By constructing six new camps in California, the Resettlement Administration is giving migratory agricultural workers a better opportunity to live in hygienic surroundings and is checking dangerous disease-spreading "squatter camps."

Traveling in automobiles, often crowded with children and with soiled bedding and ragged tents haphazardly piled in the rear, these nomadic families, for many years, but more especially since the depression and droughts, have been drifting from farm to farm, up and down the Pacific coast, stopping and pitching a squalid camp wherever a day's work presents itself.

A report on the living conditions of these homeless, work-seeking families, published in the summer of 1936 by the California State Relief Administration, gives a graphic picture of such a camp established in the Imperial Valley, and portrays the need that the Resettlement Administration is meeting in the establishment of the migratory labor camps. The report in part reads:

"Old tents, gunny sacks, dry-goods boxes and scrap tin. These are the material from which the dwellings are constructed. All the shacks visited were without floors . . . very dirty and swarming with clouds of flies. There were no sanitary facilities in evidence and the backyard has been used as a toilet. An irrigation ditch half-filled with muddy water has been used for all purposes."

The Imperial Valley of California is well known for the quality of its fruit and vegetables. The cultivation and harvesting of these products have given rise to the need of periodic workers, and these conditions have by no means been confined to any one section of the state. Similar conditions are found in the famous "Peach Bowl" region.

Thus migratory labor, a necessity of California agriculture, presents that state with most pressing social and economic questions. Not generally included in the estimate of the 6,000,000 farmers in the United States are large labor groups actively engaged in harvesting and processing agricultural products. It is to aid this group that the Resettlement Administration has taken over the work of bettering conditions of migratory camps in California.

Although they represent a large percentage of the total number making a living in agriculture, very few of the roving group boast of an annual income of more than $450. It is impossible satisfactorily to estimate the number of migrants who follow the crops along the western coast from the peach crops in California to the apple harvests in Washington. Research workers of the Resettlement Administration have estimated the figure as varying between 200,000 and 350,000 in the United States.

The migratory laborer of today is far different from the "blanket stiff" or "hobo" who followed the wheat harvests and felled trees in the lumbering camps a few decades ago. This new drifting worker today travels by automobile with his family and children: An unknown phrase in many parts of our country, migratory labor is a term often misunderstood. In order to understand this type of worker better, it is necessary to know the conditions that have brought about his need and to examine the changes
Changes in irrigation methods have brought about the shift from field crops to the growing of higher yielding crops that require large numbers of workers during the harvest. Since that change began, crop production has increased until now more than 100 different crops, harvested with peak labor needs, are marketed in carload lots. The harvesting of these crops has brought about a top labor need that is an economic necessity. So long as agriculture in California follows its present trend, migratory labor must play an important part and it must be dealt with as a recognized part of the agriculture system. The movement of the migrant families is correlated with the seasonal agricultural needs, developed in the state. July, August and September are the months when most of the families are shifting, and this movement is the forerunner to the peak labor requirements.

Because the labor supply must be "on the ground" for varying lengths of time prior to the actual starting of work, this anticipation has brought about a definite need for an established base for labor supply. Housing of the migrants has been a universally serious problem and too often the highways of California have been dotted by squalid camps of migrants, often built near garbage dumps where discarded material provides essentials for building temporary homes. Large growers often provide excellent housing facilities, but the smaller growers are unable to do so. The Resettlement Administration, by establishing six permanent camps, is pointing a way for intelligent assistance in aiding these nomadic families to obtain healthy, decent living conditions.

Another natural cause has increased the numbers of these workers. When drought and dust storms struck large sections of the Great Plains area from 1933 to 1936, streams of dispossessed people sought refuge in other regions. One of the most important flights was directed toward California where the emigrants joined the groups of regular seasonal migratory laborers. With the conspicuous lessening of Mexican and oriental workers, a large number of whom have recently been repatriated, practically 90 per cent of all the migrants are American. In addition, statistics gathered by the California State Department of Agriculture shows that 75 per cent of those entering California came from the states classified as "drought states" by the Federal Emergency
Relief Administration. Further recordings by this Department show that for the year June 16, 1935—June 15, 1936, a total of 71,047 migrants and refugees “in need of manual employment” arrived in California.

With their farms literally blown out from under them, the refugees piled their worldly possessions into old automobiles and started for California. What better place to look, the migrants seemed to say, than in the field and orchards where a large group of mobile labor is required, and the weather is equable.

