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1/7/42

This message is dated 1/5/42 but the President sent it to Congress on 1/7/42.

CONFIDENTIAL!

To be held in **STRICT CONFIDENCE** and no portion, synopsis, or intimation to be published or given out until the **READING** of the President's Budget Message has been begun in the Senate or House of Representatives. While the Message and the Budget of the United States are dated **JANUARY 5, 1942**, some contingency may arise to prevent its delivery to the Houses of Congress on that date, and extreme care must therefore be exercised to avoid premature publication. **CAUTION:** This Budget Message must not be confused with the President's Annual Message. A separate release is necessary.

STEPHEN EARLY, Secretary to the President.

THE BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1943

Budget Message of the President
and
Summary Budget Statements



WASHINGTON, D. C.

1942

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UNITED STATES
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BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Congress of the United States:

I am submitting herewith the Budget of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943. It is the budget of a nation at war in a world at war.

In practical terms the Budget meets the challenge of the Axis powers. We must provide the funds to man and equip our fighting forces. We must provide the funds for the organization of our resources. We must provide the funds to continue our role as the Arsenal of Democracy.

Powerful enemies must be outfought and outproduced. Victory depends on the courage, skill, and devotion of the men in the American, British, Russian, Chinese, and Dutch forces, and of the others who join hands with us in the fight for freedom. But victory also depends upon efforts behind the lines—in the mines, in the shops, on the farms.

We cannot outfought our enemies unless, at the same time, we outproduce our enemies. It is not enough to turn out just a few more planes, a few more tanks, a few more guns, a few more ships, than can be turned out by our enemies. We must outproduce them overwhelmingly, so that there can be no question of our ability to provide a crushing superiority of equipment in any theater of the world war.

And we shall succeed. A system of free enterprise is more effective than an "order" of concentration camps. The struggle for liberty first made us a Nation. The vitality, strength, and adaptability of a social order built on freedom and individual responsibility will again triumph.

THE WAR PROGRAM

Our present war program was preceded by a defense effort which began as we emerged from the long depression. During the past 18 months we laid the foundation for a huge armament program. At the same time industry provided ample consumers' goods for a rapidly growing number of workers. Hundreds of thousands of new homes were constructed; the production of consumers' durable goods broke all records. The industrial plant and equipment of the country were overhauled and expanded

Adjustment to a war program can now be made with greater speed and less hardship. The country is better stocked with durable goods. Our factories are better equipped to carry the new production load. The larger national income facilitates financing the war effort.

There are still unused resources for agricultural and industrial production. These must be drawn into the national effort. Shortages, however, have developed in skilled labor, raw materials, machines, and shipping. Under the expanding war program, more and more productive capacity must be shifted from peacetime to wartime work.

Last year fiscal policy was used to shift the economy into high gear. Today it is an instrument for transforming our peace economy into a war economy. This transformation must be completed with minimum friction and maximum speed. The fiscal measures which I outline in this message are essential elements in the Nation's war program.

WAR APPROPRIATIONS

This is a war budget. The details of a war program are, of course, in constant flux. Its magnitude and composition depend on events at the battlefronts of the world, on naval engagements at sea, and on new developments in mechanized warfare. Moreover, war plans are military secrets.

Under these circumstances I cannot hereafter present details of future war appropriations. However, total appropriations and expenditures will be published so that the public may know the fiscal situation and the progress of the Nation's effort.

The defense program, including appropriations, contract authorizations, recommendations, and commitments of Government corporations, was 29 billion dollars on January 3, 1941. During the last 12 months 46 billion dollars have been added to the program. Of this total of 75 billion dollars there remains 24 billion dollars for future obligation.

In this Budget I make an initial request for a war appropriation of 13.6 billion dollars for the fiscal year 1943. Large supplemental requests will be made as we move toward the maximum use of productive capacity. Nothing short of a maximum will suffice. I cannot predict ultimate costs because I cannot predict the changing fortunes of war. I can only say that we are determined to pay whatever price we must to preserve our way of life.

WAR EXPENDITURES

Total war expenditures are now running at a rate of 2 billion dollars a month and may surpass 5 billion dollars a month during the fiscal year 1943. As against probable budgetary war expenditures of 24 billion dollars for the current fiscal year, our present objective calls for war expenditures of nearly 53 billion dollars for the fiscal year 1943. And in addition, net outlays of Government corporations for war purposes are estimated at about 2 and 3 billion dollars for the current and the next fiscal year, respectively.

These huge expenditures for ships, planes, and other war equipment will require prompt conversion of a large portion of our industrial establishment to war production. These estimates reflect our determination to devote at least one-half of our national production to the war effort.

The agencies responsible for the administration of this vast program must make certain that every dollar is speedily converted into a maximum of war effort. We are determined to hold waste to a minimum.

THE CIVIL FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

In a true sense, there are no longer nondefense expenditures. It is a part of our war effort to maintain civilian services which are essential to the basic needs of human life. In the same way it is necessary in wartime to conserve our natural resources and keep in repair our national plant. We cannot afford waste or destruction, for we must continue to think of the good of future generations of Americans. For example, we must maintain fire protection in our forests; and we must maintain control over destructive floods. In the preparation of the present Budget, expenditures not directly related to the war have been reduced to a minimum or reoriented to the war program.

We all know that the war will bring hardships and require adjustment. Assisting those who suffer in the process of transformation and taxing those who benefit from the war are integral parts of our national program.

It is estimated that expenditures for the major Federal assistance programs—farm aid, work relief, youth aid—can be reduced by 600 million dollars from the previous to the current fiscal year, and again by 860 million dollars from the current to the next fiscal year. These programs will require 1.4 billion dollars during the fiscal year 1943,

about one-half of the expenditures for these purposes during the fiscal year 1941.

Improved economic conditions during the current year have made possible the execution of economic and social programs with smaller funds than were originally estimated. By using methods of administrative budget control, 415 million dollars of appropriations for civil purposes have been placed in reserves.

Excluding debt charges and grants under the Social Security law, total expenditures for other than direct war purposes have been reduced by slightly more than 1 billion dollars in the next fiscal year.

Agricultural aid.—I propose to include contract authorizations in the Budget to assure the farmer a parity return on his 1942 crop, largely payable in the fiscal year 1944. I do not suggest a definite appropriation at this time because developments of farm income and farm prices are too uncertain. Agricultural incomes and prices have increased and we hope to limit the price rise of the products actually bought by the farmer. But if price developments should turn against the farmer, an appropriation will be needed to carry out the parity objective of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The remaining expenditures for the agricultural program are being brought into accord with the war effort. Food is an essential war material. I propose to continue the soil conservation and use program on a moderately reduced scale. Acreage control by cooperative efforts of farmer and Government was inaugurated in a period of overproduction in almost all lines of farming. Then its major objective was the curtailment of production to halt a catastrophic decline in farm prices. At present, although there is still excess production in some types of farming, serious shortages prevail in other types. The present program is designed to facilitate a balanced increase in production and to aid in controlling prices.

Work projects.—The average number of W. P. A. workers was two million in the fiscal year 1940, the year before the defense program started; the average has been cut to one million this year. With increasing employment a further considerable reduction will be possible. I believe it will be necessary to make some provision for work relief during the next year. I estimate tentatively that 465 million dollars will be needed for W. P. A., but I shall submit a specific request later in the year. Workers of certain types and in certain regions of the country probably will not all be absorbed by war industries. It is better to provide useful work for the unemployed on public projects

than to lose their productive power through idleness. Wherever feasible they will be employed on war projects.

Material shortages are creating the problem of "priority unemployment." I hope the workers affected will be reemployed by expanding war industries before their unemployment compensation ceases. Some of the workers affected will not, however, be eligible for such compensation and may be in need of assistance.

Rather than rely on relief a determined effort should be made to speed up reemployment in defense plants. I have, therefore, instructed the Office of Production Management to join the procurement agencies in an effort to place contracts with those industries forced to cut their peacetime production. The ingenuity of American management has already adapted some industries to war production. Standardization and substitution are doing their part in maintaining production. Ever-increasing use of subcontracts, pooling of industrial resources, and wider distribution of contracts are of paramount importance for making the fullest use of our resources. The newly nationalized Employment Service will greatly help unemployed workers in obtaining employment.

Aids to youth.—Under war conditions there is need and opportunity for youth to serve in many ways. It is therefore possible to make a considerable reduction in the programs of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration. The youth, too, will be aided by the United States Employment Service in finding employment opportunities.

Although I am estimating 100 million dollars for these two agencies, excluding 50 million dollars for defense training, it is probable that the total amount will not be needed. I am postponing until next spring presentation to the Congress of specific recommendations as to youth aid.

Public works program.—The public works program is being fully adjusted to the war effort. The general program of 578 million dollars includes those projects necessary for increasing production of hydroelectric power, for flood control, and for river and harbor work related to military needs. Federal aid for highways will be expended only for construction essential for strategic purposes. Other highway projects will be deferred until the post-war period. For all other Federal construction I am restricting expenditures to those active projects which cannot be discontinued without endangering the structural work now in progress.

Civil departments and agencies.—The work of the civil departments and agencies is undergoing thorough reorientation. Established agencies will be used to the greatest possible extent for defense services. Many agencies have already made such readjustment. All civil activities of the Government are being focussed on the war program.

Federal grants and debt service.—A few categories of civil expenditures show an increase. Under existing legislation Federal grants to match the appropriations for public assistance made by the individual States will increase by 73 million dollars. I favor an amendment to the Social Security Act which would modify matching grants to accord with the needs of the various States. Such legislation would probably not affect expenditures substantially during the next fiscal year.

Because of heavy Federal borrowing, interest charges are expected to increase by 139 million dollars in the current fiscal year, and by another 500 million dollars in the fiscal year 1943. Debt service is, of course, affected by war spending.

COORDINATION OF FISCAL POLICIES

The fiscal policy of the Federal Government, especially with respect to public works, is being reinforced by that of State and local governments. Executive committees of the Council of State Governments and the Governors' Conference have issued excellent suggestions for harmonizing various aspects of State and local fiscal policy with national objectives. These governments are readjusting many of their services so as to expedite the war program. Many are making flexible plans for the post-war readjustment and some are accumulating financial reserves for that purpose. The larger the scale of our war effort, the more important it becomes to provide a reservoir of post-war work by business and by Federal, State, and local governments.

FINANCING THE WAR

Determination, skill, and matériel are three great necessities for victory. Methods of financing may impair or strengthen these essentials. Sound fiscal policies are those which will help win the war. A fair distribution of the war burden is necessary for national unity. A balanced financial program will stimulate the productivity of the Nation and assure maximum output of war equipment.

With total war expenditures, including net outlays of Government corporations, estimated at 26 billion dollars for the current fiscal year and almost 56 billion dollars for the fiscal year 1943, war finance is a task of tremendous magnitude requiring a concerted program of action.

RECEIPTS UNDER PRESENT LEGISLATION

Total receipts from existing tax legislation will triple under the defense and war programs. They are expected to increase from 6 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1940 to 18 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1943. This increase is due partly to the expansion of economic activities and partly to tax legislation enacted during the last 2 years. As we approach full use of our resources, further increases in revenue next year must come predominantly from new tax measures rather than from a greater tempo of economic activity. Taxes on incomes, estates, and corporate profits are showing the greatest increase. Yields from employment taxes are increasing half as fast; and the yields from excise taxes are increasing more slowly; customs are falling off. On the whole, our tax system has become more progressive since the defense effort started.

Development of major sources of Federal receipts compared with fiscal year 1940
(Indexes, 1940=100)

Source	1940 (actual)	1941 (actual)	1942 (estimated)	1943 (estimated)
Corporate taxes.....	100	173	328	519
Individual income and estate taxes.....	100	136	275	408
All employment taxes.....	100	111	143	209
Excise taxes.....	100	128	167	184
Miscellaneous receipts.....	100	70	90	106
Customs duties.....	100	112	100	88
<i>Gross receipts.....</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>300</i>

† Excludes return of surplus funds by Government corporations.

DEFICITS UNDER PRESENT LAWS

The estimate of deficits must be tentative and subject to later revision. The probable net outlay of the Budget and Government corporations, excluding revenues from any new taxes, will be 20.9 billion dollars for the current fiscal year, and 45.4 billion dollars for the fiscal year 1943. Borrowing from trust funds will reduce the amounts which must be raised by taxation and borrowing from the public by

THE BUDGET, 1943

about 2 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1942 and 2.8 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1943.

Financing of Federal operations, fiscal years 1940-1948

[in millions]

Classification	1943 (estimated)	1942 (estimated)	1941 (actual)	1940 (actual)
A. SUMMARY OF FEDERAL OPERATIONS:				
I. Budget deficit under present tax legislation (see p. xxi)	\$42,440.8	\$18,631.8	\$5,103.4	\$3,611.1
II. Government corporations (net outlays)	2,941.0	2,230.0	1,148.8	200.1
Net outlays of Budget and Government corporations (I+II)	45,381.8	20,861.8	6,252.2	3,811.2
III. Trust funds:				
Deduct excess of receipts over disbursements under present legislation *	2,763.9	2,018.3	1,388.3	1,150.3
Combined net cash requirements (I+II-III) †	42,617.9	18,843.5	4,863.9	2,661.9
B. FINANCING COMBINED NET CASH REQUIREMENTS:				
By borrowing from the public (net):				
Government issues	34,913.1	19,328.1	4,002.3	1,380.4
Government corporation issues	+ 1,297.8	+ 710.1	972.8	318.7
Subtotal	33,615.3	18,818.0	5,375.1	1,699.1
Under proposed legislation:				
Taxes	7,000.0			
Increase in social security trust funds ‡	2,000.0			
Total	42,615.3	18,818.0	5,375.1	1,699.1
Adjustment for changes in cash balances during year	2.6	15.5	+ 708.2	952.8
Total, financing	42,617.9	18,833.5	4,866.9	2,651.9

* Deduct.

† Includes return of surplus funds to the Budget.

‡ Almost all of this excess is invested in Government bonds.

§ Includes interest accrued on U. S. savings bonds.

¶ This increase to be invested in Government bonds.

In estimating expenditures and receipts, only a moderate rise in prices has been assumed. Since expenditures are affected by rising prices more rapidly than are revenues, a greater price increase would further increase the deficit.

THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL TAXES

In view of the tremendous deficits, I reemphasize my request of last year that war expenditures be financed as far as possible by

taxation. When so many Americans are contributing all their energies and even their lives to the Nation's great task, I am confident that all Americans will be proud to contribute their utmost in taxes. Until this job is done, until this war is won, we will not talk of burdens.

I believe that 7 billion dollars in additional taxes should be collected during the fiscal year 1943. Under new legislation proposed later in this Message, social security trust funds will increase by 2 billion dollars. Thus new means of financing would provide a total of 9 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1943.

Specific proposals to accomplish this end will be transmitted in the near future. In this Message I shall limit my recommendations on war finance to the broad outline of a program.

Tax programs too often follow the line of least resistance. The present task definitely requires enactment of a well-balanced program which takes account of revenue requirements, equity, and economic necessities.

There are those who suggest that the policy of progressive taxation should be abandoned for the duration of the war because these taxes do not curtail consumers' demand. The emergency does require measures of a restrictive nature which impose sacrifices on all of us. But such sacrifices are themselves the most compelling argument for making progressive taxes more effective. The anti-inflationary aspect of taxation should supplement, not supplant, its revenue and equity aspects.

PROGRESSIVE TAXES

Progressive taxes are the backbone of the Federal tax system. In recent years much progress has been made in perfecting income, estate, gift, and profit taxation but numerous loopholes still exist. Because some taxpayers use them to avoid taxes, other taxpayers must pay more. The higher the tax rates the more urgent it becomes to close the loopholes. Exemptions in estate and gift taxation should be lowered. The privileged treatment given certain types of business in corporate income taxation should be reexamined.

It seems right and just that no further tax-exempt bonds should be issued. We no longer issue United States tax-exempt bonds and it is my personal belief that the income from State, municipal, and authority bonds is taxable under the income-tax amendment to the Constitution. As a matter of equity I recommend legislation to tax all future issues of this character.

Excessive profits undermine unity and should be recaptured. The fact that a corporation had large profits before the defense program started is no reason to exempt them now. Unreasonable profits are not necessary to obtain maximum production and economical management. Under war conditions the country cannot tolerate undue profits.

Our tax laws contain various technical inequities and discriminations. With taxes at wartime levels, it is more urgent than ever to eliminate these defects in our tax system.

ANTI-INFLATIONARY TAXES

I stated last year in the Budget Message that extraordinary tax measures may be needed to "aid in avoiding inflationary price rises which may occur when full capacity is approached." The time for such measures has come. A well-balanced tax program must include measures which combat inflation. Such measures should absorb some of the additional purchasing power of consumers and some of the additional funds which accrue to business from increased consumer spending.

A number of tax measures have been suggested for that purpose, such as income taxes collected at the source, pay-roll taxes, and excise taxes. I urge the Congress to give all these proposals careful consideration. Any tax is better than an uncontrolled price rise.

Taxes of an anti-inflationary character at excessive rates spell hardship in individual cases and may have undesirable economic repercussions. These can be mitigated by timely adoption of a variety of measures, each involving a moderate rate of taxation.

Any such tax should be considered an emergency measure. It may help combat inflation; its repeal in a post-war period may help restore an increased flow of consumers' purchasing power.

Excise taxes.—All through the years of the depression I opposed general excise and sales taxes and I am as convinced as ever that they have no permanent place in the Federal tax system. In the face of the present financial and economic situation, however, we may later be compelled to reconsider the temporary necessity of such measures.

Selective excise taxes are frequently useful for curtailing the demand for consumers' goods, especially luxuries and semiluxuries. They should be utilized when manufacture of the products competes with the war effort.

Pay-roll taxes and the social security program.—I oppose the use of pay-roll taxes as a measure of war finance unless the worker is given his full money's worth in increased social security. From the inception of the social security program in 1935 it has been planned to increase the number of persons covered and to provide protection against hazards not initially included. By expanding the program now, we advance the organic development of our social security system and at the same time contribute to the anti-inflationary program.

I recommend an increase in the coverage of old-age and survivors' insurance, addition of permanent and temporary disability payments and hospitalization payments beyond the present benefit programs, and liberalization and expansion of unemployment compensation in a uniform national system. I suggest that collection of additional contributions be started as soon as possible, to be followed 1 year later by the operation of the new benefit plans.

Additional employer and employee contributions will cover increased disbursements over a long period of time. Increased contributions would result in reserves of several billion dollars for post-war contingencies. The present accumulation of these contributions would absorb excess purchasing power. Investment of the additional reserves in bonds of the United States Government would assist in financing the war.

The existing administrative machinery for collecting pay-roll taxes can function immediately. For this reason congressional consideration might be given to immediate enactment of this proposal, while other necessary measures are being perfected.

I estimate that the social security trust funds would be increased through the proposed legislation by 2 billion dollars during the fiscal year 1943.

FLEXIBILITY IN THE TAX SYSTEM

Our fiscal situation makes imperative the greatest possible flexibility in our tax system. The Congress should consider the desirability of tax legislation which makes possible quick adjustment in the timing of tax rates and collections during an emergency period.

BORROWING AND THE MENACE OF INFLATION

The war program requires not only substantially increased taxes but also greatly increased borrowing. After adjusting for additional tax collections and additional accumulation in social security trust

funds, borrowing from the public in the current and the next fiscal year would be nearly 19 billion dollars and 34 billion dollars, respectively. The adjustments are indicated in the preceding table.

Much smaller deficits during the fiscal year 1941 were associated with a considerable increase in prices. Part of this increase was a recovery from depression lows. A moderate price rise, accompanied by an adjustment of wage rates, probably facilitated the increase in production and the defense effort. Another part of the price rise, however, was undesirable and must be attributed to the delays in enacting adequate measures of price control.

With expenditures and deficits multiplied, the threat of inflation will apparently be much greater. There is, however, a significant difference between conditions as they were in the fiscal year 1941 and those prevailing under a full war program. Last year, defense expenditures so stimulated private capital outlays that intensified use of private funds and private credit added to the inflationary pressure created by public spending.

Under a full war program, however, most of the increase in expenditures will replace private capital outlays rather than add to them. Allocations and priorities, necessitated by shortages of material, are now in operation; they curtail private outlays for consumers' durable goods, private and public construction, expansion and even replacements in nondefense plant and equipment. These drastic curtailments of nondefense expenditures add, therefore, to the private funds available for noninflationary financing of the Government deficit.

This factor will contribute substantially to financing the tremendous war effort without disruptive price rises and without necessitating a departure from our low-interest-rate policy. The remaining inflationary pressure will be large but manageable. It will be within our power to control it if we adopt a comprehensive program of additional anti-inflationary measures.

A COMPREHENSIVE ANTI-INFLATIONARY PROGRAM

A great variety of measures is necessary in order to shift labor, materials, and facilities from the production of civilian articles to the production of weapons and other war supplies. Taxes can aid in speeding these shifts by cutting nonessential civilian spending. Our resources are such that even with the projected huge war expenditures

we can maintain a standard of living more than adequate to support the health and productivity of our people. But we must forego many conveniences and luxuries.

The system of allocations—rationing on the business level—should be extended and made fully effective, especially with relation to inventory control.

I do not at present propose general consumer ration cards. There are not as yet scarcities in the necessities of life which make such a step imperative. Consumers' rationing has been introduced, however, in specific commodities for which scarcities have developed. We shall profit by this experience if a more general system of rationing ever becomes necessary.

I appeal for the voluntary cooperation of the consumer in our national effort. Restraint in consumption, especially of scarce products, may make necessary fewer compulsory measures. Hoarding should be encouraged in only one field, that of defense savings bonds. Economies in consumption and the purchase of defense savings bonds will facilitate financing war costs and the shift from a peace to a war economy.

An integrated program, including direct price controls, a flexible tax policy, allocations, rationing, and credit controls, together with producers' and consumers' cooperation will enable us to finance the war effort without danger of inflation. This is a difficult task. But it must be done and it can be done.

THE INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL DEBT

On the basis of tentative Budget estimates, including new taxes, the Federal debt will increase from 43 billion dollars in June 1940, when the defense program began, to 110 billion dollars 3 years later. This increase in Federal indebtedness covers also the future capital demands of Government corporations. About 2 billion dollars of this increase will result from the redemption of notes of Government corporations guaranteed by the Federal Government.

These debt levels require an increase in the annual interest from 1 billion dollars in 1940 to above 2.5 billion dollars at the end of fiscal year 1943. Such an increase in interest requirements will prevent us for some time after the war from lowering taxes to the extent otherwise possible. The import of this fact will depend greatly on economic conditions in the post-war period.

Paying 2.5 billion dollars out of an extremely low national income would impose an excessive burden on taxpayers while the same payment out of a 100-billion-dollar national income, after reduction of armament expenditures, may still permit substantial tax reductions in the post-war period.

If we contract a heavy debt at relatively high prices and must pay service charges in a period of deflated prices, we shall be forced to impose excessive taxes. Our capacity to carry a large debt in a post-war period without undue hardship depends mainly on our ability to maintain a high level of employment and income.

I am confident that by prompt action we shall control the price development now and that we shall prevent the recurrence of a deep depression in the post-war period. There need be no fiscal barriers to our war effort and to victory.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

JANUARY 5, 1942.

GENERAL BUDGET SUMMARY AND SUPPORTING SCHEDULES

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

Summary Statements of General Fund Balance, Public Debt,
and Contingent Liabilities

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GENERAL BUDGET SUMMARY AND SUPPORTING SCHEDULES

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

Summary Statement of General Fund Balance, Table 1001
and Contingent Liabilities

GENERAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Comparative statement of receipts and expenditures—cash basis

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

Classification	Estimated, fiscal year 1943	Estimated, fiscal year 1942	Actual, fiscal year 1941
RECEIPTS (Schedule No. 1):			
1. Internal revenue.....	\$17,361,367,000.00	\$12,195,665,000.00	\$7,361,674,982.31
2. Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.....	9,500,000.00	8,500,000.00	6,814,717.52
3. Customs.....	297,000,000.00	368,000,000.00	381,870,012.27
4. Return of surplus funds from Government corporations.....			319,307,300.00
5. Other.....	284,223,000.00	249,910,000.00	188,045,672.48
Gross receipts.....	17,852,090,000.00	12,813,080,000.00	8,359,512,582.50
Deduct net appropriation for Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.....	1,364,800,000.00	873,187,000.00	661,300,733.43
Net receipts.....	16,487,290,000.00	11,940,893,000.00	7,698,211,849.07
EXPENDITURES (Schedule No. 2):			
1. Legislative, judicial, and executive.....	43,487,800.00	41,329,300.00	38,497,649.05
2. Civil departments and agencies.....	797,443,700.00	844,470,700.00	782,456,904.30
Post Office Department, deficiency.....		14,000,000.00	30,130,503.83
3. General Public Works Program.....	578,331,000.00	713,533,500.00	573,056,675.48
4. National defense.....	52,786,186,000.00	23,996,325,400.00	6,361,043,185.91
5. Veterans' pensions and benefits.....	590,067,000.00	578,116,000.00	559,355,446.57
6. Aids to agriculture.....			
Gross expenditures.....	854,080,000.00	1,117,083,000.00	1,094,208,135.72
Return of surplus funds from Government corporations.....			* 315,000,000.00
7. Aids to youth.....	100,000,000.00	233,045,000.00	347,264,198.33
8. Social security.....	637,828,000.00	622,046,000.00	644,446,546.79
9. Work relief.....			
Gross expenditures.....	480,075,000.00	942,430,000.00	1,451,919,133.92
Return of surplus funds from Government corporations.....			* 14,000,000.00
10. Refunds.....	87,005,000.00	89,002,000.00	69,867,390.02
11. Interest on the public debt.....	1,750,000,000.00	1,250,000,000.00	1,110,892,811.91
12. Retirement funds.....	298,899,800.00	267,177,302.00	217,095,000.00
13. Supplemental items—regular.....	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	
Total expenditures, excluding debt retirement.....	58,927,992,300.00	30,875,796,162.00	12,710,636,823.97
BUDGET DEFICIT UNDER PRESENT TAX LEGISLATION.....	42,440,702,300.00	18,934,903,162.00	5,102,417,971.90
7. RECEIPTS FROM PROPOSED TAX LEGISLATION.....	7,000,000,000.00		
7. BUDGET DEFICIT UNDER PROPOSED TAX LEGISLATION.....	35,440,702,300.00	18,934,903,162.00	5,102,417,971.90
D. DEBT RETIREMENT.....	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	64,260,800.00
GROSS DEFICIT.....	35,540,702,300.00	19,034,903,162.00	5,166,678,771.90
EFFECT OF OPERATIONS ON THE PUBLIC DEBT			
Public debt at beginning of year (Schedule No. 4).....	\$70,812,246,997.71	\$48,961,443,533.71	\$42,967,391,037.09
Increase in public debt during year:			
To meet Budget deficit above.....	35,440,702,300.00	18,934,903,162.00	5,102,417,971.90
To purchase obligations of governmental corporations.....	4,368,000,000.00	2,619,000,000.00	
Increase in working balance, general and special accounts (Schedule No. 3).....			890,494,525.14
Net increase in public debt during year.....	39,808,702,300.00	21,553,903,162.00	5,992,912,496.00
Public debt at end of year.....	110,621,038,997.71	70,515,346,695.71	48,960,303,533.09

* Credits, deduct.

† From new taxes only. The net excess in social security trust funds is estimated to be \$2,000,000,000 in 1943 under proposed new legislation.

