	Certified claims	Total expenditures audited during the fiscal year 1939	Total expenditures audited during the fiscal year 1938	Increase	Decrease
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—continued									
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General—Continued									
Special delivery fees	$8,566,867.91	[1] $1,939.12	(1936) [1] $359.43 [1] 493.29	(1935) [1] $195.51 (1934) [1] 59.97 (1933) [1] 14.84 (1932) [1] 8.57 (1931) [1] 11.53 (1930) [1] 4.68 (1929) [1] 7.40 (1928) [1] 7.38	(1935) $8.53	$8,563,774.72	$8,281,664.32	$282,110.40	
Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General									
Star Route Service:									
Star Route Service	9,836,776.04	936,895.41	73.75		(1936) .71	10,773,745.91	10,835,790.51		$62,044.60
Government-operated service							491.36		491.36
Star Route Service—Alaska:									
Regular service	111,609.63	23,119.45				134,729.08	180,995.00		46,265.92
Emergency service	6,836.25	2,642.50	75.00			9,553.75	10,808.82		1,255.07
Power-boat service	1,034,505.91	122,207.05				1,156,712.96	1,154,435.07	2,277.89	
Railroad-transportation and mail-messenger service:									
Railroad service	86,508,724.94	11,849,645.29	282.51		(1936) 180,583.52 (1935) 1,641.55 (1934) 40.00 (1933) 50.10 (1932) 26.00 (1931) 20.00	98,541,013.91	99,580,472.07		1,039,458.16
Mail-messenger service	6,931,769.91	22,484.06	466.38	(1936) 44.77 (1934) 21.02 (1932) 165.00		6,954,951.14	7,021,888.82		66,937.68
Blue tag service									
Space Basis Act, District of Columbia	29,555.42	7.87				29,563.29	31,120.50		1,557.21
Cost ascertainment, District of Columbia	32,299.02	1,349.66				33,648.68	31,517.60	2,131.08	

Railway Mail Service—Salaries	55,233,947.84	197,377.30	2,994.94	(1936) 1 76.29 (1931) 1 18.63	(1936) 426.76 (1935) 3,208.69	55,437,860.61	55,672,859.82		234,999.21
Railway postal clerks—Travel allowances	2,951,151.45	253,284.50	1 82.68	(1936) 1 132.00 (1935) 1 4.00	(1936) 82.63	3,204,299.90	2,876,653.63	327,646.27	
Railway Mail Service—Traveling expenses	49,628.41	4,545.63				54,174.04	49,797.70	4,376.34	
Railway Mail Service—Miscellaneous expenses	394,904.76	40,447.61			(1936) 14.78	435,367.15	483,010.96		47,643.81
Electric and cable car service	262,455.80	57,684.05	542.94		(1935) 502.89 (1934) 457.83	321,643.51	329,914.74		8,271.23
Foreign mail transportation:									
Steamship service	2,403,396.76	358,804.01	9,667.60		(1934) 121.06	2,771,989.43	2,586,856.56	185,132.87	
Aircraft service	7,953,740.55	782,482.24	11,092.27			8,747,315.06	8,487,738.13	259,576.93	
Sea post service	143,765.77	385.87				144,151.64	162,167.54		18,015.90
Delegates, Universal Postal Union, 1939	12,000.00					12,000.00		12,000.00	
Merchant Marine Act payments:									
Transportation of mails							315,566.14		315,566.14
Assistance to develop the American merchant marine									
Balances due foreign countries	561,322.57	549,856.02	12,671.09			1,123,849.68	1,198,155.22		74,305.54
Contract Air Mail Service:									
Air Mail Service	13,815,390.80	2,460,246.84	(1936) 77,424.79 194,142.96			16,547,205.39	14,112,831.32	2,434,374.07	
Assistant superintendents and clerks	28,385.26	11.25				28,396.51	17,048.90	11,347.61	
Experimental services	5,142.99					5,142.99		5,142.99	
Personal services, District of Columbia	52,133.56	83.80				52,217.36	44,508.62	7,708.74	
Indemnities, international mail	2,302.03	2,940.30	1,279.58		(1933) 49.00 (1917) 1 100.00	6,470.91	7,142.85		671.94
Rural Delivery Service	91,161,264.06	17,153.56	2,186.61	(1936) 1 502.04 (1935) 1 283.59 (1934) 1 151.03 (1933) 1 71.99 (1931) 1 3.30	(1936) 760.79 (1935) 134.68 (1934) 5.03 (1933) 6.35 (1932) 3.41 (1931) 4.62 (1930) 2.53 (1929) 1.05 (1928) 1.05 (1927) 1.04 (1926) 1.06 (1925) .42	91,180,514.31	91,186,978.58		6,464.27
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General									
Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper:									
Manufacture of postage stamps	1,181,390.31	126,710.39				1,308,100.70	1,339,151.85		31,051.15
Manufacture of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers	2,067,861.80	171,382.12				2,239,243.92	2,236,808.63	2,435.29	
Manufacture of postal cards	651,120.80	146,630.00				797,750.80	1,133,611.84		335,861.04
Distribution of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers	19,916.87	1 35.33				19,881.54	19,995.24		113.70

1 Repayments in excess of audited expenditures.

TABLE 69.—*Audited expenditures—Service of the Post Office Department*—Continued

Appropriation title	Stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, service of the fiscal year					Comparison, fiscal years 1938 and 1939			
	1939	1938	1937	Lapsed appropriations	Certified claims	Total expenditures audited during the fiscal year 1939	Total expenditures audited during the fiscal year 1938	Increase	Decrease
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—continued									
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General—Continued									
Indemnities, domestic mail	$396,375.98	$115,660.13	$3,969.77	(1936) [1] $70.94 (1935) [1] 83.16 (1933) [1] 5.00 (1932) [1] 8.00	(1936) $318.85 (1935) 100.57 (1934) 5.25 (1931) 5.00 (1930) 3.13 (1927) 2.50 (1926) 47.50 (1925) 1.00 (1917) 100.00	$516,422.58	$563,211.98		$46,789.40
Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old	149,846.42	12,345.12	69.63	(1936) 3.75		162,264.92	193,277.45		31,012.53
Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General									
Stationery							[1] 3.27	$3.27	
Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies:									
Stationery, equipment, and supplies	2,331,789.64	197,745.33	240.62	(1936) [1] 60.23 (1935) 4.00		2,529,719.36	2,398,183.85	131,535.51	
Technical works									
Shipment of supplies, personal services, District of Columbia	57,095.55	[1] 11.46				57,084.09	53,961.95	3,122.14	
Traveling mechanicians	33,206.10	70.76				33,276.86	34,401.94		1,125.08
Labor-saving devices							[1] 6.51	6.51	
Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:									
Mail bags, etc	581,310.16	86,041.85	611.64	(1936) [1] 1.46		667,962.19	819,257.39		151,295.20
Personal services, District of Columbia	579,432.71	278.79				579,711.50	562,900.82	16,810.68	
Distinctive equipment									

Rent, light, and fuel	10,529,167.93	257,320.37	37,560.26	(1936) 1,180.10 (1935) 182.67 (1934) 251.82 (1933) 507.35 (1932) 157.41 (1928) [1] 5.00	(1936) 1,629.00 (1935) 606.75 (1934) 10.70 (1933) 793.65 (1932) 808.50 (1931) 120.00 (1917) 79.20	10,830,370.71	11,003,382.36		173,011.65
Pneumatic tube service	511,705.25	11,151.28				522,856.53	481,643.40	41,213.13	
Pneumatic tube service, Boston	24,000.00					24,000.00	23,995.00	5.00	
Vehicle service	14,525,309.25	674,019.43	3,269.04	(1936) 502.69 (1935) 112.08 (1934) 5.98 (1933) [1] 973.99	(1935) 1,989.65	15,204,234.13	14,673,449.19	530,784.94	
Transportation of equipment and supplies	252,914.25	69,356.96	2,751.85	(1936) 152.48	(1936) 1,278.32 (1935) 436.23 (1934) 5.22	326,895.31	259,880.73	67,014.58	
Operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department	19,499,807.96	15,449.86	138.79	(1936) [1] 13.97		19,515,382.64	17,555,791.94	1,959,590.70	
Operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department	4,667,059.70	181,384.39	1,451.69	(1936) [1] 4,635.11 (1935) [1] 56.25	(1936) 176.92 (1935) 45.01	4,845,426.35	4,770,025.67	75,400.68	
Furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings, Post Office Department	590,449.30	66,274.05	146.30	(1935) 48.00	(1936) 330.35 (1935) 128.48	657,376.48	667,800.81		10,424.33
Adjusted losses and contingencies—Postal Service	97,096.59		(1936) 88,108.05			97,096.59	138,101.16		41,004.57
Total, Field Service	759,978,766.08	20,200,039.27	295,284.01	[1] 4,272.84	198,438.60	780,756,363.17	768,445,152.11	15,203,280.71	2,892,069.65
Net increase, Field Service			(1936) 88,108.05					12,311,211.06	
Grand total	763,470,942.10	20,598,438.22	295,284.01	[1] 4,272.84	198,438.60	784,646,938.14	772,445,607.44	15,275,178.49	3,073,847.79
Grand total, net increase								12,201,330.70	

[1] Repayments in excess of audited expenditures.