The State of California, cognizant of the problems the squatter camps presented, has sought to improve living conditions of these homeless, distressed farmers through its housing bureaus and through the State Emergency Relief Administration.

Under the auspices of the state organizations, two demonstrational migratory labor camps were established, one at Marysville and the other at Arvin. The Marysville camp was turned over to the Resettlement Administration in February of this year and the Arvin camp was transferred in November of 1936.

The Resettlement Administration has started work on four new camps at Winters, Shafter, Coachella and Brawley. Land has been purchased for four more camps at Kingsburg, Ceres, Gridley and McCloud.

In the Marysville and Arvin camps, provisions have been made to accommodate 100 camp families each. Tent platforms have been built and present plans call for the building of another 85 platforms at Marysville.

Buildings on each of these camps consist of a utility building, an isolation unit, a “delousing unit,” assembly room and nursery, first aid room and child clinic, a garage pergola, a grease rack, kitchen unit, an office and living quarters for the manager, warehouse, pump house, hose cart shed, incinerator, shower baths and sanitary units. In addition, laundry units and clothes lines are provided.

Recreation units have been laid out where children may play while the mothers are at work and where athletic games may be enjoyed by both men and women. A sewing room has also been established.

Although the camps represent in form a tourist camp, aimless travelers and sight-seers are not eligible for residence. If requested, each applicant must present to the manager in charge a registration card from the United States Employment Service showing that he is in need of employment and has filed an application for work.

On the other four camps, in addition to the buildings listed above, Brawley will have 205 tent platforms, Coachella will have 205, Shafter will have 245 and Winters will have 124.

No additional tent platforms are being planned at the Arvin camp but 20 houses will be constructed, the assembly platform will be roofed and a community building is contemplated. Each of the 20 houses will be constructed of stabilized adobe blocks, eight by twelve by four inches. The walls will be eight inches thick and no paint or finishing is necessary. The houses will be one story in height with a kitchen, equipped with sink and running water, and living room combination and one bedroom. A small alcove between the rooms will serve as a bathroom and will be furnished with flush toilet and shower. Across the entire end of the house, an open porch will be built which, with the aid of canvas drops, can be transformed into one or more bedrooms. The laundry facilities in the community building will be available for use by the residents.

This project, now complete save for the construction of the 20 houses, presents an excellent picture of how the entire chain of Resettlement migratory labor camps will appear. As the prospective camper enters the camp, he sees the manager’s small home at the left and the office and the community building on the right. The latter building contains the office, a storage room, the camp library and the sewing room. Behind the community building, there is the first aid clinic and child nursery where the younger children play at all sorts of games, under the care of women who are not working in the fields.

Although the grouping of the tents varies in different areas, depending on the terrain and the contours of the land, the camps have been laid out in orderly fashion. Streets have been constructed and the tent platforms are arranged so as to give each tent occupant easy access to the street. The platforms are being laid about 30 feet apart and are being built in groups of forty about a community facility building. In contrast to many privately owned camps, the showers and toilet facilities are installed in proportion to the number of users and the number of such facilities can be readily increased to care for an increased demand. In estimating the number of facilities needed, each family per tent has been set at 4½ persons on the basis of a 200 tent family camp.

The camps are being constructed with the fact in mind that more than 90 per cent of the residents would, in a different economic situation, be considered the “tourist” class. Although many of the automobiles driven by the migrants are of an uncertain age, each driver realizes that his opportunity to find work depends on his mobility. Consequently, each camp is to be provided with the best possible facilities for taking care of the automobiles and trailers. The roads throughout the camps are built up on a stabilized base with armor coating of a good road mix. All automobiles come into the camp through a single entrance.
While there are no gates across the entrance, posts are dropped into the ground at night. Operators are permitted to drive their cars freely throughout the camp and parking alongside of the tent platforms is permitted. However, garage pergolas are being erected and motorists will be encouraged to put their cars under shelter at night. A grease rack is being built in each camp and, as a number of experienced mechanics are found in the laboring groups, the automobiles are given good care.

Because of its importance to the labor camps and to the vicinity surrounding the camps, the matter of sanitation has been given utmost care and consideration by the Resettlement Administration engineers. That the squatter camps which the government camps will replace were a definite menace to the health of great numbers of people cannot be denied. But from reports on labor difficulties between growers and pickers, it is easy to see the larger implications of the lack of clean, healthy living conditions. Too often critics of the migrant class have overlooked the fact that so great a majority of the present mobile group are dispossessed land holders and farmers. Regardless of how the former denizens of railroad track jungles may have felt about cleanliness, records of the Resettlement camp managers show that no aspect pleases the camp residents more than the sanitary toilets and shower baths.