SCHEDULE No. 2—Continued

EXPENDITURES—Continued

Estimated and actual expenditures from general and special accounts—Continued

Classification	Estimated, fiscal year 1962	Estimated, fiscal year 1963	Actual, fiscal year 1961
VII. Assets to fund:			
1. Civilian Conservation Corps			
2. National Youth Administration		\$15,000,000	\$207,396,321
3. Emergency youth programs—supplemental items		80,000,000	86,957,527
Total, aids to youth	\$10,000,000		\$294,353,848
VIII. Social security:			
1. Administration expenses	25,735,000	28,945,000	26,696,024
2. Grants to States	215,735,000	438,100,000	\$17,747,580,400
Total, social security	\$241,470,000	\$467,045,000	\$18,041,580,424
IX. Other assets:			
1. Work Projects Administration			
2. Public Works Administration		\$70,000,000	1,294,068,000.00
3. Other	15,075,000	40,000,000	140,254,253.00
4. Supplemental items	4,000,000	17,000,000	27,017,407.00
Total	\$19,075,000	\$127,000,000	\$1,461,339,660.00
Recovery of surplus funds from Government corporations	\$40,075,000	\$42,420,000	\$1,461,339,660.00
Total, work relief	\$59,075,000	\$169,420,000	\$1,461,339,660.00
X. Revenue:			
1. Customs	18,000,000	19,000,000	27,331,472.70
2. Internal revenue	90,000,000	92,000,000	94,230,362.50
3. Financing tax on farm products	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,113,713.00
Total, revenue	\$113,000,000	\$116,000,000	\$126,675,548.20
XI. Interest on the public debt:			
Supplemental items	57,000,000	60,000,000	\$3,607,250,000
Total, interest on the public debt	\$57,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$3,607,250,000
XII. Retirement funds:			
1. National retirement account	1,475,000,000	1,281,000,000	1,110,000,000.00
2. Government employees' retirement funds (United States share)	70,000,000		
Total, retirement funds	\$1,545,000,000	\$1,281,000,000	\$1,110,000,000.00
XIII. Supplemental items—NAVALY			
Total expenditures including debt retirement	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000.00
XIV. Debt amortization:			
Total expenditures	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000.00
XV. Excess of credits			
Excess of credits	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000.00

SCHEDULE No. 2—Continued

EXPENDITURES—Continued

Analysis of postal deficiency by classes of mail and special services¹

(the influence of Anthony)

Detail	Estimated, fiscal year 1963			Estimated, fiscal year 1962			Actual, fiscal year 1961		
	Revenue	Expenditure	Excess (+) or deficit (-)	Revenue	Expenditure	Excess (+) or deficit (-)	Revenue	Expenditure	Excess (+) or deficit (-)
net of cash:									
First class	586.8	524.5	+62.3	462.7	321.7	+141.0	499.1	396.3	+102.8
Second class	36.7	117.9	-81.2	37.3	112.7	-75.4	36.7	99.0	-62.3
Third class	92.6	112.9	-20.3	67.7	98.6	-30.9	82.9	105.3	-22.4
Fourth class	148.4	172.7	-24.3	134.1	167.8	-33.7	141.9	191.6	-49.7
Freight	30.3	81.6	-51.3	32.9	30.9	+12.0	28.3	18.4	+9.9
Penalty .....	.....	31.5	-31.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.7	-19.7
Freight .....	.....	0	0	.....	30.8	-30.8	.....	0	0
Fees for the infant .....	.....	2	-2	.....	2	-2	.....	2	-2
Other revenue and miscellaneous	57.6	113.2	-55.6	63.0	69.4	-6.4	87.8	102.1	-14.3
Grand total	987.0	969.0	+18.0	860.0	672.9	+187.1	812.8	686.9	+125.9
Amount requirements from general revenue account to daily Treasury statement .....	.....	1	-1	.....	1	-1	.....	1	-1
Net total	987.0	969.0	+18.0	860.0	672.9	+187.1	812.8	686.9	+125.9

¹ For details involve each classification, see Table in p. 422.

SCHEDULE No. 3
GENERAL FUND BALANCE

Item	Estimated, fiscal year 1942	Estimated, fiscal year 1943	Actual, fiscal year 1942
Balance on general fund at beginning of year:			
Working balances	\$1,861,326,028.00	\$1,894,020,522.00	\$1,162,280,007.11
Decreases on gift	115,425,774.44	115,174,774.44	142,776,940.41
Repayments	403,475,936.82	405,375,936.82	385,190,489.11
Total, general fund balance	3,342,425,327.74	3,373,570,811.74	3,634,713,577.61
Excesses (4) or decreases (5) in general fund balance during year:			
Working balances			
By general and special accounts			+680,494,526.41
On fiscal balance, etc.	-3,994,015.97	-35,280,712.00	-105,651,842.12
Total, excesses (4) or decreases (5) in working balances	-3,994,015.97	-35,280,712.00	+574,842,684.29
Repayments	+120,000.00	+120,000.00	+120,000.00
Total, excesses (4) or decreases (5) in general fund balance	+116,005,000.00	+116,005,000.00	+695,000,000.00
Working balances			
Decreases on gift			
Repayments			
Total, general fund balance	3,558,430,327.74	3,558,575,811.74	4,329,713,577.61

SCHEDULE No. 4
ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Item	Outstanding debt		Interest during fiscal year 1942	Outstanding debt June 30, 1942
	June 30, 1941	June 30, 1942		
1. PAYABLE DEBENTURES:				
1. Treasury bonds, including Postal Savings bonds	\$199,152,280.00	\$199,281,280.00	\$1,178,960.00	\$172,064,530.00
2. Liberty loan bonds	38,324,000,000.00	38,324,700,000.00	3,960,360,550.00	3,301,955,000.00
3. Treasury bonds	4,315,000,000.00	3,904,000,000.00	1,000,360,550.00	3,336,660,000.00
4. United States savings bonds (current redemption value)	740,720,400.00	750,182,724.00	\$131,407,200.00	.....
5. 4 percent service bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, bonds	15,970,872,680.00	81,418,164,004.00	5,069,999,230.00	12,111,550,530.00
6. Treasury notes	3,505,000,000.00	3,480,000,000.00	90,102,400.00	2,289,386,300.00
7. Certificates of indebtedness	2,502,800,000.00	1,711,300,000.00	271,589,000.00	1,284,234,300.00
8. Treasury bills (maturity value)	1,900,380,000.00	1,302,186,000.00	301,962,000.00	152,515,000.00
Total, interest-bearing debt outstanding	19,879,052,680.00	87,901,650,004.00	6,673,943,630.00	15,839,682,130.00
9. UNPAID DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED (PAYABLE ON PRESENTATION)	204,999,999.00	204,999,999.00	409,999.00	30,719,670.00
10. DEBT ARISING ON INTEREST (PAYABLE ON PRESENTATION)	390,999,999.00	390,999,999.00	\$12,240,762.42	200,299,811.57
Total, gross debt, on basis of daily Treasury statement, unexpired	19,879,052,680.00	88,602,650,002.00	6,686,694,391.42	16,170,691,611.57
Less amount of receipts over redemptions in transit, etc., June 30	17,473,615.49	5,512,615.24	13,460,968.79	.....
Less amount of redemptions over receipts in transit, etc., June 30	.....	.....	.....	5,512.25
Total, gross debt, on basis of daily Treasury statement, expired	19,879,052,680.00	88,602,650,002.00	6,686,694,391.42	16,176,203,299.18

1 Interest paid on post-war debt at end of fiscal year.
2 Unexpired.

STATEMENT No. 1
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Source	Estimated, fiscal year 1942	Estimated, fiscal year 1943	Actual, fiscal year 1942
(1) Internal revenue:			
(a) Income taxes:			
Corporate tax, current:			
withheld, current:	\$3,542,000.00	\$2,980,000.00	\$1,840,026.00 23
stock duty:	8,700,000.00	3,470,000.00	3,214,900.00 39
Excess-profits tax:	315,000.00	805,000.00	408,450.00 64
Unrelated value excess-profits tax:	2,000,000.00	1,234,000.00	104,300.00 22
Unpaid withholding tax:	5,000.00	75,000.00	20,070.00 40
Unpaid employment tax:	8,000.00	5,000.00	9,000.00 51
Total, income taxes (collection basis):	15,310,000.00	7,147,000.00	5,471,131.00 38
Adjustment to fully Treasury statement basis:			-1,493,643.00
Total, income taxes (fully Treasury statement basis):	13,810,000.00	7,147,000.00	4,409,637.00 44
(b) Miscellaneous internal revenue:			
Capital stock tax:	200,000.00	742,000.00	106,022.00 33
Estate tax:	500,000.00	500,000.00	355,100.00 34
Gift tax:	30,000.00	170,000.00	51,960.00 31
Liquor taxes:			
Distilled spirits (domestic and imported) excise tax:	740,000.00	400,000.00	426,001.00 30
Permitted still figures:	307,000.00	352,000.00	370,750.00 45
Production tax:	15,000.00	35,000.00	15,457.00 35
Wines (domestic and imported) excise tax:	37,000.00	27,000.00	11,420.00 37
Spirit (base in connection with liquor consumption):	12,000.00	12,000.00	11,530.00 36
Container stamps:	10,000.00	11,000.00	10,123.00 38
Post-office taxes:	5,000.00	35,000.00	35,304.00 46
Other:	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,070.00 39
Total, liquor taxes:	1,100,000.00	1,060,000.00	816,472.00 35
Tobacco taxes:			
Cigarettes (total):	700,000.00	300,000.00	616,744.00 40
Tobacco (chewing and smoking):	50,000.00	50,000.00	54,507.00 39
Tobacco (chewing and smoking):	15,000.00	15,000.00	12,570.00 41
Snuff:	7,000.00	7,000.00	6,900.00 40
Cigarette papers and filters:	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00 40
All other:	142,000	140,000	137,700 39
Total, tobacco taxes:	941,442.00	722,000.00	880,777.00 39
Stamp taxes:			
Issues of securities, bond transfers, and issues of incorporation:	35,000.00	35,000.00	32,972.00 39
Stock transfers:	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,170.00 42
Prizing bonds:	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,156.00 39
Other (includes sales of transfers):	35,000	35,000	21,280.00
Total, stamp taxes:	45,000.00	42,000.00	39,000.00 39
Manufacturers' excise taxes:			
Alcohol:	300,000.00	372,000.00	343,071.00 39
Lubricating oils:	45,000.00	45,000.00	38,220.00 41
Passenger automobiles and motorcycles:	7,000.00	80,000.00	91,422.00 40
Automobile trucks, buses, and trailers:	10,000.00	30,000.00	10,740.00 40
Parts and accessories for automobiles:	30,000.00	30,000.00	13,000.00 40
Tires and inner tubes:	30,000.00	40,000.00	41,000.00 40
Rubber articles:	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00 40
Electrical energy:	61,000.00	60,000.00	47,071.00 40
Electric, gas, and oil appliances:	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00 40
Electric light bulbs:	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00 40
Electric signs:	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00 40
Radio receiving sets, phonographs, phonograph records, and musical instruments:	12,000.00	10,000.00	8,000.00 40
Refrigerators, refrigerating apparatus, and air-conditioners:	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00 40
Washing machines:	200,000	200,000	18,000.00 40
Refrigerators and other machines:	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00 40
Photographic apparatus:	11,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00 40
Optical apparatus:	800.00	300.00	300.00 40
Machines:	8,000.00	8,000.00	10,000.00 40

STATEMENT No. 1—Continued

Source	Estimated, fiscal year 1962	Estimated, fiscal year 1961	Actual, fiscal year 1961
4. Miscellaneous Receipts—Continued.			
(4) Interest, exchange, and dividends—Continued.			
Interest on loan from, Farm Tenant Act			279.9
Interest collections of Farm Security Administration (emergency relief)			26,118.4
Interest on farmers' seed loans			286,291.1
Interest on loans for Indian rehabilitation	\$25,000	\$45,000	1,386.6
Interest on public deposits	1,400	1,200	4,910.7
Interest on construction notes of public works in Colon and Panama, War Department	4,212	4,212	24,944.7
Interest on water facility loans and construction costs	26,000	27,000	92
Interest and profits on investments, President John Memorial Fund (special account)			5,163.5
Gains by exchanges	5,163	5,163	1,014.0
Dividends on capital stock of Panama Railroad owned by United States	40,000	40,000	50,961.6
Dividends on capital stock of Federal loan loan funds	180,000		100,000.0
Dividends on shares of Federal savings and loan associations			1,009,176.1
Earnings from payments in Federal Reserve banks for industrial loans	200,000	200,000	2,698,111.2
Military and naval insurance, Veterans' Administration, premiums on, over insurance (payments to appropriations)	25,000	25,000	15,776.5
Federal capital of transportation systems (payments to appropriations)	500,000	500,000	107,172.1
Loans to railroads after termination of Federal control (payments to appropriations)	100,000	200,000	2,698,111.2
Payments on Treasury bills sold		100	15,790.40
Total, interest, exchange, and dividends	\$2,580,000	25,260,740	13,461,251.20
(5) Fees and penalties			
Customs fees			20,698.70
Customs duties	95,740	81,700	20,698.70
Embroidery of National Pestilence Act	102,000	105,000	102,372.40
Antidumping laws	5,000	14,000	15,027.75
Alcohol fees	7,000	5,000	2,860.50
Inspection and examination fees	25,000	25,000	29,000.00
Internal revenue	100,000	100,000	52,736.40
Liquidated damages	5,000	4,000	5,950.00
Registration	70,000	70,000	300,120.51
Public lands and resources	75,000	75,000	76,275.30
Provision, wheat marketing quotas, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938	5	5	249.45
Provision, cotton marketing quotas, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Provision, tobacco marketing quotas, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938	775,000	781,000	220,218.25
Provision, sugar marketing quotas, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938	600,000	2,000	28,077.30
Provision on determination of business under Federal Power Act	1,000		
Violation, 40 traffic regulations	500	100	70.25
Violating regulations last 5-year law of 1942	45,000	40,000	15,050.00
Violations, Federal Alcohol Administration Act	27,000	47,000	90,862.50
Violations, War Relocation Authority Act of 1942	11,000	11,000	3,775.40
Violations, Public Contracts Act	100,000	100,000	122,500.00
Other	10,000	10,000	19,479.00
Total, fees and penalties	\$2,675,000	5,667,100	5,667,228.45
(6) Fines			
Administrative Commission Act			
Alcohol, other laws	200,000	200,000	200,200.70
Alcohol, Board of Control	20,000	20,000	35,703.75
Alcohol, fees	10,000	5,000	11,724.07
Board of Tax Appeals	15,000	15,000	4,864.21
Animal laws	40,000	40,000	86,607.21
Checks, United States courts	4,000	4,000	4,474.20
Commodity Exchange Act	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,326,700.00
Commissions on telephone pay stations in Federal institutions and related post offices	142,000	142,000	108,110.00
Copyrights	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,478,200.00
Copyrights	22,000	22,000	61,700.00
Court of Claims	500,000	500,000	502,900.00
Copyrights, railroad lands	4,000	4,000	5,950.00
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	4,000	4,000	5,142.00
Customs	4,000	4,000	4,212.00
Interest on notes, Farm Credit Administration (special account)	15,000	15,000	15,254.00
Fees and commissions, and offices, act June 17, 1902 (25 Stat. 380) (special account)	100,000	100,000	143,737.40
Fees, sale of timber (special)	80,000	80,000	95,700.00
Filing fees, Trust Indenture Act of 1939, Securities and Exchange Commission	100,000	100,000	86,750.00
Other	2,000	2,000	2,100.00
Unauthorized legislation, various			2,100.00
Importation and duties of farm products	307,000	100,000	224,761.00
Inspection of tobacco	67,000	67,000	81,226.00
Inspection of tobacco	1,000	1,000	1,000.00
Federal Firearms Act	25,000	25,000	25,761.00
Land office (revenue commission)	50,000	50,000	12,000.00
Marbles, United States courts	100,000	100,000	12,000.00

STATEMENT No. 1—Continued
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS—Continued

Source	Estimated, from year 1942	Estimated, from year 1943	Actual, from year 1943
(1) Miscellaneous receipts—Continued.			
(2) Fees—Continued.			
Minority-kind frontier stamps	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,207,412.00
Food, Drug, and Commerce Act	50,000	50,000	20,794.10
Notarization (foreign)	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,833,942.00
Naval stamp trading	5,000	5,000	5,001.75
Navigators	200,000	200,000	198,938.40
Patent (foreign)	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,159,111.07
Permits of discharge, Army (special requests)	15,000	15,000	158,504.10
Permits of discharge, Navy and Marine Corps	1,000	1,000	1,075.00
Unemployment, securities, and exchanges	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Registration under Nationality Act	50,000	50,000	57,000.00
Services performed for Indians	50,000	50,000	57,000.00
Taxes	50,000	50,000	57,000.00
Taxidermy fees, enforcement of Tax Inspection Act	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Voyageur Act	50,000	50,000	57,000.00
United States Court for China and for the China Trade Act	50,000	50,000	57,000.00
Voting machines	5,000	5,000	5,000.00
Other	1,000	1,000	1,000.00
Total, fees	15,037,800	14,992,100	14,992,100.00
(3) Penalties			
Smoke of ships, contractors, etc.	112,210	112,210	60,202.94
Smoke of ships (United States territories) (special account)	5,000	5,000	10,300.00
Smoke to United States officers	50	50	500.00
Contract Service	500,000	500,000	500,000.00
Smoke under National Act	5,000	5,000	11,000.00
Smoke under National Prohibition Act	100,000	100,000	101,071.00
Excess proceeds of withheld Veterans' Administration foreign claims	500	500	700.00
Effects of seizures	500	500	507.00
Immigration territories	1,000	1,000	1,000.00
Under enforcement of National Prohibition Act	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Confiscated assets and wages remaining in custody of courts	50,000	50,000	50,000.00
Confiscated goods	50,000	50,000	50,000.00
Confiscated funds	50,000	50,000	50,000.00
Confiscated balances to bank warrants	500	500	5,000.00
Whaling Treaty Act	500	500	5,000.00
Other	50,000	50,000	50,000.00
Total, penalties	104,000	1,010,000	1,060,207.00
(4) Assessments			
Immigration enforcement service	10,000	10,000	10,000.00
Overline service, marine inspection and inspection	10,000	10,000	10,000.00
Overline service, Federal Communication Commission	10,000	10,000	10,000.00
Colorado River Dam trust, Boulder Canyon project (special account)	5,000	5,000	10,000.00
Revenue, Colorado River Dam trust, All-American Canal (special account)	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000.00
On Federal and joint-stock land banks, and Federal Intermediate credit banks for expansion of examinations	500,000	500,000	5,000.00
Part Credit Administration	500,000	500,000	5,000.00
On Federal home loan banks and mortgage from other sources, for administrative expenses, Federal Estate Loan Board (special account)	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000.00
Total, assessments	10,710,000	10,000,000	10,000,000.00
(5) Refinements			
Refinements of American Red Cross	5,000	5,000	5,000.00
By State for emergency conservation work, profits on sale of lands of its products	10,000	10,000	10,000.00
Refinements Act, Interstate Commerce Commission	5,000	5,000	10,000.00
Cable and radio messages	1,000	1,000	1,000.00
Collection under Death Standards Act	10,000	10,000	10,000.00
Collection under Civil Standards Act	10,000	10,000	10,000.00
Collection, collection fund (special account)	10,000	10,000	10,000.00
Competition (reserved) for Federal employment bank, private sources	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000.00
Cost Ray Wagon Road grant lands, Death Standards, Ord.	5,000	5,000	5,000.00
Court costs	500	500	5,000.00
Cost of administration, Federal Power Act	10,000	10,000	10,000.00
Collection from awards of Mount St. Helens Commission, United States and Germany	10,000	10,000	10,000.00
Cost without loss	100	100	1,000.00
For costs over over charges paid	100	100	1,000.00
By Director of Columbia for advances for acquisition of lands under sec. 5, act May 30, 1908, as amended	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
By Director of Columbia for share of expenses of U. S. District Court and Court of Appeals	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Maintenance of District of Columbia territory to Federal road and operational institutions	10,000	10,000	10,000.00
Construction charges (Indian Service)	10,000	10,000	10,000.00
Cost from services of domestic Indians	10,000	10,000	10,000.00
Maintenance and inspection charges, irrigation systems, Indian Service	10,000	10,000	10,000.00

STATEMENT No. 1—Continued
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS—Continued

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STATEMENT NO. 1—Continued
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS—Continued

	Estimated, fiscal year 1942	Estimated, fiscal year 1943	Actual, fiscal year 1941
(13) Miscellaneous receipts—(Continued).			
(3) Sale of services—Continued.			
Overhead charges on sale of services or supplies (War and Navy).....	\$141,000	\$141,000	\$117,699.10
Professional and scientific.....	1,500	5,500	5,998.95
Scientific charges (including transportation, distribution, inspection, etc., of vessels).....	179,000	179,000	170,447.60
Quarters, subsistence, and laundry services.....	25,000	55,000	54,192.00
Railroad service.....	42,000	42,000	38,177.60
Storage and other charges.....	140,500	140,000	136,132.45
Telephone and telegraph.....	886,775	886,775	854,813.32
Tolls and postage, Panama Canal.....	12,900,000	12,900,000	12,272,000.00
Transportation.....	40	40	722.50
Work done for individuals, corporations, et al.....	142,510	147,410	173,367.00
Collection for laundry services, Naval Academy (special account).....	200,000	160,000	150,791.20
Other.....	10,000	55,000	18,372.45
Total, sale of services.....	14,900,805	15,114,725	14,988,975.22
(14) Laundry receipts:			
United States Post.....	4,542,000	4,774,000	4,514,666.45
United States Army (special account).....	7,145,000	7,145,000	6,977,000.00
United States Navy (special account).....	414,300	414,300	472,066.44
Deposits, postal funds, Civil State (special account).....	5,025,306	5,025,306	4,930,801.71
Receipts for supplies of laundries.....	879,235	816,160	896,201.52
Colo National Forest, Utah.....	20,000	20,000	20,170.48
Florida and Virginia National Forests, Nev.....	30,000	30,000	30,000.00
San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside County, Calif.....	20,000	20,000	20,140.07
United States National Forest, Utah.....	100,000	107,000	107,341.18
United States revenue from District of Columbia garages.....	200,000	200,000	207,008.00
Total, laundry receipts.....	2,482,000	2,477,500	2,384,071.12
(15) Receipts of surplus funds from Government organizations:			
Federal surplus and loan associations.....			11,694,200.00
Administration Finance Corporation.....			173,000,000.00
Purchase of stock of Federal home loan banks.....			3,500,000.00
Reduction in surplus or surplus funds.....			
Purchase of securities from Public Works Administration.....			600,207,300.00
Total.....			1,285,207,300.00
(16) Expenditures of investments:			
Collection of loans, Federal Housing Administration.....	1,300,000	1,300,000	2,002,420.00
Construction costs of public works in China and Panama.....	50,000	40,000	50,000.00
Crop production loan funds, act Feb. 24, 1942, and Feb. 4, 1943 (special account).....	30,000	120,000	100,000.00
Federal surplus and loan associations.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	
Expenditure of principal on account of loans to States, municipalities, etc., Public Works Administration (special account).....	800,000	1,200,000	1,200,000.00
Expenditure of principal on emergency crop loans, Farm Credit Administration.....	10,000	70,000	60,000.00
Expenditure of principal on account of loans, Rural Electrification Administration.....	80,000	15,000	150,000.00
Expenditure of principal on account of loans, Farm Security Administration.....			20,000.00
Loan of principal, Farm Security Administration (emergency relief).....			2,523.10
Farm Tenant Act.....			
Expenditure of principal on account of farm loans.....			5,448.00
Receipts due on loans from administrative loan program: Farm Tenant Act (special account).....	50,000	50,000	50,000.00
Receipts from administrative loan program: Farm Tenant Act (special account).....	220,000	250,000	75,000.00
Expenditure of principal on account of loans, Florida Home Demonstration Administration.....	5,000	5,000	7,500.00
Expenditure of principal on account of loans, Florida Home Demonstration Administration.....	100,000	200,000	200,000.00
Principal payments on account of loans, Florida Home Demonstration Administration.....	500	500	400.00
Expenditure of principal on loans, Puerto Rican Home Loan Administration.....	100,000	100,000	107,510.00
Expenditure of principal on loans for Indian reclamation (emergency relief).....	5,000	5,000	5,000.00
Receipts of advances by Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway.....	500	500	500.00
Expenditure of interest of foreign governments growing out of facilities in Europe.....	1,000	2,000	1,000.00
Loans to individuals since termination of Federal medical payments to agricultural.....	20,000	100,000	100,000.00
Principal on securities received from Massachusetts Finance Corporation under act Feb. 24, 1942.....	20,000	100,000	272,000.00
Expenditure of principal on account of loans to States, municipalities, etc., Federal public works.....	50,000		2,000.00
Total, expenditures of investments.....	12,600,000	13,700,000	14,947,700.00

actual receipts in the fiscal year 1941 are shown in Statement No. 1, page A3. All year-to-year differences and percentages appearing in the text are based on the figures in this detailed table.

FISCAL YEAR 1942

Total receipts in general and special accounts in the fiscal year 1942 are estimated at \$12,810 millions, an increase of \$4,545 millions over actual total receipts of \$8,265 millions in the fiscal year 1941. Net receipts—total receipts less the net appropriation for the Federal debt and survivors insurance trust fund—are estimated at \$11,044 millions. This is an increase of \$4,337 millions or 57.6 percent over actual net receipts of the previous fiscal year.

Greatest expansion of income and business activity and extensive tax legislation which resulted in the introduction of new taxes as well as substantial increases in tax rates were responsible for the large increase in receipts of the fiscal year 1942 over the fiscal year 1941. Collections in the fiscal year 1942 are affected by the two revenue acts of 1940 and the Revenue Act of 1941 as well as by other less important revenue legislation. Because of the statutory lag in collection of taxes, receipts in the fiscal year 1942 do not represent the full effect of legislation in the calendar years 1940 and 1941. This is particularly true of current income taxes.

The sources of the revenues estimated for the fiscal year 1942 as compared with actual receipts for the fiscal year 1941 may be broadly summarized as follows:

Total receipts by source of income
(In billions of dollars)

Source of income	Estimated 1942	Actual 1941
General and special accounts		
Income taxes	5,000	3,000
Miscellaneous Federal taxes	1,000	1,000
Excise taxes	1,000	1,000
Corporate taxes	1,000	1,000
Miscellaneous Federal taxes	1,000	1,000
Total	12,810	8,265

Income taxes. Total income taxes in the fiscal year 1942 are estimated at \$7,517 millions. If this amount is realized, the fiscal year 1942 receipts will exceed by a considerable margin the collections of any previous fiscal year, being \$2,265 millions or 31.2 percent greater than receipts of the previous fiscal year, the fiscal year 1920. No detailed breakdown of income tax receipts is available for all fiscal years. However, such data as are available indicate that Federal income taxes should be treated in receipts for the fiscal year 1942 for both the current corporation and individual income taxes.

Total income tax receipts estimated for the fiscal year 1942 exceed actual collections of the previous year, which amounted to \$5,470 millions, by \$2,047 millions or 37.4 percent. This is attributable to an increase in income levels, a broadening of the income tax base by legislation, and to upward revision in tax rates.

Current corporation income tax collections, normal tax and surtax, are estimated to amount to \$2,500 millions in the fiscal year 1942, and represent an increase of \$800 millions or 32.2 percent over actual fiscal year 1941 receipts of \$1,700 millions. Receipts in the fiscal year 1942 represent a reduction of the calendar years 1940 and 1941, whereas the fiscal year 1941 receipts reflect liabilities of the calendar years 1939 and 1940. While collections of calendar-year liabilities are not divided evenly between the two fiscal years affected, the provisions are such that for

the purpose of simplifying the explanation of results, the calendar year common to both may be eliminated in comparing receipts of two fiscal years. Thus, in comparing fiscal years 1942 and 1941, the calendar year 1940 may be disregarded and the increase in receipts of the fiscal year 1942 over those of the fiscal year 1941 attributed almost entirely to the increase in estimated income levels in the calendar year 1941 and higher tax rates under the Revenue Act of 1941 as compared with income and tax rates existing in the calendar year 1939. However, only part of the full calendar year 1941 increase in liabilities, roughly 30 percent, is reflected in the fiscal year 1942 receipts.

In the calendar year 1939, corporations with net incomes of over \$25,000 were taxed at rates which varied between 16 2/3 percent and 19 percent depending on dividends paid. In 1941, the normal tax rate is 24 percent for the group. In addition, a corporation surtax is imposed at 6 percent for the first \$25,000 of net income and 7 percent on the excess. For corporations with net incomes of \$25,000 or less, the graduated rates of 12 percent, 14 percent, and 16 percent existing in 1939 were increased to 15 percent, 17 percent, and 19 percent in the calendar year 1941 and the corporation surtax added. The potential effect of the substantially higher tax rates and income base in 1941 as compared with 1939 is offset to some extent by the 2-year operating loss carry-over allowed in 1941—none in 1939—and the deduction of the excess-profits tax in computing normal tax and surtax net income in 1941.

