

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY  
FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE COMMISSIONER

December 11, 1945

Honorable George B. Schwabe  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman Schwabe:

Under the provisions of the Lanham Act (Public No. 849, 76th Congress, as amended) the National Housing Administrator is responsible for the disposal of all war housing projects under his jurisdiction which were developed or acquired pursuant to the provisions of the Lanham Act, the Temporary Shelter Acts (Public Nos. 9, 73 and 353, 77th Congress) or Public No. 781, 76th Congress. Under the Surplus Property Act of 1944 the National Housing Agency has been designated as the agency in charge of the disposal of all war housing, including land which is classified for residential use. The Federal Public Housing Authority, the agency which has had the responsibility for construction and management of war housing, has been designated to act for the NHA in such matters. It will be the purpose of this agency to keep the Members of Congress informed when war housing has been declared surplus.

In this connection, there is enclosed for your information a general statement of procedures and policies dealing with the disposal of surplus property.

When any war housing property in your district becomes available for disposition, your office will be called immediately.

In addition, we are planning to issue a semi-monthly summary report from which information on surplus war housing and vacant residential land assigned to FPFA for disposition throughout the entire United States may be obtained. If you are interested in receiving this report, please advise us and we shall be glad to place your name on our mailing list.



Honorable George B. Schwabe - 2

Our regional directors are to be responsible for the disposition of property within their respective regions. There is enclosed a list of their names and addresses. You may wish to refer constituents of yours who are interested in bidding on any of the surplus property to the appropriate director.

Sincerely yours,

~~Philip M. Klutznick~~

Philip M. Klutznick  
Commissioner

Enclosures



## PUBLIC WAR HOUSING: THE JOB OF DISPOSAL

(The What, When, and How of the Disposal of Federally-Owned War Housing)

The war's end brought the construction of war housing to a virtual halt. Under its vast war housing program, this country produced more than 1,900,000 dwelling units for war workers and their families. More than half of the total was financed and constructed by private developers, and forms a permanent addition to the Nation's housing supply. The rest was financed, and for the most part is owned, by the Federal government. Most of this is of temporary construction, and cannot be used indefinitely for residential purposes.

During the war the government had no choice but to become the biggest landlord and housing manager in history. Now that the war has been won, it intends to get out of this business as quickly as possible.

But disposition is not simply a matter of the government's selling whatever housing it can and demolishing the rest. War housing disposition is governed by law and policy regulations. People are still living in temporary war housing projects; they must be housed elsewhere before their homes can be torn down. Local communities must be consulted. The effect on the country's housing supply must be weighed, community by community, to prevent avoidable disruption of local housing markets and the lives of individual families.

Public war housing was required in nearly every state in the Union, as well as the territories and possessions. It is scattered in over a thousand localities. The largest single project was in Vanport City, an emergency ship-building center built from the ground up with public funds; at its peak Vanport City housed a population of 40,000 making it the second largest city in Oregon. Vancouver in Washington and Richmond in California each had war housing projects that were self-contained communities of over 5,000 dwelling units. On the East Coast, Newport News, Virginia, had a war housing project of the same size. Most of the projects are smaller, and the average runs about 200 units. Some of them, located at railway points or strategic docks, are quite small, containing as few as ten dwelling units.

It is all war housing -- and it must all be disposed of whenever it becomes surplus to war or demobilization requirements. This pamphlet explains briefly the Federal Public Housing Authority's plans and methods for accomplishing the huge task of war housing disposition in an orderly, economical manner.

### WHAT WAR HOUSING IS

#### What the FPHA Has to Dispose of

The FPHA had approximately 656,000 war-housing dwelling units as of August 31, 1945. As soon as they become surplus to the needs of reconversion and orderly demobilization, all of them must be disposed of, as well as additional units that may be transferred to the FPHA by the National Housing Agency or assigned by the Surplus Property Administration.

About 321,000 are temporary units, unsuited for long-term use as housing. In this group are family dwellings and dormitories, built at a total development cost of \$747,000,000 including land.



About 181,000 units of permanent construction are to be disposed of, including some 107,000 standard permanent dwelling units, and about 74,000 demountables which can either be used permanently on their present site or be demounted, moved and re-erected at new locations. Included in the standard permanent group are about 10,000 family and dormitory units built by the Defense Homes Corporation, and already available for sale. Development cost, including land, totaled \$798,000,000.