The attitude of the farm laborers toward living conditions in their former roadside camps is easier to understand from a report made to the National Labor Board concerning the labor difficulties in the Imperial Valley. The report in part read:

"There is legitimate complaint about the water taken from the irrigation ditch. It is muddy in appearance, liable to contamination . . . and is not purified by chemical treatment. This is not only a serious health problem to all those who use the water, but there is a distinct menace to all the people of the Imperial Valley. Typhoid fever is not unknown. The diseases that follow the use of impure water are prevalent."

The source of the water supply differs in accordance with local conditions. In all the camps, except that at Brawley, wells have been driven. In each of these five camps a 15,000 gallon capacity tank has been erected on a 60 foot tower. Pressure tanks are unnecessary and the water is circulated from the tanks by gravity pressure. At Brawley, the presence of alkaline substances has made the use of wells impracticable. Here negotiations are underway for the furnishing of water from the city of Brawley. If such a contract cannot be arranged, it will be necessary to build a treatment plant to remove impurities from the irrigation water.

With each tent unit, there is a sanitary unit or utility building with a men's and women's unit. The women's unit contains 4 cement laundry tubs, six showers and dressing rooms, six sanitary flush toilets, and one sixteen foot iron washing tray with double faucets, supplying hot and cold water. With the exception of the laundry trays, the men's unit is similarly equipped. At present, hot water tanks are heated by kerosene or some similar fuel.

The sewage disposal systems function through suitably located Imhoff tanks in each camp except that camp located near Brawley.

At Brawley, the sewage is discharged directly into a nearby river with permission of the State Board of Health. In case of the other camps, the soil was found to be impervious to the penetration of the fluid given off by the ordinary septic tank. The engineers
used the Imhoff tank on these particular projects. This tank, a two story structure, will provide a more thorough and efficient disposal of waste. Three slop water hoppers are connected with the disposal plant and all garbage is burned in the camp incinerators.

Aside from the purely construction aspects of these camps, the most outstanding feature is the democratic management by the residents of the camps. With about 85 per cent of the campers emanating from truly American villages and descendants of sturdy American stock, they are eager to maintain the American tradition of government. Functioning through a number of necessary committees, the "town hall" form of government decides the conduct of the camps.

A camp manager appointed by the Resettlement Administration correlates the work of the various committees and acts in a supervisory capacity.

The members of the camp elect a "Campers' Committee," which serves as the governing body of the camp. It represents the entire camp population in its relationship with the management and is the link between the two. All problems of discipline, law and order within the camp, and all controversial questions are taken care of by this committee. The camps are subject to all local laws and are subject to police and health inspection by accredited officers. The committee exercises no jurisdiction outside the camp limits and all decisions and recommendations are referred to the management for final decision.

Though the Resettlement Administration has bought the land and agreed to pay the salary of the camp manager, the members furnish their own tents, furniture, and cooking utensils, and finance the operation of the camp themselves. Each resident family pays ten cents a day into a general fund. This fund, similar to a company fund in the Army camps, is handled by the camp committee and the camp manager. All payments from the fund are made by check and the accounts are subject to audit by Resettlement Administration representatives.

Every person in the camp is expected to contribute two hours' work a week in return for the general use of the camp grounds, and in case a family is not able to pay cash into the general fund, they are required to give two extra hours' work a day. The buildings and grounds are regularly inspected by the camp manager, who assigns the "clean-up jobs." One of the most important of these is keeping the sanitary units clean.

The Adult Recreation Committee takes charge of all athletic games within the camp and arranges contests with other nearby groups. Games and contests are sometimes arranged between campers and nearby farmers. As a result, there is often a better relationship between employee and employer.

The Child Welfare Committee and the Good Neighbors are committees formed to care for the social aspect of camp life. The Child Welfare group are appointed by the visiting nurses with the approval of the camp manager to give instruction in first aid, personal hygiene and child care. Mothers are given pre-natal care and assisted in every way to carry out instructions given by visiting nurses and physicians.

The Good Neighbors is a voluntary women's club of which all women residents are members. It is perhaps the outstanding group in the camps and the spirit of the Good Neighbors has reached every camp group. Reports of the camp manager are full of stories of how members of this committee have not only encouraged newcomers to make use of the varied facilities of the camp but how completely destitute migrants have been saved from relief status by the action of the Good Neighbors in providing them with food, clothes and shelter.