Corporation excess-profits tax receipts are estimated to amount to \$1,234 millions in the fiscal year 1942 and represent an increase of \$1,070 millions or 65.1 percent over receipts in the fiscal year 1941 of \$164 millions. As excess-profits tax receipts are collected in the same manner as current corporation income taxes, a comparison of calendar years 1939 and 1941 explains in the main the increase in the fiscal year 1942 receipts over the fiscal year 1941. No excess-profits tax as the term is now used applied in 1939. The excess-profits tax effective in the calendar year 1941 was introduced by the Second Revenue Act of 1940 and was revised by the excess-profits tax amendments of 1941 and by the Revenue Act of 1941. At present corporations are subject to excess-profits tax rates varying from 25 percent on adjusted excess-profits net income of \$20,000 or less to 60 percent on adjusted excess-profits net income in excess of \$300,000. Adjusted excess-profits net income is determined by the difference between earnings in the taxable year and the excess-profits credit computed under either the average earnings or the invested capital methods. Under the former, corporations are allowed a credit of 90 percent of the average net income of the four periods 1936-1939, inclusive. Under the latter capital method, the credit is 5 percent on invested capital net in excess of \$5 millions and 7 percent on the excess over \$5 millions. Under either method a specific exemption of \$2,000 and a 2-year carry-over of unused excess-profits credits of previous years are allowed. Under the 1941 Revenue Act, the excess-profits tax is computed first and allowed as a deduction for normal tax and surtax. Except for the excess-profits liability itself, the net income base of the excess-profits tax and the normal tax are usually the same although significant differences are possible under certain circumstances.

The declared value excess-profits tax has been in effect since 1933, but prior to 1941 was known as the excess-profits tax. Receipts from this source are estimated at \$24 millions, a decrease of \$4 millions or 14.6 percent as compared with the fiscal year 1941, despite the increase

in rates and higher income levels of the calendar year 1941 as compared with the calendar year 1939.

For the declared value excess-profits tax, taxable excess profits are those earnings in excess of 10 percent of the capital-stock valuation which is declared by corporations in filing their capital-stock tax returns. Ordinarily capital-stock returns must be filed on July 31. However, the Revenue Act of 1941, which increased the capital-stock tax rate from \$1.10 to \$1.25 for each \$1,000 of such valuation, was not approved until September 20, 1941, and corporations were allowed to defer the filing date for capital stock returns to October 29. In 1941, corporations, in setting capital-stock value so as to avoid declared value excess-profits tax liabilities for the calendar year 1941 earnings, had 3 months more known earnings than would have been the case without the extension in the time of filing the capital-stock returns. The consequent increase in accuracy of net income estimates, despite a substantial increase in income levels in 1941, should reduce the declared value excess-profits tax liability in 1941 as compared with 1939 when the capital-stock returns had to be filed August 31.

Some portion of the decrease in the fiscal year 1942 receipts is attributable to the suspension of the profit-sharing provisions of the Vinson Act and of certain provisions of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, during the applicable period of the excess-profits tax. Collections from these sources are included as part of the declared value excess profits.

Unjust enrichment taxes, which are back taxes principally based on liabilities incurred in the calendar year 1936, are estimated to decrease from \$9 millions in the fiscal year 1941 to \$3 millions as the outstanding claims for these taxes have been decreased by collections.

Current individual income-tax receipts for the fiscal year 1942, estimated at \$3,070 millions, are \$1,756 millions or 133.9 percent in excess of actual fiscal year 1941 receipts amounting to \$1,514 millions. As is true for corporation income taxes, individual income-tax receipts for the fiscal year 1942 arise from liabilities of the calendar years 1940 and 1941, while the fiscal year 1941 receipts reflect the calendar years 1939 and 1940. In comparing individual income-tax receipts by fiscal years, the elimination of the yield from the summary year 1940 from the explanation of results is not as valid as it is for corporation income tax receipts because of the much greater proportion of full-paid individual as compared with corporation income-tax liabilities in March of the near fiscal year. Nevertheless, the oversimplification of the explanation is substantially correct as the greater proportion of the increase in the fiscal year 1942 over the fiscal year 1941 is due to higher income levels and tax rates and broader tax base in the calendar year 1941 as compared with the calendar year 1939.

The 1939 personal exemptions of \$2,500 for married individuals and \$1,000 for single persons were reduced to \$1,500 and \$750, respectively, in 1941. The dependent credit of \$400 for the first dependent was eliminated for persons who are made heads of families only because of such dependents. Surtax rates were increased throughout the entire schedule, the greatest increase being made in the low and middle income groups. Not only were the surtax rates increased but the exemption therefrom of the first \$4,000 of surtax net income was eliminated. A simplified income-tax form was adopted for persons with gross income of \$3,000 or less wholly from certain specified sources, the use of such abbreviated form or the regular income-tax form being optional with the taxpayer. In effect, the normal tax was increased by the defense

tax of the Revenue Act of 1940. The defense tax as such was eliminated by the Revenue Act of 1941 and was integrated into the surtax rate structure. The combined effect of reduced personal exemptions, the elimination of exempted surtax net income, and the increase in surtax rates results in increases in tax liabilities of all classes.

Because of the great increase in the calendar year 1941 liabilities it is expected that the percent of total liabilities which has been received in full in March of previous collection years will be decreased in March 1942. The effect of increased calendar year 1941 liabilities on fiscal year 1942 collections is therefore somewhat less than would be true if the full-paid proportion were unchanged.

Total back corporation and individual income tax receipts, which are not affected by most recent changes in income and tax rates, are estimated at \$305 millions in the fiscal year 1942.

Miscellaneous internal revenue. Miscellaneous internal revenue in the fiscal year 1942 is estimated at \$3,660 millions, an increase of \$896 millions over receipts of the previous fiscal year. Except for receipts from the capital-stock tax, estate tax, and gift tax, which are estimated to aggregate \$742 millions, miscellaneous internal revenue is derived from levies incident to the sale of goods or services. Ordinarily receipts from these sources are principally dependent upon consumer purchasing power. However, in the fiscal year 1942, curtailment of production of goods for civilian consumption is necessitated by defense and war activity. Receipts of certain taxes are expected either to increase less than the estimated income levels of the fiscal year 1942 warrant, or to decrease. This is particularly true of taxes based on the sale of durable consumer goods. Nevertheless, because of the increases in receipts from taxes unaffected by military production, because of increases in tax rates, and because of the introduction of new taxes, miscellaneous internal revenue other than collections from the capital stock, estate, and gift taxes is estimated to increase from \$2,591 millions in the fiscal year 1941 to \$3,121 millions in the fiscal year 1942. This is an increase of \$530 millions, or 21.1 percent.

Capital-stock tax receipts are estimated at \$232 millions in the fiscal year 1942 as compared with \$167 millions in the fiscal year 1941. The increase of \$65 millions or 39.2 percent results from the increase in tax rate from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per \$1,000 of valuation and the higher income levels of the calendar year 1941 as compared with the calendar year 1940 and to the fact that the capital-stock declaration made in the fiscal year 1942 had to be made large enough to cover insurance against the declared value excess-profits tax for 3 years following the capital-stock valuation.

Estate-tax receipts are estimated at \$400 millions, an increase of \$5 millions over actual receipts of the fiscal year 1941. This increase is small, in spite of the 10 percent tax rate increase of the Revenue Act of 1940, which is partially reflected in the fiscal year 1942 receipts, because the fiscal year 1941 receipts included the taxes on two exceptionally large estates. The rate increases of the Revenue Act of 1941 are substantially ineffective with respect to the fiscal year 1942 collections because of the 15-month statutory lag permissible in the filing of estate-tax returns.

Gift-tax receipts, estimated in the fiscal year 1942 at \$150 millions, are 508 millions or 189.2 percent in excess of actual receipts of the preceding year. Although the higher estate-tax rates contained in the Revenue Act of 1941 became applicable to the estates of decedents dying after September 20, 1941, the increase in the gift-tax rates

contained in the Revenue Act of 1941 was not effective on gifts made prior to January 1, 1942. Thus there was a special tax-saving incentive in making gifts during the latter months of the calendar year 1941 not only to reduce an augmented estate-tax liability but also to break up estates so that the income therefrom in subsequent years would not be subject to the high bracket rates under the increased individual surtax rates of the Revenue Act of 1941.

Total liquor-tax receipts are estimated to aggregate \$1,994 millions in the fiscal year 1942 and represent an increase of \$277 millions or 15.5 percent over receipts of the previous fiscal year. Receipts from taxes on distilled spirits and fermented malt liquors account for \$993 millions or 50.7 percent of the total 1942 receipts and for 82.6 percent of the increase.

The excise-tax receipts from distilled spirits are estimated to increase \$212 millions or 45.4 percent to \$640 millions in the fiscal year 1942. This increase is due in the estimated rise in consumer income and to the increase in the tax rates on distilled spirits from \$3 a gallon to \$4 a gallon and on brandy from \$2.75 a gallon to \$4 a gallon. Only 6 months' collections in the fiscal year 1942 are at these new rates. The effect of the increase in rates is lessened by the forward buying which took place in the first few months of the fiscal year in anticipation of the augmented rates.

Receipts from the tax on fermented malt liquors are estimated at \$203 millions in the fiscal year 1942, an increase of \$26 millions or 11.5 percent over the actual fiscal year 1941 receipts. This increase is due primarily to increases in income levels. The excise tax on wines is estimated to increase 139.9 percent to \$27 millions mainly because of rate increases of the Revenue Act of 1941. Nonrecurring floor-stock collections from distilled spirits and wines in the fiscal year 1942 are estimated at \$23 millions.

Total receipts from tobacco taxes are estimated at \$772 millions in the fiscal year 1942, an increase of \$79 millions or 11.4 percent over actual receipts of the fiscal year 1941. Most of the specific sources contributed to this increase but the bulk of collections is accounted for by the tax on small cigarettes, estimated at \$694 millions in the fiscal year 1942. No increase in tax rates is effective in the fiscal year 1942, the increase in receipts being due principally to increases in consumer income.

Collections of stamp taxes on issues of securities, bond transfers, stock transfers, etc., and on playing cards and silver bullion sales or transfers are estimated to amount to \$43 millions in the fiscal year 1942, an increase of \$4 millions or 9.5 percent. In this category, only the tax rate on playing cards, increased from 11 cents to 15 cents a pack, was changed by the Revenue Act of 1941.

The broad class group, manufacturers' excise taxes, includes the majority of the specific sources of taxation that will be affected most by conversion of production to military requirements. Despite the estimated decline of some tax bases in the face of rising purchasing power, total receipts of the group are estimated to increase \$110 millions or 16.0 percent to \$721 millions in the fiscal year 1942. This increase is achieved by substantial upward revision of tax rates and by the introduction of new sources of revenue.

The largest receipts from any single tax classified in this category are produced by the 18 cents per gallon tax on gasoline. In the fiscal year 1942, this tax is expected to yield \$474 millions, an increase of \$29 millions or 5.6 percent due primarily to increases in income levels. The

tax rate on gasoline was raised from 1 cent to 1½ cents by the Revenue Act of 1940, effective July 1, 1940. This rate was unchanged by the Revenue Act of 1941. However, because of the collection lag, only 11 months of the fiscal year 1941 receipts are affected by the 1½-cent rate whereas the fiscal year 1942 receipts represent a full year's collection at the increased rates.

The receipts from the tax on lubricating oils are estimated to increase \$6 millions or 15.1 percent to \$44 millions in the fiscal year 1942. The tax on electrical energy is estimated to yield \$31 millions in the fiscal year 1942 as compared with actual receipts of \$47 millions in the fiscal year 1941. The tax on firearms, shells, pistols, and revolvers is estimated to yield \$4 millions in the fiscal year 1942. No change was made in the rate of tax or the tax base of these four tax categories in the Revenue Act of 1941. For all other specific sources in the manufacturers' excise-tax group, changes were made both in rates and scope of the taxes and many new taxes were introduced.

Tax rates on the automobile and related industries were doubled by the Revenue Act of 1941, affecting 8 months' tax collections in the fiscal year 1942. The rate was increased on passenger automobiles and motorcycles to 7 percent, on automobile trucks, buses, and trailers to 5 percent, on parts and accessories for automobiles to 5 percent, and on tires and motor buses to 5 cents and 9 cents per pound, respectively. Some adjustment was made in classification under these titles. Bus chassis and bodies and truck and bus trailers, formerly taxed at the same rate as passenger automobiles and motorcycles, are now taxable at the rate applicable to trucks. The base of the automobile taxes was expanded to include certain types of trailers formerly exempt. Automobile radios, previously taxable under automobile parts and accessories, were shifted to the radio receiving set classification. Instantly larger consumer income combined with doubling the tax rate would imply relatively large increases in tax yields under ordinary circumstances. However, the automobile industry is one of the first to feel the impact of war. There are striking differences in the effect of military necessities on each of the automobile taxes. The receipts of the tax on parts and accessories show slight curtailment of civilian production. In the fiscal year 1942 receipts are estimated at \$27 millions, an increase of 102.5 percent over actual receipts of the fiscal year 1941. Collections of the tax on trucks and buses are estimated to increase 54.5 percent to \$17 millions in the fiscal year 1942. A substantial cut in the production of passenger automobiles is indicated by collections of \$59 millions in the fiscal year 1942, only 5.4 percent more than the collections in the fiscal year 1941 when automobile prices were lower. The most drastic reduction is in production of tires and tubes for civilian consumption. Receipts from the taxes on these articles are estimated at \$41 millions in the fiscal year 1942, a decrease of \$10 millions or 20.3 percent. As the Nation continues in its progress toward a full wartime economy, it is to be expected that production of these items for civilian use will be reduced still further.

Many new taxes based on manufacturers' sales were introduced by the Revenue Act of 1941. These new taxes and their estimated yield in the fiscal year 1942 are: Rubber articles—articles of which rubber is the component material of chief weight—\$8 millions; electric gas, and oil appliances, \$7 millions; electric-light bulbs, \$2 million; electric signs, \$2 millions; washing machines—commercial—\$0.5 million; business and store machines, \$5 million; photographic apparatus, \$6 million; optical equip-

ment, \$0.5 million; luggage, \$3 millions; sporting goods, \$4 millions. Only 8 months' collections will be received in the fiscal year 1942 from these taxes. The rate in each case is 10 percent, with the exception of the tax on electric-light bulbs, where the rate is 5 percent. Although these taxes are designated as new taxes, actually most of them were in effect before but had been repealed. There were back tax collections from certain of these repealed taxes in the fiscal year 1941. The potential revenue yield of certain of these new taxes, particularly those on rubber articles and business and store machines, is limited by curtailed production for civilian uses.

The Revenue Act of 1940 taxed parts for radio sets at 5½ percent. The 1941 act increased the rate from 5½ percent to 10 percent, revised the base to include completed sets, and extended the coverage to include phonographs, phonograph records, and musical instruments. Receipts are estimated at \$13 millions in the fiscal year 1942, an increase of 90.3 percent over the fiscal year 1941 actual receipts.

Under the Revenue Act of 1941, the scope of the tax applicable on household-type refrigerators was broadened to include all types of refrigerators, refrigerating apparatus, and air conditioners. At the same time the rate was increased from 5½ to 10 percent. Despite the expanded base and higher rate, receipts from this source are estimated to increase only \$1 million or 0.4 percent from the fiscal year 1941 to the fiscal year 1942 because of allocations and enforced curtailment of production. Total receipts in the fiscal year 1942 are estimated at \$14 millions.

Immediately prior to the Revenue Act of 1940, only fancy wooden matches were taxed, the rate being 5½ cents per 1,000 matches. The Revenue Act of 1941 also taxes all other types of matches at 2 cents per 1,000 matches. The fiscal year 1942 receipts from this source are estimated at \$5 millions as compared with \$0.1 million in the fiscal year 1941.

Retailers' excise taxes at the rate of 10 percent on the retail price of jewelry, furs, and toilet preparations were introduced by the Revenue Act of 1941. In the 8 months of the fiscal year 1942, in which collections from this group will be made, receipts are estimated to be \$75 millions. The tax on jewelry accounts for almost half of this total. Toilet preparations were taxable on a producers' price level at the rate of 11 percent in the period immediately prior to the effective date of the Revenue Act of 1941, October 1, 1941.

Receipts from the miscellaneous tax group under miscellaneous internal revenue are estimated at \$417 millions in the fiscal year 1942, compared with actual receipts of \$220 millions in the fiscal year 1941. This is an increase of \$197 millions or 89.9 percent. Receipts in this group are not affected to any great extent by direct governmental action, the increase in the fiscal year 1942 reflecting the effect of increased consumer income, higher tax rates, and broadened tax bases.

Of the 14 specific sources of tax collections shown in this group, 5 are unaffected by revisions made by the Revenue Act of 1941. They are the tax on transportation of oil by pipe line, the tax on payment and other vegetable oils processed, special taxes on oleomargarine, adulterated butter, etc., the bituminous coal tax, and the sugar tax. Of these, only the tax on sugar is an important revenue producer. Receipts from this source are estimated at \$79 millions in the fiscal year 1942, a decrease because of disruption of transportation facilities, of \$2 millions from actual receipts of \$77 millions in the fiscal year 1941.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

New tax sources include taxes on local telephone bills, transportation of persons, the use of motor vehicles and boats, nonoperational amusement and gaming devices, and bowling alleys and billiard and pool tables.

The 1941 Revenue Act imposes a tax of 6 percent on the amount paid by subscribers for local telephone service. Taxes for approximately 5 months' liabilities are expected to amount to \$36 millions in the fiscal year 1942. A tax of 5 percent is imposed on the amount paid for transportation of persons. The tax does not apply to amounts of less than 30 cents, to commutation or season tickets covering single trips of less than 30 miles, or to transportation tickets of 1 month or less. Exemption from the transportation tax applies to the military personnel of the United States when traveling under special tariffs extended by transportation companies to members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard when on official leave, furlough, or pass. Due to administrative procedure, only 5 months' collections are expected in the fiscal year 1942. Receipts in that year are estimated at \$21 millions. The same act imposes effective February 1, 1942, a tax of \$5 per year on the use of each motor vehicle and taxes at rates graduated by length from \$5 to \$200 per year on the use of boats. First-twelfths of the full rate is estimated to account for collections of \$70 millions in the fiscal year 1942. New taxes are imposed on the use of non-operational amusement or gaming devices. For each such machine of the so-called "pinball" type, the rate is \$10 per year. If it is of the "slot-machine" type, the rate is \$30 per year. Only three-fourths of the full year liability is applicable in the fiscal year 1942. Receipts in that year are estimated at \$4 millions. The tax of \$10 per year on each bowling alley or billiard or pool table is expected to yield \$1 million in the period covered in the fiscal year 1942.

The tax on telephone, telegraph, radio, and cable facilities, leased wires, etc., was revised both as to base and tax rate by the Revenue Act of 1941. The tax on telephone messages or conversations was extended to include messages for which the charge is more than 24 cents. Previously all charges of less than 50 cents were exempt from the tax. In addition, the rate was changed to 5 cents for each 50 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid. Previously the maximum tax was 20 cents. Prior to the Revenue Act of 1941 telegraph dispatches and messages were taxed at 5 percent of the amount charged and on cable and radio dispatches the tax was 10 cents per message. This was revised to make all telegraph, cable, or radio dispatches or messages subject to a tax of 10 percent of the amount of the charge. The 5-percent rate on amounts paid for leased wires and on talking circuit special services was increased to 10 percent and the coverage of the tax was extended to include teleprinter services. A tax of 5 percent is levied on payments made for certain other wire and equipment services previously exempt from tax. Receipts from these sources are estimated at \$44 millions in the fiscal year 1942 and represent an increase of \$17 millions or 52.5 percent as compared with actual receipts of \$27 millions in the fiscal year 1941. Approximately 5 months' collections at the new rates are reported in the fiscal year 1942.

The 1940 act exemptions from the admission tax, applying both to price of admission and type of entertainment, were eliminated by the Revenue Act of 1941. Previously, admissions of 20 cents or less were not subject to tax and, regardless of price of admission, exemptions applied in certain religious, educational, and charitable entertainments.

ments. Except for the exemption of admissions of less than 10 cents paid by children under 12 years of age, such types of exemptions were eliminated by the Revenue Act of 1941. Persons admitted free or at reduced rates are subject to tax at the rate applicable to persons charged the regular admission cost. Under the Revenue Act of 1940, this did not apply to bona fide employees, municipal officers on official business, or children under 12 years of age. The Revenue Act of 1941 extended this provision also to limit to a fractional part of the price actually paid for admission the tax paid by members of the military or naval forces of the United States when in uniform or members of the Civilian Conservation Corps when in uniform. The rate of 1 cent per 10 cents of the admission charge was unchanged. The receipts from the admissions tax are also affected by the elimination of certain exemptions from the tax on cabarets and roof gardens. The rate of tax was changed from 2 cents for each 10 cents on the taxable portion under the Revenue Act of 1940 to a flat 3 percent of all amounts paid. Receipts from the admissions tax are estimated at \$123 millions in the fiscal year 1942. This is an increase of \$52 millions or 72.8 percent over actual receipts in the fiscal year 1941. About 8 months' collections at the new rates are estimated for the fiscal year 1943.

The revenue from the tax on club dues and initiation fees was increased by the reduction of the 25-cent exemption on dues or membership fees to \$10. The tax on initiation fees now applies if the dues or membership fees are in excess of \$10, whereas the tax did not previously apply if the membership fees were less than \$25. The term "dues" was broadened to include any assessment or charge made for social or recreational privileges for any period of more than 6 days. Receipts from the tax on club dues and initiation fees are estimated at \$10 millions for the fiscal year 1942. This is an increase of \$2 millions or 50.4 percent over actual receipts of the fiscal year 1941.

The only change made in the tax on leases of safe-deposit boxes was to increase the rate from 11 percent to 20 percent. The fiscal year 1942 receipts, which include about 6 months' collections at this increased rate, are estimated at \$4 millions. This is an increase of 67.0 percent over actual receipts of \$2 millions in the fiscal year 1941.

Changes in estimated collections from principal sources of miscellaneous internal revenue in the fiscal year 1942 as compared with actual collections in the fiscal year 1941 are summarized in the following table:

Collections of miscellaneous internal revenue by principal sources
(In millions of dollars)

Source	Collections		
	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941	Percent, 1942 over 1941
Unemployment taxes	262.5	184.7	42.2
Income tax	960.0	830.0	14.5
Gift tax	100.0	62.5	60.8
Excise taxes	1,000.0	810.0	23.3
Admission taxes	123.0	71.0	73.2
Club dues and initiation fees	10.0	8.0	25.0
Safe-deposit box leases	4.0	2.0	100.0
Miscellaneous taxes	28.0	16.0	75.0
Total miscellaneous internal revenue	1,497.5	1,094.2	36.8

Employment taxes.—Total employment taxes are estimated at \$1,180 millions, an increase of \$284 millions or 28.5 percent over actual receipts of \$895 millions in the fiscal year 1941.

There has been no change in the rates or coverage of these taxes since the Social Security Act amendments of 1939, approved August 10, 1939. These amendments are fully reflected in the receipts both of the fiscal year 1941 and the fiscal year 1942. Therefore the estimated increase of receipts results entirely from a higher level of pay rolls. Receipts under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act are estimated at \$800 millions as compared with \$501 millions in the fiscal year 1941, an increase of \$299 millions or 59.4 percent.

Receipts under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act are estimated at \$118 millions as compared with actual receipts of \$98 millions in the fiscal year 1941. The increase of \$20 millions or 20.4 percent is less than the percentage increase under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act principally because of a difference in the months in which the respective tax liabilities were accrued. Receipts measured by compensation taxable under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act in any calendar year are received throughout the subsequent calendar year, whereas the lag in the time of collecting the liabilities accruing under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act is only three months.

Receipts under the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937 are estimated at \$171 millions as compared with actual receipts in the fiscal year 1941 of \$137 millions, an increase of \$34 millions or 24.7 percent. The increase is partly the result of an increase in work hours expected to result from the increase of industrial activity, and is partly the result of two wage-rate increases for railway labor approved by the President's Emergency Board, appointed September 10, 1941, under section 10 of the Railway Labor Act. The first increase, effective September 1, 1941, in accordance with the original recommendation of the same board, and the second increase, effective December 1, 1941, is somewhat greater. Average railway wage rates, except for such negotiated changes as are relatively stable, so that ordinarily the fluctuation of receipts under the Carriers Taxing Act is less than under either the Federal Unemployment Tax Act or the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.—Receipts under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act are estimated at \$9 millions, an increase of \$2 millions over the fiscal year 1941 actual receipts of \$7 millions.

Customs.—Customs receipts, including any import tax levied, assessed, collected, and paid in the same manner as a duty imposed by the Tariff Act of 1930 and treated as a duty, are estimated at \$368 millions, a decline of \$24 millions from actual receipts of \$392 millions in the fiscal year 1941.

Since 1939, customs receipts have depended less upon business conditions and more upon the freedom of sources, the availability of shipping, and the need for materials for defense production. The existence of a state of war between the United States and the Axis Powers will result in the partial closing of some sources previously open and the imposition of losses and further restrictions upon available shipping. Also, the recent trade agreement with Argentina, effective November 15, 1941, while less important than the recent world-wide spread of war, will result in some reduction of customs receipts. Receipts for these two new factors, an increase of receipts would have been expected.

Miscellaneous revenues and receipts.—Miscellaneous revenues and receipts in the fiscal year 1942 are estimated at \$241 millions. This is a decrease of \$267 millions or 52.6 percent as compared with actual receipts in the fiscal year 1941 of \$508 millions. The receipts in the fiscal

year 1941 were unusually large because of large repayments of capital funds by Government corporations.

FISCAL YEAR 1942

Total receipts in general and special accounts in the fiscal year 1942 are estimated at \$17,852 millions, an increase of \$5,036 millions as compared with estimated receipts of the fiscal year 1941. Each of the major sources of revenue contributes to this increase although there are certain exceptions, notably the gift tax, where special incentives existing in the previous year no longer prevail; manufacturers' excise taxes, where the transfer from a peacetime to a wartime economy affects certain of the manufacturers' excise-tax bases through allocations and other restrictions; and customs, where the effect of the entrance of the United States into the World War is reflected for the first time in a full year's collections of customs receipts. Of the increase of \$5,036 millions in the fiscal year 1942 estimated receipts over those estimated for the fiscal year 1941, \$4,126 millions are estimated to come from the income taxes and \$550 millions from the employment taxes.

Estimated receipts in the fiscal year 1942 as compared with estimated receipts in the fiscal year 1941 are broadly summarized as follows:

Total receipts by source of revenue
(In millions of dollars)

Source of revenue	Estimated, 1942	Estimated, 1941
Income taxes	11,316.5	7,190.5
Employment taxes	1,180.0	895.0
Excise taxes	1,000.0	810.0
Admission taxes	123.0	71.0
Club dues and initiation fees	10.0	8.0
Safe-deposit box leases	4.0	2.0
Miscellaneous revenues and receipts	241.0	508.0
Total	17,852.5	12,816.5

Income taxes.—In the fiscal year 1942, the first full year of collections under the Revenue Act of 1941, income-tax receipts are estimated to aggregate \$11,316 millions. If realized, this amount will represent a second successive year-breaking year. Available data indicate that each of the important sources of income-tax revenue in the fiscal year 1942 will be considerably in excess of receipts in any previous year, estimated or actual.

The 1942 total exceeds by \$4,126 millions or 59.3 percent estimated receipts of the fiscal year 1941, which are estimated at \$7,190 millions. As in the case in the comparison of receipts in the fiscal years 1942 and 1941, the increase of receipts in the fiscal year 1942 over those of the fiscal year 1941 is due chiefly to a combination of higher income levels and increased tax rates. As collections arising from liabilities of the calendar year 1940 are common to both the fiscal years 1942 and 1941, the increase in income tax receipts in the fiscal year 1942 over those of the fiscal year 1941 was explained by comparison of relative tax rates and income levels in the calendar years 1941 and 1939. The calendar year 1941 receipts are minimum in both the fiscal years 1942 and 1941. Most of the increase in receipts in the fiscal year 1942 over those of the fiscal year 1941 is due to tax rates and income levels in the calendar year 1942 as compared with those in the calendar year 1940. This is true for the current income taxes—corporate and individual—for the excess-profits tax, and for the Federal value excess-profits tax.