TABLE 70.—*General appropriation and expenditure account, Post Office Department, stated to June 30, 1939*

SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR
1939

[Detailed accounts table 71]

Current annual appropriations:		
Post Office Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939, approved Mar. 28, 1939	$792, 770, 899. 00	
Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938, approved June 25, 1938	561, 838. 00	
First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939, approved Mar. 15, 1939	1, 789. 15	
Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939, approved May 2, 1939	30, 461. 02	
Total		$793, 364, 987. 17
Audited expenditures: From July 1 to June 30, 1939	$763, 373, 845. 51	
Charges, other services, act of May 14, 1935, 49 Stat. 235	62, 211. 04	
Balance unexpended June 30, 1939	29, 928, 930. 62	
Total		793, 364, 987. 17

SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR
1938

[Detailed accounts table 72]

Current annual appropriations:		
Post Office Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938, approved May 14, 1937	$784, 259, 553. 00	
Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937, approved May 28, 1937	488, 500. 00	
Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937, approved Aug. 25, 1937	450. 05	
First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938, approved Mar. 5, 1938	599. 99	
Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938, approved June 25, 1938	1, 823. 52	
Total		784, 750, 926. 56
Audited expenditures from July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938	$751, 565, 640. 67	
Audited expenditures from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939	20, 598, 438. 22	
Charges, other services, act of May 14, 1935, 49 Stat. 235	25, 126. 71	
Balance unexpended June 30, 1939	12, 561, 720. 96	
Total		784, 750, 926. 56

SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR
1937

[Detailed accounts table 73]

Current annual appropriations:		
Post Office Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937, approved June 23, 1936	$780, 584, 589. 00	
First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937, approved Feb. 9, 1937	984, 743. 81	
Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937, approved May 28, 1937	14, 675, 829. 99	
Total		796, 245, 162. 80
Transferred to Maritime Commission, pursuant to Decision A-81202, Nov. 5, 1936, from Merchant Marine Act payments	$16, 049, 193. 11	
Audited expenditures:		
July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937	749, 112, 342. 46	
July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938	20, 444, 191. 72	
July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939	295, 284. 01	
Charges, other services, Act of May 14, 1935, 49 Stat. 235	23, 263. 96	
Balance unexpended June 30, 1939	10, 320, 887. 54	
Total		796, 245, 162. 80

SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR
1936

Balance unexpended July 1, 1938		13, 736, 490. 68
Appropriations lapsed by law July 1, 1938	$13, 631, 515. 02	
Audited expenditures from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939	88, 108. 05	
Balance unexpended June 30, 1939	16, 867. 61	
Total		13, 736, 490. 68

SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR
1935

Balance unexpended July 1, 1938	$1, 174, 350. 21	
Transferred from Maritime Commission by Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938, approved June 25, 1938	6, 412. 08	
Total		1, 180, 762. 29
Appropriations lapsed by law July 1, 1938	$1, 174, 350. 21	
Balance unexpended June 30, 1939	6, 412. 08	
Total		1, 180, 762. 29

TABLE 70.—*General appropriation and expenditure account, Post Office Department, stated to June 30, 1939*—Continued

SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1934		
Balances unexpended July 1, 1938		$1,492.98
Appropriations lapsed by law July 1, 1938		1,492.98
DEFICIENCY IN THE POSTAL REVENUES (CERTIFIED CLAIMS)		
Balance unexpended July 1, 1938	$62,779.06	
First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939, approved Mar. 15, 1939	191,424.50	
Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939, approved May 2, 1939	2,110.46	
Total		256,314.02
Audited expenditures from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939	$198,438.60	
Repayment to United States Treasury	57,713.93	
Balance unexpended June 30, 1939	161.49	
Total		256,314.02
Lapsed appropriations, repayments and expenditures:		
From July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939:		
Fiscal year:		
1936	[1] $6,161.31	
1935	[1] 1,452.04	
1934	[1] 942.57	
1933	687.16	
1932	2,259.06	
1931	1,199.26	
1930	[1] 1,019.71	
1929	731.55	
1928	587.16	
1927	225.91	
1926	[1] 55.84	
1925	[1] 237.95	
1924	[1] 12.24	
1922	[1] 81.28	
Net repayments in excess of audited expenditures		4,272.84

[1] Repayments in excess of audited expenditures.

TABLE 71.—*Appropriation and expenditure accounts—Post Office Department, service of the fiscal year 1939*

Appropriation	Amount appropriated and transferred including special acts and deficiencies	Audited expenditures stated to June 30, 1939	Payments by warrants from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1939	Balance unexpended
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.				
Salaries, Office of the Postmaster General (1890110)	$228,344.00	$225,635.52		$2,708.48
Salaries, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General (1890102)	387,000.00	383,955.54		3,044.46
Salaries, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General (1890103)	580,520.00	578,506.15		2,013.85
Salaries, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General (1890104)	788,000.00	784,620.17		3,379.83
Salaries, Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General (1890105)	470,000.00	466,759.90		3,240.10
Salaries, Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department (1890106)	81,280.00	81,273.79		6.21
Salaries, Office of the Chief Inspector (1890107)	230,000.00	228,832.01		1,167.99
Salaries, Office of the Purchasing Agent (1890108)	47,240.00	45,152.56		2,087.44
Salaries, Bureau of Accounts (1890109)	104,930.00	104,817.81		112.19
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Post Office Department (1890202)	84,500.00	67,806.13		16,693.87
Miscellaneous items		*67,216.88*		
Newspapers	[1] *200.00*			
Expenses, conventions	[1] *2,000.00*	*13.75*		
Traveling expenses, Purchasing Agent, et al	[1] *800.00*	*575.50*		
Printing and binding, Post Office Department (1890201)	1,150,000.00	522,566.27	$1,901.14	625,532.59
Claims for damages, act of December 28, 1922	2,250.17	2,250.17		
Total, Post Office Department	4,154,064.17	3,492,176.02	1,901.14	659,987.01

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 71.—*Appropriation and expenditure accounts—Post Office Department, service of the fiscal year 1939*—Continued

Appropriation	Amount appropriated and transferred including special acts and deficiencies	Audited expenditures stated to June 30, 1939	Payments by warrants from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1939	Balance unexpended
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT				
Office of the Postmaster General				
Personal or property damage claims (1890304)	$65,000.00	$45,314.47	$10,514.30	$9,171.23
Adjusted losses and contingencies, postal funds (1890305):				
Postal losses	225,000.00	[1] 159,756.08		3,032.88
Other losses		[2] 62,211.04		
Post-office inspectors, salaries (1890402)	2,284,000.00	2,268,610.28	494.82	14,894.90
Post-office inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous expenses (1890403)	625,000.00	570,286.79	43,227.69	11,485.52
Traveling and miscellaneous expenses		*552,128.43*	*41,396.57*	
Technical and scientific books	[1] *500.00*	*17.28*		
Chemical and other investigations	[1] *22,400.00*	*18,141.08*	*1,831.12*	
Post-office inspectors, clerks, Division Headquarters (1890404)	475,850.00	464,932.75	178.82	10,738.43
Payment of rewards (1890405)	55,000.00	22,623.74	7,595.00	24,781.26
Rewards		*9,695.00*	*7,515.00*	
Information	[1] *20,000.00*	*12,928.74*	*80.00*	
Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General (1890303)	3,000.00	2,686.30	286.00	27.70
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General				
Compensation to postmasters (1890502)	49,550,000.00	49,146,378.45	488.62	403,132.93
Compensation to assistant postmasters (1890503)	6,950,000.00	6,906,948.43		43,051.57
Clerks, first- and second-class post offices (1890504)	200,500,000.00	200,311,752.88	127.51	188,119.61
Clerks, contract stations (1890505)	1,542,500.00	1,467,620.36		74,879.64
Separating mails (1890506)	410,000.00	385,535.09		24,464.91
Unusual conditions at post offices (1890507)	75,000.00	64,692.49		10,307.51
Clerks, third-class post offices (1890508)	7,450,000.00	7,275,975.51		174,024.49
Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices (1890509)	2,000,000.00	[3] 1,661,982.46	1,962.76	336,054.78
Village Delivery Service (1890510)	1,675,000.00	1,586,959.84		88,040.16
Detroit River postal service (1890511)	11,460.00	11,020.50		439.50
Carfare and bicycle allowance (1890512)	1,325,000.00	1,300,103.51		24,896.49
City-delivery carriers (1890513)	139,750,000.00	139,488,851.94	223.68	260,924.38
Special-delivery fees (1890514)	8,550,000.00	8,566,867.91		[4] 16,867.91
Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General				
Star Route Service (1890602)	11,050,000.00	9,836,776.04	921,238.72	291,985.24
Star Route Service		*9,836,776.04*	*921,238.72*	
Government-operated service	[1] *50,000.00*			
Star Route Service—Alaska (1890603)	206,000.00	118,445.88	1,613.87	85,940.25
Regular service		*111,609.63*	*1,583.87*	
Emergency service	[1] *25,000.00*	*6,836.25*	*30.00*	
Power-boat service (1890604)	1,215,000.00	1,034,505.91	109,046.29	71,447.80
Railroad-transportation and mail-messenger service (1890605)	106,750,000.00	93,502,349.29	12,255,994.40	991,656.31
Railroad service		*86,508,724.94*	*12,255,865.55*	
Mail-messenger service		*6,931,769.91*		
Space Basis Act, District of Columbia	[1] *45,000.00*	*29,555.42*		
Cost ascertainment, District of Columbia	[1] *33,050.00*	*32,299.02*	*128.85*	
Railway Mail Service—Salaries (1890606)	55,900,000.00	55,233,947.84		666,052.16
Railway postal clerks—Travel allowances (1890607)	3,250,000.00	2,951,151.45	13,420.45	285,428.10
Railway Mail Service—Traveling expenses (1890608)	60,000.00	49,628.41	4,308.10	6,063.49
Railway Mail Service—Miscellaneous expenses (1890609)	460,000.00	394,904.76	37,114.89	27,980.35
Electric and cable-car service (1890610)	320,000.00	262,455.80	25,567.05	31,977.15
Foreign-mail transportation (1890611)	14,197,275.00	10,512,903.08	1,590,232.16	2,094,139.76
Steamship service		*2,403,396.76*	*318,281.94*	
Aircraft service	[1] *10,842,275.00*	*7,953,740.55*	*1,271,123.94*	
Sea post service	[1] *170,000.00*	*143,765.77*	*826.28*	
Aircraft, Seattle, Washington to Juneau, Alaska	[1] *100,000.00*			
Delegates, Universal Postal Union, 1939	[1] *12,000.00*	*12,000.00*		

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 71.—*Appropriation and expenditure accounts—Post Office Department, service of the fiscal year 1939*—Continued