Another 63,000 permanent war-housing family units were built with funds authorized by Congress under the U. S. Housing Act. These will be turned to the use of low-income families as public low-rent housing, and none will be available for private purchase. Most of them are already locally owned, and hence do not involve actual disposition.

In addition, the FPHA has a stock of about 35,000 trailers, which have been moved from place to place as stop-gap housing. As they become surplus, they will be turned over to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which the Surplus Property Administration has designated as the disposal agency.

Finally, there is a total of about 56,000 war housing units which were converted from existing structures, to save money and building materials. Most of these properties were leased from private owners, and will be returned to them when the leases expire, unless the owner arranges to purchase the unexpired lease term.

#### The Laws Governing Disposition

In the Lanham Act, under which the bulk of Federally-owned war housing was financed and constructed, the Congress formulated the general policies that govern disposition of such housing. The disposal of this housing is exempted from the provisions of the Surplus Property Act, which sets up the requirements for disposing of most government war surplus.

Under authority of the Lanham Act, the National Housing Agency is made responsible for the disposition of war housing facilities, as well as land essential to these facilities, financed through several war housing laws. The NHA has assigned this function to its constituent, the FPHA, which built and manages the bulk of the public war housing program.

Temporary war housing must be removed as promptly as possible when it is no longer needed on its present site. Removal is mandatory not later than two years after the end of the emergency. The only exceptions will be instances in which the National Housing Administrator, in consultation with the local community, finds that specific housing is still needed for orderly demobilization. All such exceptions must be periodically reviewed and reported to Congress.

Permanent war housing, with the exception of projects financed under the U. S. Housing Act, must be sold "as expeditiously as possible" to occupants or other private purchasers unless transferred or sold to other Federal agencies or to state or local governments. Permanent projects may be sold to local housing authorities for low-rent use where the community officially requests it and the Congress approves.



Housing property assigned by SPA. FPHA has also been given the job of disposing of housing property declared surplus by other agencies and assigned to the NHA by the Surplus Property Administration, as well as government-owned surplus land classified by the SPA as residential. Disposition of such housing property is governed by SPA regulations and the Surplus Property Act.

What Is Temporary Housing? -- What Is Permanent?

Methods of disposition -- whether by removal or by sale for continued residential use -- depend on the type of construction:

Temporary war housing, the kind that must be removed within two years after the emergency, was built below normal, peacetime standards. It was put up quickly, at minimum cost. It used a minimum of scarce building materials, and resorted to substitutes as much as possible. Use of framing lumber, for example, was reduced to about one-tenth the standard amount. Sites convenient to war plants were frequently hard to get. To economize in the use of land, transportation facilities, and sewer and other utility lines, buildings were crowded together, and rooms were built below normal size.

For its duration purpose, temporary housing provided decent, sanitary shelter, but it was not designed for long-range residential use. If allowed to remain indefinitely as dwellings, it might well become the slums of the future. Provision for its removal was therefore enacted into law.

Postwar uses of temporary housing. Although unsuitable for prolonged use as housing, temporary structures can be dismantled and the materials utilized for a variety of other practical purposes. During the shifting course of the war, as temporary housing became vacant in some areas, the FPFA found that it could in many cases cut such housing into panels, ship the panels economically, and re-use them to construct additional housing in other areas---at a considerable saving of manpower and building materials. Continuing these experiments, the FPFA has developed techniques to convert temporary war housing into structures for non-residential use.

Buildings constructed principally from temporary war housing sawed into panels can serve usefully as storage warehouses, farm buildings, vacation cabins, mess halls, barracks, and a variety of other utility-type structures. If the shipping distance is not excessive, the cost is estimated to be considerably less than the cost of constructing such buildings from new materials. Moreover, the erection of buildings can proceed immediately at a time when new materials are difficult to obtain.

Masonry houses, of course, are not economically movable. Where temporary structures have no re-use value, FPFA will award contracts for their removal by usual demolition methods, taking into account the value, if any, of the materials salvaged. Net costs of demolition and site restoration, as well as the original construction cost, are recognized as part of the war cost, and will be written off as an element in the price of victory.