Current corporation income tax receipts are estimated at \$5,462 millions in the fiscal year 1942 as compared with \$2,509 millions in the fiscal year 1940. This is an

increase of 193.3 millions or 76.0 percent. There is no difference of any consequence in the normal tax rates of the 1940 Revenue Act, applicable in the calendar year 1940 income, and in the normal tax rates of the Revenue Act of 1941, in effect in the calendar year 1942. The flat rate of 22.1 percent and the defense-tax rate of 1.0 percent effective in 1940 on corporations with net income in excess of \$25,000 were integrated into a single rate of 24 percent in the Revenue Act of 1941. The integration of the normal and defense tax rates for corporations with net incomes of \$25,000 or less resulted in small increases in the graduated rates applicable to these corporations.

Under the Revenue Act of 1941, corporations are subject to a surtax of 6 percent on net income of \$25,000 or less and 7 percent on the excess over \$25,000. Surtax net income differs from normal tax net income by the inclusion of interest on certain Government securities. No such surtax was in effect in the calendar year 1940.

Under the revenue acts of 1940, the normal tax was allowed as a deduction for the excess-profits tax calculation. Under the Revenue Act of 1941, the excess-profits tax is computed first and allowed as a deduction for normal tax and surtax purposes. If there had been no increase in income levels in the calendar year 1942 as compared with the calendar year 1940, the base of the current corporation income tax would be less in 1942 because of the reversal in the precedence of deductions. However, estimated income levels in 1942 as compared with those of 1940 are sufficiently large to more than offset the excess-profits deduction. The increase in the fiscal year 1942 corporation income tax receipts is therefore due to an increase in the tax base in the calendar year 1942 as compared with that of the calendar year 1940 and the introduction of the corporation surtax by the Revenue Act of 1941 effective in the calendar year 1941 and succeeding years.

Because of the nature of the excess-profits tax computation any change in income levels. The considerable increase in income levels estimated for the calendar year 1942 as compared with the calendar year 1940, the higher rates and augmented tax base of the Revenue Act of 1941 result in an expectation of excess-profits tax receipts increasing 118.1 percent in the fiscal year 1942 over estimated receipts of the fiscal year 1941. In absolute amounts, collections are estimated at \$2,601 millions in the fiscal year 1942, an increase of \$1,457 millions over the fiscal year 1941.

As compared with the law in effect in the calendar year 1940, the Revenue Act of 1941, effective in the calendar year 1942, broadened the excess-profits tax base principally by two changes. Prior to the Revenue Act of 1941 the normal tax was allowed as a deduction in computing excess-profits net income. Under the 1941 act the excess-profits tax is calculated first and allowed as a deduction for normal and surtax computation. The increase in excess-profits tax collections resulting from this reversal in the precedence of deductions, which affects all corporations subject to the excess-profits tax, is offset in part extent by a reduction in the tax base of the normal tax and surtax. The tax base of corporations using the invested-capital method in computing their excess-profits credit was increased by the reduction of the credit on invested capital in excess of \$5 millions from 8 percent to 7 percent. In addition to these base-broadening changes the yield of the excess-profits tax was enhanced by increasing the graduated rates by 10 percentage points in each tax bracket.

The total value excess-profits tax collections are estimated at \$31 millions in the fiscal year 1942 as compared

with estimated receipts of \$24 millions in the fiscal year 1942. A considerable portion of this increase is due to the greater volume of the declared value excess-profits tax. The calendar year 1940 liquidation of the tax arose from the excess of corporate earnings over 10 percent of an optional capital stock upward revaluation made July 31, 1940, the magnitude of the tax depending on the accuracy with which corporations could estimate earnings for the corporation's fiscal year, which in most cases is the calendar year.

As calendar year 1942 declared value excess-profits tax liabilities are based on a capital stock valuation made October 29, 1941, which valuation must stand for 3 years, corporations had to estimate their net income for the entire calendar year 1942. Because of this difference in the length of period estimated, it is believed that corporations were not able to estimate their earnings as accurately so far in advance and the excess profits under the declared value excess-profits tax will be greater in the calendar year 1942 than in the calendar year 1940, particularly because of the substantial increase in income estimated for the calendar year 1942 as compared with 1940. In contrast to all other current income taxes, no part of the increase is due to an increase in tax rates.

Receipts from the unpaid surtaxment tax are estimated at \$4 millions, a decrease of \$1 million from the \$5 millions estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1942, reflecting the decrease in the back tax liabilities from this source as outstanding cases are settled.

Current individual income tax receipts are estimated at \$4,793 millions. This is an increase of \$1,724 millions or 56.1 percent over estimated receipts of the fiscal year 1942. This increase is due primarily to the increase in income levels, the increase in tax rates, and the broadening of the income tax base of the calendar year 1942 as compared with the calendar year 1940.

The dependent credits of \$800 for the first dependent was eliminated for persons who are heads of families only because of such dependents. Surtax rates were increased throughout the entire schedule, the greatest increase being made in the low and middle income groups. Not only were the surtax rates increased but the exemption therefrom of the first \$4,000 of surtax net income was eliminated. A simplified income-tax form was adopted for persons with gross income of \$3,000 or less wholly from certain specified sources, the use of such abbreviated form or the regular income-tax form being optional with the taxpayer. In effect, the normal tax was increased by the defense tax of the Revenue Act of 1940. The defense tax as such was eliminated by the Revenue Act of 1941 and was integrated into the surtax rate structure. The combined effect of reduced personal exemptions, the elimination of exempted surtax net income, and the increase in surtax rates results in increases in tax liabilities of all classes.

Back income taxes, which are relatively stable as they represent delinquent collections of liabilities of many tax years, are estimated to increase to \$215 millions from estimated receipts in the fiscal year 1942 of \$205 millions.

Miscellaneous internal revenue. Capital stock tax collections in the fiscal year 1943 are estimated at \$240 millions, an increase of \$8 millions or 3.2 percent over estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1942. Collections of this tax in the fiscal year 1943 represent liabilities of the year ended June 30, 1942. No new declarations are allowed for this year, the increase in receipts being attributable to the valuation, as of June 30, 1941, adjusted in some extent as provided by law.

Gift-tax collections for the fiscal year 1943 are estimated at \$260 millions and represent an increase of \$140 millions or 35.0 percent over estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1942. The increase in the fiscal year 1943 is due to a combination of expected higher property values of estates on which the fiscal year 1943 collections are based and to the higher rates of the Revenue Act of 1941 effective September 20, 1941. Because of the 18 months' permissible lag in filing estate-tax returns, the fiscal year 1943 is the first year in which the bulk of collections will be based upon the rates specified by the Revenue Act of 1941.

Gift-tax receipts are estimated at \$211 millions, a decrease of \$119 millions or 35.2 percent from the estimated receipts of the previous fiscal year reflecting the removal of the special incentives for making gifts which existed during the first half of the fiscal year 1943, although the increased gift-tax rates included in the Revenue Act of 1941 will be applicable to gifts on which the fiscal year 1943 collections will be made.

Total liquor-tax receipts in the fiscal year 1943 are estimated at \$1,196 millions and represent an increase of \$101 millions or 8.2 percent over estimated receipts of the fiscal year 1942. The yield of the tax on distilled spirits is expected to increase \$106 millions or 10.0 percent to \$746 millions in the fiscal year 1943 as compared with the receipts in the fiscal year 1942, reflecting increased consumer income and the full year effect of the 34 tax rate of the Revenue Act of 1941, which was operative for only 9 months in the fiscal year 1942. Receipts from the excise tax on wines, which increased \$10 millions or 8.5 percent to \$217 millions, reflect the same factors—increased levels of income and higher tax rates. The rectification tax receipts are expected to decrease \$3 millions to \$14 millions in the fiscal year 1943 as a result of a scarcity of stills placed for rectification purposes. The floor stocks levied by the Revenue Act of 1941 on liquor were non-recurring and show a decrease of \$28 millions in the fiscal year 1943 as compared with those estimated to be collected in the fiscal year 1942.

Receipts of total tobacco taxes are estimated at \$561 millions in the fiscal year 1943 and represent an increase of \$69 millions or 12.0 percent over estimated receipts of the fiscal year 1942. This increase may be ascribed principally to increased consumer income. The revenue from small cigarettes, which constitutes the bulk of the tobacco-tax receipts, is expected to increase \$70 millions in the fiscal year 1943, total receipts being estimated at \$793 millions. Despite the increase in consumer income, the tax receipts from tobacco (chewing and smoking) are expected to decrease in the fiscal year 1943 because of an expected transfer of consumer expenditures from chewing and smoking tobacco to cigarettes.

Total stamp-tax receipts are estimated in the fiscal year 1943 at \$46 millions, an increase of \$2 millions or 4.0 percent over the estimated total in the fiscal year 1942. Minor increases in the tax on issues of securities, bond transfers, and deeds of conveyance, and the tax on stock transfers are responsible for this increase.

There is considerable variation in the receipts from individual sources of manufacturers' excise taxes in the fiscal year 1943 as compared with 1942. The range of the change varies from a decrease of 90.8 percent in collections of the tax on passenger automobiles and motorcycles to an increase of 109.4 percent in the tax on sporting goods. The increase or decrease of other taxes in this group varies the entire length of this range. This variation is caused by the limitation through allocations and controls of the effect of

higher consumer income on consumption of taxable products in some cases and the partially offsetting effect of the increased tax rates. The net result of these conflicting forces is an estimated decrease in manufacturers' excise tax receipts from the estimated 1942 level to \$637 millions in the fiscal year 1943. This is a drop of \$94 millions or 11.8 percent. The gasoline tax receipts are expected to increase in the fiscal year 1943 to \$385 millions, an increase of 3.5 percent. The tax receipts from lubricating oils are expected to increase in the fiscal year 1943 by \$1 million or 2.2 percent.

With the exception of the tax on parts and accessories for automobiles, tax receipts based on civilian sales of the automobile and related industries show the marked effect of military allocations. The tax receipts from passenger automobiles and motorcycles are estimated at \$5 millions, a decrease of \$78 millions or 90.8 percent from estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1942. The tax receipts from automobile trucks, buses, and trailers are affected to a lesser degree by allocations, the decrease in receipts being only \$2 millions or 12.0 percent. The tax receipts from tires and motor tubes are expected to decrease to \$20 millions, half of the estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1942 and 20.9 percent less than actual receipts for the fiscal year 1941. The tax receipts of parts and accessories for automobiles are the only ones of this particular group which increase, the fiscal year 1943 receipts being estimated at \$31 millions—\$4 millions in excess of estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1942. In evaluating the effect of curtailed production, it should be noted that estimated receipts in the fiscal year 1943 represent a full year's collections under the rate of the Revenue Act of 1941, which are double those previously in effect. The fiscal year 1942 reflects only 8 months of these collections.

Several of the other manufacturers' excise taxes show the effect of curtailment of production for civilian consumption. Estimated receipts of these taxes, other things being equal, should have been significantly larger in 1943 than in 1942, as 1943 reflects collections of 12 months' liabilities, whereas the fiscal year 1942 shows only 8 months' collections at the rates specified by the Revenue Act of 1941. Among these excise taxes are the tax on rubber articles, the receipts from which show a decrease of 37.2 percent; electric, gas, and oil appliances, an increase of only 1.1 percent; radio receiving sets, phonographs, phonograph records, and musical instruments, a decrease of 8.3 percent; refrigerators, refrigerating apparatus, and air conditioners, a decrease of 50.3 percent; business and store machines, a decrease of 15.2 percent. The yield from the tax on firearms, shells, pistols, and revolvers shows no change in the fiscal year 1943; the rate of tax was unaffected by the Revenue Act of 1941. By comparison, taxes which are relatively unaffected by military requirements show very large increases. The tax receipts from electric-light bulbs are estimated to increase \$2 millions or 56.7 percent, photographic apparatus \$5 millions or 83.0 percent, matches \$3 millions or 60.8 percent, luggage \$2 millions or 60.7 percent, and sporting goods \$6 millions or 103.4 percent.

Total retailers' excise taxes which will be in force for all 12 months of 1943 are estimated to yield \$135 millions, an increase of \$62 millions or 84.6 percent over estimated receipts in the fiscal year 1942, which represent only 8 months' collections and are estimated to be \$73 millions. Each of the three sources, namely, jewelry, cosmetics, and furs, contributes to this increase.

None of the specific sources of miscellaneous tax receipts is expected to be affected in any extent by military requirements in the fiscal year 1943. As a result of

increased income levels and the larger effective portion of the increased tax rates and augmented tax base of the Revenue Act of 1941, receipts from this group are estimated at \$682 millions. This is an increase of \$106 millions over estimated 1942 receipts of \$576 millions. The tax on the use of motor vehicles and boats is responsible for the major portion of this increase. In the fiscal year 1943 this tax will be based on the full 12 months' period, whereas in 1942 the liabilities are based on five-twelfths of the total year. Fiscal year 1943 receipts are estimated at \$102 millions as compared with estimated fiscal year 1942 receipts of \$70 millions. Significant increases are also expected from the tax on telephone bills, the receipts estimated to increase \$20 millions or 58.4 percent, and from the tax on transportation of persons, the receipts estimated to increase \$17 millions or 32.7 percent. The increase in the tax receipts from admissions is estimated at \$37 millions or 30.2 percent. Total receipts from the admissions tax in the fiscal year are estimated at \$130 millions.

Changes in estimated collections from principal sources of miscellaneous internal revenue in the fiscal year 1943 as compared with the estimates for the fiscal year 1942 are summarized in the following table:

Collections of miscellaneous internal revenue by principal sources
(In millions of dollars)

Source	Collection Area		
	Estimated 1942	Estimated 1943	Change (1943 over 1942)
Capital stock tax	240	240	0
Gift tax	211	260	+49
Liquor tax	1,196	1,297	+101
Rectification tax	14	11	-3
Stamp tax	46	48	+2
Tobacco tax	561	630	+69
Excise tax on automobiles and motorcycles	5	5	0
Excise tax on tires and motor tubes	20	20	0
Excise tax on parts and accessories for automobiles	31	31	0
Excise tax on rubber articles	37.2	37.2	0
Excise tax on electric, gas, and oil appliances	1.1	1.1	0
Excise tax on radio receiving sets, phonographs, phonograph records, and musical instruments	8.3	8.3	0
Excise tax on refrigerators, refrigerating apparatus, and air conditioners	50.3	50.3	0
Excise tax on business and store machines	15.2	15.2	0
Excise tax on firearms, shells, pistols, and revolvers	0	0	0
Excise tax on electric-light bulbs	2	2	0
Excise tax on photographic apparatus	5	5	0
Excise tax on matches	3	3	0
Excise tax on luggage	2	2	0
Excise tax on sporting goods	6	6	0
Total miscellaneous internal revenue	1,300	1,382	+82

Employment taxes.—Total employment taxes are estimated at \$1,729 millions, an increase of \$650 millions or 46.3 percent over estimated receipts of \$1,079 millions in the fiscal year 1942. There is no change in the coverage of these taxes, so that the estimated increase results partly from a higher level of pay rolls and partly from increased tax rates as of January 1, 1943, affecting receipts of 2 months' liabilities in the fiscal year 1943 under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and under the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937.

Receipts under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act are estimated at \$1,394 millions, an increase of \$404 millions or 29.0 percent over estimated receipts of \$990 millions in the fiscal year 1942. The tax rate is to increase from 1 percent to 2 percent on both employer and employee (total from 2 to 4 percent) beginning with taxable compensation of the calendar year 1943. The increased tax rates will affect 3 months of tax liability January–March 1943 (collections April–June 1943), and the additional receipts in this account are estimated at \$258 millions.

Receipts under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act are estimated at \$150 millions, an increase of \$32 millions or 27.9 percent over estimated receipts of \$118 millions in the fiscal year 1942. The tax rate is unchanged at 3 percent of taxable wages with credits to the taxpayer for taxes paid to the State not to exceed 90 percent of the

tax, so that the increase of receipts primarily is due to increased pay rolls.

Receipts under the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937 are estimated at \$194 millions, an increase of \$24 millions or 13.9 percent over estimated receipts of \$171 millions in the fiscal year 1942. The increase is the result both of an increase in work hours expected to result from a continued increase of industrial activity and of the increased wage rates for railway labor. For the first time the increased wage rates are effective for the entire year in the fiscal year 1943.

Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.—Receipts under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act are estimated

at \$10 millions, an increase of \$1 million over estimated receipts of \$9 millions in the fiscal year 1942.

Customs.—Customs receipts are expected further to decline to \$297 millions from estimated receipts of \$368 millions in the fiscal year 1942. The additional closure of sources and restrictions upon shipping caused by the recent spread of the war will lower customs receipts throughout the fiscal year 1943 whereas only a part of the fiscal year 1942 is affected.

Miscellaneous revenues and receipts.—Miscellaneous revenues and receipts in the fiscal year 1943 are estimated at \$284 millions and represent an increase of \$43 millions or 18.0 percent over estimated receipts of the fiscal year 1942.

DETAILED COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

Narrative Synopsis of Appropriation Estimates

EXPLANATORY NOTE TO STATEMENT NO. 2

The following statement presents in three parallel columns the appropriation estimates for the fiscal year 1943 and the actual appropriations for 1942 and 1941. Adjacent to these columns are three additional columns showing the estimated expenditures for 1942 and 1941 and the actual expenditures for 1941. To avoid confusion in comparing the figures are presented should be explained.

With respect to the first-mentioned three columns of figures, the 1941 and 1942 columns carry the appropriations which have already been made by Congress for the various departments, bureaus, establishments, and agencies of the Government for these fiscal years. The 1943 column presents the amounts for these organization units which the President is recommending to the Congress for appropriation for the fiscal year 1943.

The appropriations, it will be observed, are of two general types—annual and permanent. The annual appropriations, ordinarily found in the departmental supply bills, are voted each year by the Congress. They are usually definite and specific as to amounts. They may be obligated only during the year to which they relate, but remain available for payment of unliquidated obligations for 2 years thereafter before any unused balance is covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury. The permanent appropriations are automatically renewed each year over a

period of time by virtue of permanent legislation, without annual action by the Congress. Such appropriations may be either specific or indefinite as to amounts. An example of the latter is the indefinite appropriation to cover the interest on the public debt. This type of appropriation, while sometimes difficult to ascertain as to amount, does not preclude an estimated figure for use in the Budget. The Congress makes some appropriations available until expended, or until the object for which they are made is accomplished. These appropriations are without a definite time limit and may, therefore, be called "no-year" appropriations. They are generally for the construction of public works projects.

Turning to the three columns under the caption "Expenditures," the column for 1941 shows the actual expenditure figures for that fiscal year. These figures, usually on a check-book basis, are adjusted at appropriate totals to the cash (checks-paid) basis, as shown on the daily Treasury statement. The totals, therefore, are on an actual cash basis. The columns for 1942 and 1943 show the estimated expenditures for these fiscal years on a cash basis. The figures in these three columns are those carried in totals to the General Budget Summary and supporting schedules. Hence, the Budget is, in effect, on a cash basis with respect to expenditures, as well as with respect to receipts.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

A-23

STATEMENT NO. 2

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES

This statement includes expenditures from prior year appropriations and from allocations of prior year appropriations

ARMY	Estimate of appropriations, 1943	Appropriations, 1942	Appropriations, 1941	EXPENDITURES		
				Estimated, 1942	Estimated, 1941	Actual, 1941
FUNCTIONS						
Legislative establishment	\$27,775,000	\$28,342,500	\$28,307,077	\$27,025,000	\$28,000,000	\$28,175,000
Judicial establishment	15,700,000	15,300,000	15,300,000	15,000,000	15,111,000	15,111,000
Executive Office and independent establishments						
Executive Office of the President	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,400,000
Emergency funds appropriated to the President	20,000,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	2,700,000	5,700,000	2,700,000
1940 Bureau Commission	20,000,000	115,000,000	115,000,000	115,000,000	115,000,000	115,000,000
General Investment Board	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Executive Service System	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
General State Maritime Commission	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Warfare Administration	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Telcord Loan Agency	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Telcord Security Agency	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Telcord Works Agency	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Other independent offices	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total, Executive Office and independent establishments	2,000,000,000	10,700,000,000	10,700,000,000	10,700,000,000	10,700,000,000	10,700,000,000
General Public Works Program	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Department of Agriculture						
Food Security Administration	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Food Transit Act	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Food Credit Administration	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Food Conservation Administration	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Other	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total, Department of Agriculture	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Department of Commerce						
Department of the Interior						
Civil	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Indian	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total, Department of the Interior	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Department of Justice						
Department of Labor						
War Department						
Department of State						
Treasury Department						
Administration and operation	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Trusts	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Public debt retirement (statutory)	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total, Treasury Department	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
War Department						
Military	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Civil	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Postage and Freight	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total, War Department	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000

* Rows of credits, dollars.

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

Appropriation	Estimate of appropriation, 1942	Appropriation, 1942	Appropriation, 1941	EXPENDITURES		
				Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941
SYNOPSIS—continued						
Post Office Department, defalcated (payable from general revenue)		1,214,955.00	488,584,891.00		1,214,955.00	\$20,735,542.37
Director of Columbia (Federal appropriation)	\$9,440,000	6,000,000	6,000,000.00	20,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000.00
Unallocated items and adjustments for defalcated officers' checks outstanding						+ 777,426.44
Appropriations contained in Public Law 271, approved December 28, 1941 (not included in detailed schedule of appropriations):						
Federal Works Agency:						
National defense housing		80,000,000		200,000,000	50,000,000	
Defense public works (community facilities)		100,000,000		200,000,000	50,000,000	
Department of Agriculture:						
Sugar Marketing Administration		35,000,000		35,000,000	25,000,000	
Department of the Interior:						
Government of the Territories		15,000,000		1,500,000	10,000,000	
Treasury Department:						
Government Savings		2,000,000			2,000,000	
New Department of the Treasury		40,000,000		20,000,000	10,000,000	
Department of the Philippines (Federal appropriation)						
Budget				20,000,000	20,000,000	
Interest on the public debt				75,000,000	1,000,000,000	
Work relief				600,000,000		
Emergency relief program				30,000,000		
Total, supplemental items				\$15,900,000.00	\$1,020,000,000	
Grand total, estimate, appropriations, and expenditures	79,462,286.33	64,961,455.74	27,608,718,000.00	48,227,952.00	50,953,796,100	13,774,696,328.37

* Items of deficit, dollars.

† Excludes tax payment reductions of supplemental items amounting to approximately \$61,000,000.

‡ Estimated expenditures from supplemental appropriations to be submitted at a later date.

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

This statement includes expenditures from prior year appropriations and from allocations of prior year appropriations (Amounts opposite items in 1943 represent appropriations and expenditures for money and kind).

Appropriation title	Estimate of appropriation, 1943	Appropriation, 1943	Appropriation, 1941	EXPENDITURES		
				Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941
LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT						
Senate:						
Salaries of Senators	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000.00	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000.00
Salaries of President of Senate and of Standing	50,000	50,000	50,000.00	50,000	50,000	50,000.00
Members of President of Senate and of Standing						
Members, officers and employees, including clerical assistance and	2,207,500	2,200,000	2,190,500.00	2,200,000	2,170,000	2,140,000.00
Members	700,000	700,000	700,000.00	700,000	700,000	700,000.00
Contingent expenses	20,000	20,000	20,000.00	20,000	20,000	20,000.00
Postage	50,000	50,000	50,000.00	50,000	50,000	50,000.00
Capital Police (House share)	27,500	27,500	27,500.00	27,500	27,500	27,500.00
Capital Police Guard (House share)	2,000	2,000	2,000.00	2,000	2,000	2,000.00
Joint Committee on Printing (House share)	40,000	40,000	40,000.00	40,000	40,000	40,000.00
Committee to Investigate Federal Expenditures (House share)	40,000	40,000	40,000.00	40,000	40,000	40,000.00
Office of Legislative Counsel (House share)	40,000	40,000	40,000.00	40,000	40,000	40,000.00
Total, Senate	4,007,500	4,000,000	4,140,500.00	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000.00
House of Representatives:						
Salaries of Members and Delegates	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000.00	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000.00
Salaries of President of House and of Delegates	50,000	50,000	50,000.00	50,000	50,000	50,000.00
Members of President of House and of Delegates						
Members, officers and employees, including clerical assistance and	2,207,500	2,200,000	2,190,500.00	2,200,000	2,170,000	2,140,000.00
Members	700,000	700,000	700,000.00	700,000	700,000	700,000.00
Contingent expenses	20,000	20,000	20,000.00	20,000	20,000	20,000.00
Postage	50,000	50,000	50,000.00	50,000	50,000	50,000.00
Capital Police (House share)	27,500	27,500	27,500.00	27,500	27,500	27,500.00
Capital Police Guard (House share)	2,000	2,000	2,000.00	2,000	2,000	2,000.00
Joint Committee on Printing (House share)	40,000	40,000	40,000.00	40,000	40,000	40,000.00
Committee to Investigate Federal Expenditures (House share)	40,000	40,000	40,000.00	40,000	40,000	40,000.00
Office of Legislative Counsel (House share)	40,000	40,000	40,000.00	40,000	40,000	40,000.00
Payroll for members and						
Compelling testimony, connected election cases						
Total, House of Representatives	4,007,500	4,000,000	4,140,500.00	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000.00
Miscellaneous:						
Salaries of Appropriations	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000.00	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000.00
Joint Committee on Un-American Activities						
Activities of the Capitol:						
Salaries	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000.00	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000.00
Capitol building and repair	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Improving the Capitol grounds	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Maintenance, telephone system	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Business transportation, Capital and House Office buildings	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Maintenance, House Office buildings	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Maintenance, House Office buildings	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Capital ground plant	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
House Office plant, repair and improvements	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Library buildings and grounds	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Total, Activities of the Capitol	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
Botanic Garden:						
Salaries	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000.00	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000.00
Maintenance	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Total, Botanic Garden	101,000	101,000	101,000.00	101,000	101,000	101,000.00
Library of Congress:						
Salaries	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000.00	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000.00
Increase of the Library of Congress	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Books for the adult library	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Printing and binding	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Contingent expenses	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00

† Together with the unexpended balance of 1941 appropriations for "Expenses of libraries and organizations" and "Public relations and pamphlets."

† Together with the unexpended balance of appropriations available for "Statistical reports of knowledge of conditions other than racial and social conditions."

† Together with unexpended balances.

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued
ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

Appropriation title	Estimate of appropriations, 1942	Appropriations, 1942	Appropriations, 1943	EXPENDITURES		
				Estimated, 1942	Estimated, 1943	Actual, 1942
LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT—Continued						
Library of Congress—Continued						
Travel and maintenance	\$20,481	\$20,250	\$214,896.39	\$22,000	\$20,000	\$204,990.80
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board	0	0	200.00	0	0	200.25
Emergency relief, Library of Congress	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special deposit accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personal services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Request of Committee M. Harland, interest account	0	0	0	0	0	0
Library of Congress trust fund, interest on permanent loan account	65,500	65,000	47,100.00	47,000	47,000	46,153.44
Total, Library of Congress	8,181,180	8,090,250	8,096,896.39	8,070,000	8,027,000	8,046,992.75
Government Printing Office						
Printer printing and binding	8,325,000	8,127,000	14,728,000.00	8,100,000	8,500,000	8,086,200.55
Material and expenses, Office of Inspection of Publications (United States)	1,172,000	1,000,000	1,020,400.00	1,100,000	1,040,000	1,050,400.50
Total, Government Printing Office	9,497,000	9,127,000	15,748,400.00	9,200,000	9,540,000	9,136,601.05
Total	25,778,047	25,245,000	25,286,427.47	25,020,000	25,604,000	24,378,594.30
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis	0	0	0	0	0	-261,799.48
Total, legislative establishment	25,778,047	25,245,000	25,286,427.47	25,020,000	25,604,000	24,378,594.30

* Figures with two decimal points represent dollars and cents of the appropriations for printing Code of Federal Regulations.