Appropriation	Amount appropriated and transferred including special acts and deficiencies	Audited expenditures stated to June 30, 1939	Payments by warrants from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1939	Balance unexpended
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—continued				
Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General—Continued				
Balances due foreign countries (1890613)	$1,000,000.00	$561,322.57	$187,995.47	$250,681.96
Contract air mail service (1890614)	17,240,000.00	13,901,052.61	2,806,457.66	532,489.73
Air Mail Service		*13,815,390.80*	*2,794,195.41*	
Experimental services	[1] *100,000.00*	*5,142.99*	*11,833.70*	
Assistant superintendents and clerks	[1] *31,200.00*	*28,385.26*	*105.37*	
Personal services, District of Columbia	[1] *53,700.00*	*52,133.56*	*323.18*	
Indemnities, international mail (1890615)	15,000.00	2,302.03	976.51	11,721.46
Rural Delivery Service (1890616)	91,610,000.00	91,161,264.06	600.38	448,135.56
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General				
Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper (1890702)	4,465,000.00	3,920,289.78	494,682.18	50,028.04
Manufacture of stamps and stamped paper		*3,900,372.91*	*494,682.18*	
Distribution of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers	[1] *22,500.00*	*19,916.87*		
Indemnities, domestic mail (1890703)	575,000.00	396,375.98	15,321.19	163,302.83
Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old (1890704)	185,000.00	149,846.42	31,906.70	3,246.88
Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General				
Post Office stationery, equipment, and supplies (1890802)	2,700,000.00	[3] 2,422,091.29	189,715.92	88,192.79
Stationery, equipment, and supplies		*2,331,789.64*	*189,671.02*	
Technical works	[1] *1,500.00*			
Shipment of supplies, personal services, District of Columbia	[1] *57,500.00*	*57,095.55*	*17.40*	
Traveling mechanicians	[1] *35,000.00*	*33,206.10*	*27.50*	
Equipment shops, Washington, D. C. (1890803)	1,600,000.00	[3] 1,160,742.87	43,802.73	395,454.40
Mail bags, etc		*581,310.16*	*43,389.70*	
Personal services, District of Columbia	[1] *635,000.00*	*579,432.71*	*413.03*	
Distinctive equipment	[1] *15,000.00*			
Rent, light, fuel, and water (1890804)	11,250,000.00	[3] 10,529,167.93	10,922.22	709,909.85
Pneumatic-tube service, Boston (1890806)	24,000.00	24,000.00		
Vehicle service (1890807)	15,300,000.00	[3] 14,525,309.25	247,269.99	527,420.76
Transportation of equipment and supplies (1890808)	330,000.00	252,914.25	42,974.85	34,110.90
Operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department (1890902)	19,650,000.00	19,499,807.96	11.20	150,180.84
Operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department (1890903)	5,150,000.00	[3] 4,667,059.70	188,107.15	294,833.15
Furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings, Post Office Department (1890904)	625,000.00	[3] 590,449.30	26,726.91	7,823.79
Pneumatic-tube service	561,838.00	[3] 511,705.25	10,815.29	39,317.46
Incidental expenses to removal of Varick Street Post Office station	[1] 7,300.00			
Other losses		62,211.04		
Total, field service	789,210,923.00	759,881,669.49	19,321,921.48	9,945,120.99
Other losses		62,211.04		
Grand total	793,364,987.17	763,373,845.51	19,323,822.62	10,605,108.00

[1] Amount authorized out of the appropriation.

[2] Includes money-order funds, $22,986.95; postal savings, funds $37,589.63, stamps $65.40; migratory bird, funds $18.00, stamps $716.00; internal revenue, funds $108.69, stamps $546.37; potato tax stamps, $180.00.

[3] Advances made to the general supply fund from appropriations for the fiscal year 1939, pursuant to Public, 123, 73d Cong. and Decision A-44015, Dec. 31, 1934, are included in the audited expenditures as follows: "Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices," $984.40; "Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies," $8,583.53; "Equipment shops, Washington, D. C." $1,083.51; "Rent, light, fuel, and water," $51,197.30; "Vehicle service," $7,728.35; "Pneumatic tube service," $30,847.23; "Operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department," $250,630.93; "Furniture, carpets, safes for public buildings, Post Office Department," $917.11; total advances, $351,972.36.

[4] Audited expenditures authorized by law in excess of appropriation.

TABLE 72.—*Appropriation and expenditure accounts—Post Office Department, service of the fiscal year 1938*

Appropriation	Amount appropriated and transferred, including special acts and deficiencies	Audited expenditures stated to June 30, 1939	Payments by warrants from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1939	Balance unexpended
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.				
Salaries, Office of the Postmaster General (1880110)	$228,344.00	$225,611.62		$2,732.38
Salaries, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General (1880102)	375,270.00	374,264.84		1,005.16
Salaries, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General (1880103)	574,020.00	566,522.97		7,497.03
Salaries, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General (1880104)	772,935.00	769,915.28		3,019.72
Salaries, Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General (1880105)	461,640.00	450,985.23		10,654.77
Salaries, Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department (1880106)	83,900.00	82,934.55		965.45
Salaries, Office of the Chief Inspector (1880107)	216,000.00	215,862.14		137.86
Salaries, Office of the Purchasing Agent (1880108)	42,000.00	41,655.90		344.10
Salaries, Bureau of Accounts (1880109)	104,930.00	104,176.84		753.16
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Post Office Department (1880202)	84,500.00	83,301.17		1,198.83
Miscellaneous items		*82,388.32*		
Newspapers	[1] *200.00*			
Expenses, conventions	[1] *2,000.00*	*468.70*		
Traveling expenses, purchasing agent, et al	[1] *800.00*	*444.15*		
Printing and binding, Post Office Department (1880201)	1,200,000.00	1,078,917.43		121,082.57
Claims for damages, act of Dec. 28, 1922	2,873.56	2,873.56		
Total, Post Office Department	4,146,412.56	3,997,021.53		149,391.03
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT				
Office of the Postmaster General				
Rewards to postal employees for inventions (1880302)	200.00			200.00
Personal or property damage claims (1880304)	30,000.00	30,000.00		
Adjusted losses and contingencies, postal funds (1880305):				
Postal losses	60,000.00	31,063.37		3,809.92
Other losses		[2] 25,126.71		
Post-office inspectors, salaries (1880402)	2,245,500.00	2,224,141.76		21,358.24
Post-office inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous expenses (1880403)	617,125.00	596,998.98	$4.40	20,121.62
Traveling and miscellaneous expenses		*575,370.84*	*4.40*	
Technical and scientific books	[1] *500.00*	*1.30*		
Chemical and other investigations	[1] *25,000.00*	*21,626.84*		
Post-office inspectors, clerks, division headquarters (1880404)	475,850.00	461,334.81		14,515.19
Payment of rewards (1880405)	55,000.00	48,235.32	770.00	5,994.68
Rewards		*43,810.00*	*770.00*	
Information	[1] *20,000.00*	*4,425.32*		
Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General (1880303)	3,000.00	2,443.98		556.02
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General				
Compensation to postmasters (1880502)	49,700,000.00	48,915,670.33	13.64	784,316.03
Compensation to assistant postmasters (1880503)	6,925,000.00	6,869,702.89	1.26	55,295.85
Clerks, first- and second-class post offices (1880504)	197,500,000.00	196,310,970.69	20.66	1,189,008.65
Clerks, contract stations (1880505)	1,500,000.00	1,472,665.86		27,334.14
Separating mails (1880506)	450,000.00	395,488.52		54,511.48
Unusual conditions at post offices (1880507)	75,000.00	72,021.81		2,978.19
Clerks, third-class post offices (1880508)	7,250,000.00	7,190,018.02		59,981.98
Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices (1880509)	2,100,000.00	[3] 1,793,731.40	9.77	306,258.83
Village Delivery Service (1880510)	1,735,000.00	1,597,371.79	2.66	137,625.55
Detroit River postal service (1880511)	11,460.00	11,460.00		
Carfare and bicycle allowance (1880512)	1,300,000.00	1,282,253.61		17,746.39
City delivery carriers (1880513)	138,000,000.00	136,462,348.12		1,537,651.88
Special-delivery fees (1880514)	8,300,000.00	8,280,850.11		19,149.89

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 72.—*Appropriation and expenditure accounts—Post Office Department, service of the fiscal year 1938*—Continued

Appropriation	Amount appropriated and transferred, including special acts and deficiencies	Audited expenditures stated to June 30, 1939	Payments by warrants from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1939	Balance unexpended
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—continued				
Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General				
Star Route Service (1880602)	$11,000,000.00	$10,853,819.97	$55.26	$146,124.77
Star Route Service		*10,853,738.08*	*55.26*	
Government-operated service	[1] *100,000.00*	*81.89*		
Star Route Service—Alaska (1880603)	207,245.00	188,477.89		18,767.11
Regular service		*177,488.09*		
Emergency service	[1] *25,000.00*	*10,989.80*		
Power-boat service (1880604)	1,200,000.00	1,142,548.97		57,451.03
Railroad transportation and mail messenger service (1880605)	105,900,000.00	[3]104,991,858.48		908,141.52
Railroad service		*97,912,578.00*		
Mail-messenger service		*7,015,600.23*		
Space Basis Act, District of Columbia	[1] *60,922.00*	*31,194.35*		
Cost ascertainment, District of Columbia	[1] *33,050.00*	*32,485.90*		
Railway Mail Service—Salaries (1880606)	56,950,000.00	55,470,482.08	41.61	1,479,476.31
Railway postal clerks—Travel allowances (1880607)	3,450,000.00	3,102,200.49		347,799.51
Railway Mail Service—Traveling expenses (1880608)	60,000.00	49,418.78		10,581.22
Railway Mail Service—Miscellaneous expenses (1880609)	450,000.00	447,386.82	6.00	2,607.18
Electric and cable car service (1880610)	350,000.00	329,187.66		20,812.34
Foreign mail transportation (1880611)	13,982,457.00	11,464,308.68	885.72	2,517,262.60
Steamship service		*2,720,994.50*	*885.72*	
Aircraft service	[1] *9,905,860.00*	*8,582,274.58*		
Sea post service	[1] *170,000.00*	*161,039.60*		
Balances due foreign countries (1880613)	1,000,000.00	961,913.39		38,086.61
Contract air-mail service (1880614)	14,747,403.00	14,746,180.84		1,222.16
Air Mail Service		*14,684,634.79*		
Assistant superintendents and clerks	[1] *22,200.00*	*17,050.71*		
Personal services, District of Columbia	[1] *46,460.00*	*44,495.34*		
Indemnities, international mail (1880615)	15,000.00	4,868.06	163.84	9,968.10
Rural Delivery Service (1880616)	92,125,000.00	91,177,376.60	128.27	947,495.13
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General				
Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper (1880702)		4,784,916.69		40,083.31
Manufacture of stamps and stamped paper	*4,825,000.00*	*4,764,956.34*		
Distribution of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers	[1] *22,300.00*	*19,960.35*		
Indemnities, domestic mail (1880703)	625,000.00	535,285.89	619.67	89,094.44
Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old (1880704)	225,000.00	190,566.49	695.30	33,738.21
Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General				
Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies (1880802)	2,521,000.00	[3] 2,489,245.84		31,754.16
Stationery, equipment, and supplies		*2,401,012.05*		
Technical works	[1] *1,500.00*			
Shipment of supplies, personal services, District of Columbia	[1] *55,000.00*	*53,835.43*		
Traveling mechanicians	[1] *35,000.00*	*34,398.36*		
Equipment shops, Washington, D. C. (1880803)	1,450,000.00	[3] 1,366,774.25		83,225.75
Mail bags, etc		*802,539.15*		
Personal services, District of Columbia	[1] *627,000.00*	*564,235.10*		
Distinctive equipment	[1] *15,000.00*			
Rent, light, fuel, and water (1880804)	11,350,000.00	[3] 11,014,019.40		335,980.60
Pneumatic-tube service (1880805)	568,534.00	[3] 492,408.58		76,125.42
Pneumatic-tube service, Boston (1880806)	24,000.00	23,995.00		5.00
Vehicle service (1880807)	15,250,000.00	[3] 15,179,619.26	1,522.75	68,857.99
Transportation of equipment and supplies (1880808)	320,000.00	246,199.30	140.28	73,660.42
Operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department (1880902)	17,975,740.00	17,531,151.28	.44	444,588.28