Permanent war housing, nearly all of which was built before Pearl Harbor, conforms to construction standards that make it suitable for continued dwelling use. In addition to the standard permanent housing, which was built in areas with assured long-term need, a considerable quantity of demountable permanent housing was constructed in areas where it was possible that the war or post-war need might change.



Some permanent projects consist of individual houses, twin houses or group houses, with land available for each building. Most of them, however, are made up of multi-family structures.

Permanent housing postwar. Permanent war housing will continue as part of the peacetime housing supply. It will remain in use on its present sites, except for some demountable housing that may be moved to new locations. The demountables, largely of prefabricated construction, are for the most part suitable for indefinite use on their present sites, where this is advisable. Where FPFA has an existing commitment with the community to remove them, they will be sold for demounting and reassembly on other sites.

All permanent housing, including the demountables, was built to standard housing requirements with standard materials. Disposition of permanent projects by the Federal government, after they become surplus, involves merely a change of ownership. Sales of permanent housing will be subject to the occupancy rights of present tenants, and rents will be governed by OPA rent regulations for the area.

#### WHEN WAR HOUSING WILL BE DISPOSED OF

##### Time of Disposal Will Vary

The need for war housing did not end abruptly with the end of the war. Housing built for war purposes must be used for demobilization needs until the demand for houses declines in the locality or the supply increases to meet the demand. ~~Temporary~~ demountable housing, moreover, may be moved to meet veterans' housing needs in other localities when it is no longer required at its present location.

The time that war housing can be disposed of will therefore vary from locality to locality, and will depend in part on the national housing situation. Only a limited amount of war housing became surplus in the first month after VJ-Day. In some areas it is probable that demobilization needs for war housing may continue for two years or more. No one can foresee with certainty how long it will be needed for such purposes in many areas.

The continuing needs for war housing are as follows:

1. Occupants who were war workers up to the end of the war may continue to live in the housing until they can find other places to live, or jobs elsewhere.
2. Some war housing continues to be needed for the same purposes it was serving before the end of the war -- that is, for military personnel or civilian employees of the Army and Navy, and workers in private plants engaged in the completion of war contracts.
3. Returning veterans seeking homes have also increased the need for housing in many places. In addition, families of men still in service continue to need homes. Under an amendment to the Lanham Act, distressed veterans' and servicemen's families are admitted to vacancies that occur in war housing. Where war workers are moving out, it is often the case that such veterans' and servicemen's families are filling up these vacancies as rapidly as they occur.



4. Distressed families, temporarily displaced or dislocated as a result of the war or demobilization and for whom no other housing is available, are eligible for vacancies not required for the preceding groups.

As the foregoing needs diminish in any specific locality, the Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency, will terminate the housing projects. Disposition will be handled by the FPHA regional offices, which are in position to know when particular projects are surplus to demobilization needs and can be disposed of. The geographic areas covered by each region, and the regional office addresses, are listed at the end of this pamphlet.

Temporary war housing offers special problems of disposition and, as a whole, its disposal will be spread over a considerable period of time, in some cases two years or more. When temporary housing is disposed of, it is removed from the community's available housing supply. So long as there are acute housing shortages in a locality, temporary housing could not be removed without making the shortages worse.

Even when temporary housing is terminated in its present locality, it does not necessarily become surplus and available for general disposition. If it is feasible to move it to other locations where it is needed to house distressed veterans' and servicemen's families, including student-veterans at colleges and universities, and where funds for moving it are available, such housing will be re-used for this purpose.

As temporary housing becomes excess to requirements in its present locations, the FPHA will build up and maintain a pool of such units to anticipate demands in the areas for the housing of distressed families of returning veterans.

Temporary housing, therefore, will become surplus and available for disposition only when (1) it is no longer needed in its present location to meet the demobilization requirements previously stated, and (2) when it is either not feasible, because of distance, type of accommodation, or other reason, to move it to another locality of need, or when it is in excess of the reserve pool set up to meet anticipated future needs for housing veterans.