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued
ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

This statement includes expenditures from prior year appropriations and from allocations of prior year appropriations

Appropriation title	Estimates of appropriations, 1942	Appropriations, 1942	Appropriations, 1943	EXPENDITURES		
				Estimated, 1942	Estimated, 1943	Actual, 1942
JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT						
United States Supreme Court	\$675,000	\$680,100	\$640,000.00	\$687,000	\$682,000	\$641,145.00
Salaries		675,000			682,000	
Preparation of cases for internal proceedings			25,000.00	27,000		25,452.51
Printing and binding	27,700	27,000	25,000.00	27,000		25,360.83
Miscellaneous expenses	27,000				15,000	
Purchase of books and periodicals		70,700	65,000.00		65,000	71,457.92
Cost of Supreme Court Building and grounds	70,700					
Total, United States Supreme Court	\$872,400	\$869,870	\$865,000.00	\$884,000	\$817,000	\$868,770.26
Federal and Territorial District Courts of the United States for the District of Columbia	30,000	30,000	30,000.00	30,000	30,000	29,920.13
Salaries and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia		3,000	3,000.00	3,000	5,000	4,800.00
Salaries and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia	117,253	118,470	115,000.00	117,000	118,000	114,874.44
United States Court of Customs and Federal Appeals	204,500	204,500	204,000.00	204,000	204,000	203,913.77
United States Customs Court	200,000	204,200	207,000.00	205,000	207,000	204,100.00
Court of Claims	200,000	200,000	200,000.00	200,000	200,000	200,000.00
Salaries, justices and judges, Territory of Hawaii	27,000	26,000	26,000.00	26,000	26,000	26,552.92
Salaries, circuit and district, Federal Circuit Court for the District of Columbia	20,000	20,000	20,000.00	20,000	20,000	19,950.00
Salaries and expenses, United States Court for the District of Columbia	2,177,000	2,171,000	2,170,000.00	2,170,000	2,170,000	2,169,737.00
Salaries of circuit, district, and retired judges	2,177,000	2,171,000	2,170,000.00	2,170,000	2,170,000	2,169,737.00
Salaries and expenses of clerks, United States courts	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000.00	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000.00
Production system, United States courts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Post of communications, United States courts	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
Post of travel, United States courts	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
Miscellaneous salaries, United States courts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traveling expenses, United States courts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Printing and binding, United States courts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salaries, Administrative Office, United States courts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contingent expenses, Administrative Office, United States courts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special deposit account	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Federal courts, exclusive of Supreme Court	\$12,100,000	\$12,100,000	\$12,100,000.00	\$12,100,000	\$12,100,000	\$12,098,500.00
Total	\$12,994,800	\$12,989,870	\$12,965,000.00	\$13,004,000	\$12,917,000	\$12,987,270.26
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis						
Total, judicial establishment	\$12,994,800	\$12,989,870	\$12,965,000.00	\$13,004,000	\$12,917,000	\$12,987,270.26

* Extent of credits, defined.
* Excludes of \$2,400 transferred to "Miscellaneous salaries with field expenses, Department of Justice."
* Not included \$7,700 more to be transferred to "Cost of Supreme Court Building and grounds."

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

This statement includes expenditures from prior year appropriations and from allocations of prior year appropriations (Amounts reported here do not include recoveries and expenditures for interest and fees)

Appropriation title	Estimated at appropriations, 1962	Appropriations, 1962	Appropriations, 1961	EXPENDITURES		
				Estimated, 1961	Estimated, 1962	Actual, 1961
EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS						
(Executive offices located under General Public Works Program)						
Executive Office of the President:						
Salary of the President	\$75,000		\$75,000.00	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000
Salary of the Vice President	12,000		12,000.00	12,000	12,000	12,000
The White House Office:						
Salaries	238,215	259,669	253,500.00	238,000	215,000	175,875
Continental expenses	30,000	30,000	30,000.00	30,000	30,000	30,000
Printing and mailing	3,700	3,700	3,700.00	3,000	3,000	3,000
Traveling expenses of the President	30,000	30,000	25,000.00	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total, The White House Office	\$303,915	\$353,369	\$312,200.00	\$303,000	\$278,000	\$238,875
Portrait of former President Richard Hoover						
Maintenance, Executive Mansion and grounds	143,275	\$ 238,675	302,750.00	145,000	175,000	155,000
Bureau of the Budget:						
Salaries and expenses	1,455,000	1,100,000	1,702,100.00	1,425,000	1,000,000	925,000.00
Printing and mailing	45,000	45,000	45,000.00	45,000	45,000	45,000.00
National defense activities	600,000	600,000	600,000.00	600,000	600,000	600,000.00
Emergency funds for the President, national defense						
Total, Bureau of the Budget	1,800,000	1,745,000	\$2,347,100.00	1,870,000	1,645,000	\$1,570,000.00
Board of Economic Warfare:						
Emergency funds for the President, national defense						
Contributions of information					200,000	
Emergency funds for the President, national defense						
Total, Board of Economic Warfare					\$ 200,000	
National Resources Planning Board:						
Salaries and expenses	685,843	775,500	\$ 738,750.00	685,000	775,000	685,000.00
Printing and mailing	45,000			45,000		
Emergency funds for the President, national defense						
National defense activities						
Salaries and expenses, emergency relief	700,755	600,000		700,000	600,000	600,000.00
Emergency expenditures (P. W. A.)						
Emergency expenditures (U. S. R.)						
Contingent fund						
Total, National Resources Planning Board	1,431,643	1,375,500	\$ 738,750.00	1,430,000	1,375,000	\$ 1,285,000.00
Office for Emergency Management:						
Salaries and expenses		\$ 121,512.012	1,000,000.00	65,000.00	75,000.00	625,000.00
Emergency funds for the President, national defense						
Contributions						
TOTAL, Office for Emergency Management		\$ 121,512.012	1,000,000.00	65,000.00	75,000.00	625,000.00
Office of Governmental Reports:						
Salaries and expenses	1,475,000	1,075,000	\$ 748,000.00	1,400,000	1,000,000	720,000.00
Printing and mailing	30,000	10,000		30,000	10,000	10,000.00
Emergency funds for the President, national defense						
Total, Office of Governmental Reports	1,505,000	1,085,000	\$ 748,000.00	1,430,000	1,010,000	730,000.00
Emergency funds for the President, national defense						
TOTAL					50,000	6,250.00
A statement in early Treasury submitted form	\$ 425,000	133,572.502	\$ 400,000.00	45,000.00	75,000.00	10,000.00
Total, Executive Office of the President	\$ 425,000	133,572.502	\$ 400,000.00	45,000.00	75,000.00	10,000.00

¹ Together with suspended charges of 1981

* Exclusion of staff transferred to Post Office No. IV.

* Estimate of \$1,000 transferred to Post Office Department for mail and delivery service pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939 and Reorganization 7940.

² These two were also not included in the analysis.

* Excludes of \$1.10 transferred to Trust Other

ing TV.

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

Appropriation Title	Estimate of Appropriations, 1943	Appropriations, 1942	Appropriations, 1941	EXPENDITURES		
				Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1942
EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued						
Emergency funds appropriated to the President:						
Emergency funds for the President, national defense	\$2,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$20,000,000	
Emergency funds for the President, War		50,000,000	\$200,000,000	(1)	(2)	(3)
Emergency funds for the President, Navy		\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000	(1)	(2)	(3)
Emergency funds for the President, defense housing, emergency relief	500,000	20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	(2)
Emergency funds for the President, national defense housing		500,000,000				(2)
Defense aid (non-war)	\$5,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	\$2,200,000,000
Religious relief	\$25,000,000	80,000,000		\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	(2)
Total, emergency funds appropriated to the President	26,500,000	6,024,000,000	7,224,000,000	7,245,000,000	5,765,000,000	21,990,000,000
American Battle Monuments Commission:						
Salaries and expenses	80,000	250,000	132,000	80,000	250,000	250,000
Foreign service per allotment						\$3,000
Grants (actual amounts)						807,000
Total	80,000	250,000	132,000	80,000	250,000	1,060,000
Adjustment in daily Treasury statement basis						\$-4,000
Total, American Battle Monuments Commission	80,000	250,000	132,000	80,000	250,000	1,056,000
American Negro Expedition:						
Salaries and expenses	175,000	250,000	\$220,000	175,000	250,000	220,000
Board of Investigation and Research—Transportation:						
Salaries and expenses		200,000		200,000	200,000	
Board of Tax Appeals:						
Salaries and expenses	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Printing and binding	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Adjustment in daily Treasury statement basis						\$-5,000
Total, Board of Tax Appeals	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	245,000
Catal Zone Biological Area:						
Expenses	10,000			10,000		
Civil Service Commission:						
Salaries and expenses	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000
Travel of personnel political activities	50,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	10,000	10,000
Extension of Civil Service		10,000			10,000	
Printing and binding	200,000	170,000	180,000	200,000	180,000	180,000
Travel and extensive (national salaries)	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Emergency funds for the President, national defense						
Civil Service retirement and disability appropriated fund	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Catal Zone retirement and disability appropriated fund	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Alaska National retirement and disability appropriated fund	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
United States						
Total	105,500,000	110,500,000	105,500,000	105,500,000	110,500,000	105,500,000
Adjustment in daily Treasury statement basis						\$-10,000
Total, Civil Service Commission	105,500,000	110,500,000	105,500,000	105,500,000	110,500,000	105,490,000

* Excess of credits, deficit.

* Typozone with \$20,000,000 ordered valuation.

¹ Together with indirect authorization of the NSIC and misappropriation from other appropriations of DCAARJRM.

* Explanations included with various symbols.

* Figures with no asterisk are significant at the 10% level; figures with one asterisk are significant at the 5% level; figures with two asterisks are significant at the 1% level.

* One period before cash available.

* Estimates of EPO measured by Post Office Department for mail and messenger services pursuant to the revision.

No. IV. Transferred from ODS of the Secretary, Department of the Interior, pursuant to sec. 5 (b) of the act of Apr. 22 1906 (34 Stat. 225) in accordance with the act of 1941 appropriation.

¹¹ Together with \$25.00 unexpended balance of 1991 appropriations.

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued
ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

Appropriation title	Estimate of appropriations, 1943	Appropriations, 1943	Appropriations, 1943	EXPENDITURES		
				Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1942
EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued						
Employee's Compensation Commission:						
Salaries and expenses	\$750,000	7,800,000	\$600,000.00	\$750,000	\$750,000	\$600,421.42
Printing and binding	51,000	5,000	5,000.00	12,000	5,000	5,180.41
Employee's compensation fund	5,200,000	5,000,000	5,190,000.00	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,177,557.50
Employee's compensation fund, Civil War	127,000	125,000	125,000.00	125,000	125,000	125,000.00
Employee's compensation fund, Emergency Conservation Work	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Employee's compensation fund, interest paid	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000.00
Grants and judgments						
Total						
Adjusted to daily Treasury statement basis	13,800,000	13,800,000	13,800,000.00	13,800,000	13,800,000	13,800,000.00
Total, Employee's Compensation Commission	13,800,000	13,800,000	13,800,000.00	13,800,000	13,800,000	13,800,000.00
Federal Communications Commission:						
Salaries and expenses	2,500,000	2,515,720	2,170,000.00	2,275,000	2,500,000	2,074,451.40
Printing and binding	25,000	25,000	25,000.00	25,000	25,000	25,000.00
Telephone and telegraph service	175,000	175,000	175,000.00	175,000	175,000	175,000.00
Postage and freight	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Traveling expenses	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Emergency funds for the President, national defense	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
Grants and judgments						
Total						
Adjusted to daily Treasury statement basis	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000.00	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000.00
Total, Federal Communications Commission	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000.00	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000.00
Federal Power Commission:						
Salaries and expenses	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000.00
Printing and binding	25,000	25,000	25,000.00	25,000	25,000	25,000.00
Telephone and telegraph service	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Postage and freight	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Traveling expenses	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Emergency funds for the President, national defense	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
Grants and judgments						
Total						
Adjusted to daily Treasury statement basis	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000.00	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000.00
Total, Federal Power Commission	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000.00	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000.00
Federal Reserve Bank:						
Salaries and expenses	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000.00
Printing and binding	25,000	25,000	25,000.00	25,000	25,000	25,000.00
Telephone and telegraph service	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Postage and freight	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Traveling expenses	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Emergency funds for the President, national defense	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
Grants and judgments						
Total						
Adjusted to daily Treasury statement basis	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000.00	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000.00
Total, Federal Reserve Bank	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000.00	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000.00
Federal Reserve Bank:						
Salaries and expenses	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000.00
Printing and binding	25,000	25,000	25,000.00	25,000	25,000	25,000.00
Telephone and telegraph service	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Postage and freight	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Traveling expenses	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Emergency funds for the President, national defense	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
Grants and judgments						
Total						
Adjusted to daily Treasury statement basis	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000.00	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000.00
Total, Federal Reserve Bank	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000.00	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000.00

* Excess of credits, debited.

† Excess of credits, debited.

‡ Excess of credits, debited.

§ Excess of credits, debited.

|| Excess of credits, debited.

|| Excess of credits, debited.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued
ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

Appropriation title	Estimate of appropriation, 1943	Appropriation, 1943	Appropriation, 1943	EXPENDITURES		
				Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1942
EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued						
General Accounting Office:						
Salaries	\$10,000,000	\$10,017,747	\$10,000,000.00	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000.00
Emergency fund, national defense	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
Postage and freight	400,000	200,000	273,140.00	400,000	310,000	380,120.00
Printing and binding	115,000	62,000	78,000.00	100,000	80,000	64,750.00
Contract claims			5,200.57		0.00	
Total	11,500,000	12,340,000	12,278,000.57	11,700,000	12,010,000	12,820,280.00
Adjusted to daily Treasury statement basis						—34,202.00
Total, General Accounting Office	11,500,000	12,340,000	12,278,000.57	11,700,000	12,010,000	12,786,078.00
General Anthony Wayne Memorial Commission:						
George Washington Bicentennial Commission:						
Expenses			170			17.00
Total			170.00			17.00
Adjusted to daily Treasury statement basis						—168.00
Maritime Commerce Commission:						
General administrative expenses	2,000,000	2,750,000	2,500,000.00	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,571,000.00
Transportation	300,000	945,000	800,000.00	300,000	920,000	778,000.00
Costs of equipment	100,000	800,000	500,000.00	100,000	800,000	600,000.00
Signal and radio system	125,000	120,000	120,000.00	125,000	120,000	118,720.00
Construction	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Valuation of property of surplus	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
General transport expenses	3,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000.00	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000.00
Printing and binding	200,000	200,000	200,000.00	200,000	200,000	200,000.00
Salaries and expenses (national defense)	200,000	100,000	100,000.00	200,000	200,000	200,000.00
Claims and judgments			22.20		0.00	0.00
Total	8,100,000	8,220,000	8,080,020.20	8,420,000	8,220,000	8,670,000.00
Adjusted to daily Treasury statement basis						—17,000.00
Total, Maritime Commerce Commission	8,100,000	8,220,000	8,080,020.20	8,420,000	8,220,000	8,653,000.00
Maritime Labor Board:						
Salaries and expenses		30,000	175,000.00		30,000	180,000.00
Emergency fund for the President, national defense					5,000	5,000.00
Total		30,000	175,000.00		35,000	185,000.00
Adjusted to daily Treasury statement basis						—10,000.00
United Art of Oct. 4, 1910:						
Claims and judgments			107,501.53			117,501.53
Total			107,501.53			117,501.53
Adjusted to daily Treasury statement basis						—10,000.00
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:						
Salaries and expenses	5,000,000	5,100,000	5,275,000.00	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,200,000.00
Postage and freight	20,000	20,000	20,000.00	20,000	20,000	20,000.00
Foreign service pay adjustment						20,000.00
Contract and judgments						20,000.00
Working cost						20,000.00
Total	5,020,000	5,120,000	5,295,000.00	5,020,000	5,020,000	5,260,000.00
Adjusted to daily Treasury statement basis						—35,000.00
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	5,020,000	5,120,000	5,295,000.00	5,020,000	5,020,000	5,225,000.00
National Archives:						
Salaries and expenses	1,100,000	1,087,000	9,910,000.00	1,100,000	1,080,000	10,010,000.00
Postage and freight	12,000	12,000	12,000.00	12,000	12,000	12,000.00
Claims and judgments						20,000.00
Total	1,112,000	1,099,000	9,922,000.00	1,112,000	1,092,000	10,042,000.00
Adjusted to daily Treasury statement basis						—10,000.00
Total, National Archives	1,112,000	1,099,000	9,922,000.00	1,112,000	1,092,000	10,032,000.00

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued
ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

Appropriation title	Estimate of appropriation, 1942	Appropriation, 1942	Appropriation, 1943	EXPENDITURES		
				Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1942
EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued						
National Capital Park and Planning Commission:						
Salaries	\$99,000	\$1,300,000	\$100,000.00	\$99,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,100,000.00
National Labor Relations Board:						
Salaries	2,100,000	2,200,000	*2,100,000.00	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000.00
Maintenance expenses	50,000	50,000	50,000.00	50,000	50,000	50,000.00
Printing and mailing	20,000	20,000	*20,000.00	20,000	20,000	20,000.00
Salaries and expenses (estimated amount)	400,000	400,000	400,000.00	400,000	400,000	400,000.00
Charges and judgments			0.00			
Total	2,770,000	2,670,000	2,600,000.00	2,670,000	2,100,000	2,000,000.00
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis						
Total, National Labor Relations Board	2,770,000	2,670,000	2,600,000.00	2,670,000	2,100,000	2,000,000.00
National Maritime Board:						
Salaries and expenses	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Printing and mailing	20,000	20,000	20,000.00	20,000	20,000	20,000.00
Salaries and expenses (estimated amount)	200,000	200,000	200,000.00	200,000	200,000	200,000.00
Charges and judgments			0.00			
Total, National Maritime Board	320,000	320,000	320,000.00	320,000	320,000	320,000.00
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis						
Total, National Maritime Board	320,000	320,000	320,000.00	320,000	320,000	320,000.00
Protection of interests of the United States in matters affecting oil lands in foreign naval waters						
Salaries and expenses	20,000	20,000	20,000.00	20,000	20,000	20,000.00
Printing and mailing	10,000	10,000	10,000.00	10,000	10,000	10,000.00
Salaries and expenses (estimated amount)	10,000	10,000	10,000.00	10,000	10,000	10,000.00
Charges and judgments			0.00			
Total	40,000	40,000	40,000.00	40,000	40,000	40,000.00
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis						
Total, Protection of interests of the United States in matters affecting oil lands in foreign naval waters	40,000	40,000	40,000.00	40,000	40,000	40,000.00
National Railroad Board:						
Salaries	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000.00
Maintenance expenses	50,000	50,000	50,000.00	50,000	50,000	50,000.00
Printing and mailing	20,000	20,000	20,000.00	20,000	20,000	20,000.00
Salaries and expenses (estimated amount)	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Charges and judgments			0.00			
Total	2,170,000	2,170,000	2,170,000.00	2,170,000	2,170,000	2,170,000.00
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis						
Total, National Railroad Board	2,170,000	2,170,000	2,170,000.00	2,170,000	2,170,000	2,170,000.00
Activities and Exchange Commission:						
Salaries and expenses	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000.00
Printing and mailing	50,000	50,000	50,000.00	50,000	50,000	50,000.00
Salaries and expenses (estimated amount)	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Charges and judgments			0.00			
Total	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,150,000.00	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,150,000.00
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis						
Total, Activities and Exchange Commission	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,150,000.00	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,150,000.00
Selective Service System:						
Salaries and expenses	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000.00	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000.00
Printing and mailing	500,000	500,000	500,000.00	500,000	500,000	500,000.00
Salaries and expenses (estimated amount)	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Charges and judgments			0.00			
Total	10,600,000	10,600,000	10,600,000.00	10,600,000	10,600,000	10,600,000.00
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis						
Total, Selective Service System	10,600,000	10,600,000	10,600,000.00	10,600,000	10,600,000	10,600,000.00

* Includes amount of \$200,000 from "Salaries, National Labor Relations Board," in "Printing and Mailing."

* Unexpended balance made available.

* Transfer with no in excess \$10,000 may be transferred from "Printing and Mailing, National Railroad Adjustment Board."

* \$100,000 transferred from Federal Reserve Bank appropriation account.

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued
ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

Appropriation title	Estimate of appropriation, 1942	Appropriation, 1942	Appropriation, 1943	EXPENDITURES		Actual, 1942
				Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1943	
EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued						
Smithsonian Institution:						
General expenses	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000.00	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000.00
Preservation of collections	100,000	100,000	*100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Printing and mailing	50,000	50,000	50,000.00	50,000	50,000	50,000.00
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Smithsonian Gallery of Art Collections	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Special deposit account (special fund)						
Personnel expenditures:						
Expenses of Smithsonian Institution, interest account	10,000	10,000	10,000.00	10,000	10,000	10,000.00
Total	360,000	360,000	360,000.00	360,000	360,000	360,000.00
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis						
Total, Smithsonian Institution	360,000	360,000	360,000.00	360,000	360,000	360,000.00
Tull Commission:						
Salaries and expenses	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Printing and mailing	10,000	10,000	10,000.00	10,000	10,000	10,000.00
Total	110,000	110,000	110,000.00	110,000	110,000	110,000.00
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis						
Total, Tull Commission	110,000	110,000	110,000.00	110,000	110,000	110,000.00
Temporary National Economic Committee:						
The Army Building Authority:						
Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission	(*)	(*)	(*)	60,000	60,000	60,000.00
United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson	(*)	(*)	2,000.00			3,000.00
United States Constitution Bicentennial Commission	(*)	(*)				6,270.00
United States Centennial Exposition Commission	(*)	(*)				10,000.00
United States Golden Gate International Exposition Commission	(*)	(*)				100,000.00
United States Maritime Commission					2,000	100,000.00
United States Maritime Commission:						
Construction fund, and June 28, 1942, meeting fund	100,000,000	*100,000,000	100,000,000.00	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000.00
Public marine schools	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Federal shipyard temporary fund						
Machine and workshop temporary fund, meeting fund	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000.00	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000.00
Marine division post adjustment						
Maritime shipyard temporary fund	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000.00	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000.00
Temporary fund for the President, national defense						
Total	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000.00	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000.00
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis						
Total, United States Maritime Commission (exclusive of defense ship)	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000.00	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000.00
United States New York World's Fair Commission	(*)	(*)		40,000		100,000.00
United States University of Pennsylvania Bicentennial Commission			1,000.00			
Veterans' Administration:						
Salaries and expenses	10,000,000	10,000,000	*10,000,000.00	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000.00
Printing and mailing	500,000	500,000	500,000.00	500,000	500,000	500,000.00
Army and Navy personnel	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000.00	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000.00
Military and naval insurance	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000.00	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000.00
Military and naval transportation	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000.00	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000.00
Total	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000.00	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000.00

* Excess of credits, deficit.

* Excess of \$75 transferred to Post Office Department for mail and messenger service pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939 and Reorganization Plan No. IV.

* Excess of \$10,000 transferred to National Defense.

* Unexpended balance made available.

* Unexpended balance of 1941 transferred to National Defense.

* Estimated \$10,000,000 in 1942 and \$10,000,000 in 1943 for national defense.

* Transfer from Navy Department pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939 and Reorganization Plan No. IV.

* Transfer with \$10,000,000 allocated from "Executive Funds for the President" and \$10,000,000 transferred from regular instruction (see).

* Estimate of \$10,000 transferred to "Salaries and expenses, Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission."

* Estimate of \$10,000 transferred to "Salaries and expenses, Tull Commission."

* Estimate of \$10,000 transferred to "Salaries and expenses, United States Maritime Commission."

* Estimate of \$10,000 transferred to "Salaries and expenses, United States New York World's Fair Commission."

* Estimate of \$10,000 transferred to "Salaries and expenses, United States University of Pennsylvania Bicentennial Commission."

* Estimate of \$10,000 transferred to "Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration."

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

Appropriation title	Estimated of expenditures, 1947	Appropriations, 1947	Appropriations, 1948	EXPENDITURES		
				Estimated, 1947	Estimated, 1948	Actual, 1948
EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued						
Federal Security Agency—Continued						
Office of Education:						
Salaries, Office of Education	\$122,380	\$205,000	\$205,000.00	\$220,000	\$200,000	\$204,742.57
General expenses	12,170	12,000	30,000.00	13,000	10,000	24,000.00
Contingency expenses					1,000.00	1,000.00
Printing and binding					5,000.00	5,000.00
Library service and research					20,000	20,000.00
Study of higher education for Negroes	80,000	20,000	10,000.00	20,000	20,000	20,000.00
Further maintenance of studies of agriculture and the social arts		10,000	10,000.00		10,000	10,000.00
Salaries and expenses, Bureau Advisory Service	5,400,000	5,000,000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000.00
Working staff, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education	50,000					
Emergency relief, public health					1,000.00	1,000.00
Administrative expenses, emergency relief (W. P. A.)					500.00	500.00
Salaries in educational, professional, and related technical emergency expenditures (emergency relief)					11,000.00	11,000.00
Personal expenditures					5.00	5.00
Office of education and the emergency relief	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000.00	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000.00
Total, Office of Education	8,614,550	8,277,000	8,277,000.00	8,283,000	8,270,000	8,269,800.00
Vocational education:						
Salaries and expenses, vocational education	800,000	800,000	800,000.00	800,000	875,000	827,262.00
Further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories					10,000.00	
Provision of vocational education in Hawaii	13,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000.00	13,000,000	10,000,000	12,907,000.00
Provision of vocational education in Puerto Rico	30,000	30,000	30,000.00	30,000	30,000	30,000.00
Cooperative vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry	105,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	90,000	90,700.00
Salaries and expenses, vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry	2,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000.00	3,700,000	2,025,000	3,307,775.25
Cooperative vocational rehabilitation, Division of Commerce	55,000	115,000	115,000.00	50,000	67,000	130,000.00
Provision of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry in Hawaii	25,000	25,000	25,000.00	25,000	30,000	30,000.00
Vocational education, defense workers	5,000	5,000	5,000.00	5,000	5,000	5,000.00
Education and training, defense workers (national defense)			10,000,000.00		80,000	10,000,000.00
Salaries and expenses (national defense)	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000.00	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000.00
Personal expenditures	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
Provision of vocational education, act of Feb. 25, 1940	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000.00	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000.00
Total, vocational education	124,000,000	121,827,000	121,827,000.00	121,827,000	121,827,000	121,827,000.00
Total, Office of Education, including vocational education	132,614,550	123,104,000	123,104,000.00	132,625,000	123,292,000	123,291,800.00
Public Health Service:						
Salaries, Office of Surgeon General	270,000	280,000	280,000.00	280,000	280,000	280,700.00
Administrative and professional expenses	150,000	150,000	150,000.00	150,000	150,000	150,000.00
Printing and binding					50,000.00	50,000.00
Fuel, etc., miscellaneous office	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000.00
Salaries					10,000.00	10,000.00
Fee for personnel and maintenance of research	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000.00
Foreign quarantine service	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Intensified quarantine service	30,000	30,000	30,000.00	30,000	30,000	30,000.00
Research, Division of Tropical Diseases	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000.00
Research, Division of Malaria Diseases	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000.00
Grants in States for public health work, Social Security Act	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000.00	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000.00
Grants and medical research, Social Security Act	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
Total, Public Health Service	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000.00	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000.00

26. IV. * Estimate of \$150 transferred to Post Office Department for mail and messenger service pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939 and Reorganization Plan No. IV.

26. IV. * Estimate of \$80 transferred to Post Office Department for mail and messenger service pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939 and Reorganization Plan No. IV.

26. IV. * Estimate of \$100 transferred to Post Office Department for mail and messenger service pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939 and Reorganization Plan No. IV.