In nearly every case, the committees consist of a representative of each unit and each member holds office subject to recall by members of his unit. A recall petition must be signed by at least two-thirds of the members of the unit. If the committee member is recalled, an immediate election must be held to decide his successor.

No survey of the work of the Federal government's effort on the behalf of the migratory workers would be complete without mention of the labor situation. During the early days of the experimental camp, the proposals were questioned by certain conservative as well as radical unions and the employers. Many labor leaders in the California agricultural areas assailed the idea. They feared the camps would be in effect concentration camps where the workers would be defenseless, while the growers were equally virulent in their assertions that the camps would represent the hotbeds of radicalism.

There has been no labor trouble in which camp occupants have been directly involved. Labor disputes, of course, do occur when capital and labor are directly dependent on one another. The growers must have their fruit picked at the proper time and often a delay of a single day means loss of the entire crop. On the other hand, roving groups of laborers whose total income has been estimated at between $400 and $450 a year, must receive a wage that will allow an acceptable standard of living, if we are not to create a "peon" class. Whether workers live in camps maintained by the Resettlement Administration, by the workers themselves or by the growers, this conflict between the two groups is present.

The Resettlement Administration has taken no part in the differences between these groups, although the

(Continued on page 74)
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MIGRATORY LABOR CAMPS
(Continued from page 15)

Grouping of the workers in clean, healthful camps has given the growers, in many cases, a higher type of workers for which the farmer has been willing to pay a premium.

The Resettlement Administration does not attempt either to accelerate or to impede the formation of labor organizations. The residents of the camps are regarded as free citizens and as such are entitled to the same rights and privileges enjoyed by any citizen in his home. The question of union organization is entirely up to the individuals concerned.

The camps set up by the Resettlement Administration do not pretend to offer a solution to the problems created by this migratory labor class. At best, they are simply a demonstration of what can be done by private growers and State and Federal agencies. California must have a mobile group to harvest its crops and the problems have been created by nature not by man. The migrant groups are American people whom circumstances have forced into nomadic life and we must treat them with an understanding of their problems. There can be no better solution than to attempt to work out their problems to the benefit of both the growers and the laborers.

The Resettlement Administration feels that sanitary camps, with opportunity of eliminating the homeless feeling that destroys the morale of too many migrant families, points the way to an adjustment of this agrarian problem.

FORTY ANSWERS

1. The budget sets forth in summary and detail the following:
   (a) Estimated expenditures and obligations for the ensuing fiscal year.
   (b) Estimated receipts for ensuing fiscal year.
   (c) Expenditures and receipts during last completed fiscal year.
   (d) Estimated expenditures, obligations, and receipts during current fiscal year.
   (e) Estimated balance available for expenditures.
   (f) Indebtedness.

2. The six separate steps involved in the preparation of the budget are:
   (1) Determination by the President of his financial program.
   (2) Bureau of the Budget calls for submission of estimates.
   (3) Submission of estimates to Bureau of the Budget.
   (4) Hearings by Bureau of the Budget.
   (5) Return of estimates to Departments for revision in accordance with amounts and language ap-
proved by the President.

(6) Preparation of the Budget and its transmission to Congress.

3. Estimates approved by the Secretary of War must be submitted on or before September 15th of each year to the Bureau of the Budget, accompanied by project justifications. They are prepared by the arms, services, and bureaus of the War Department, and are based upon an approved directive and the amount approved by the Secretary of War under the various appropriation titles. They are submitted to the budget officer of the department for final examination and transmission to the Bureau of the Budget.

4. The purpose of hearings before a committee of the Bureau of the Budget is to ascertain the need for the funds requested and to determine therefrom, in connection with the President's Program, the amounts to be allotted under the various appropriation titles. Hearings are held by the Committee from the date of the receipt of the revised estimates, September 15, until well into November.

5. Final revision of each estimate is made by the appropriate estimating agency subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, through the Budget Officer for the War Department who transmits all estimates to the Budget Bureau for incorporation in the Budget.

6. Apportionment is the distribution by a Department head of the amounts of appropriations under his control among his services and bureaus. This apportionment is made after setting aside certain reserves.

7. Allotment is the subdivision of apportionments. Upon receipt of his apportionment, the Quartermaster General will set aside reserves under each appropriation and allot the remainder to his corps area and department quartermasters.