A certain amount of temporary housing may be disposed of by the Federal government in the process of making it available for distressed veterans' and servicemen's families, as required by the amendment to the Lanham Act. This will be the case with units that are sold or transferred outright to municipalities or educational institutions for housing of veterans. Such sales or transfers will be subject to agreements that when the housing is no longer needed for the purposes stated, the municipality or institution will carry out the purposes of the Lanham Act by removing the structures or, in some instances, converting them to non-residential use. Temporary housing transferred or sold outright in this manner will no longer be part of the Federal stock of housing to be disposed of under the procedures described in this pamphlet.

Permanent war housing involves fewer complexities in its disposition than temporary housing. Such housing is a part of the permanent housing supply in the community where it is located. Its disposal by the Federal government means primarily a change of ownership and does not change the overall housing supply one way or another.



The disposal of permanent housing, however, will also vary from locality to locality and will take place over a period of time. Several factors are involved in the timing of disposal of any particular project. So long as there continues to be a need for the project to house workers employed in essential war-connected work, the housing cannot be terminated for war use. Where there is no longer such a need, permanent housing may become available for sale subject to continued preference for distressed veterans' and service-men's families. No disposition action will be started, however, until consultation is held with the local community in order that the time and method of disposing of the project may, so far as possible, conform to local housing plans and conditions. Projects must also be individually appraised and classified as to type of disposition, after which priority purchasers will have sufficient opportunity to express their interest before the housing becomes available for general sale.

The FPHA regional offices, which will confer directly with local communities on all disposition matters affecting them, will make an announcement when a permanent housing project is available for disposal, and will dispose of it in accordance with the methods of sale or other disposition that are set forth in the next section.

#### THE "HOW" OF WAR HOUSING DISPOSAL

The remainder of this pamphlet answers the basic questions on how the specific types of housing are to be disposed of---such questions as, Who can purchase?...At what price?...On what terms?

#### The Community's Voice in Disposition

Regardless of type, war housing will be disposed of in close consultation with local communities. The FPHA will solicit the community's evaluation of its own housing needs, real estate market conditions, and preferences as to manner of disposition. Provided it is compatible with Federal law and responsibility, the community's judgment will govern. At the same time, disposal of war housing must be in harmony with national reconversion policies, and must be timed according to the progress of demobilization.

#### How Temporary Housing Will Be Disposed Of

General Policy. As temporary housing becomes surplus to the needs of demobilization, it will be removed and disposed of as whole projects or parts of projects. Federal agencies (including procurement agencies for foreign use) will be given first preference in purchasing structures or materials; state and local governments will have second preference, and nonprofit institutions such as schools and hospitals will get third preference. If preferences are not exercised, the projects will be sold by competitive-bid contract, under which the purchaser will contract to remove the structures and restore the site. The projects will be sold with their equipment, except for electric ranges, mechanical refrigerators, and furniture.

Structures in temporary projects to be removed from the site must first be demolished or reduced to flat panels. An exception: for non-residential use by a state or local government, or a nonprofit institution, the structures may be removed intact.



For Public Use. Public bodies will be informed by public announcement when a temporary project is available for disposition in their area. To qualify for preference, Federal agencies, state or local governments, or nonprofit institutions must be acquiring the project for their own use, rather than for resale, and must meet the market price fixed by FPHA. They must express interest before the FPHA advertises for bids on demolition work.

Preference-Holders may purchase temporary dwelling units under the following conditions:

Other Federal agencies may acquire the project or parts of it for use on or off the present site, on condition that they observe the provisions of the Lanham Act requiring removal of structures within two years after the end of the emergency.

State and local governments or nonprofit institutions may purchase for any use off the project site; the structures may not be removed in an intact condition, unless they are to be used for non-residential purposes.

To Private Buyers. If public or nonprofit bodies do not express interest within a reasonable period, FPHA will advertise for bids from private purchasers to acquire the properties and carry out the demolition. In general, the FPHA will award demolition contracts on a competitive basis to purchasers under contracts to demolish the structures and restore the site. The purchaser will acquire the panelized or salvaged materials for any use he may choose.

Many of the contracts will involve large amounts of demolition work, but wherever feasible a portion of the project will be set aside for disposal to persons contracting to purchase and remove comparatively small quantities. Moreover, it is expected that many of the contractors will offer panels and other salvaged materials for resale to the general public.