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STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

Appropriation title	Estimated of appropriations, 1947	Appropriations, 1947	Appropriations, 1948	EXPENDITURES		
				Estimated, 1947	Estimated, 1948	Actual, 1948
EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued						
Federal Security Agency—Continued.						
Public Health Service—Continued.						
Salaries and expenses, National Institute of Health	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000.00	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000.00
National Cancer Institute, maintenance	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Working funds, research funds					1,000.00	1,000.00
Emergency relief, administrative expenses			200,000.00			
Administrative expenses, emergency expenditures (emergency relief, transfer from W. P. A.)					20,000	19,425.10
Buildings and structures, emergency expenditures (W. P. A.)						10,000.00
National Institute					50,000	50,000.00
Emergency health and sanitation activities	2,000,000	2,170,000	222,000.00	2,000,000	2,700,000	286,872.10
Training for nurses	2,000,000	1,700,000		2,000,000	1,000,000	
Administrative expenses	50,000	50,000		50,000	50,000	
Total, Public Health Service	4,150,000	4,050,000	422,000.00	4,050,000	4,800,000	407,297.10
Smithsonian Institution:						
Salaries and expenses	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,210,000.00	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,180,000.00
Social Security Board:						
Salaries, Office of the Social Security Board	2,000,000	2,000,000	* 2,000,000.00	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000.00
Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance	12,000,000	12,000,000	* 12,000,000.00	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000.00
Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance	800,000	800,000	* 800,000.00	800,000	800,000	799,000.00
Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security	1,000,000	1,000,000	* 1,000,000.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
Administrative expenses, Social Security Board	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000.00
Grants to States for old-age insurance	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000.00	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000.00
Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000.00	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000.00
Grants to States for aid to dependent children	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000.00	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000.00
Grants to States for aid to the blind	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000.00	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000.00
Payroll and grants to States, U. S. Employment Service	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000.00
Traveling expenses, U. S. Employment Service	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
War records						
Salaries, training, and placement, defense workers (national defense)	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000.00
Administrative expenses, emergency relief, U. S. Employment Service	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000.00
Total	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000.00	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000.00
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis						
Total, Social Security Board	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000.00	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000.00
Mails and Post Office:						
Class and judgments			10,000.00			10,000.00
Private relief acts						
Total, mails and post office			10,000.00			10,000.00
Total	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000.00	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000.00
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis						
Total, Federal Security Agency (exclusive of Defense Act)	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000.00	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000.00
Federal Works Agency						
Office of the Administrator:						
Salaries and expenses	100,000	100,000	* 100,000.00	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Community facilities, defense public works			10,000,000.00			
National defense building			10,000,000.00			
Total, Office of the Administrator	100,000	100,000	20,000,000.00	100,000	100,000	20,000,000.00

* Estimate of \$100,000.

* Estimate of \$100,000 transferred to Public Health Service, \$100,000 exclusive of \$100,000 transferred to the Post Office Department for mail and messenger service pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1939 and Reorganization Plan No. IV.

* Estimate of \$100,000 transferred to Post Office Department for mail and messenger service pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939 and Reorganization Plan No. IV.

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* Estimate of \$100,000 transferred to Post Office Department for mail and messenger service pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939 and Reorganization Plan No. IV.

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

[illegible]

10. Residuals of \$100 (incurred in 1966) (Other Departmental fees paid and message service payments) in the possession of the Corporation Act of 1966 and Memorandum: 7/24/66. 175.000 323.186.50

11. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836.

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STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

| Appropriation title | Estimate of
Appropriations,
1963 | Appropriations,
1963 | Appropriations,
1964 | EXPENDITURES | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | | | Estimated, 1963 | Estimated, 1964 | Actual, 1963 |
| EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued | | | | | | |
| Federal Works Agency—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Public Roads Administration—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Fuel oil, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, for maintenance of roads and bridges | | | | | | |
| Fuel oil, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Kentucky, for maintenance of roads and bridges | | | | | \$180,000 | \$200,000.00 |
| Traveler meals, Federal Works Agency, Public Roads Administration | | | | | | 22,994.50 |
| | | | | | | 638,638.72 |
| Total | | \$75,000,000 | | \$80,000,000 | 40,780,000 | 7,050,708.74 |
| Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis | | | | | | -950,075.80 |
| Total, Public Roads Administration | | 75,000,000 | | 80,000,000 | 40,780,000 | 6,100,632.94 |
| Public Works Administration | | | | | | |
| Administration expenses | | | | | | |
| Public Works Administration, emergency expenditures (N. I. R.) | \$25,000 | (250,000) | (\$2,500,000.00) | 75,000 | 000,000 | 2,900,102.00 |
| Public Works, emergency expenditures (N. I. R.), remaining fund | | | | | 000,000 | 202,892.00 |
| Adjustment to public Works, emergency expenditures (P. W. A.), remaining fund | | | | | | 107.48 |
| Lease and rental of offices, etc., emergency expenditures, emergency relief | | | | | 000,000 | 240,447.51 |
| Adjusted loan fund, emergency expenditures (P. W. A.), remaining fund | | | | 1,000,000 | 6,900,000 | 8,420,867.26 |
| Balance of surplus funds from Government expenditures, Other | | | | | | \$14,000,000.00 |
| Grand fund, emergency expenditures (P. W. A.) (at June 30, 1963), remaining fund | | | | 1,000,000 | 6,900,000 | 15,800,266.68 |
| Normal deposit accounts, revolving fund | | | | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 17,960,000.00 |
| Grants, emergency expenditures (at June 30, 1963) | | | | 5,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 1,075,702.00 |
| Loans, emergency expenditures (at June 30, 1963) | | | | | 5,000,000 | 36,077,681.20 |
| | | | | | | 175,516.00 |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis | | | | 11,070,000 | 48,800,000 | 120,070,120.78 |
| Total, Public Works Administration | | | | 11,070,000 | 48,800,000 | -5,899,853.87 |
| U. S. Housing Authority | | | | | | |
| Administration expenses | | | | | | |
| Emergency housing, emergency expenditures (N. I. R.) | 18,000,000 | (6,000,000) | (6,510,000.00) | | 70,000 | 2,000.74 |
| Emergency housing, emergency relief | | | | | 80,000 | 9,700.00 |
| Emergency housing, emergency relief | | | | | 20,000 | 6,878.48 |
| Housing Authority fund, revolving fund | | | | | | 1,504,007.40 |
| Annual contributions | \$17,000,000 | \$6,000,000 | 10,000,000.00 | 15,000,000 | 11,000,000 | 6,717,072.60 |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis | | | | 15,000,000 | 22,000,000 | 6,019,117.62 |
| Total, U. S. Housing Authority | | | | 15,000,000 | 22,000,000 | 8,096,301.72 |
| Work Projects Administration | | | | | | |
| Emergency relief | | | | | | |
| | | \$75,000,000 | \$1,000,000,000.00 | 000 | 000,000,000 | 1,000,000,000.00 |
| Postage stamps | | | | | | |
| Claims and judgments | | | | 4,500.00 | | 1,000.00 |
| Private civil acts | | | | 10,072.91 | | 100,000.00 |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis | | | | 200,775,000 | 1,200,700,000 | 1,400,000,000.00 |
| Total, Federal Works Agency | | | | 200,775,000 | 1,200,700,000 | 1,400,000,000.00 |
| Independent offices and unestablished offices | | | | | | |
| | | | | 100.00 | | 1,000,000.00 |
| Total, Executive Office and independent establishments | | | | 11,070,000 | 7,707,000,000 | 8,000,000,000.00 |

* Excludes medical, dental,
* Excludes with corporate income.
* Excludes of \$5,000 transferred to Post Office Department for mail and messenger services, increased to the provisions of the Appropriation Act of 1966 and Transportation
The No. 10.
* Excludes with environmental issues.

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STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

| Appropriation title | Estimate of expenditures, 1962 | Appropriation, 1962 | Appropriation, 1961 | EXPENDITURES | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | | Estimated, 1961 | Estimated, 1962 | Actual, 1961 |
| GENERAL PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM—Continued | | | | | | |
| Department of the Interior—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Bureau of Reclamation—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Advances to Colorado River (see item) | | | | | | |
| Boulder Canyon project | \$5,000,000 | 17,850,000 | \$15,000,000 | \$6,000,000 | \$5,500,000 | \$10,075,200 |
| Boulder Canyon project (All American Canal) | | 7,500,000 | 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 |
| Total advances to Colorado River Dam project | 5,000,000 | 25,350,000 | 22,000,000 | 13,000,000 | 12,500,000 | 17,075,200 |
| Reclamation projects, payable from general fund: | | | | | | |
| Delta Dam project, Arizona-Nevada (reimbursable) | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | | 4,000,000 | 2,300,000 | |
| Delta project, Arizona (reimbursable) | 100,000 | 7,500,000 | | 200,000 | 450,000 | |
| Palmer Dam lower project, Arizona-California (reimbursable) | | | | | | |
| Central Valley project, California (reimbursable) | 1,900,000 | 4,000,000 | 3,700,000 | 3,000,000 | 7,200,000 | 2,500,700,000 |
| Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado (reimbursable) | 300,000,000 | 37,700,000 | 25,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 35,000,000 | 25,200,000,000 |
| Delta | 400,000 | | | | | |
| Flin River, reclamation project, Colorado | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,700,000 | |
| Gila Lake Valley project, Colorado (reimbursable) | | | 800,000 | | 100,000 | 800,000 |
| Gila River, reclamation project, Colorado | | | 100,000 | | 45,000 | 100,000 |
| Gila River project, Arizona (reimbursable) | 2,500,000 | 1,000,000 | | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Tombigbee project, New Mexico (reimbursable) | 200,000 | 17,300,000 | | 300,000 | 800,000 | |
| Lower Colorado project, Oklahoma (reimbursable) | 100,000 | 7,000,000 | | 100,000 | 500,000 | |
| Colorado River project, Texas (reimbursable) | | | | | 500,000 | |
| Pecos River project, Utah (reimbursable) | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 5,000,000 | 300,000 | 3,000,000 | 6,000,000,000 |
| Grand Coulee Dam section, Washington (reimbursable) | 10,000,000 | 17,000,000 | | 1,000,000 | 1,500,000 | |
| Yakima project, Washington, lower division (reimbursable) | | | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000,000 |
| Cooperative investigations | 600,000 | 2,000,000 | | 275,000 | 400,000 | |
| General investigations (reimbursable) | 700,000 | 1,000,000 | | 600,000 | 100,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Administrative expenses, general fund (estimated on reimbursement) | 100,000 | 945,000 | 700,000 | 1,500,000 | 100,000 | 400,000 |
| Total payable from general fund | 40,000,000 | 47,000,000 | 30,700,000 | 40,275,000 | 70,000,000 | 50,000,000,000 |
| Water conservation and effluent projects, art. 16, sec. 1, 1906, as amended (reimbursable) | | | | | | |
| Valley View City Canal and storage project, Texas | | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Fort Worth project, Missouri (reimbursable) | 100,000 | 100,000 | | 100,000 | 200,000 | |
| Total, Bureau of Reclamation | 40,100,000 | 49,000,000 | 32,700,000 | 40,375,000 | 72,000,000 | 52,000,000,000 |
| National Park Service | | | | | | |
| Roads and trails | | | | | | |
| Blue Ridge, National Forest, and George Washington Memorial Parkway | 200,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,100,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Patuxent River | 100,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Patuxent River, buildings and utilities | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Total, National Park Service | 400,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,200,000 | 2,100,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Total, Department of the Interior | 404,000,000 | 49,400,000 | 36,900,000 | 42,475,000 | 76,000,000 | 56,000,000,000 |
| Department of Justice | | | | | | |
| United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash., construction and repair | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Buildings and equipment, penal institutions | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Construction of target range, Federal Bureau of Investigation | | | | | | |
| National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C. | | | | | | |
| Total, Department of Justice | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |

* Exams of credit. (Adjunct)

* Tightness with RTD/RED (most parietal hernias).

12 Traveler with £20,000 returned authorization.

* Thanks to a grant and other revenues not to exceed \$200,000.

- Together with £1,000,000 contract authorities.

* Together with \$1,000,000 net asset realizations.

* Together with \$1,100,000 mutual reinsurance.

* Together with \$2.35M contract self-insurance.
* Together with \$2.4M cash.

* \$100,000 contract authorization.

* Together with \$100,000 cash and cash equivalents.

* Twelve with 12,000 contract subscriptions

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STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

| Appropriation Title | Estimate of
appropriation,
1943 | Appropriation,
1942 | Appropriation,
1941 | EXPENDITURES | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | | Estimated, 1943 | Estimated, 1942 | Actual, 1941 |
| GENERAL PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM—Continued | | | | | | |
| Department of State: | | | | | | |
| Foreign Information: Foreign Service Buildings Fund | \$225,000 | \$405,000 | \$ 230,000 | \$205,000 | \$205,000 | \$205,000 00 |
| International Boundary Commission, U. S. and Mexico: | | | | | | |
| Rio Grande verification project | | (0) | (0) | 15,000 | 15,000 | 26,600 00 |
| Lower Rio Grande flood control | \$ 600,000 | \$ 500,000 | \$ 300,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 980,270 00 |
| Rio Grande reclamation | (0) | 145,000 | \$ 515,000 | 25,000 | 300,000 | 745,785 00 |
| Designs, Kape Yula aridation project | 85,000 | | | 75,000 | | |
| Fence construction on the Colorado Joint Boundary, Texas | | 5,000 | | | 5,000 | |
| Fence construction, international boundary, Arizona | | | | | | 26,185 00 |
| Fence construction, international boundary | | 25,000 | | 5,000 | 25,000 | |
| Total, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico | 3,000,000 | 1,425,000 | 1,785,000 | 1,135,000 | 2,445,000 | 1,638,060 00 |
| Total, Department of State | 3,225,000 | 1,675,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,655,000 | 2,475,000 | 2,432,295 00 |
| Tar Department (Civil Functions): | | | | | | |
| Office building and apartments, Arlington, Va. | | 25,000,000 | | 15,000,000 | 25,000,000 | |
| Improvement of existing river and harbor works | 26,620,000 | 57,396,000 | \$ 3,732,000 | 36,000,000 | 21,960,000 | \$7,620,916 00 |
| Flood control, general | 35,955,000 | 25,735,000 | 71,865,000 | 80,000,000 | 80,355,000 | 26,415,570 00 |
| Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries | 26,680,000 | 22,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 25,000,000 | \$5,617,000 00 |
| Flood control, Sacramento River, Calif. | 1,000,000 | 95,725 | | 800,000 | 800,000 | 745,000 00 |
| Dredge plant, Fort York Dock, Mass., construction | | 1,462,000 | 2,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,761,775 00 |
| Dredge plant, Dismal Bay, Columbia River, Bagn. construction | 5,168,000 | 5,175,000 | 7,800,000 | 7,800,000 | 7,900,000 | 5,640,000 00 |
| Total War Department | 105,083,000 | 112,711,725 | 103,092,000 | 122,805,000 | 133,000,000 | 112,682,116 00 |
| Total, General Public Works Program | 211,068,000 | 210,586,400 | 228,912,000 | 278,265,000 | 275,475,000 | 272,689,575 00 |

* Transaction with \$100,000 contract authorization.

* Price goes instantly reduced available to an amount not to exceed \$100,000.

- Together with unexpanded bilayers from other species

• **Expenditure** with unexpended balance if the **unexpended balance** is available

* Together with \$1.764 million contract collections.

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES--Continued

*This statement includes expenditures from prior year appropriations and from allocations of prior year appropriations.
(Amounts reported here do not represent appropriations and expenditures by agency and total)*

[illegible][illegible]

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

| Appropriation title | Estimate of Appropriations, 1944 | Appropriations, 1942 | Appropriations, 1941 | EXPENDITURES | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | Estimated, 1943 | Estimated, 1942 | Actual, 1941 |
| DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued | | | | | | |
| Extension Service: | | | | | | |
| Payments for States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico: | | | | | | |
| Crop—Extension activities work (act. May 22, 1939): | \$1,400,000 | \$1,400,000 | \$1,360,000.00 | \$1,400,000 | \$1,400,000 | \$1,478,812 |
| Extension work, act. of Apr. 30, 1939: | 200,000 | 185,000 | 222,000.00 | 200,000 | 222,000 | 202,000 |
| Extension work, sec. 2, Smith-Lever Act (act. June 20, 1939): | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000.00 | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 11,875,000 |
| Alaska, act. of Feb. 28, 1939, and act. of June 20, 1939: | 25,000 | 28,000 | 28,000.00 | 25,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 |
| Puerto Rico Act of Aug. 20, 1937: | 128,000 | 106,000 | 50,000.00 | 128,000 | 106,000 | 90,000 |
| In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico for agricultural extension work: | 13,653,000 | 13,739,000 | 13,706,000.00 | 13,653,000 | 13,756,000 | 13,773,812 |
| Federal and territorial Extension Service: | | | | | | |
| Administration and coordination of extension work: | 361,943 | 348,754 | 550,000.00 | 360,000 | 360,000 | 345,000 |
| Extension information: | 384,562 | 242,142 | 260,000.00 | 390,000 | 238,000 | 245,750 |
| In all, federal and territorial: | 746,505 | 590,896 | 810,000.00 | 750,000 | 598,000 | 590,750 |
| Payment to specific appropriations: Cooperative agricultural extension work: | 4,734,710 | 4,736,314 | 4,731,145.00 | 4,734,000 | 4,734,000 | 4,731,145.00 |
| Total, Extension Service: | 19,193,855 | 19,066,010 | 19,246,000.00 | 19,137,000 | 19,088,000 | 19,239,707.00 |
| Bureau of Agricultural Economics: | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | \$1,328,798 | \$948,715 | \$964,000.00 | \$1,300,000 | 2,700,000 | 1,318,798 |
| Administrative expenses, emergency relief: | | | | | | 2,400 |
| Asteroids for professional and clerical persons, emergency relief: | | | | | | 12,000 |
| Special investigations, emergency relief: | | | | | | 800 |
| Federal communications program, emergency relief: | | | | | 4,000 | 134,238.40 |
| Printing and binding of U. S. P. A. products, emergency relief: | | | | | 5,000 | |
| Total, Bureau of Agricultural Economics: | 1,328,798 | 948,715 | 964,000.00 | 1,300,000 | 2,715,000 | 1,467,836.40 |
| Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | 225,702 | 225,641 | 199,000.00 | 225,000 | 228,000 | 195,975.00 |
| Bureau of Animal Industry: | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | | |
| General administrative expenses: | 775,886 | 721,420 | 810,000.00 | 775,000 | 775,000 | 775,886.00 |
| Animal industry: | 511,000 | 528,000 | 624,000.00 | 510,000 | 724,000 | 682,000 |
| Payment of personnel: | 712,100 | 728,100 | 824,000.00 | 710,000 | 880,000 | 725,344.00 |
| Endowment (interest and bond's income): | 4,400,000 | 4,654,200 | 4,600,000.00 | 4,400,000 | 6,700,000 | 6,522,312.00 |
| Traveling stock diet: | 775,000 | 800,000 | 700,000.00 | 775,000 | 800,000 | 798,000 |
| Investigation methods: | 300,000 | 112,887 | 112,728.00 | 300,000 | 118,000 | 111,268.00 |
| Inspection and quarantine: | 600,000 | 611,000 | 600,000.00 | 600,000 | 602,000 | 590,428.00 |
| Meat inspection: | 4,415,000 | 4,696,072 | 4,620,000.00 | 4,400,000 | 6,020,000 | 5,995,540.00 |
| Veterinarian Public Act: | 228,719 | 229,957 | 214,712.00 | 228,000 | 228,000 | 217,700.00 |
| Marketing agreements with respect to bovine virus and serum: | (0) | (0) | (0) | 30,000 | 30,000 | 28,000.00 |
| Exclusion of live and dead and other infectious diseases of animals: | (0) | (0) | (0) | | | 4,000.00 |
| Total, Bureau of Animal Industry: | 13,705,718 | 14,498,202 | 12,460,740.00 | 13,651,000 | 18,999,000 | 18,246,876.00 |
| Bureau of Dairy Industry: | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | 764,737 | 738,477 | 812,000.00 | 760,000 | 800,000 | 823,860.00 |
| Proportion of production and production record of animals in dairy herd improvement program, emergency relief: | | | | | 1,500 | 22,360.00 |
| Total, Bureau of Dairy Industry: | 764,737 | 738,477 | 812,000.00 | 760,000 | 801,500 | 846,220.00 |

* Excess of cash, index.

† Together with \$1,700,000 in 1982 and \$2,120,000 in 1983 from above appropriations as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

‡ Includes appropriations for "General administrative services," "Food, Nutrition, and Economic Development," and, \$20,000.

§ Excludes of \$68 transferred to the Post Office Department for mail and messenger service pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1950 and Reorganization Plan No. IV.

|| Together with \$1,600,000 transferred funding for 1982.

¶ Together with \$2,000,000 of the unexpended balance for 1981.

‡ Together with reappropriation of \$2,000,000.

§ \$60,700 in 1982 and \$300,000 in 1983 and 1984 of the appropriation made by sec. 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 18, 1936, now available for this purpose.

|| Excess of unexpended balance made available.

¶ Excludes of \$68 transferred to the Post Office Department for mail and messenger service pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1950 and Reorganization Plan No. IV.

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

[illegible]

No. IV.

* Revisions of RND transmitted to the Post Office Department by mail and messenger arrive instant in the possession of the Transportation Act of 1919 and Transportation Act of 1920.

* Revisions of RND transmitted to the Post Office Department by mail and messenger arrive instant in the possession of the Transportation Act of 1919 and Transportation Act of 1920.

¹⁸ Archives of KGB transferred to the First Office (Department for mail and courier service) pursuant to the provisions of the Transportation Act of 1990 and Reorganization Plan No. 77.

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

[illegible]

* Revisions of RND transmitted to the Post Office Department by mail and messenger arrive instant in the possession of the Transportation Act of 1919 and Transportation Act of 1920.

* Revisions of RND transmitted to the Post Office Department by mail and messenger arrive instant in the possession of the Transportation Act of 1919 and Transportation Act of 1920.

¹⁸ Archives of KGB transferred to the First Office (Department for mail and courier service) pursuant to the provisions of the Transportation Act of 1990 and Reorganization Plan No. 77.

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

[illegible]

* Includes \$3,500 from "General Administration, subcommittee of the Committee on Internal Security Affairs" and one payment to the Transportation Act of 1950 and Transportation Plan No. IV.

STATEMENT No. 2--Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

[illegible]

¹ Amount of credits transferred.

² Transfer with \$60,000 unexpended balance and balance of \$2,300 transferred to the First Office Department for mail and messenger services pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949 and Reorganization Plan No. 77.

³ Unexpended cash available through transfers from Reorganization Finance Corporation for fiscal year.

⁴ Unexpended funds available through transfers from Reorganization Finance Corporation for fiscal year.

⁵ Balance of the amount transferred to the First Office Department for mail and messenger services pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949 and Reorganization Plan No. 77. See also funds available through transfer from Reorganization Finance Corporation.

⁶ Balance of \$81 transferred to the First Office Department for mail and messenger services pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949 and Reorganization Plan No. 77.

⁷ Balance of \$225 transferred to the First Office Department for mail and messenger services pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949 and Reorganization Plan No. 77.

⁸ Amount of \$20 transferred to the First Office Department for mail and messenger services pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949 and Reorganization Plan No. 77.

STATEMENT NO. 2—Continued

[illegible]

* Transfer of \$10,000 from Transportation Finance Corporation and estuary of \$200 transferred to the Post Office Department for mail and messenger service pursuant to the provisions of the Department of the Army, Act of 1905, and Generalization Post No. 17.
 * \$2,000,000 appropriation for the War Department.
 * Transfer of \$10,000,000 appropriation to the War Department.
 * Transfer of \$10,000,000 appropriation to the War Department.
 * Continued addition and maintenance of the transportation system.
 * Transfer of \$1,000,000 to Post Office Department for mail and messenger service pursuant to the provisions of the Department of the Army, Act of 1905, and Generalization Post No. 17.

STATEMENT NO. 2—Continued

| Appropriation title | Estimate of appropriations, 1942 | Appropriations, 1942 | Appropriations, 1943 | EXPENDITURES | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | Estimated, 1942 | Estimated, 1943 | Actual, 1943 |
| DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued | | | | | | |
| Agricultural Adjustment Administration—Continued | | | | | | |
| Permanent Appropriations—Continued | | | | | | |
| Advances by Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 13 (4), act May 12, 1932 | | | | | | \$ 29, 585. 00 |
| Total | \$10, 225, 037 | \$41, 481, 128 | \$26, 925, 114. 00 | \$36, 225, 930 | \$46, 952, 099 | \$78, 822, 738. 17 |
| Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis | | | | | | +51, 563, 963. 81 |
| Total, Agricultural Adjustment Administration | 10, 225, 037 | 41, 481, 128 | 26, 925, 114. 00 | 36, 225, 930 | 46, 952, 099 | 130, 386, 701. 98 |
| Farm Credit Administration: | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration | | | | | | |
| Administrative expenses, production and profit corporations and associations | | | | | | |
| Agricultural credits and reclamation, emergency relief | | | | | | |
| Loans and relief to veterans agricultural areas, act of June 13, 1932 | | | | | | |
| Emergency production, marketing loans | | | | | | |
| Territory crop production and marketing loans | (9) | (9) | (9) | | | |
| Forward crop production and marketing loans, emergency expenditures | | | | | | |
| Loans to farmers to secure, float, and discharge indebtedness | | | | | | |
| Loans to agricultural corporations, marketing loans | | | | | | |
| Farm Credit Administration marketing fund, emergency expenditures (R. F. C.) | | | | | | |
| Crop production loans, emergency expenditures (R. F. C.) | | | | | | |
| Crop production loans, emergency expenditures (R. F. C.) | | | | | | |
| Forward crop production and marketing loans, emergency expenditures (R. F. C.) | | | | | | |
| Emergency farm credit relief marketing fund | | | | | | |
| Working fund | | | | | | |
| Permanent appropriations, special account, Department of Federal credit unions | 100, 000 | 100, 000 | 143, 725. 00 | 150, 000 | 140, 000 | 150, 000. 00 |
| Balance of surplus funds from Government corporations * | | | | | | |
| Revolving credit corporations | | | | | | \$ 30, 000, 000. 00 |
| Federal intermediate credit banks | | | | | | \$ 15, 000, 000. 00 |
| Total | 3, 725, 351 | 4, 548, 800 | 3, 000, 457. 00 | 3, 000, 000 | 34, 300, 000 | \$ 113, 820, 000. 00 |
| Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis | | | | | | +65, 420. 00 |
| Total, Farm Credit Administration | 3, 725, 351 | 4, 548, 800 | 3, 000, 457. 00 | 3, 000, 000 | 34, 300, 000 | \$ 113, 885, 420. 00 |
| Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: | | | | | | |
| Administrative expenses | (9, 000, 000) | 10, 000, 000 | 15, 000, 000. 00 | | | |
| Recovery of surplus funds from Government corporations * | | | | | | \$ 100, 000, 000. 00 |
| Total | 811, 225, 036 | 1, 197, 948, 773 | 1, 151, 626, 057. 25 | 885, 211, 390 | 1, 238, 750, 000 | \$ 1, 997, 549, 238. 49 |
| Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis | | | | | | +107, 368. 74 |
| Total, Department of Agriculture functions of Federal debt | 811, 225, 036 | 1, 197, 948, 773 | 1, 151, 626, 057. 25 | 885, 211, 390 | 1, 238, 750, 000 | \$ 1, 997, 656, 607. 23 |

* Excludes the amount available from collections, interest, and unexpended balances.

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

[illegible]

* The amount transferred from War and Navy Departments for this purpose and the unexpended balance at fiscal year end.

STATEMENT NO. 2—Continued

[illegible]

* The unexpended balance of the 1960 appropriation continued available.
 * Together with the unexpended balance of \$40,000 appropriation under this head in the Interior Conservation Appropriation, Act of 1961.
 * Together with unexpended balance.
 * Unexpended balance of 1957 appropriation.
 * \$2,000 made available from other National Park Service funds.
 * 1961 unexpended balance continued available.
 * Together with the 1961 unexpended balance.

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

[illegible]^a Means of credit, and/or

* Evaluation is not considered in Post Office Department for mail and messenger services pursuant to the provisions of the Transportation Act of 1940 and Reauthorization. The Act of 1940 and Reauthorization.

* Includes \$2.00 base "Volume, Publisher" and \$1.00 base "State/territory of residence"

^a Indiana MA-48 (see "Source: Publisher" and MA-28 (see "Measurements of Stress")

* Includes \$2.25 One-Time Service Fee.

[†] Includes \$17.00 from "Indirect, Frontier" and \$10.00 from "Subsidies, at home."

* Tractor with 12.40 superwide tires (170 horsepower) and 300 mm of travel.
* Tractor with 12.40 superwide tires (170 horsepower) and 300 mm of travel.

— compared with the unoperated control.

100

100

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

[illegible]^a Excludes all medical students.

* Timeline with 1943: Viewpoints: History

* TALLER with David Johnson of *Experimentalists for Experimenters* at home in Oxford, UK, a publicist.