8. Allotments are made by Chiefs of Arms and Services.

9. A sub-allotment is the distribution of allotments made to a corps area by the corps area commander.

10. The two estimates prepared by station quartermasters which are used to form the basis for the budget estimates of The Quartermaster General are the "Report of Maintenance and Operations of Utilities, Q.M.C. Form 95" and the "Annual Report of Civilian Employees."

11. The bulk of the budget estimates made by The Quartermaster General are based on experience tables and on the expenditures of previous years and not on estimated requirements submitted by the field.

12. Cash may come into the hands of a disbursing officer by the following means:

   (1) By transfer from another disbursing officer.
   (2) Proceeds from authorized sales.
   (3) Soldiers' Deposits.
   (4) Cash Collections.

13. Cash in hands of disbursing officers will be

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limited to actual requirements for a brief period only. All cash on hand should be verified each day before the close of business. Extreme care should be used so that the combination of the office safe may not become known to any unauthorized person.

14. If any disbursing officer shall bet at cards or any game of hazard, his commanding officer is required to suspend his functions, require him to turn over all public funds in his keeping, and will immediately report the case to the department or corps area commander and to the Chief of Finance. The corps area or department commander will at once convene a court-martial for the trial of the officer. (AR 35-120.)

15. The Comptroller General having questioned the legality of disbursing officers exchanging funds for either Government checks drawn by disbursing officers or personal checks of officers, warrant officers, and others, the Chief of Finance has directed the discontinuance of such practice by disbursing officers. (Par. 6, AR 35-160.)

16. Accounts of the Treasury are never closed; in neither the legal nor mercantile sense of the term is an account between the Government and one of its officers every “finally adjusted,” nor is his official bond ever cancelled or surrendered. The Comptroller General is empowered to reopen a settled account at any time, upon new and material evidence. (Par. 3, AR 35-1160.)

17. Disbursing officers are liable on their official bonds for the amounts of all payments made by them on spurious vouchers. (Par. 5 b, AR 35-120.)

18. The disbursing officer should forward an application to the Comptroller General (through the Chief of Finance) for a decision as to the legal authority for paying any voucher of which he has reasonable doubts as to the legal authority for payment, and in advance of which payment he desires authoritative instructions. Each such application will be accompanied by an approved voucher covering the payments proposed, and by copies of contracts or other papers upon the construction of which the question submitted depends, and will contain the affirmative statement of the officer making same, that he is a disbursing officer and that the voucher submitted has been presented to him for payment. (Par. 4, AR 35-780.)

19. The giving or taking of a receipt for public money in blank, or in advance of actual payment, or the signing of a check for public money in blank, is prohibited. (Par. 3 b, AR 35-160.)

20. In transporting funds by express for the payment of troops, it is necessary that the disbursing officer make application to the nearest quartermaster for the issuance of an express transportation bill of lading which he is authorized to do by regulation. (AR 35-2320.)

21. Unless specifically authorized, no advance of
public money shall be made prior to receipt of supplies or services for which payment is made.

22. No authority exists for the maintenance of a "slash fund" and the keeping of same is in violation of existing regulations. If at any time an excess of money is found above that shown on the cash book, it should be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. With the retained records should be filed a written opinion as to the source from which the funds were derived. (Par. 1824 Mil. Laws /29/)

23. Funds derived from authorized sales, soldiers' deposits, collections, etc., may be used to meet current disbursements, provided the disbursing officer has sufficient balance with the Treasurer of the United States or other authorized depository for depositing the receipts and collections on or before the end of the accounting period in which received. (AR 33-140.)

24. The appropriation code is the method of designating appropriation by symbols. The code consists of the official title of each appropriation, the official abbreviation of each title, and the appropriation code number. The appropriation code is published alphabetically by appropriation abbreviations, and numerically by appropriation code numbers. The official titles of the appropriations are assigned by the Treasury. The appropriations are then codified in the General Accounting Office, which assigns code numbers to each appropriation made for all the departments of the Government. The Chief of Finance secures that part of the appropriation code pertaining to the War Department and publishes to the Army the official abbreviations and the authorized code numbers. The current appropriation code may be found under "appropriation indices" in Finance Circular D-1.

25. The purpose code is the method of indicating all objects of expenditure by code number. It is officially known as the "Classification of Objects of Expenditure," and is prepared by the General Accounting Office. All purposes or objects for which expenditures of funds may be made are listed alphabetically, and a code number is assigned to each object of expenditure. Such parts of the purpose code as are required by fiscal agents in the field are published in Finance Circulars. The purpose code complete is found in Bulletin No. 1, General Accounting Office, 1927, as amended.