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 72.—*Appropriation and expenditure accounts—Post Office Department, service of the fiscal year 1938*—Continued

Appropriation	Amount appropriated and transferred, including special acts and deficiencies	Audited expenditures stated to June 30, 1939	Payments by warrants from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1939	Balance unexpended
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—continued				
Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General—Continued				
Operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department (1880903)	$5,075,000.00	[3] $4,720,951.33	$17.79	$354,030.88
Furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings, Post Office Department (1880904)	625,000.00	[3] 613,123.97	7.32	11,868.71
Other losses		25,126.71		
Total, field service	780,604,514.00	768,167,057.36	5,106.64	12,407,223.29
Other losses		25,126.71		
Grand total	784,750,926.56	772,164,078.89	5,106.64	12,556,614.32

[1] Amount authorized out of the appropriation.
[2] Includes money-order funds, $5,728.67; postal-savings funds, $18,869.27; stamps, $16.80; migratory-bird stamps, $380; internal-revenue stamps, $131.97.
[3] Advances made to the general supply fund from appropriations for the fiscal year 1938, pursuant to Public, 123 (73d Cong.) and decision A–44015, Dec. 31, 1934, are included in the audited expenditures as follows: "Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices," $609.06; "Railroad transportation and mail-messenger service," $7.56; "Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies," $20,173.38; "Equipment shops, Washington, D. C.," $2,643.26; "Rent, light, fuel, and water," $66,183.42; "Vehicle service," $9,423.34; "Pneumatic-tube service, $14,211.83; "Operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department," $310,186.47; "Furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings, Post Office Department," $2,654.46; total advances, $426,092.78.

TABLE 73.—*Appropriation and expenditure accounts—Post Office Department service of the fiscal year 1937*

Appropriation	Amount appropriated and transferred including special acts and deficiencies	Audited expenditures stated to June 30, 1939	Payments by warrants from July 1, to Sept. 30, 1939	Balance unexpended
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.				
Salaries, Office of the Postmaster General (1870110)	$228,344.00	$223,194.63		$5,149.37
Salaries, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General (1870102)	366,135.00	365,768.76		366.24
Salaries, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General (1870103)	569,810.00	567,901.56		1,908.44
Salaries, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General (1870104)	769,150.00	765,165.25		3,984.75
Salaries, Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General (1870105)	447,500.00	440,481.39		7,018.61
Salaries, Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department (1870106)	81,280.00	78,157.63		3,122.37
Salaries, Office of the Chief Inspector (1870107)	206,240.00	206,112.17		127.83
Salaries, Office of the Purchasing Agent (1870108)	42,000.00	41,872.69		127.31
Salaries, Bureau of Accounts (1870109)	104,930.00	102,193.66		2,736.34
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Post Office Department (1870202)	81,000.00	80,921.57		78.43
Miscellaneous items		*80,282.78*		
Newspapers	[1] 200.00			
Expenses, conventions	[1] *2,000.00*	*314.80*		
Traveling expenses, Purchasing Agent et al	[1] *800.00*	*324.04*		
Printing and binding, Post Office Department (1870201)	1,200,000.00	1,193,255.76		6,744.24
Claims for damages, act of Dec. 28, 1922	1,573.80	1,573.80		
Total, Post Office Department	4,097,962.80	4,066,598.87		31,363.93

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 73.—*Appropriation and expenditure accounts—Post Office Department, service of the fiscal year 1937*—Continued

Appropriation	Amount appropriated and transferred including special acts and deficiencies	Audited expenditures stated to June 30, 1939	Payments by warrants from July 1, to Sept. 30, 1939	Balance unexpended
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT				
Office of the Postmaster General				
Rewards to postal employees for inventions (1870302)	$200.00			$200.00
Personal or property damage claims (1870304)	30,000.00	$30,000.00		
Adjusted losses and contingencies, postal funds (1870305):				
Postal losses	60,000.00	36,736.04		
Other losses		[2] 23,263.96		
Post-office inspectors, salaries (1870402)	2,219,500.00	2,184,900.95		34,599.05
Post-office inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous expenses (1870403)	586,500.00	570,221.21		16,278.79
Traveling and miscellaneous expenses		*552,128.14*		
Technical and scientific books	[1] *500.00*	*200.28*		
Chemical and other investigations	[1] *18,000.00*	*17,892.79*		
Post-office inspectors, clerks, Division Headquarters (1870404)	465,000.00	439,807.76		25,192.24
Payment of rewards (1870405)	55,000.00	49,108.38		5,891.62
Rewards		*39,468.00*		
Information	[1] *20,000.00*	*9,640.38*		
Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General (1870303)	5,000.00	2,581.73		2,418.27
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General				
Compensation to postmasters (1870502)	49,000,000.00	48,425,832.74		574,167.26
Compensation to assistant postmasters (1870503)	6,775,000.00	6,681,775.85		93,224.15
Clerks, first- and second-class post offices (1870504)	193,400,000.00	192,321,503.69		1,078,496.31
Clerks, contract stations (1870505)	1,500,000.00	1,426,543.94		73,456.06
Separating mails (1870506)	450,000.00	386,922.44		63,077.56
Unusual conditions at post offices (1870507)	75,000.00	73,694.44		1,305.56
Clerks, third-class post offices (1870508)	7,225,000.00	7,179,534.81		45,465.19
Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices (1870509)	2,075,000.00	[3] 1,845,539.99		229,460.01
Village Delivery Service (1870510)	1,725,000.00	1,636,300.57		88,699.43
Detroit River postal service (1870511)	15,995.00	11,460.00		4,535.00
Carfare and bicycle allowance (1870512)	1,275,000.00	1,245,049.78		29,950.22
City delivery carriers (1870513)	135,300,000.00	133,976,661.81		1,323,338.19
Special delivery fees (1870514)	8,157,000.00	8,154,910.73		2,089.27
Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General				
Star Route Service (1870602)	10,800,000.00	[3] 10,776,062.32		23,937.68
Star Route Service		*10,726,679.80*		
Government-operated service	[1] *100,000.00*	*49,382.52*		
Star Route Service—Alaska (1870603)	207,245.00	183,369.75		23,875.25
Regular service		*178,937.98*		
Emergency service	[1] *25,000.00*	*4,431.77*		
Powerboat service (1870604)	1,270,000.00	1,105,587.22		164,412.78
Railroad transportation and mail messenger service (1870605)	107,300,000.00	106,328,190.86		971,809.14
Railroad service		*99,330,503.80*		
Mail messenger service		*6,926,962.48*		
Blue tag service	[1] *1,500,000.00*			
Space basis act, District of Columbia	[1] *60,922.00*	*39,522.68*		
Cost ascertainment, District of Columbia	[1] *33,050.00*	*31,202.40*		
Railway Mail Service—Salaries (1870606)	57,000,000.00	56,536,425.44		463,574.56
Railway postal clerks—Travel allowances (1870607)	3,525,000.00	3,198,382.64		326,617.36
Railway Mail Service—Traveling expenses (1870608)	60,000.00	55,140.21		4,859.79
Railway Mail Service—Miscellaneous expenses (1870609)	540,000.00	493,369.52		46,630.48
Electric and cable car service (1870610)	375,000.00	348,348.74		26,651.26
Foreign mail transportation (1870611)	9,386,500.00	9,337,567.75		48,932.25
Steamship service		*1,292,429.38*		
Aircraft service	[1] *8,230,000.00*	*7,878,152.05*		
Sea post service	[1] *165,000.00*	*163,077.86*		
Delegates, Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, 1937	[1] *7,500.00*	*3,908.46*		

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 73.—*Appropriation and expenditure accounts—Post Office Department, service of the fiscal year 1937*—Continued

Appropriation	Amount appropriated and transferred including special acts and deficiencies	Audited expenditures stated to June 30, 1939	Payments by warrants from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1939	Balance unexpended
FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—continued				
Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General—Continued				
Merchant Marine Act payments (1870612)	[4] $10,450,806.89	$10,450,806.89		
Transportation of mails	[1] *2,781,300.12*	*2,781,300.12*		
Assistance to develop the American Merchant Marine	[1] *7,669,506.77*	*7,669,506.77*		
Balances due foreign countries (1870613)	1,000,000.00	985,619.12		$14,380.88
Contract Air Mail Service (1870614)	13,158,000.00	[3] 13,151,996.11		6,003.89
Air Mail Service		*13,092,367.77*		
Assistant superintendents and clerks	[1] *22,200.00*	*16,662.49*		
Personal services, District of Columbia	[1] *46,460.00*	*42,965.85*		
Indemnities, international mail (1870615)	15,000.00	11,077.72		3,922.28
Rural Delivery Service (1870616)	93,200,000.00	91,798,962.43		1,401,037.57
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General				
Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper (1870702)	4,250,000.00	4,236,638.41		13,361.59
Manufacture of stamps and stamped paper		4,214,544.05		
Distribution of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers	[1] *22,100.00*	*22,094.36*		
Indemnities, domestic mail (1870703)	625,000.00	568,573.88		56,426.12
Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old (1870704)	265,000.00	170,535.28		94,464.72
Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General				
Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies (1870802)	2,345,000.00	[3] 2,314,030.80		30,969.20
Stationery, equipment, and supplies		*2,230,357.45*		
Technical works	[1] *1,500.00*			
Shipment of supplies, personal services, District of Columbia	[1] *55,000.00*	*53,249.40*		
Traveling mechanicians	[1] *35,000.00*	*30,423.95*		
Equipment shops, Washington, D. C. (1870803)	1,025,000.00	[3] 916,812.07		108,187.93
Mail bags, etc		*382,074.77*		
Personal services, District of Columbia	[1] *539,000.00*	*534,737.30*		
Distinctive equipment	[1] *15,000.00*			
Rent, light, and fuel (1870804)	12,875,000.00	[3] 12,180,071.30		694,928.70
Pneumatic tube service (1870805)	558,260.00	518,534.44		39,725.56
Pneumatic tube service, Boston (1870806)	24,000.00	24,000.00		
Vehicle service (1870807)	14,984,000.00	[3] 14,180,881.89		803,118.11
Transportation of equipment and supplies (1870808)	265,000.00	235,302.28		29,697.72
Operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department (1870902)	14,900,000.00	14,181,113.53		718,886.47
Operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department (1870903)	4,675,000.00	[3] 4,260,066.64		414,933.36
Furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings, Post Office Department (1870904)	625,000.00	[3] 558,665.22		66,334.78
Other losses		23,263.96		
Total, field service	776,098,006.89	765,785,219.32		10,289,523.61
Other losses		23,263.96		
Grand total	780,195,969.69	769,851,818.19		10,320,887.54

[1] Amount authorized out of the appropriation.