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STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

| Appropriation title | Estimate of appropriations, 1942 | Appropriations, 1942 | EXPENDITURES | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | | Estimated, 1943 | Estimated, 1942 | Actual, 1941 |
| DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued | | | | | |
| Foreign Intercourse—Continued. | | | | | |
| Eighth American Scientific Congress | (1) | (1) | | \$2,000 | \$21,540.15 |
| Meeting of Treasury representatives, Spain, Ecuador | (1) | \$2,000.00 | | 2,000 | |
| International Committee of Political Refuges | (1) | (1) | \$2,000 | | 12,390.00 |
| African Cities Commission, United States and Mexico | \$12,000 | 13,000.00 | | 17,000 | 12,130.00 |
| Alaskan International Highway Commission | 8,000 | 21,000.00 | | 8,000 | 2,462.10 |
| International Meteorological Conference | (1) | 14,000 | | | |
| Alaskan Cities Commission, United States and Germany | | | 25,000.00 | 8,000 | |
| Highway Two American Cities Congress, New York, Costa Rica | (1) | 16,000.00 | 5,000 | 12,000 | 37,711.10 |
| First Inter-American Congress on Indian Life | | (1) | | | |
| International Monetary and Economic Conference | | (1) | | | |
| General Instrument Conference, Geneva, Switzerland | | (1) | | | |
| Arbitration of another Ocean Conference, United States and Canada | | (1) | | | |
| Eighth International Conference of American History, Livingstone International Exposition, Paris, France | | (1) | | | 8,000.00 |
| Second Inter-American Radio Conference, Santiago, Chile | | | | | 1,822.00 |
| United States Interstate Valley Transportation Conference | | | | | 100.00 |
| Third International Congress for Microbiology | | | | | 50.00 |
| Tenth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy in United States | | | | | 6,000.00 |
| Seventh World's Forestry Congress and Exposition | | | | | 20.00 |
| Foreign Service Day adjustment, appropriation of foreign services | | | | | 54.00 |
| Present and historic appropriations, Federal Government and under Secretary Act | | | 120,000 | 100,000 | 100,000.00 |
| Total, foreign intercourse | \$70,737.00 | 15,044,622 | 38,142,040.00 | 15,200,000 | 15,572,000.25 |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | | |
| Claims and judgments | | | 2,000.00 | | 2,571.00 |
| Special deposit accounts | | | | | 100,000.00 |
| Special deposit accounts (special accounts) | | | | | 62.00 |
| State treasury of relations | | | | | 2,000,000.00 |
| Total, miscellaneous | | | 2,000.00 | | 2,662,673.00 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Appropriations to-day Treasury accountants | 20,000.00 | 22,000.00 | 21,000,000.00 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000.00 |
| Total, Department of State (exclusive of defense gift) | 30,155.00 | 22,000,000 | 21,000,000.00 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000.00 |

+ Balance of credit, current.
 † Unexpended balance, available.

* If none of residue, consult
 † If no product volume, back available

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

This statement includes expenditures from prior year appropriations and from allocations of prior year appropriations.
(Amounts appear in *italics* represent appropriations and expenditures for research and relief.)

[illegible]

¹ Excludes of records, deleted.

² Unrepresented balances withdrawn.

³ Represents return of unpaid funds pursuant to the President's letter of July 18, 1960.

⁴ Unrepresented balance transfer available.

⁵ Period of \$1,400 transferred to Fuel Office. Department for each and amount was by statement in the Reorganization Act of 1959 and Executive Order No. 11717. During 1960 it was \$1,400 from "Ministerial Division of Planning, Treasury Department."

⁶ Excludes of \$1,400 transferred to Fuel Office. Department for each and amount was by statement in the Reorganization Act of 1959 and Executive Order No. 11717.

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

[illegible][illegible]

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

| Appropriation title | Estimate of appropriations, 1943 | Appropriations, 1943 | Appropriations, 1943 | EXPENDITURES | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Estimated, 1943 | Estimated, 1943 | Actual, 1943 |
| WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued | | | | | | |
| MILITARY ACTIVITIES—Continued | | | | | | |
| Corps of Engineers—Continued | | | | | | |
| Public buildings, temporary (operating) only..... | | | | | | \$ 812.55 |
| Public buildings, public, schools, food storage, etc., temporary (operating), emergency only, and P. E. (1st of 1943)..... | | | | | \$50,000 | \$ 274,306.57 |
| Public buildings (1943, 1944), food storage, etc. (1st P. E. began in 1943)..... | | | | | | |
| Public construction projects (1st P. E. included)..... | | | | | | \$ 4,827.17 |
| Public construction projects (1st P. E. included)..... | | | | | 200,000 | 219,558.25 |
| Non-Federal construction projects (1st P. E. included)..... | | | | | 1,000 | \$5,850,581.43 |
| Administration (including emergency expenditures) (1st P. E. included)..... | | | | | 25,000 | \$5,751,000 |
| Contract food, Miscellaneous Corps..... | | | | | \$1,000 | \$76,200.31 |
| Total, Corps of Engineers..... | \$222,070.00 | \$1,412,410.68 | \$1,407,361.00 | \$750,000.00 | \$ 2,672,050.00 | \$ 1,412,312,750.84 |
| Ordnance Department | | | | | | |
| Artillery service and supplies, Army..... | \$ 3,413,417.00 | \$ 5,484,254.32 | \$ 5,484,254.32 | \$ 7,000,000.00 | \$ 6,000,000.00 | \$11,100,100.14 |
| Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill..... | 22.00 | 42.00 | 42,525.00 | 11,000 | 22,000 | 30,442.00 |
| Inventory of Ordnance, Army..... | 2,751.00 | 2,750.00 | 2,750,000.00 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | \$ 6,000,000.00 |
| Personnel expenditures..... | | | | | | |
| Personnel maintenance and personnel allowances (special accounts)..... | | | | | | \$ 4,431,546.46 |
| Warfare fund, War, Ordnance..... | | | | | | \$120,000,000.73 |
| Total, Ordnance Department..... | 1,150,000.00 | 7,868,052.62 | 1,070,797,629.32 | 7,010,002.00 | 2,961,022.00 | \$20,000,127.43 |
| Chemical Warfare Service | | | | | | |
| Chemical Warfare Service, Army..... | 7,138.00 | \$ 60,864.25 | \$ 60,864.25 | \$ 60,000.00 | \$ 60,000.00 | \$1,202,275.00 |
| Warfare fund, War, Chemical Warfare Service..... | | | | | | \$ 200,568.00 |
| Chief of Industry | | | | | | |
| Construction for industry activities..... | 205,000 | 220,000 | \$ 5,000.00 | 205,000 | 175,000 | \$2,117.00 |
| Chief of Cavalry | | | | | | |
| Instruction for cavalry activities..... | 18,125 | 75,000 | \$5,250.00 | 60,000 | 75,000 | \$2,742.17 |
| Armored Forces | | | | | | |
| Instruction for armored forces activities..... | 60,000 | 600,000 | \$90,121.00 | 600,000 | 500,000 | \$30,516.70 |
| Chief of Field Artillery | | | | | | |
| Instruction for field artillery activities..... | \$2,200 | 100,500 | \$7,000.00 | \$2,000 | 100,000 | \$7,177.64 |
| Chief of Coast Artillery | | | | | | |
| Instruction for coast artillery activities..... | \$9,200 | \$9,000 | \$2,000.00 | \$9,000 | 75,000 | \$7,612.42 |
| Seamanned Defense | | | | | | |
| Seamanned defense..... | \$5,414,000 | \$ 200,000,000 | \$ 60,000,000.00 | \$ 60,000,000 | \$ 60,000,000 | \$5,777,000.00 |
| Military Academy | | | | | | |
| Pay of Military Academy..... | 1,000,000 | 1,275,000 | 1,275,000.00 | 1,000,000 | 1,275,000 | 1,200,000.00 |
| Transportation, Military Academy..... | 2,507,000 | 2,562,176 | \$ 60,175.00 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | \$ 60,142.50 |
| Total, Military Academy..... | 4,000,000 | 3,837,176 | \$ 60,175.00 | 4,000,000 | 3,775,000 | \$ 60,242.50 |
| National Guard | | | | | | |
| Travel, clothing, etc., for members..... | | 124,000 | \$ 183,817.00 | | 1,000 | \$12,500.00 |
| Compensation of help for care of members, families, and equipment..... | | 2,750,000 | \$ 1,881,000.00 | | 300,000 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Expenses, uniforms, etc., for members..... | | 2,113,000 | \$ 16,007,817.00 | | 3,000,000 | \$10,000,000.00 |
| Expenses, officers and enlisted men, military service schools..... | | 100 | \$ 70,000.00 | | 24,000 | \$ 70,000.00 |
| Pay of property and dependent allowances..... | | 84,000 | \$ 1,201,000.00 | | 4,000 | \$1,200.00 |
| General expenses, equipment and instruction..... | | 1,100,000 | \$ 1,201,000.00 | | 175,000 | \$75,000.00 |
| Travel of Regular Army officers and enlisted men..... | | 440,100 | \$ 251,271.00 | | 275,000 | \$200,000.00 |
| Transportation of equipment and supplies..... | | 175,000 | 1,000,000.00 | | 200,000 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Expenses, uniform and pay of Regular Army..... | | 300,100 | \$ 144,272.00 | | 1,000 | \$100,000.00 |
| Pay for the National Guard (Army and Air Force)..... | | 8,000,000 | \$ 8,000,718.00 | | 100,000 | \$8,000,000.00 |
| Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard..... | | 7,332,200 | \$ 3,000,000.00 | | 31,000 | \$3,000,000.00 |
| National Guard..... | 772,000 | | | 300,000 | | |
| Total, National Guard..... | 772,000 | \$3,000,000 | \$12,562,000.00 | \$300,000 | \$18,000,000 | \$10,000,000.00 |

* Amount of credit, dollar.

* Together with \$47,000,000 contract authorizations and inclusion \$1,100,000,000 for payments under 1940 and 1941 contract obligations.

* Including \$4,000,000 transferred from "National Guard" together with \$3,400,000,000 contract authorizations.

* Including \$10,000,000 contract authorizations in 1941 and 1942 included \$2,000,000 for payment under 1941 contract obligations.

* Together with \$12,000,000 contract authorizations and included \$2,000,000 for payment of 1941 contract authorizations.

* Together with \$12,000,000 contract authorizations.

NOTE: - Excludes the amount for TRANSFERS in accordance with provisions of the World Government National Defense Appropriation Act of Oct. 9, 1940, as follows:

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. \$100,000 | 2. \$100,000 | 3. \$100,000 |
| 4. \$100,000 | 5. \$100,000 | 6. \$100,000 |
| 7. \$100,000 | 8. \$100,000 | 9. \$100,000 |
| 10. \$100,000 | 11. \$100,000 | 12. \$100,000 |

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

| Appropriation title | Estimate of
appropriation,
1942 | Appropriation,
1942 | Appropriation,
1943 | EXPENDITURES | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Estimated, 1943 | Estimated, 1942 | Actual, 1942 |
| WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued | | | | | | |
| CIVIL FUNCTIONS—Continued | | | | | | |
| Panama Canal | | | | | | |
| Maintenance and operation | \$ 115,145,342 | \$22,712,088 | \$ 28,281,667.00 | \$10,880,000 | \$22,000,000 | \$20,015,072.21 |
| Administration, Canal Zone | 1,016,946 | 1,528,223 | 1,943,288.00 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 871,900.20 |
| Civil Government, Panama Canal and Canal Zone | 1,341,253 | 1,286,072 | 1,552,551.00 | 2,000,000 | 1,350,000 | 1,400,000.00 |
| Construction, additional facilities (national defense) | 30,526,884 | \$ 24,952,000 | \$ 15,000,000.00 | 40,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 8,473,670.70 |
| Monument to Maj. Gen. George W. Goetz | | | | | | |
| Improvement of navigational canal | | | | | | |
| Construction of Trans-Canal Highway | | | | 5,000 | 5,000 | 1,000.00 |
| Spent deposit accounts | | | | | | 220,000.00 |
| Postal Radio, Canal Zone | | | | | | 448,344.73 |
| Police and jailhouse | | | | 200,000 | 700,000 | 228,442.70 |
| Total | 78,514,323 | 58,084,826 | 53,000,557.50 | 72,800,000 | 52,000,000 | 50,200,000.00 |
| Adjustment to 1942 Treasury statement | | | | | | +748,323.04 |
| Total, Panama Canal | 78,514,323 | 58,084,826 | 53,000,557.50 | 72,800,000 | 52,000,000 | 50,948,323.04 |
| Total, War Department accounts of defense aid | 8,700,000.00 | 22,127,000.00 | 8,200,000.00 | 18,700,000.00 | 14,700,000.00 | 4,700,000.00 |

- * Excess of credits, defense.
- * Together with \$2,500,000 contract authorization.
- * Together with contract authorization of \$10,000,000.
- * Together with \$5,000,000 contract authorization.
- * Together with \$5,000,000 contract authorization.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

This statement includes expenditures from prior year appropriations and from allocations of prior year appropriations

| Appropriation title | Estimates of appropriations, 1942 | Appropriation, 1942 | Appropriation, 1943 | EXPENDITURES | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | | | Estimated, 1943 | Estimated, 1942 | Actual, 1942 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | | | | | | |
| (Use Annual Budget) | | | | | | |
| Federal contribution | \$ 5,000,000 | \$ 5,000,000 | \$ 5,000,000 | \$ 5,000,000 | \$ 5,000,000 | \$ 5,000,000.00 |
| POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT | | | | | | |
| (Use Annual Budget) | | | | | | |
| Total deficiency and additional requirements payable from general fund | | \$ 164,918,412 | \$ 26,918,240 | | \$ 214,000,000 | \$ 26,120,524.65 |
| DEFICIT | | | | | | |

(Reflects the proposed estimates of supplemental items amounting to approximately \$2,000,000.)

\$62,500 for salaries of circuit, district, and retired judges, \$98,150 for salaries and expenses of clerks of courts, \$149,400 for probation system, \$74,655 for miscellaneous salaries, \$44,500 for traveling expenses, and \$9,535 for all other activities, resulting in a gross increase of \$476,761, which is offset by decrease of \$2,000 for repairs and improvements to the Court of Appeals Building for the District of Columbia and \$80,000 for miscellaneous expenses.

The estimates for the Administrative Office of the United States Courts provide for increases of \$28,578 for salaries and \$3,140 for contingent expenses, a total increase of \$31,718.

The estimates for the judicial establishment have been included in the Budget as submitted to the Bureau of the Budget without revision pursuant to section 201 (a) of the Budget and Accounting Act and the act of August 7, 1939, providing for the administration of the United States courts.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The White House

For the White House office, there is a net decrease of \$3,750 in 1943. This consists of an increase of \$1,450 for personal services, offset by a decrease of \$5,200 in the appropriation for the Executive Mansion and grounds.

Bureau of the Budget

For regular activities of the Bureau of the Budget, the estimates show an increase of \$367,000 above the appropriation for the fiscal year 1942. This increase is requested to strengthen still further the staff of the Bureau engaged in the consideration of estimates, in problems of administrative management, in the study of fiscal policies and programs, and in the coordination of statistical activities. For national defense activities there is an increase of \$280,000 above the appropriation for the fiscal year 1942, to carry on the inspection of defense construction projects and to conduct many special studies dealing with the organization and operation of defense agencies.

National Resources Planning Board

For regular activities of the National Resources Planning Board the estimate of \$708,845 is \$7,455 greater than the appropriation for the fiscal year 1942, the increase representing within-grade promotions. For the planning activities of the Board in the interest of national defense the estimates show an increase of \$200,705 above the appropriation for the fiscal year 1942. This will provide personnel and other expenses for continuance of studies begun during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, for additional studies undertaken at the request of the President, and for preparation of advance plans for defense and post-defense situations in cooperation with Federal agencies and with State, regional, and local planning agencies.

Office for Emergency Management

Appropriations of \$121,615,012 for the fiscal year 1942 were made for the various agencies within the framework of the Office for Emergency Management.

The funds provided have been made available in three appropriation acts on the basis of need as the defense program assumed broader dimensions. The Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, provided \$26,500,000, an additional \$10,000,000 was provided by the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942;

and \$75,015,012 was made available by the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

In addition to the cash appropriations above, an amount of \$3,000,000 was provided by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, for contract authorization for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The existing state of war will result in considerable expansion of the present functions of the Office for Emergency Management, which at this time cannot be projected into the fiscal year 1943. An estimate of the 1943 requirements will be transmitted to Congress before the close of the current fiscal year.

Office of Government Reports

For regular activities of the Office of Government Reports the estimates show an increase of \$406,270 above the appropriation for the fiscal year 1942, to enable the Office of Government Reports to maintain offices in 46 States instead of the present 32 States and to provide adequate staff in Washington and the field to handle the activities related to the national defense.

Emergency funds appropriated to the President

The estimates submitted for the fiscal year 1943 include \$25,000,000 in legislative contract authorizations under the emergency funds granted to the President in the Independent Office Appropriation Act, 1942, and provisions that the undistributed portion of said contract authorization, together with any unobligated balance of the appropriation of \$100,000,000 under this fund for the fiscal year 1942, be continued available until June 30, 1943. It is to be noted that the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, approved December 17, 1942, contained an additional appropriation of \$100,000,000 under this fund for 1942, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

American Battle Monuments Commission

The estimate of \$40,000 for the American Battle Monuments Commission is \$51,250 less than the appropriation for the fiscal year 1942. The reduction is due to the temporary discontinuance of the service in Europe.

Board of Tax Appeals

The appropriation estimates of the Board of Tax Appeals for 1943 total \$382,037, which is an increase of \$21,037 over 1942. This increase includes \$16,500 for personal services, \$3,500 for travel expenses, supplies, tax-reporting services, and contract stenographic services, and \$1,037 for within-grade promotions.

Board of Investigation and Research—Transportation

No estimate is provided for the Board in the Budget for 1943.

An appropriation of \$100,000 was made in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, to inaugurate the work of the Board during the fiscal year 1942. Subsequently, an additional \$246,500 was appropriated in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, for the completion of certain year 1942 through September 18, 1942, when the Board's tenure will have expired unless extended by Presidential proclamation.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Coast Zone Biological Area

The act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 724), established the Coast Zone Biological Area on Barro Colorado Island in Panama, C. Z., for preservation and equipment of the area for scientific observations and investigations, and authorized an annual appropriation of not to exceed \$10,000 as the Federal share in the expenses of the project. The estimate of \$10,000 for the fiscal year 1943 is for the purpose of carrying out the intent of the authorization act.

Civil Service Commission

The estimates of \$120,346,925 for the Commission are \$5,187,903 more than the appropriations made for the fiscal year 1942. Of this increase \$4,546,428 is chargeable to the civil-service retirement and disability fund in accordance with the recommendations contained in the twentieth annual report of the Board of Actuaries, which report was transmitted to the Congress on June 16, 1941. Other increases are \$433,017 for salaries and expenses and \$14,100 for printing and binding, to provide on a full-year basis for the expansion of activities because of the increased work devolving on the Commission under the Ranspach Act of November 20, 1940, and the Executive Order, No. 5748, of April 23, 1941, which created the Board of Legal Examiners in the Commission to provide for the development of a merit system for the recruitment, selection, appointment, promotion, and transfer of attorneys in the classified civil service; \$73,000 for activities in connection with the provision of perquisites political activities; and \$1,090,905 as the appropriation for national-defense activities because of the increasing placements anticipated in the defense agencies of the Federal Government during 1943.

The above increases are offset by a decrease of \$781,560, due to the non-recurring 1942 appropriation for extension of the civil service under title I of the Ranspach Act. The 1942 appropriation for this purpose is available through the fiscal year 1943.

Council of National Defense

In the Budget for the fiscal year 1942, an estimate of \$17,550,000 was included for the Council of National Defense. Because of the rapid changes in the defense program, funds for the fiscal year 1942 were provided in the Office for Emergency Management, instead of the Council of National Defense, in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and subsequent appropriation acts. For details of funds available to the Council of National Defense in the fiscal year 1941, see Office for Emergency Management.

Employees' Compensation Commission

The estimates for the Employees' Compensation Commission for the fiscal year 1943 aggregate \$10,889,715, exclusive of appropriations from special funds and trust accounts, an increase of \$1,682,152 over the 1942 appropriations for the same purposes. Included in this increase is \$229,932 additional for salaries and expenses of the Commission and \$1,250,000 additional for the regular employees' compensation payments and benefits. Both of these unusual increases are necessary because of the greatly expanded enrollment of Federal employees under the national defense program. There is also an increase of \$3,500 for printing and binding.

The appropriation for compensation benefits and administrative expenses pertaining thereto, under the title

"Employees' compensation fund, emergency relief," shows an increase of \$500,000, in addition to which the unexpended balance of previous appropriations estimated at \$1,002,000 is continued available for the fiscal year 1943.

Under the special fund appropriations for the employees' compensation fund, civil works, the appropriation provided, \$137,000, is \$38,000 less than the amount appropriated for 1942.

The 1943 estimate of \$635,000 for the employees' compensation fund, emergency conservation work, is \$10,000 less than provided for 1942.

There is a small increase of \$200 indicated in the trust account for relief and rehabilitation, longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

Federal Communications Commission

The estimates of \$4,091,219 for the Commission are \$77,510 below the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942. The decrease consists of a reduction of \$15,229 in the appropriation for salaries and expenses for the regular work of the Commission under the Communications Act of 1934, \$61,281 in the national defense activities due to accelerating items of expenditure, and \$900 for printing and binding.

Federal Power Commission

The total recommended for the Federal Power Commission is \$2,067,320, an increase of \$285,520 over the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1942. The increase in the appropriation for salaries and expenses is occasioned by an allowance of \$24,000 to cover additional pay-roll commitments through the reclassification of a number of employees of the Commission. The remainder of the increase is to permit compliance with the act authorizing within-grade promotions. The small increase in the item for fixed-control surveys is solely for within-grade promotions.

For national defense activities of the Commission \$519,255 is recommended, an increase of \$234,255 over the 1942 appropriation. This increase is to permit employment on a full-year basis of personnel provided for through a supplemental appropriation of \$135,000 for the fiscal year 1942 on a part-time basis.

Federal Trade Commission

The estimates for the Commission total \$2,302,474 which is a decrease of \$57,529 below the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942. Decreases of \$75,000 in the salaries and expenses appropriation because of the completion of an investigation by the Commission on production cost accounting methods and \$9,750 in the printing and binding appropriations, are offset by an increase in the amount of \$27,224 for administrative within-grade promotions.

Foreign Service Pay Adjustment

The estimate for the fiscal year 1943 of \$1,350,000 is an increase of \$375,000 over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1942. This is brought about by reason of increases in the assignment of personnel to foreign countries whose currency has appreciated in relation to the American dollar.

General Accounting Office

The total of the annual estimates for the General Accounting Office for 1943 is \$16,530,400, a net increase of \$4,566,865. Increases totaling \$3,917,371 are required

to perform the increased volume of work anticipated on account of the national defense program, and \$60,000 is provided for within-grade promotions. These increases are offset in part by the nonrecurring item of \$1,400,000 for administrative expenses, emergency relief.

Interstate Commerce Commission

The estimates for the Commission, which amount to \$9,557,900, exclusive of trust accounts, provide for an increase of \$235,050 over the appropriations for the fiscal year 1942. Increases provided are: \$5,300 to provide for additional inspectors for signal safety systems; \$2,500 for the Bureau of Valuation for the rental of field office space necessitated by giving up office space to other offices of the Federal Government; \$123,165 for the Commission's emergency work in preventing car shortages in connection with national defense emergencies, the latter fund to become immediately available; and \$190,294 for administrative within-grade promotions which is properly allocated to the various bureaus of the Commission. These increases are offset by decreases of \$800 in printing and binding and \$31,000 under the Bureau of Motor Carriers, the latter being necessitated by nonrecurring items of expenditures.

Maritime Labor Board

No estimate is submitted for 1943 for the Maritime Labor Board. The Board was established for a period of 4 years expiring June 22, 1941. The act of June 22, 1941, extended the Board for 1 year, and \$90,000 was appropriated by the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, "to be used for working up and terminating the affairs of the Board."

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics

The estimate for the general administrative expenses of the Committee, amounting to \$9,015,325, represents an increase of \$2,707,567 over the appropriations for 1942. The recommended estimate will provide for the continuance of two, and in some laboratory units three, shifts of operating personnel which were inaugurated during the current fiscal year. This will permit the necessary testing of the new military aircraft in accordance with the planned schedules of the military services.

National Archives

Estimates totaling \$1,140,725, a net increase of \$69,203 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year, are submitted. Additional personnel, supplies, and equipment to enable the agency to care for increased accessions and provide adequate services, particularly with reference to World War period material in great demand by defense agencies, are included in the gross increases of \$65,835 which are offset by \$27,325 in nonrecurring items.

National Capital Park and Planning Commission

The estimate of \$800,000 for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission includes \$700,000 for continuance of the program of land acquisition for the park, parkway, and playground system of the District of Columbia, as authorized by section 4 of the Capper-Cramton Act of May 29, 1920. Section 4 of the act authorizes a total appropriation of \$10,000,000, of which, including the present estimate, there will have been made available \$9,878,700.

The estimate also provides \$200,000 for acquisition of land for the George Washington Memorial Parkway on the Virginia side of the Potomac River.

National Labor Relations Board

The estimates of the National Labor Relations Board for the fiscal year 1943, amounting to \$3,771,470, provide an increase of \$375,700 over the appropriations for the fiscal year 1942. The increase includes \$47,920 for regular salaries of the Board, and \$327,780 in the appropriation for extraordinary expenditures involved in performing duties in connection with labor disputes in industries under the national defense program.

National Mediation Board

The 1943 estimates for the National Mediation Board, which includes the National Railroad Adjustment Board, total \$420,415, representing a net decrease of \$3,273 under the appropriation for 1942. This comprises an increase of \$1,197 for the National Mediation Board, and \$29,530 for salaries and expenses of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, offset by decreases of \$65,000 in the appropriation for Arbitration and Emergency Boards and \$3,000 in printing and binding of the Adjustment Board.

Protection of Interests of the United States in Matters Affecting Oil Lands in Former Naval Reserves

No estimate is submitted for the fiscal year 1943 as it is anticipated that final disposition of these matters will be made during the current fiscal year within the limits of the appropriation of \$23,550 available.

Railroad Retirement Board

The estimate of \$2,041,000 for the general expenses of the Board for administration of the Railroad Retirement Act is \$100,000 less than the amount appropriated in 1942. A nonrecurring item of \$89,981 in connection with the prior service records project accounts for the major portion of this decrease. The remainder is made up of decreases of \$262 for salaries; \$10,757 for miscellaneous expenses; comprised of a decrease for rents amounting to \$16,317 offset by an increase of \$5,769 for transfer to the Treasury; and \$17,000 for printing and binding.

For the railroad retirement appropriated account the estimate of \$214,501,000 is an increase of \$75,551,000 over 1942.

For the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund, the estimate of \$9,550,000 represents an estimate of 10 percent of contributions under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and an estimate of balances of accounts authorized on account of railroad employees under title IX of the Social Security Act and transferred to this appropriation.

Security and Reliability Commission

The estimate of \$6,440,000 for the Commission, exclusive of the trust account, is the same as the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1942.

Selective Service System

For the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System, there is provided the sum of \$4,743,300, which is an increase of \$1,245,000 over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1942.

Smithsonian Institution

Estimates for the Smithsonian Institution, including the National Gallery of Art, exceed by \$22,063 the appropriations for the fiscal year 1942, which increase is made up entirely of the net cost of within-grade promotions.

Tariff Commission

In the estimates for 1943, \$600,000 for general administrative expenses and \$15,000 for printing and binding, there is a decrease of \$5,000 below the amounts appropriated for 1942.

The Alley Dwelling Authority

The Authority contemplates continuing its demonstration program under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, and has already approved loan contracts totaling \$15,672,000. These loan contracts cover 11 projects, 7 for Negro, and 2 for white occupancy, and will provide in all more than 2,700 new dwelling units.

The Authority will continue its management of completed projects, accounts from which in 1943 are expected to total some \$700,000. In addition The Alley Dwelling Authority, acting as agent for the Federal Works Agency will manage three defense housing projects now under construction in the District of Columbia, two of these projects being constructed by The Alley Dwelling Authority, and the third by The United States Housing Authority.