Disposal of Portable Shelter Buildings. Portable shelters, like other units of temporary construction, are unsuitable for long-term residential use and must be removed from their present sites in compliance with the Lanham Act. Purchasers will not be required to reduce them to flat panels. Although portable shelters were not designed to meet urban residential building codes, they are adaptable to such uses as vacation housing, tourist cabins, shelter for seasonal farm labor, and a variety of non-dwelling uses.

The priority sequence is the same as for other temporary dwellings, unless substantially the entire group of portable shelter structures in a project is saleable as individual units. In that case, individuals purchasing the structures for their own use have the fourth priority, with veterans having preference over other consumers.

Disposal of Non-Dwelling Temporary Buildings, such as community, administration, commercial, or utility buildings, will be by sale for any use on or off their present site. If the buildings are disposed of separately from the housing on the project, priorities will follow this order:



1. Federal agencies.
2. State or local governments.
3. Nonprofit institutions.
4. Veterans, purchasing the buildings for small business or commercial purposes.

In the event that no preference-purchaser accepts the offer within 30 days after the public announcement, the buildings will be advertised for bids in the open market.

#### How Permanent Housing Will Be Disposed Of

General Policy. Permanent projects that become surplus to demobilization purposes will be sold for private residential use--unless transferred to other Federal agencies, or sold with Congressional and community approval to a local housing authority for use as public low-rent housing, or sold or transferred for non-residential or institutional use by state or local governments.

For Public Use. In the sale or transfer of permanent housing, public bodies and agencies have preference over individuals, and will be notified by public announcement when the structures are available.

The priority sequence takes this order:

1. Federal agencies have first preference, and may acquire the project, or part of it, for residential use. Transfer will be made at the current market value of the property unless otherwise authorized by law.
2. The local housing authority in the community may buy the project for use as public low-rent housing, provided the LHA and the local governing body determine that such use is in the best interests of the community; provided the plan of operation conforms to requirements prescribed by the FPHA under the U. S. Housing Act; and provided low-rent use and the operating plan are specifically approved by Congress.
3. State or local governments equally have the third preference, and may buy the project or part of it for non-residential or institutional use, paying the current market value.

For Private Use. If public bodies fail to express interest in the project, it will be offered for sale to occupants and prospective occupants. In the public interest, these types of purchasers have been given prior rights, and will be notified by public announcement.

Consumer Preference. The priority sequence in general favors occupants and prospective occupants of housing rather than investors:

1. Present occupants have first choice.
2. Prospective occupants, purchasing the housing for their own use, have second choice. Veterans have preference over other prospective occupants. Occupants or prospective occupants may purchase



multi-family structures unsuited to individual sale, and will be accorded the appropriate consumer preference, if they can form a mutual ownership corporation that meets basic requirements of FPFA.

Sale Price to Consumers will be established on the basis of independent appraisal; the FPFA will not take advantage of scarcity in the housing market to obtain inflated prices.

Terms to Consumers will be cash, with the purchaser generally arranging for financial assistance through private lending institutions; if private financing is not available and the offer is otherwise acceptable, FPFA will require a cash payment of at least 20 percent of the purchase price, with a mortgage at 4% interest to be amortized within 25 years. Mutual ownership corporations will be required to make at least a 10 percent down payment, with a mortgage at 4% interest amortized within 40 years.

Sales of Permanent Housing for Investment. Following the announcement that a project is available for sale to the general public, persons or groups interested in purchasing for investment purposes may submit bids. In the event that sale has not been made to priority holders, the project (or any portion of it suitable for efficient operation) will be sold to the bidder making the highest and best offer, unless a lower offer is more in the public interest. The right is reserved to reject all bids if none meets the value fixed by FPFA.

Terms to Investors will be cash, if possible, but if private financing is unavailable, appropriate terms will be offered. Purchasers intending to liquidate their investment by selling individual homes in the project, or who intend to operate the project on a rental basis without limitation on their investment return, will be required to make a down payment of at least 20 percent of the purchase price, with a mortgage at 4% to be amortized within 25 years.

Purchasers who intend to operate the project on a rental basis and who, in the public interest, agree to limit dividends, may acquire it for a smaller down payment, at least 10 percent of the price, and will be permitted the longer amortization period of 31 years.

#### Disposal of U. S. Housing Act War Projects

Federally owned war housing built by authorization of Congress with U. S. Housing Act funds will be sold to local housing authorities to provide low-rent housing.