[2] Includes money order funds, $21,259.39; postal savings, funds $1,530.39, stamps $8.30; migratory bird, funds $12, stamps $257; internal revenue, funds $136, stamps $10; potato tax stamps $50.88.

[3] Advances made to the general supply fund from appropriations for the fiscal year 1937, pursuant to Public, 123, 73d Cong., and Decision A-44015 Dec. 31, 1934, are included in the audited expenditures as follows: "Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices," $675.12; "Star Route Service (Government operated)," $25.33; "Contract Air Mail service," $4.69; "Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies," $11,370.77; "Equipment shops, Washington, D. C." $1,293.22; "Rent, light, and fuel," $67,898.44; "Vehicle Service," $7,447.47; "Operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department." $844,376.30; "Furniture, carpets and safes for public buildings, Post Office Department," $1,797.98; total advances, $934,889.32.

[4] Exclusive of $16,049.193.11 transferred to Maritime Commission, pursuant to Decision A-81202, Nov. 5, 1936.

TABLE 74.—*Gross postal receipts and principal expenses at post offices, stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939*

States, territories, etc.	Number of post offices June 30, 1939	Gross postal receipts	Compensation to postmasters				Clerical services	City, Village, and Special Delivery Services	Rural Delivery Service	Collection, transportation, and delivery of mail	Rent, light, fuel, and water and miscellaneous items	Maintenance and operation, public buildings
			First- and second-class	Third-class	Fourth-class	Total						
Alabama	950	$5,655,509.62	$193,305.40	$305,727.80	$421,276.19	$920,309.39	$1,717,914.83	$1,178,343.14	$2,429,561.86	$197,672.41	$86,301.25	$239,449.58
Alaska	215	160,414.54	13,500.00	16,724.93	73,794.36	104,019.29	72,063.64	166.33		12,588.38	6,311.35	96,185.63
Arizona	285	1,908,572.80	71,021.50	80,044.00	126,237.41	277,302.91	648,642.67	325,544.59	111,486.77	57,202.76	39,245.05	99,577.35
Arkansas	1,146	4,056,289.76	173,109.21	308,918.30	426,113.27	908,140.78	1,213,295.76	762,409.07	1,719,823.12	129,178.49	67,378.11	228,555.47
California	1,501	46,212,601.16	793,912.05	547,214.72	622,607.12	1,963,733.89	13,181,869.42	11,167,301.12	1,391,909.91	1,128,371.02	806,197.28	781,283.68
Colorado	644	7,054,179.46	164,142.49	209,144.63	285,956.79	659,243.91	1,840,899.84	1,386,421.98	843,504.15	207,894.46	92,575.57	187,550.40
Connecticut	308	11,660,702.15	254,009.52	152,201.48	114,542.97	520,753.97	3,134,517.53	2,384,418.44	536,830.18	244,228.17	134,932.50	285,893.41
Delaware	74	1,631,030.32	44,474.98	35,900.00	29,819.46	110,194.44	395,449.69	285,365.14	196,532.51	45,373.20	14,382.20	73,229.33
District of Columbia	1	8,111,345.94	9,650.00			9,650.00	2,983,439.90	1,509,978.77	12,518.57	211,992.81	96,514.15	335,574.60
Florida	714	8,123,540.68	219,165.72	253,987.63	315,542.20	788,695.55	2,745,945.02	1,811,931.95	827,504.28	289,198.19	154,974.15	341,348.99
Georgia	957	10,213,255.25	264,986.09	390,573.30	404,260.16	1,059,819.55	2,626,093.34	1,620,974.71	3,295,698.64	254,629.48	99,354.86	438,042.71
Guam	1	10,801.00	2,400.00			2,400.00				150.00	732.60	
Hawaii	94	1,264,332.48	20,925.00	53,411.25	48,126.82	122,463.07	266,417.01	112,250.94	4,319.80	24,975.76	12,472.49	54,175.01
Idaho	446	1,854,060.81	97,600.66	137,430.89	188,777.26	423,808.81	589,358.25	284,941.29	472,310.46	71,330.83	44,879.02	77,855.76
Illinois	1,489	76,322,515.55	724,067.22	836,544.99	568,719.39	2,129,331.60	21,391,052.52	12,539,767.76	4,790,134.82	1,879,137.87	800,446.35	2,093,278.94
Indiana	931	16,090,525.57	403,837.16	469,420.98	357,810.97	1,231,069.11	4,374,738.39	3,599,485.02	3,543,837.42	463,252.42	245,142.68	524,750.21
Iowa	1,137	12,649,994.60	408,300.96	723,512.67	440,173.86	1,571,987.49	3,126,234.81	2,271,456.72	4,157,469.17	365,713.89	230,026.39	389,426.81
Kansas	965	7,545,041.73	312,926.39	504,580.34	385,892.30	1,203,399.03	2,176,465.67	1,654,992.13	3,619,352.29	301,613.65	168,328.62	261,120.94
Kentucky	2,384	7,073,290.19	215,765.46	310,719.58	745,807.90	1,272,292.94	2,104,456.81	1,486,765.87	1,902,336.83	240,242.21	137,865.55	338,088.81
Louisiana	795	6,436,310.33	159,114.31	246,468.04	344,210.89	749,793.24	1,969,531.28	1,150,616.88	977,079.83	178,810.03	78,355.24	213,691.53
Maine	741	3,869,311.83	174,890.47	233,883.88	356,422.37	765,196.72	1,191,679.30	826,507.18	892,627.07	164,447.57	80,775.95	171,644.55
Maryland	613	9,231,712.21	121,663.30	180,119.30	289,105.05	590,887.65	2,612,377.89	1,890,082.59	760,233.42	351,253.21	251,401.36	241,014.26
Massachusetts	586	29,266,482.80	403,579.88	335,259.66	215,798.57	954,638.11	10,651,812.56	8,599,176.65	589,912.36	1,226,781.61	593,856.55	974,530.77
Michigan	1,062	25,037,163.13	480,977.23	586,629.98	418,779.66	1,486,386.87	7,287,623.72	6,190,549.48	3,359,083.13	712,002.90	412,821.06	757,122.94
Minnesota	1,063	17,380,241.80	357,312.62	639,637.10	445,576.68	1,442,526.40	4,499,604.49	3,020,831.28	3,457,724.98	461,154.90	321,723.07	602,609.48
Mississippi	772	3,684,245.32	194,797.40	312,260.68	304,608.37	811,666.45	1,106,907.50	544,496.34	2,223,698.49	141,535.15	80,278.91	206,159.31
Missouri	1,577	25,396,898.35	313,117.69	584,795.29	632,989.80	1,530,902.78	6,876,482.93	4,376,411.81	4,052,022.85	735,338.29	346,413.00	666,826.40
Montana	640	2,723,113.05	112,453.55	180,728.49	260,227.29	553,409.33	774,551.47	383,648.43	390,178.53	120,008.47	64,033.27	159,131.88
Nebraska	717	6,774,913.99	202,598.91	449,820.77	264,554.70	916,974.38	1,894,021.14	1,214,021.35	2,330,503.03	251,105.58	169,430.94	202,468.42
Nevada	148	645,262.89	31,603.05	35,025.00	68,808.38	135,436.43	220,471.71	85,069.28	10,657.60	30,617.78	13,286.25	46,119.19
New Hamsphire	354	2,607,629.87	117,925.81	123,599.84	183,163.15	424,688.80	696,596.72	577,850.46	443,120.10	106,010.12	46,140.42	83,557.71
New Jersey	637	22,247,479.51	505,538.48	354,203.23	231,816.77	1,091,558.48	5,931,547.19	6,027,019.87	583,254.22	608,797.61	417,880.72	597,542.10
New Mexico	518	1,543,227.30	69,795.91	100,831.03	214,236.03	384,862.97	510,805.96	223,179.87	174,961.52	54,885.39	34,301.99	83,328.25
New York	2,015	118,010,585.32	1,023,453.65	959,594.53	859,519.57	2,842,567.75	41,590,134.00	23,384,263.62	3,407,566.08	3,265,016.60	2,531,550.46	3,779,962.98
North Carolina	1,212	9,011,077.04	306,465.99	378,609.37	504,385.62	1,189,460.98	2,515,363.41	1,384,455.30	2,624,864.54	230,754.96	141,548.41	374,785.15
North Dakota	640	2,722,192.11	102,899.95	357,251.33	272,063.25	732,214.53	700,026.47	237,190.85	1,827,944.67	125,752.42	97,295.11	103,458.53
Ohio	1,379	40,157,416.74	613,474.66	628,916.80	599,199.14	1,841,590.60	10,582,666.67	9,232,188.97	4,423,593.30	1,102,781.37	681,164.38	1,259,896.71
Oklahoma	916	7,380,004.29	275,708.32	391,021.24	369,251.38	1,035,980.94	2,335,624.48	1,438,732.35	2,732,668.92	208,615.93	133,926.88	330,651.26
Oregon	688	6,513,890.21	155,425.44	214,281.55	323,317.02	693,024.01	1,751,215.42	1,309,214.23	658,159.73	147,822.57	82,307.63	214,632.80
Pennsylvania	2,538	49,833,062.88	986,323.78	923,113.91	1,180,334.07	3,089,771.76	14,307,001.68	11,538,405.17	3,907,044.92	1,736,993.01	740,280.69	1,622,185.81

TABLE 74.—*Gross postal receipts and principal expenses at post offices, stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939*—Continued