26. The project code is the method of designating individual projects in the War Department program of expenditures by code numbers. The project code may be found in the individual justifications of the Budget, prepared by the bureaus, arms, and services concerned. Each bureau, arm, or service, when submitting estimates to the Bureau of the Budget, must furnish a detailed justification for each appropriation of the amount estimated. Under each appropriation,
the amounts requested are justified not by purpose numbers but by projects. Thus, in the appropriation Barracks and Quarters, for instance, each of the activities for which the appropriation is intended to cover constitutes a separate project and is given a project code number. Each appropriation is divided into projects. The order of the projects in the various appropriations is similar in many cases, but the project number under one appropriation does not necessarily have any relationship to the same number under another appropriation.

27. The War Department procurement code is a compilation by the Chief of Finance of the Appropriation Code, the Purpose Code, and the Project Code. The procurement code is published to the Army in Finance Circulars, series D, annually.

28. The code prepared by the Chief of Finance to indicate each station or other procuring agency by a number is known as the Station Number List. These station lists are published in Finance Circulars, series C. Finance Circular C-1 lists the branches of the War Department, corps area headquarters with their assigned numbers, States and Territories with their numbers, and constructing quartermasters with their numbers. Finance Circular C-2 lists in alphabetical order all posts and stations and assigns to each a station number. Finance Circular C-3 lists Recruiting Officers and Districts and their assigned numbers.

29. A procurement authority is an instrument issued by the chief of an arm, bureau, or service of the War Department authorizing the procurement of certain supplies, equipment, or services within a certain stated amount.

30. Quartermasters are authorized to obligate Government funds only when a written procurement authority thereof has been received, except upon an order in writing from the commanding officer. A quartermaster obligating funds upon a written order from his commanding officer will attach a copy of the order to the procuring instrument. Immediately after procurement has been completed a request will be made upon the authority controlling funds for the procurement authority covering the procurement. Upon receipt of such procurement authority, the disbursing officer will be furnished with the necessary certificate of availability of funds.

31. QM represents the symbol letters of the arm or service. 1600 represents the serial number of the procurement in the office of the chief of the arm or service.

32. The letter “P” indicates purpose. The numbers 54-0700 represent the complete purpose number consisting of the project number in the War Department program of expenditure and the applicable purpose number taken from the applicable object of expenditure list of the General Accounting Office. These two numbers are separated by a dash.
33. The letter "A" indicates appropriation. The number 0625 represents the appropriation code number of the applicable appropriation. The number 7 represents the last figure of the fiscal year for an annual appropriation.

34. When funds are allotted and sub-allotted to procuring agencies, it is very frequently impracticable for the allotting agency to distribute the funds among the purpose numbers applicable to the appropriation under which the funds are allotted. For example, funds are allotted to a station for the maintenance of buildings and quarters for a complete fiscal year. These funds are to be spent on all the purposes applicable to the repair of buildings and quarters. It is an impossibility for the allotting agency to determine the exact amount that is required under each individual purpose. Funds are, therefore, allotted under the general purpose number 99, leaving the distribution of the total amount allotted to the procuring agency. When funds are allotted under purpose number 99, they are expended under the specific purpose number applicable to the appropriation.

35. General procurement authorities are procurement authorities published in War Department Circulars annually to cover a great many procurements that could not possibly be accurately estimated by field agencies. Funds are appropriated for these activities, such as burial expenses, mileage, etc., on the basis of amounts required for the entire service in past fiscal years. It is impracticable to make a distribution of these funds in specific amounts to agencies in the field.

36. Procurement authorities are issued by an arm, bureau, or service of the War Department.

37. Sub-Procurement Authorities are issued by a representative of an arm, bureau, or service at a corps area or department headquarters.

38. a. Money received from sales of surplus war supplies.
   b. Money received in connection with sales where funds for payment are received in advance.
   c. Money advanced by officers of the Army to cover the cost of transportation of excess baggage or private mounts of officers in excess of the authorized number.

39. Class A agent officers are officers, other than duly appointed finance officers, who are detailed by local commanding officers as agent officers for the purpose of making specified payments.

40. Class B agent officers are officers who are detailed as finance officers of posts, camps, stations, or other commands, either by the War Department or by local commanding officers, and who are directed by the Chief of Finance to perform their duties as agent officers, instead of as accountable officers. (Par. 3, AR 35-320.)