Sales prices will be established on the basis of the long-range value of the projects for that purpose. To maintain rents within the reach of low-income families, such projects will be eligible for subsidy assistance as provided for the pre-war housing built under the U. S. Housing Act. Pending completion of sales, local housing authorities may operate the projects under lease agreements.



## Disposal of Surplus Land

Land owned by the FPHA and no longer required in connection with war housing will be declared surplus to the Surplus Property Administration, which will assign it to the proper disposal agency. If determined by the SPA to be appropriate for residential purposes, it will be turned back to the FPHA to effect disposition. Such property will be sold under provisions of the Surplus Property Act and SPA regulations, as explained below.

Leased land will be returned to the former owners, after buildings are removed and the sites restored.

## Assignments from the Surplus Property Administration

In addition to its own surplus real property, FPHA will also dispose of property owned by other Federal agencies and assigned by the Surplus Property Administration to the National Housing Agency for disposal. As is the case with other kinds of surplus property, which SPA assigns to appropriate Federal agencies for disposition, the purpose is to utilize established government facilities. So far as housing property is concerned, NHA and FPHA already have organization and personnel available for this type of disposal operation.

In general, SPA assignments to NHA will fall into two categories, although there may be other assignments of a specialized nature.

The first category consists of real property assignments from SPA to be disposed of under provisions of Section 23 of the Surplus Property Act. This includes residential-type vacant land, improved, unimproved or from which structures have been removed, and land with improvements not made for war purposes which were on the site at the time of government acquisition. Property located in the District of Columbia is not included.

Before such properties may be sold on the general market, the following types of purchasers will be given preference:

1. Federal government agencies.
2. State or local governments.
3. Former owner.\*
4. Veterans, and spouse and children of deceased servicemen.
5. Nonprofit institutions.

The other category of assignments consists of the kinds of property just described but located in the District of Columbia, and war housing together with its site, or land that SPA has determined is essential to the use of such property. Included in this category is all war housing owned by Federal agencies other than FPHA, including some war housing under FPHA management.

---

\*This priority does not apply to property acquired by the government before December 31, 1939.



Three types of purchasers will be given preference, in the following order: Federal agencies, state or local governments, non-profit institutions. If none of these exercise their priority, properties in this group will be sold on a competitive-bid basis.

#### WHERE TO GET INFORMATION ON SURPLUS HOUSING

Information regarding a specific project, or surplus housing available in any specific geographic area, is obtainable from the appropriate regional office of the Federal Public Housing Authority. As previously stated, all projects will be advertised before they are disposed of to the general public. Declaration of surplus and actual sale will be made through the regional offices, which are also responsible for consulting with communities and local housing authorities. The FPHA Disposition Branch in the Central Office in Washington will coordinate the work of disposal, and determine matters of general policy.



FPHA Regional Offices, Areas of Jurisdiction, Regional Directors, Addresses

- Region I: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island. Sumner K. Wiley, 24 School Street, Boston 8, Mass.
- Region II: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland. John A. Kervick, 270 Broadway, New York City 7.
- Region III: Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Missouri, Nebraska. Orvil R. Olmsted, 201 North Wells Street, Chicago 6, Ill.
- Region IV: North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia. John P. Broome, Georgia Savings Bank Bldg., Peachtree & Broad Sts., Atlanta 3, Ga.
- Region V: Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Kansas, Colorado. Marshall W. Amis, 1411 Electric Bldg., Seventh & Lamar Streets, Fort Worth 2, Texas.
- Region VI: California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Hawaii. Langdon W. Post, 760 Market Street, San Francisco 2, Calif.
- Region VII: Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Wyoming. Jesse Epstein, Skinner Bldg., Fifth Ave., Union Street, Seattle 1, Wash.
- Region VIII: Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan. Charles B. Lawrence, Jr., 2073 E. Ninth Street, Cleveland 15, Ohio
- General Field Office: District of Columbia; in Virginia, Fairfax County, Arlington County and the City of Alexandria; in Maryland, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and the war housing localities of Cedar Point, Indian Head and Meadedale; Puerto Rico, the Virgin Island, Cuba and the Canal Zone. Oliver C. Winston, Longfellow Bldg., Connecticut Ave. at M Street, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.