States, territories, etc.	Number of post offices June 30, 1939	Gross postal receipts	Compensation to postmasters				Clerical services	City, Village, and Special Delivery Services	Rural Delivery Service	Collection, transportation, and delivery of mail	Rent, light, fuel, and water and miscellaneous items	Maintenance and operation, public buildings
			First- and second-class	Third-class	Fourth-class	Total						
Puerto Rico	99	$770,366.43	$22,900.00	$52,854.49	$48,059.52	$123,814.01	$236,918.21	$69,908.35		$10,164.99	$17,209.04	$35,552.23
Rhode Island	83	3,471,062.31	38,800.00	57,770.42	35,902.09	132,472.51	1,004,334.02	1,113,627.98	$93,970.65	64,699.16	59,155.31	94,551.39
Samoa (Tutuila)	2	197.85		1,350.00	233.45	1,583.45	652.50					
South Carolina	527	2,687,184.10	143,482.74	215,807.81	223,591.19	582,881.74	1,072,905.53	679,802.57	1,640,429.84	113,051.33	51,507.01	151,233.17
South Dakota	589	2,591,870.38	119,054.15	295,974.95	227,886.06	642,915.16	756,221.78	309,265.84	1,588,564.58	105,835.32	96,253.55	112,777.07
Tennessee	881	9,563,079.19	223,253.41	291,345.85	384,060.39	898,659.65	2,559,604.31	1,709,851.81	3,028,197.99	306,490.27	108,190.22	354,501.58
Texas	2,106	23,789,595.85	739,300.31	839,814.76	817,586.97	2,396,702.04	7,002,894.58	4,075,074.68	4,780,826.15	602,663.22	304,482.73	956,102.10
Utah	314	2,358,330.21	49,100.00	108,600.03	140,664.82	298,364.85	694,370.13	557,375.76	136,218.15	63,438.79	30,514.46	119,300.86
Vermont	360	1,807,665.10	96,625.00	123,200.00	187,067.13	406,892.13	533,201.53	335,062.88	600,180.41	78,716.84	42,930.33	70,043.67
Virginia	1,900	9,249,528.61	243,739.35	395,006.36	790,936.59	1,429,682.30	2,634,094.86	1,612,877.06	2,061,608.71	392,972.86	141,662.09	380,567.20
Virgin Islands	5	26,696.32	2,508.99	4,000.00	1,093.80	7,602.79	13,747.25	183.76			1,161.38	3,837.79
Washington	763	9,654,690.75	216,801.40	277,051.24	352,221.29	846,073.93	2,719,609.56	2,051,401.99	1,004,190.61	232,119.07	171,724.25	226,747.98
West Virginia	1,624	4,921,207.34	169,469.78	250,758.23	701,683.66	1,121,911.67	1,509,624.23	888,878.81	885,670.47	187,941.88	96,104.40	198,448.28
Wisconsin	964	15,396,440.50	411,137.89	657,006.36	339,824.11	1,407,968.36	3,951,561.04	3,362,068.04	3,306,858.15	398,112.93	273,714.03	444,952.75
Wyoming	330	1,176,105.90	75,034.04	57,325.00	142,010.93	274,369.97	404,375.69	165,863.29	76,323.78	46,586.80	18,161.36	88,381.61
Philatelic agent		1,312,016.48										
Total	44,400	706,846,261.90	13,647,427.27	17,179,974.01	18,286,648.19	49,114,049.47	209,789,016.31	144,947,669.75	88,885,069.56	20,688,024.93	11,969,602.62	22,773,705.34

TABLE 75.—*Money orders issued and paid from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939*

States, Territories, etc.	Domestic money orders issued		International money orders issued in United States		Domestic money orders paid		International money orders paid and repaid in United States	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Maine	2,813,442	$20,078,128.72	4,817	$58,208.76	1,264,616	$12,078,290.75	571	$7,784.34
New Hampshire	1,592,303	12,443,441.03	4,863	51,033.73	697,468	7,184,645.37	386	6,869.10
Vermont	1,135,629	7,962,629.99	2,581	27,708.66	464,280	4,819,113.81	304	5,096.44
Massachusetts	9,289,342	79,641,215.56	126,298	1,371,196.76	11,229,401	89,975,965.96	20,306	202,236.58
Rhode Island	1,012,102	8,990,770.08	14,242	145,614.15	775,459	8,363,815.12	1,441	22,706.30
Connecticut	3,101,195	29,056,126.19	62,080	687,777.98	2,263,766	20,667,281.90	5,135	57,949.01
New England States	18,944,013	158,172,311.57	214,881	2,341,540.04	16,694,990	143,089,112.91	28,143	302,641.77
New York	26,050,405	246,832,602.32	589,224	6,523,744.80	31,129,006	275,727,917.45	109,120	1,090,175.36
New Jersey	7,530,488	68,916,394.95	110,159	1,313,495.35	5,438,928	53,027,834.16	15,624	176,388.20
Pennsylvania	18,716,272	144,969,839.93	128,712	1,406,891.58	18,481,901	142,226,966.79	19,034	198,588.96
Delaware	440,602	3,904,222.26	2,889	35,387.74	224,935	1,862,534.85	460	3,478.62
Maryland	2,856,645	22,448,574.26	12,099	153,208.65	4,941,810	38,237,069.49	2,168	23,989.17
District of Columbia	1,766,353	19,032,832.81	13,740	163,457.21	3,405,998	28,205,945.20	18,010	93,427.11
Eastern States	57,360,765	506,104,466.53	856,823	9,596,185.33	63,622,578	539,288,267.94	164,416	1,586,047.42
Virginia	4,190,005	29,149,084.07	4,802	59,424.16	2,193,202	20,056,049.36	901	12,157.36
West Virginia	4,138,242	29,275,877.61	3,034	38,305.95	1,470,522	15,898,784.23	1,222	6,154.87
North Carolina	4,463,730	34,079,787.40	2,285	27,863.89	1,911,575	22,555,318.92	684	8,660.80
South Carolina	2,318,274	18,512,231.19	1,702	26,135.04	1,061,504	10,290,129.71	242	3,783.55
Georgia	4,211,550	27,447,618.33	3,494	35,978.14	5,995,987	37,251,714.11	556	6,156.33
Florida	4,154,811	37,325,483.08	10,336	144,238.79	2,148,293	26,334,841.41	1,707	25,127.99
Alabama	3,541,436	22,830,809.29	1,891	25,805.29	1,551,394	15,519,665.32	422	5,109.85
Mississippi	3,474,561	21,808,452.06	627	8,775.58	814,853	7,639,084.35	234	3,784.04
Louisiana	3,641,659	26,765,092.43	4,213	48,984.96	1,829,651	19,672,571.00	848	11,891.31
Texas	9,612,525	73,337,069.47	43,709	285,206.22	8,961,245	71,574,233.24	4,222	38,887.82
Arkansas	3,526,700	22,981,061.48	703	8,910.79	1,306,944	12,295,397.40	347	3,625.23
Kentucky	3,467,261	22,774,757.52	2,265	27,924.79	1,300,191	12,123,381.49	511	5,480.56
Tennessee	3,084,535	21,234,107.09	2,726	31,560.30	5,931,547	36,954,982.76	538	5,287.81
Southern States	53,825,289	387,521,431.02	81,787	769,113.90	36,476,908	308,166,153.30	12,434	136,107.52
Ohio	12,302,617	97,717,713.51	59,226	613,068.42	10,876,426	93,228,501.96	11,263	150,268.93
Indiana	7,023,938	56,796,183.01	17,932	190,005.29	5,372,762	50,107,742.16	3,525	42,423.35
Illinois	16,897,604	149,993,698.95	145,422	1,607,037.56	49,096,983	299,638,122.41	30,230	368,196.69
Michigan	12,229,667	101,014,779.41	84,814	891,142.71	7,602,940	75,931,156.26	10,545	142,263.42

TABLE 75.—*Money orders issued and paid from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939*—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Domestic money orders issued		International money orders issued in United States		Domestic money orders paid		International money orders paid and repaid in United States	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Wisconsin	6,812,161	$56,278,720.01	19,244	$210,511.78	3,800,611	$39,829,532.63	5,550	$63,459.96
Minnesota	5,668,138	44,096,578.54	17,162	183,318.55	8,445,236	62,980,782.59	3,122	51,275.74
Iowa	5,140,553	39,635,551.83	7,590	88,645.86	3,513,257	30,967,501.46	1,896	20,936.02
Missouri	6,813,937	47,614,866.79	13,493	143,898.55	10,857,151	73,649,823.36	7,272	51,764.60
Middle Western States	72,888,615	593,148,092.05	364,883	3,927,628.73	99,565,366	726,333,162.83	73,403	890,588.71
North Dakota	1,941,163	15,198,579.81	1,523	16,938.61	746,430	7,788,472.30	310	7,262.75
South Dakota	1,826,004	13,811,316.06	1,516	18,059.35	633,681	6,073,885.28	307	5,137.98
Nebraska	2,466,856	18,833,087.70	5,376	51,429.29	1,915,016	20,593,027.79	1,235	12,405.22
Kansas	3,517,553	25,030,934.77	6,458	57,987.07	1,794,794	16,478,690.54	999	12,338.20
Montana	1,916,797	17,657,184.50	4,429	55,786.02	736,727	9,537,495.20	612	13,923.50
Wyoming	943,125	8,459,026.25	2,011	24,173.01	204,675	2,406,520.34	170	3,408.06
Colorado	2,683,765	23,019,169.99	10,722	113,457.63	3,090,828	26,460,437.45	1,430	18,535.49
New Mexico	1,377,991	11,611,934.07	3,359	29,098.31	388,570	4,302,766.57	348	3,834.76
Oklahoma	3,968,855	29,039,223.67	2,413	27,063.60	1,754,647	17,999,725.85	515	5,475.07
Western States	20,642,109	162,660,456.82	37,807	393,992.89	11,265,368	111,641,021.32	5,926	82,321.03
Washington	3,956,590	36,033,634.86	22,123	259,454.22	3,171,126	32,247,180.67	3,487	59,043.02
Oregon	2,419,052	21,137,213.05	8,661	104,930.35	2,668,295	23,238,782.89	1,574	24,892.88
California	15,103,165	136,318,560.77	177,837	1,774,154.55	14,401,097	142,735,302.74	53,283	492,212.10
Idaho	1,396,628	12,295,866.27	2,049	26,606.25	510,707	5,409,318.26	833	5,771.73
Utah	1,102,870	9,691,450.98	5,290	51,949.73	893,157	10,467,802.65	1,113	17,746.98
Nevada	534,700	5,523,415.94	1,923	32,742.39	160,463	1,983,866.09	122	2,384.57
Arizona	1,306,463	12,654,519.48	9,108	79,180.75	605,082	7,545,463.91	606	9,301.26
Alaska	232,995	3,645,229.57	1,313	36,620.10	33,486	688,513.16	85	1,170.50
Pacific States	26,052,463	237,299,890.92	228,304	2,365,638.34	22,443,413	224,316,230.37	61,103	612,523.04
Guam	6,533	93,116.38	51	981.67	1,061	10,292.48	6	9.46
Hawaii	478,710	6,966,690.07	18,766	300,120.95	147,663	2,567,482.20	670	10,596.36
Puerto Rico	546,078	5,694,443.09	1,059	11,459.18	438,783	4,045,124.83	77	788.31
Samoa (Tutuila)	3,508	42,102.74	148	5,302.64	323	4,521.65		
Virgin Islands	45,792	461,558.51	222	2,095.01	7,873	77,760.98	43	709.27
Insular possessions	1,080,621	13,257,910.79	20,246	319,959.45	595,703	6,705,182.14	796	12,103.40
Total United States	250,793,875	2,058,164,559.70	1,804,731	19,714,058.68	250,664,326	2,059,539,130.81	346,221	3,622,332.89

TABLE 76.—*Money orders exchanged between the United States and "Domestic basis" foreign countries as audited and stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939*

Countries	United States domestic orders paid in foreign countries		Foreign domestic orders paid in the United States		Excess paid in foreign countries	Excess paid in United States
	Number	Value	Number	Value		
Antigua	992	$7,248.69	1,359	$6,481.50	$767.19	
Bahamas	1,067	14,946.12	1,896	10,257.36	4,688.76	
Barbados	13,607	144,284.14	2,883	14,753.91	129,530.23	
Bermuda	855	11,969.99	6,484	43,125.98		$31,155.99
British Guiana	2,698	23,493.90	4,800	20,185.97	3,307.93	
British Honduras	776	9,121.85	4,010	26,728.72		17,606.87
Canada	477,459	5,541,091.05	959,472	6,689,305.67		1,148,214.62
Canal Zone	15,613	284,289.32	170,382	3,126,670.40		2,842,381.08
Cuba	50,452	743,416.27	75,205	1,068,930.47		325,514.20
Dominica	444	3,561.01	105	495.25	3,065.76	
Grenada	2,150	20,224.44	1,034	4,381.19	15,843.25	
Jamaica	26,182	252,717.37	3,261	36,729.35	215,988.02	
Martinique		(1)		(1)		
Montserrat	784	5,298.33	256	1,074.79	4,223.54	
Newfoundland	20,219	246,699.49	25,326	269,676.89		22,977.40
Philippine Islands	88,358	2,835,270.08	92,769	994,550.71	1,840,719.37	
St. Kitts	1,587	14,899.81	1,175	5,874.04	9,025.77	
St. Lucia	657	4,880.44	642	2,955.40	1,925.04	
St. Vincent	1,251	10,212.47	704	3,083.20	7,129.27	
Trinidad	6,245	58,950.54	11,608	45,900.30	13,050.24	
Virgin Islands	185	2,456.88	48	438.99	2,017.89	
Total domestic basis	711,581	10,235,032.19	1,363,419	12,371,600.09	2,251,282.26	4,387,850.16

TABLE 77.—*Money orders exchanged between the United States and "International basis" foreign countries as audited and stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939*

Countries	United States international orders certified for payment in foreign countries		Foreign international orders certified for payment in the United States		Excess certified by United States	Excess certified by foreign country
	Number	Value	Number	Value		
Albania	184	$3,489.55	13	$92.25	$3,397.30	
Argentina	1,332	41,110.64	13,125	65,653.11		$24,542.47
Austria		(1)		(1)		
Australia, Commonwealth of	4,592	50,263.55	14,295	112,961.18		62,697.63
Belgium	11,647	149,007.44	6,404	111,592.07	37,415.37	
Bolivia		(1)		(1)		
Brazil	1,146	13,131.35			13,131.35	
Bulgaria	1,107	12,922.28	1	20.00	12,902.28	
Cape Verde Islands	131	1,916.23			1,916.23	
Chile	408	4,670.61			4,670.61	
China	6,733	78,851.25	1,106	4,192.88	74,658.37	
Colombia	298	3,396.59	88	1,054.51	2,342.08	
Costa Rica	752	7,818.00			7,818.00	
Czechoslovakia	35,781	367,302.73	8,323	24,124.41	343,178.32	
Danzig, Free City of	1,813	17,955.60	615	2,165.58	15,790.02	
Denmark	13,977	165,768.37	2,026	40,869.25	124,899.12	
Dutch Guiana (Surinam)	72	691.10	353	2,571.39		1,880.29
Estonia	2,547	39,885.48	364	768.32	39,117.16	
Finland	12,099	174,764.59	401	10,844.04	163,920.55	
France	46,956	486,118.25	12,156	150,811.56	335,306.69	
French Levant	1,555	29,450.10	79	528.47	28,921.63	
Germany	45,815	456,367.87	47,634	466,013.85		9,645.98
Great Britain	344,475	3,358,712.06	83,631	825,215.16	2,533,496.90	
Greece	18,435	224,521.69			224,521.69	
Guatemala	1,209	10,020.97	3,674	37,805.48		27,784.51
Honduras, Republic of	134	1,232.40	254	2,305.78		1,073.38
Hong Kong	1,135	13,832.36	1,219	5,678.08	8,154.28	
Hungary	21,427	193,797.00	51	212.74	193,584.26	
Iceland	208	2,040.39	68	348.08	1,692.31	
Ireland	197,006	2,685,129.27	13,879	103,117.59	2,582,011.68	
Italy	174,246	1,532,910.37	8,730	20,556.67	1,512,353.70	
Japan	37,043	632,341.27	19,041	385,025.23	247,316.04	
Jugoslavia	22,490	282,917.20	311	28,744.66	254,172.54	
Latvia	5,364	65,163.40	1	3.00	65,160.40	
Lithuania	44,317	628,081.82	2,906	11,364.94	616,716.88	
Luxemburg	557	8,322.11	177	5,672.09	2,650.02	
Malaya	340	5,023.07	3,240	20,182.64		15,159.57
Mexico	160,852	1,233,960.26	14,509	172,458.23	1,061,502.03	
Netherlands	19,913	235,466.30	9,747	110,230.38	125,235.92	
Netherlands Indies	722	10,973.33	3,073	35,485.15		24,511.82

[1] No business.

TABLE 77.—*Money orders exchanged between the United States and "International basis" foreign countries as audited and stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939*—Continued

Countries	United States international orders certified for payment in foreign countries		Foreign international orders certified for payment in the United States		Excess certified by United States	Excess certified by foreign country
	Number	Value	Number	Value		
New Zealand	2,081	$24,773.44	13,183	$83,389.25		$58,615.81
Norway	30,129	458,768.48	2,521	39,066.03	$419,702.45	
Palestine	18,989	231,952.23	496	5,655.63	226,296.60	
Peru	571	5,739.40			5,739.40	
Poland	428,901	4,480,834.97	667	18,876.47	4,461,958.50	
Rumania	7,117	63,367.82	485	2,476.24	60,891.58	
Salvador	134	1,116.35	554	1,912.83		796.48
Siam	110	1,653.98	532	2,913.67		1,259.69
Spain		(1)		(1)		
Sweden	64,973	881,489.46	7,098	230,581.54	650,907.92	
Switzerland	20,022	278,934.98	8,062	174,322.37	104,612.61	
Tunis	411	3,642.95	51	308.66	3,334.29	
Union of South Africa	3,880	55,036.40	21,844	153,697.56		98,661.16
Uruguay	274	3,714.14	922	4,167.52		453.38
Total, international basis	1,816,410	19,720,351.45	327,909	3,476,036.54	16,571,397.08	327,082.17

[1] No business.

TABLE 78.—*The Post Office Department general account with postmasters, stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939*

MONEY ORDER SERVICE

Balances due the United States July 1, 1938			$24,956,012.56
Domestic money orders issued		$2,058,164,559.70	
International money orders issued	$19,714,058.68		
Less repaid and void	99,943.18		
		19,614,115.50	
Fees for money orders paid at offices other than drawn on		97,463.13	
Fees collected for issuing domestic money orders		23,379,353.59	
Fees collected for issuing international money orders		275,359.52	
Miscellaneous receipts		[1]1,088.81	
Exchange charges received		[2]7.54	
Amounts received for postal balances transferred to money order accounts with foreign countries		30,959.27	
Deposits of surplus funds received from postmasters		466,078,304.61	
Checks on the Treasurer of the United States		1,422,211,360.27	
Funds transferred from the postal accounts:			
By adjustment of district postmasters' accounts		6,219,973.19	
By postmasters		33,854,925.28	
Balances, late postmasters' accounts, closed to "suspense"		1,355.40	
Adjustment transfers		22,460.23	
Adjustment items			
			4,029,951,286.04
Balance due postmasters June 30, 1939			812.90
Total			4,054,908,111.50
Balances due postmasters July 1, 1938			610.01
Domestic money orders paid		$2,059,539,130.81	
Certified international money orders paid and repaid	$3,622,332.89		
Certified orders repaid	$91,804.61		
Uncertified orders repaid	8,138.57		
	99,943.18		
		3,522,389.71	
Commissions allowed postmasters for issuing money orders		952,053.78	
Losses by burglary, fire, and other unavoidable casualties		22,986.95	
Uncollectible balances, late postmasters' accounts		62,731.53	
Debts—compromised and remitted		316.61	
Relief of postmasters—private acts		58.72	
Exchange purchased and remitted to foreign countries as payments on accounts		12,720,034.11	
Funds transferred to the postal accounts:			
By adjustment of district postmasters' accounts		592,076,543.11	
By postmasters		11,272,429.10	
Deposits of surplus funds made by postmasters		1,352,665,654.24	
Adjustment transfers		22,460.23	
Adjustment items			
			4,032,856,788.90
Balance due the United States June 30, 1939			22,050,712.59
Total			4,054,908,111.50

[1] Exclusive of $3,483.20 deposited by the superintendent, Division of Finance.
[2] Adjustments in accounts for prior years.

TABLE 79.—*The Post Office Department general account with the United States Treasury depositary, stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939*

MONEY ORDER SERVICE

Balance on deposit July 1, 1938	$8,557,005.98	
Deposit of funds	897,696,143.33	
Transferred from Postal Service	565,000,000.00	
Postmaster General's checks paid		$1,457,908,244.07
Balance on deposit June 30, 1939		13,344,905.24
Total	1,471,253,149.31	1,471,253,149.31

TABLE 80.—*The general transfer account, postal and money-order funds, stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939*

Balance due the money order service July 1, 1938	$11,085,135.16	
Transferred from postal to money order service:		
By Postmaster General's orders		$565,000,000.00
By postmasters		33,854,925.28
Transferred from money order to postal service:		
By adjustment of district postmasters' accounts	585,856,569.92	
By postmasters	11,272,429.10	
Balance due the money order service June 30, 1939		9,359,208.90
Total	608,214,134.18	608,214,134.18

TABLE 81.—*The Post Office Department general account with foreign countries, stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939*

MONEY ORDER SERVICE

Balances due the United States July 1, 1938		$711,987.33
Credit allowed the United States for payment of money orders issued in "domestic basis" foreign countries	$12,371,600.09	
Credit allowed the United States for international money orders certified by foreign countries less repaid and void	3,454,676.03	
Credit allowed the United States for repaid and void international money orders	82,953.87	
Credit allowed the United States for remittances on account	24,428,101.67	
Commissions allowed the United States for payment of foreign money orders	11,212.77	
Gain on foreign exchange	152,247.65	
Gain on conversion of funds		
		40,500,792.08
Balances due foreign countries June 30, 1939		1,045,071.47
Total		42,257,850.88
Balances due foreign countries July 1, 1938		921,871.08
Credit allowed foreign countries for payment of United States domestic orders	$10,235,032.19	
Credit allowed foreign countries for United States international money orders certified for payment	19,720,351.45	
Credit allowed foreign countries for remittances on account	11,132,266.98	
Commissions allowed foreign countries for payment of United States money orders	71,124.15	
Incidental expenses	39.12	
Exchange charges received	4.07	
Debts, compromised and remitted	3,347.50	
		41,162,165.46
Balances due the United States June 30, 1939		173,814.34
Total		42,257,850.88

TABLE 82.—*The general domestic money order account, stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939*

Outstanding July 1, 1938		$20,024,541.62
Issued in the United States		2,058,164,559.70
Credit allowed the United States for payment of money orders issued in "domestic basis" foreign countries		12,371,600.09
Paid in the United States	[1] $2,059,536,738.21	
Credit allowed foreign countries for payment of United States domestic money orders	10,235,032.19	
"Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old" transferred to postal revenue	651,328.71	
Outstanding June 30, 1939	20,137,602.30	
Total	2,090,560,701.41	2,090,560,701.41

[1] Exclusive of adjustment of $2,392.60 for "Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old" paid by postmasters.

TABLE 83.—*The general international money-order account, foreign countries issued, stated from July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939*

Outstanding July 1, 1938		$165,784.16
Credit allowed the United States for money orders certified by foreign countries		3,454,676.03
Repaid and void		99,943.18
Paid in the United States	$3,622,332.89	
Outstanding June 30, 1939	98,070.48	
Total	3,720,403.37	3,720,403.37

TABLE 84.—*The general international money-order account, United States issued, stated from July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939*

Outstanding July 1, 1938		$333,470.19
Issued		19,714,058.68
Credit allowed foreign countries for United States international money orders certified for payment	$19,720,351.45	
Uncertified orders repaid	8,138.57	
Outstanding June 30, 1939	319,038.85	
Total	20,047,528.87	20,047,528.87

TABLE 85.—*The general money-order revenue account, stated from July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939*

Audited revenues:			
Fees collected for issuing domestic money orders		$23,379,353.59	
Fees collected for issuing international money orders		275,359.52	
Fees for money orders paid at offices other than drawn on		97,463.13	
Miscellaneous receipts		[1] 4,572.01	
Commissions allowed the United States for the payment of money orders issued in foreign countries		11,212.77	
Gain on foreign exchange		152,247.65	
Exchange charges received		3.47	
Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old		651,328.71	
			$24,571,540.85
Audited expenditures:			
Commissions allowed postmasters for issuing money orders		952,053.78	
Commissions allowed foreign countries for payment of money orders issued in the United States		71,124.15	
Incidental expenses		39.12	
		1,023,217.05	
Losses:			
Burglary, fire, and other unavoidable casualties	$22,986.95		
Uncollectible balances, late postmasters' accounts	62,731.53		
Debts, compromised and remitted	3,664.11		
Relief of postmasters—private acts	58.72		
	89,441.31		
Contingencies: Balances, late postmasters' accounts, closed to "suspense"	1,355.40		
		88,085.91	
			1,111,302.96
Revenue from money order business [2]			23,460,237.89

[1] Includes $3,483.20 deposited by the superintendent, Division of Finance.

[2] This item does not represent the actual revenue as all expenses for the maintenance and operation of the money-order service, except those shown above are paid from the postal revenues.

TABLE 86.—*Statement of terminal and transit parcel-post transactions between the United States and foreign countries during the period July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939*

Country	Fiscal year 1939		Fiscal year 1938		Fiscal year 1937 and prior		Excess paid to foreign countries	Excess received from foreign countries
	Received	Dispatched	Received	Dispatched	Received	Dispatched		
Albania			$51.62	$492.49			$440.87	
Angola		$59.80		259.07			318.87	
Antigua	$16.30	245.83	58.87	415.00			585.66	
Argentina	468.58	1,961.11	1,432.48	6,391.82			6,451.87	
Australia			135.13	1,037.92			902.79	
Austria			9,011.50	8,307.23				$704.27
Bahamas	519.19	3,119.24	611.79	5,627.90			7,616.16	
Barbados	521.90	1,972.99	444.96	1,539.24			2,545.37	
Belgium	1,798.14	2,398.92	6,267.41	8,869.19			3,202.56	
Bermuda	403.53	1,537.67	668.40	3,444.66			3,910.40	
Brazil			1,566.07	12,938.86			11,372.79	

TABLE 86.—*Statement of terminal and transit parcel-post transactions between the United States and foreign countries during the period July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939*—Continued

Country	Fiscal year 1939		Fiscal year 1938		Fiscal year 1937 and prior		Excess paid to foreign countries	Excess received from foreign countries
	Received	Dispatched	Received	Dispatched	Received	Dispatched		
British Guiana	$90.31	$577.26	$160.51	$1,122.84			$1,449.28	
British Honduras	55.62	539.04	183.99	1,683.76			1,983.19	
Canada	37,107.44	157,749.90	45,510.14	169,005.89	$4,096.23	$9.96	240,051.94	
Cape Verde Islands				52.09			52.09	
Chile	41.00	2,570.39	137.70	8,449.31			10,841.00	
Colombia			503.03	20,957.60			20,454.57	
Costa Rica	237.53	1,783.91	718.47	7,841.67			8,669.58	
Czechoslovakia	3,655.53	1,185.40	16,493.56	5,709.06				$13,254.63
Denmark	7,122.68	7,550.66	2,855.45	3,950.19			1,522.72	
Dominica	3.20	54.72	8.79	98.39			141.12	
Dominican Republic	205.67	5,063.56	329.26	7,284.56		4.57	11,817.76	
Ecuador	394.44	1,439.81	2,323.49	6,704.43			5,426.31	
Egypt	882.54	3,410.60	442.33	1,618.81			3,704.54	
Estonia		11.04		27.68		16.64	55.36	
Fiji Islands	32.35	353.80	62.61	522.10			780.94	
Finland	548.93	1,809.58	992.23	4,713.93			4,982.35	
France			78,056.64	36,074.35				41,982.29
French Settlements Oceania			120.17	195.36	214.71	380.92	241.40	
Germany	30,835.51	16,210.16	158,144.58	98,170.06				74,599.87
Gibraltar	18.04	168.18	108.28	608.12	61.97	226.62	814.63	
Gold Coast	2.42	191.55		590.56			779.69	
Great Britain			103,359.29	162,399.84			59,040.55	
Greece	165.87	1,613.70	369.30	3,657.73			4,736.26	
Grenada	10.68	237.18	72.52	763.81			917.79	
Guatemala			370.96	4,881.57			4,510.61	
Haiti					17.14			17.14
Hongkong		543.84		3,518.70			4,062.54	
Hungary			5,400.35	3,655.36				1,744.99
Ireland	2,348.76	18,374.19	970.94	16,816.16			31,870.65	
Italy			34,777.21	94,327.56			59,550.35	
Jamaica	429.96	3,339.76	1,120.33	7,321.79			9,111.26	
Latvia	73.39	1,542.47	131.19	7,017.58			8,355.47	
Lithuania	549.74	10,386.64	369.50	7,435.45			16,902.85	
Macao	2.45	26.51	1.66	45.05			67.45	
Malaya	443.50	3,774.17	634.12	4,882.35			7,578.90	
Mexico			9,705.08	57,841.93	1,137.13		46,999.72	
Montserrat	34.34	238.17	31.56	146.16			318.43	
Morocco	118.01	801.31	50.77	340.23			972.76	
Mozambique		205.00		387.99			592.99	
Netherlands	2,826.49	2,746.06	11,590.11	11,578.76				91.78
Netherlands Indies	121.19	1,806.64	471.11	5,943.32			7,157.66	
Newfoundland	231.14	2,103.24	1,529.92	9,628.47			9,970.65	
New Zealand	240.20	3,165.60	809.59	11,416.50			13,532.31	
Nicaragua			239.37	3,144.15			2,904.78	
Norway	1,768.79	5,085.77	13,331.44	22,377.70			12,363.24	
Palestine	730.07	3,607.19	319.30	1,410.49			3,968.31	
Panama			651.12	18,257.68	249.36	7,488.41	24,845.61	
Peru			729.14	11,247.63	682.92	9,061.06	18,896.63	
Philippine Islands			17.82					17.82
Poland			5,075.64	9,957.67			4,882.03	
Portugal	21.89	332.22	70.60	844.94			1,084.67	
Rumania	49.37	537.25	206.84	1,857.43			2,138.47	
St. Kitts			143.97	925.40			781.43	
St. Lucia	16.55	176.44	37.19	328.99			451.69	
St. Vincent	46.81	551.12	43.33	381.25			842.23	
Salvador					136.48	3,280.22	3,143.74	
Siam	22.82	568.11	40.44	1,058.69			1,563.54	
Sierra Leone	2.40	118.20	4.98	272.18			383.00	
Surinam	6.52	141.76	34.49	470.88			571.63	
Sweden	2,651.22	6,474.61	13,650.21	27,058.74			17,231.92	
Switzerland	14,691.15	7,617.30	5,247.70	2,863.17				10,058.38
Tortola, Virgin Islands	3.16	7.83	9.48	79.13	4.03	26.66	96.95	
Trinidad	219.58	1,946.28	409.88	3,748.59			5,065.41	
Turkey	30.90	400.29	51.59	1,157.57			1,455.37	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	130.24	5,524.34	264.10	16,018.95			21,148.95	
Union of South Africa	163.64	4,340.29	136.65	4,550.58	7.83	90.48	8,673.23	
Venezuela	243.06	13,849.23	565.32	34,368.34			47,409.19	
Yugoslavia			5.54		3.87			9.41
Total	113,354.74	313,547.83	540,451.11	1,001,070.60	6,611.67	20,585.54	817,267.03	142,480.58

TABLE 87.—*The Post Office Department general account with foreign countries, stated from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939*

POSTAL SERVICE

Balance due the United States July 1, 1938		$957,443.09
Credit allowed the United States for:		
Transit service	$454,763.25	
Parcel Post Service	191,895.09	
Steamship service	45,009.97	
Air Mail Service	2,058,812.09	
International reply coupons	471.19	
Miscellaneous	5,212.53	
		2,756,164.12
Credit allowed the United States for remittances on account		1,369,987.27
Gain on foreign exchange [1]		2,326.85
Balance due foreign countries June 30, 1939		508,067.82
Total		5,593,989.15
Balance due foreign countries July 1, 1938		389,598.98
Credit allowed foreign countries for:		
Transit service	$247,742.18	
Parcel Post Service	893,555.61	
Steamship service	282,807.98	
Air Mail Service	194,003.64	
International reply coupons	14,973.53	
Miscellaneous	8,499.13	
		1,641,582.07
Credit allowed foreign countries for remittances on account		2,503,809.34
Loss on foreign exchange [1]		
Balance due the United States June 30, 1939		1,058,998.76
Total		5,593,989.15

[1] Gain or loss on exchange is reflected in decreased or increased expenditures from appropriations or increases or decreases in the revenue accounts.

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