United States Maritime Commission

The estimates for the Maritime Commission for the fiscal year 1943 total \$860,950,000, of which \$680,000,000 is for the reconstruction fund and \$180,000,000 for the maintenance fund. The 1943 estimates provide a net increase of \$121,540,000 over the amounts appropriated for 1942 due primarily to the necessity for making progress payments on a considerably greater number of ships under construction. Progress is also made for an increase of contract authorizations for ship construction in the amount of \$90,000,000.

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

The Federal Loan Agency was created under authority of the Reorganization Act of 1939 to supervise and coordinate the functions of the Electric Home and Farm Authority, Export-Import Bank of Washington, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with its subsidiary corporations.

The funds of the Federal Loan Agency are allocated to it from the agencies which it supervises. The estimate of \$250,000 for administrative expenses for the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year 1943 is \$50,000 more than the amount made available for 1942. The amount recommended is to provide for increased supervision and coordination of these agencies.

Electric Home and Farm Authority

The estimate of \$402,150 for the administrative expenses of the Electric Home and Farm Authority for the fiscal year 1943 is \$197,850 less than the amount made available in 1942. The decrease is attributable to a reduced volume of business estimated for 1943 and a reduction in the number of outstanding accounts.

Export-Import Bank of Washington

The estimate of \$270,535 for the administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank of Washington for the fiscal year 1943 is \$50,535 more than the amount made available in 1942. The operations of the bank have continued to increase and it is anticipated that loans and commitments will aggregate approximately \$600,000,000 by the end of the fiscal year 1943.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board

The estimate of \$1,750,998 for the administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for the fiscal year 1943 is \$250,938 in excess of the amount made available in 1942. The Federal home loan bank system has increased both in assets and membership; consequently, it is necessary that the Board furnish increased supervision and guidance to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and perform additional examinations in the field.

Federal Housing Administration

The estimate of \$15,041,310 for the administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration for the fiscal year 1943 is \$299,000 more than the amount made available for 1942. Of the increase recommended, \$133,343 is to provide for administrative promotions under the Ranspach Act. A decrease effected because of the expiration on June 30, 1942, of the title VI insurance activity is offset by an increase in activities under title I and II.

The provisions of title I, and the provisions of title II relating to the insurance of mortgages on existing structures which would have expired on June 30, 1941, were extended to June 30, 1943, and June 30, 1944, respectively.

The amount included in the 1943 estimates for the renovation and modernization loans and insurance fund, which is available only for the payment of losses under title I insurance, is \$5,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 is to be obtained from funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and \$4,000,000 from title I funds of the Federal Housing Administration. The amount recommended is \$1,410,000 less than the amount made available in 1942. Of the \$9,410,000 made available for 1942, \$2,410,000 is payable from title I funds of the Federal Housing Administration and \$7,000,000 from funds allotted from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation

The estimate of \$450,445 for the administrative expenses of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation for the fiscal year 1943 is \$60,569 more than the amount made available in 1942. The amount recommended is to provide for supervision of the steadily increasing number of insured institutions and also for supervision of the rehabilitation or liquidation of an increasing number of problem institutions.

Home Owners' Loan Corporation

The estimate of \$15,157,712 for the administrative expenses of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation for the fiscal year 1943 is \$1,240,258 less than the amount made available in 1942. Since June 12, 1936, this Corporation has been in the process of liquidating its assets, its operations being limited to the collection of outstanding loans and the management and disposal of the real estate it has

acquired through foreclosure. During the fiscal year 1941 there was a substantial reduction in the number of properties on hand, together with a downward trend in the number of foreclosures and an improvement in the condition of outstanding accounts. This trend is continuing in the current fiscal year and is expected to continue through 1943.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

The estimate of \$10,034,292 for the administrative expenses of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the RFC Mortgage Company for the fiscal year 1943 is \$444,012 in excess of that made available in 1942.

The Corporation is authorized by the act approved June 25, 1940, to make loans to corporations for defense purposes or to create corporations for the purpose of engaging in defense activities. Pursuant to this authority the Corporation created the Defense Housing Corporation, Defense Plant Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, and the Rubber Reserve Company. These subsidiary corporations are actively engaged in acquiring strategic and critical materials and in making loans for building or expanding defense plants.

The operations of the Corporation are steadily increasing. Since inception to October 31, 1941, total authorizations have aggregated \$16,669,000,000 and disbursements have amounted to \$9,839,000,000. Commitments outstanding at that date totaled \$4,204,000,000.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The estimates for the Federal Security Agency for the fiscal year 1943 amount to \$700,704,084, exclusive of trust accounts. This represents a full decrease of \$208,192,492 from the amounts appropriated for the various constituent agencies for 1942.

Specific recommendations for the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration are not included in the Budget at this time. This omission accounts for a decrease of \$99,727,000 below the 1942 appropriations for the Federal Security Agency, of which \$246,900,000 is due to the Civilian Conservation Corps and \$161,797,000 is due to the National Youth Administration. A decrease of \$21,600 is shown for Howard University due to a corresponding item of expenditure.

The remaining activities of the Agency show a net increase of \$120,256,708, of which \$44,562,223 is for defense activities and \$75,694,485 is for regular activities. The items of increase and decrease are distributed through the various units of the Federal Security Agency as follows:

The estimate of \$1,102,300 for the Office of the Administrator represents an increase of \$177,900; \$44,463 for the Administrator's immediate office, \$308,057 for personnel management and supervision, \$47,450 for the chief clerk's office, \$97,408 for general counsel, and \$10,000 for miscellaneous expenses.

The estimate of \$2,090,104 for travel for 1943 consists of \$1,777,000 as appropriated in the appropriation in 1942 and \$313,104 as appropriated to constituent units of the Agency in 1942 and transferred to this appropriation in 1943 under a net decrease of \$107,116. The net decrease is made up of increases for the Office of the Administrator, \$1,684; for the Office of Education, \$8,840; for the Public Health Service, \$40,000; offset by decreases of \$11,140 for the Social Security Board and \$331,000 for the National Youth Administration.

The estimate of \$1,047,800 for printing and binding is for

all requirements of the constituent parts of the Agency for this purpose except the Civilian Conservation Corps, the miscellaneous institutions, and for defense purposes. It consists of \$1,000,000 appropriated to this appropriation in 1942, plus \$71,750 appropriated to organizations in the Agency in 1942 and transferred to this appropriation in 1943, minus a net decrease of \$23,950. This net decrease comprises increases of \$2,500 for the Office of the Administrator, of \$9,500 for the Office of Education, of \$5,500 for the Food and Drug Administration, of \$42,500 for the Public Health Service, and \$590 for St. Elizabeth's Hospital; and a decrease of \$84,160 for the Social Security Board.

For the Columbia Institution for the Deaf the estimate of \$168,000 represents an increase of \$26,000 to provide for one new institution at \$2,000, salary increases amounting to \$2,100, the purchase of \$4,000 worth of new textbooks, new binders at \$14,000, and \$2,900 required owing to increased prices of fuel and supplies.

The estimate of \$2,482,000 for the Food and Drug Administration represents an increase of \$41,005 for salary increases under the Ranspock Act.

The estimates for Freedman's Hospital amount to \$784,310, an increase of \$47,500 over the 1942 appropriation. This increased amount is necessary to permit the full utilization of the bed capacity of this institution in most growing needs. For "Salaries," the increase of \$40,195 will provide for the full year staffing of all units of the hospital together with certain adjustments in the salaries of existing personnel, including promotions. For "Miscellaneous expenses," a full increase of only \$1,110 over the 1942 appropriation is made possible by the curtailment of expenditures in other categories to offset necessary increases in most other classes of commodities.

The estimate of \$704,000 for Howard University shows a decrease of \$21,000 because of nonrecurring items.

The estimate of \$1,170,520,300 for the Office of Education represents an increase of \$42,723,585 of which \$42,318,000 is for defense training and \$105,584 is for regular activities including grants to the States. The net increase for regular activities is composed of increases of \$16,702 for salaries for the Office of Education, \$770 for general expense, \$25,500 for the creation of a Forum Advisory Service, \$900,000 for further development of vocational education, \$160,000 for grants to States for cooperative rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry, a decrease of \$600 for cooperative vocational rehabilitation, District of Columbia, and apparent decreases of \$60,748 for salaries and expenses, vocational education, and \$18,100 for salaries and expenses, vocational rehabilitation. These latter two decreases are made up of decreases amounting to \$63,100 and \$19,050, respectively, for traveling expenses and for printing and binding appropriated for in 1942 in those appropriations but now provided for in central appropriations, and of increases for salary adjustments amounting to \$4,452 and \$690, respectively. A further decrease of \$10,000 results from operation of the appropriation for study of higher education of Negroes.

The \$12,318,000 net increase for defense training comprises increases of \$41,000,000 for vocational courses of less than college grade, \$12,500,000 for short courses of college grade, and \$218,000 for salaries and expenses in connection with this work, offset by decreases of \$2,500,000 for the expansion of equipment and of \$10,000,000 for vocational courses for young people employed on special work projects of the National Youth Administration.

The estimate of \$41,147,220 for the Public Health Service represents a net increase of \$1,556,782 over the

total of the amounts appropriated for 1942. Defense activities account for \$1,260,000 of the increase and regular activities for \$2,306,782.

Estimates of appropriations for the Public Health Service for 1943 have been placed, so far as basic law will permit, on a functional basis. In doing this the following appropriation titles have been abandoned: "Pay of acting assistant surgeons," "Pay of other employees," "Control of biologic products," and "Maintenance, National Institute of Health." A new appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, National Institute of Health," has been introduced. Numerous transfers have been made among the remaining and new appropriations. Comments following regarding changes between the 1942 and 1943 amounts are on the basis of adjusted 1942 figures.

The net increase for regular activities is made up of the following increases: \$88,381 for salaries, Office of the Surgeon General; \$49,500 for miscellaneous expenses; \$90,000 for pay, etc., commissioned officers, including \$49,370 for within-grade promotions; \$19,400 for waiting orders pay; \$9,474 for 1 commissioned officers, State Relations Division, and \$12,000 for 4 assistant dental surgeons for service to increased Coast Guard personnel; \$382,764 for pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals; \$18,384 for foreign quarantine service; \$1,929,743 for expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases; and \$281,020 for salaries and expenses, National Institute of Health. This total increase is partially offset by the following decreases: \$181,709 for preventing the spread of epidemic diseases; \$1,000 for interstate quarantine service; \$227,286 for expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, made possible by the decline in illegal narcotic drug traffic; \$246,000 for disease and sanitation investigations; and \$30,476 for maintenance, National Cancer Institute.

The increase for defense activity comprises \$480,000 for emergency health and sanitation activities and \$500,000 for nurse training.

The estimate of \$1,418,300 for St. Elizabeth's Hospital represents an increase of \$135,663 over the appropriations for 1942. The increase is to provide for additional patient load.

The estimate for the Social Security Board for 1943 amount to \$520,207,270, a net increase of \$82,439,828 over the appropriation for 1942. Regular activities account for \$357,884,600 of this increase, and defense activities for \$162,322,670. Grants to States account for \$81,710,000 of the increase, for regular activities, leaving \$774,000 for salaries and expenses.

The net increase for regular activities is made up of the following increases: \$550,000 for salaries for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance; an apparent increase of \$163,560 for salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance, which after adjustment for transfers and for promotion allowances results in a net increase of \$9,087; \$39,000,000 for grants to the States for old-age assistance; \$18,000,000 for grants to the States for aid to dependent children; \$11,000,000 for grants to the States for unemployment; \$1,000,000 for compensation administration; and \$63,740 for salaries, Bureau of Employment Security, and \$63,500 for miscellaneous expenses. Offsetting these increases are an apparent decrease of \$110,200 for salaries, Office of the Board, which after adjustment for transfers results in a net decrease of \$51,835; and a decrease of \$290,000 for grants to the States for aid to the blind.

The increase for defense activities consists of one item, \$655,225 for selecting, testing, and placement, defense workers.

Trust accounts.—The 1943 estimate totaling \$254,000 represents a net decrease of \$20,025,781 from 1942.

Elimination of trust accounts for the Civilian Conservation Corps accounts for a decrease of \$20,030,000. Decreases of \$15,781 are estimated in Public Health Service trust accounts, and \$14,961 in the National Institute of Health gift fund, partially offset by an increase of \$1,070 in personal funds and savings of amounts of narcotic farms. A net increase of \$19,000 is estimated for St. Elizabeth's Hospital trust accounts, consisting of an increase of \$23,000 in personal funds of patients, offset by a decrease of \$4,000 in pension money.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Exclusive of items in the General Public Works Program, the 1943 estimates for the Federal Works Agency provide for the Office of the Administrator \$350,000, an increase of \$18,000 over the amount appropriated in 1942. This increase provides for within-grade promotions, under the provisions of Public Law 200 and Executive Order No. 8542, \$3,000; for transfers from constituent agencies, \$10,000; for public works planning, \$11,000; and in strengthening the organization and provide necessary additional funds for other obligations in 1943, approximately \$10,000.

For the Public Buildings Administration, \$25,504,410 is recommended, a net increase of \$2,301,405 over 1942 appropriations. Within-grade promotions under the provisions of Public Law 200 and Executive Order No. 8542 will require \$303,750 of the proposed increase. An increase of \$352,920 in general administrative expenses has been recommended to provide an organization that can adequately perform the required inspection of public buildings during a period when new construction and major repairs have been reduced to a minimum. An increase of \$1,719,100 is recommended for rent, operation, maintenance, repair, and protection of rental or Federal-owned space inside the District of Columbia, and \$84,035 for operation, protection, and maintenance of space outside the District of Columbia. There is an additional labor cost of \$218,000 recommended to meet additional labor costs and \$50,000 for decoration of buildings outside the District of Columbia, offset by a decrease of \$457,000 for major repairs.

An amount of \$75,000 is recommended for administrative expenses of the Public Works Administration from funds available to the Administration. This is a decrease from \$84,000 under 1942. The work of this agency should be completed by the end of the fiscal year 1943.

For the United States Housing Authority \$4,368,430 is provided from funds of the Authority for administrative expenses. This is an increase of \$108,450 over 1942. Of this increase \$74,429 will be required for within-grade promotions and \$127,000 is for additional administrative expenses due to an increased program. For annual contributions \$17,000,000 is provided from Treasury funds. It is estimated that a balance of \$3,000,000 of the 1942 appropriation will be available for annual contribution payments expected to reach \$19,000,000 in 1943.

No defense estimate for the Public Works Administration was provided in 1943. In 1942 \$5,000,000 was appropriated for flight strips and \$24,000,000 for roads. In addition, a contract authorization of \$40,000,000 was granted for access roads for which no 1943 estimate is submitted.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The estimate for the Veterans' Administration, exclusive of trust funds and construction projects included in the General Public Works Program, amount to \$300-

\$38,088, a decrease of \$9,197,199 from appropriations for the fiscal year 1942.

An amount of \$110,999,088, representing an increase of \$5,540,051 over appropriations for the fiscal year 1942, has been included under "Salaries and expenses" to provide for all expenses of administering and operating the central office in Washington, regional offices, hospital and domiciliary facilities, and other field activities of the Veterans' Administration. This increase has been found necessary to care for an increased number of beneficiaries in Veterans' facilities, to meet the rising cost of commodities, to permit adjustments in salaries and within-grade promotions of employees, and to provide for additional insurance activities in connection with the expansion of the armed forces.

For "Feeding and housing," "Army and Navy pensions," and "Military and naval insurance" decreases from the 1942 appropriations in the amount of \$0,250, \$8,597,000, and \$3,419,000, respectively, are reflected in these estimates. No amounts are included for "Adjusted-service and dependent pay" and "Adjusted-service certificate appropriated fund," as funds now available for these purposes will be sufficient to meet the obligations arising in the fiscal year 1943. This represents further decreases from appropriations for 1942 amounting to \$10,485,000. An increase of \$7,770,000 for "National Service Life Insurance" is necessary to meet the additional obligations arising from the extra benefits of military or naval service.

Under trust funds, there is an increase of \$14,000,000, due to increased activities under the "National Service Life Insurance trust fund." The obligations anticipated under other trust accounts reflect decreases amounting to \$550,000.

GENERAL PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

The estimates for the General Public Works Program for 1943 total \$311,640,876, a decrease of \$204,742,465 from 1942 appropriations. The estimate for contract authorizations in 1943 is \$671,000, a decrease of \$26,750,500 from the 1942 authorizations. While the General Public Works Program excludes items directly connected with the military part of the national defense program, the great preponderance of the items included are recommended as essential to the national defense program, such as power facilities and defense connected highways. Estimates for military connected items of the national defense program such as construction of naval vessels, military posts, etc., are provided elsewhere in the Budget.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Public Works

The estimate totaling \$6,000,000 recommended for 1943 includes \$4,000,000 for continuing the construction of the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory authorized in the Third Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1939, and \$2,000,000 for the continued construction of the Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio, which was authorized in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941.

Central Valley Authority, Public Works

There is included in the 1943 Budget \$190,100,000 under the above heading, or \$10,100,000 less than 1942 appropriations. The 1943 estimate is required to carry forward the national defense power programs and to accelerate

the construction of projects under the normal program in order to meet as quickly as possible power demands. A relatively small amount of the funds for 1943 will be used for confidence purposes, and these have been limited to the minimum necessary to preserve the results of previous investments.

The financing of the Authority's program is not limited to annual appropriations. Other funds are derived from power revenues, the sale of fertilizer, proceeds of bond sales, unexpended balances of earlier appropriations, and miscellaneous receipts. A more extended statement of the Authority's operations and means of financing appears in the Annexed Budget.

Federal Works Agency, Public Works

The estimates for 1943 for public works under the Federal Works Agency total \$91,000,000, a reduction of \$69,720,000 under 1942. Included in the 1943 estimate is \$88,500,000 for the Public Roads Administration, a net decrease of \$27,500,000 from 1942. This decrease results from an effort to restrict as far as possible the construction of highways to those immediately essential to the national defense. The following tabulation shows the amounts recommended for 1943 and the 1942 appropriations therefor:

| Classification | Appropriation
Fiscal Year | Amount re-
served in
1942 Budget |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Public Road Building, etc. | \$88,500,000 | \$116,000,000 |
| Public and commercial buildings | 15,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Construction of public works | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Public Works Administration | 1,000,000 | 100,000 |
| Total | \$125,500,000 | \$124,100,000 |

An item of \$2,500,000 is included for the Public Buildings Administration, a decrease of \$32,220,000 from 1942. The decrease is accounted for mainly by supplemental appropriations in 1942 for public buildings in supply office space required in connection with defense activities. The \$2,500,000 for 1943 includes \$2,000,000 for continuation of the acquisition of site and construction of a building for the General Accounting Office, and \$500,000 for a site for the Army Medical Library and Museum.

It is estimated that the \$2,000,000 for the General Accounting Office will substantially complete this building. Under a limit of cost of \$9,850,000, a total of \$6,092,000 has been appropriated. The \$500,000 for the Army Medical Library and Museum is under a limit of cost of \$4,750,000 for a site and construction of a building.

Veterans' Administration, Public Works

The amount included for hospital and domiciliary facilities is \$4,337,000, an increase of \$1,637,000 over 1942 appropriations. This estimate provides funds for a new facility in the Pennsylvania area; additional beds at Marine, Ill., and Dearborn, Mich.; plans and preparation of a site for a new facility at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; and such major remodeling, replacements, and alterations as are necessary at existing facilities.

Department of Agriculture, Public Works

The only item in the Department of Agriculture appropriation estimates for public works is \$6,500,000 for national forest roads and trails, a decrease of \$1,100,100 under 1942, accounted for by a proposed curtailment in the construction program. This estimate will leave an

unexpended balance of \$4,519,855 in the 1942 authorization of \$10,000,000, provided in the act of September 5, 1940.

Department of the Interior, Public Works

The estimates for 1943 for public works under the Department of the Interior aggregate \$116,346,873, a decrease of \$61,571,530 below the 1942 appropriations. All items in the public works program have been studied closely and the recommendations made are principally for projects which have a definite national defense significance in furnishing additional electric power, completion of high priority projects under way, or meeting obligations of the current fiscal year in 1943.

Public-works items of the Department compared with the 1942 appropriations and the estimates for 1943 are listed below:

| Item | 1942 | 1943 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Bureau of Reclamation | \$64,465,300 | \$52,700,000 |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | 3,440,000 | 3,440,000 |
| Bureau of Land Management | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Bureau of Mines | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Bureau of Prisons | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Bureau of Survey and Mapping | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Bureau of the Census | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Bureau of the Geographical Names | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Bureau of the National Park Service | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Total | \$94,905,300 | \$83,540,000 |

The amount recommended for the Bonneville Power Administration is necessary for the continuation of construction of transmission facilities required for serving existing and prospective national defense industries. The original appropriation for 1942 under this item has been augmented by two supplemental appropriations during the current fiscal year to meet the growing demands for power in this area and to provide for the placing of orders for equipment and materials which require a long period of time for their manufacture, delivery, and installation.

The amount recommended for the Bureau of Indian Affairs is \$2,102,275, a net decrease of \$4,344,050 below the 1942 appropriations. The principal decrease of \$1,508,050 is in the item for the construction of irrigation systems on Indian reservations, the large items of decrease being for the Colorado River project, Arizona; Flathead project, Montana; and Navajo, Arizona, and New Mexico projects where funds are provided only for completing contract requirements for construction now under way.

For the construction or major repairs of buildings and utilities there is a decrease of \$1,510,150. The amount recommended, \$393,275, is for the most urgent and essential items of construction and repair, including final payment on the Tacoma, Wash., hospital and sanatorium.

A decrease of \$1,250,000 is recommended for road construction on Indian reservations which leaves a balance of \$1,200,000 for 1943. A larger amount for this item would normally be desirable since this type of work affords relief to Indians who otherwise would require gratuities or other means of support.

The estimates for the Bureau of Reclamation total \$50,845,000, or \$8,782,000 less than the total appropriation for 1942. The estimates contemplate an expenditure of \$54,000 from the reclamation fund and \$90,000 from the general fund of the Treasury. The amount recommended is for the continuation of construction on power projects essential to national defense, to meet obligations incurred during the current fiscal year and for completion of projects which are necessary in preventing losses of construction work already under way. The major expenditures contemplated are for the Central Valley project, California; Grand Coulee project, Wash-

ington; Boulder Dam project, Nevada; and Colorado-Big Thompson, Colorado; all of which are regarded urgent for preventing power deficiencies in the areas which they will serve. There are other items of increase or decrease, depending upon how essential are the requirements of the respective projects.

Work on the Central Valley project contemplates continuation of construction on the Shasta Dam which will be about 92 percent completed at the end of 1943. Work in the power plant will consist of placing personnel and installing electrical machinery. It is expected that the first four 75,000 kilowatt generating units will be completed by the end of the calendar year 1943. Work will be continued on the Keswick Dam and power plant and the construction of transmission facilities will also be continued during the year. Work will begin on the construction of the Antelope steam plant. It is proposed to complete construction on the Friant Dam.

The work on the Grand Coulee Dam project consists primarily of the installation of additional generating capacity and power-plant construction for furnishing power to the Bonneville Power Administration. The work on the Boulder Canyon project is mainly for installing additional generating equipment to supply power for the new magnesium plant located in the vicinity of Las Vegas, Nev.

The estimate recommended for the National Park Service is \$609,000, or \$8,736,400 below the 1942 appropriation. The roads and trails (lets) has been reduced from \$3,000,000 to \$200,000. New construction on the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, and George Washington Memorial Parkways has been reduced from \$6,000,000 to \$300,000, and the item for physical improvements has been reduced from \$40,000 to \$100,000. The amount recommended is considered essential for the most urgent items under the public works program.

Department of Justice, Public Works

The estimates for public works under the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1943 total \$300,000, an increase of \$43,000 over appropriations for the fiscal year 1942.

The 1943 estimates include \$90,000 for construction and repair at the United States Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash., of which \$20,000 is for extension of existing facilities and \$70,000 for continuing the development of the island area; and \$200,000 for extension or improvement of existing facilities at other penal and correctional institutions.

Department of State, Public Works

The estimates of public works appropriations of the Department of State for the fiscal year 1943 amount to \$1,275,000, a decrease of \$508,500 from the 1942 appropriations.

The 1943 estimates provide \$214,000 for public buildings for diplomatic and consular establishments abroad, a decrease of \$217,000. The principal building projects to be constructed in 1943 will be located in the other American republics and Australia. The estimates provide \$950,000 for continuing construction of the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project, the same amount that was appropriated for 1942. An estimate of \$90,000 is included for the construction of the United States portion of the Douglas-Aguila Precia institution project at Douglas, Ariz.

War Department, Public Works

There is included a total of \$110,150,000 for public works of the civil functions of the War Department, a net

side and lighting, and for expansion of both airway and airport traffic control; \$140,168 for increased activity incident to the enforcement of safety regulations; and \$89,304 for adequately operating the Washington National Airport. These increases are offset by decreases of \$161,238 due to the completion of specific technical development projects; \$14,156,325 in connection with the establishment of air-navigation facilities; \$4,630,081 for enrollment of the civilian pilot-training program; and the above-mentioned \$169,033,050 for the development of landing areas.

A net increase of \$101,737 is recommended in the estimates for the Civil Aeronautics Board, principally to strengthen its safety activities.

Increases aggregating \$221,143 are recommended for the Coast and Geodetic Survey. This amount consists of \$29,090 for part-year operation of a new vessel to be completed within the year and for aerial photographic surveys; \$4,703 for an additional field magnetic survey party; \$30,000 for increased cost of vessel repairs; \$5,000 for additional vessel crews; \$22,000 for automatic pay increases of commissioned officers and to fill vacancies; \$21,000 for additional office personnel for hydrographic chart revenue and for within-grade promotions; and \$99,250 for additional personnel, chart paper and supplies, and an additional price for the revision of aeronautical maps. Against these increases are reductions of \$479,000 for nonrecurring vessel construction and items of office expense in the 1942 appropriations, resulting in a net reduction of \$257,857 for the Survey in 1943.

For the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation an increase of \$144,175 is recommended for within-grade promotions and for full-year pay of additional field personnel for which provision was made for the last half of the current year by supplemental 1942 appropriation. This additional personnel is required in connection with the expanded shipbuilding program.

The estimates for the Patent Office contemplate an increase of \$127,235, including \$99,235 for full-year salaries of employees for the Patent Defense Committee, pursuant to Public Law 229, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved August 21, 1941, for whom provision was made for 7 months of the current year in the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, and for within-grade promotions; \$25,000 for photolithography and \$3,000 for miscellaneous expenses.

Exclusive of increases for within-grade promotions, there is an aggregate increase of \$225,829 in the estimates for the National Bureau of Standards. Of this amount \$99,498 is for operation and administration including \$20,000 for tool replacements, \$100,498 is for increased testing incidental to defense activities, and \$14,900 is for expansion of compiled portion and trade and export standards work for purposes of the defense program. Reductions amounting to \$610,000 are recommended for purposes recurring in 1943, of which the major item is \$250,000 for construction of a station for broadcasting standard radio frequencies, resulting in a net decrease of \$384,171 for this Bureau.

Increases recommended for the Weather Bureau aggregating \$170,943 cover additional surface and upper air observations, primarily for military aviation weather services inaugurated during the current year in Alaska, the Caribbean area, and on the oceans.

DEFICIENCY OF THE BUDGET

The Budget estimates for the Department of the Interior, general and special accounts, for the fiscal year

1943, exclusive of items of public works, aggregate \$71,297,366, a net decrease of \$8,253,000 from 1942 appropriations. In the figure of \$71,297,366 is \$62,779,860 for annual appropriations, which is \$8,003,000 below the annual appropriations for the current year. The amount for permanent appropriations is \$8,517,506, a decrease of \$250,000 under 1942. In addition, the estimate for 1943 under various trust accounts aggregates \$8,802,071, an increase of \$19,794 over the current year.

The estimate for the Department of the Interior carry a total of \$671,290 for within-grade promotions authorized by the act of August 3, 1941. In the statements that follow references to the specific amounts for within-grade promotions in individual estimate items are omitted.

Annual appropriations.—For the immediate Office of the Secretary, \$1,038,370 is recommended, a net increase of \$63,800. Of this increase \$51,320 is for strengthening the newly created Division of Power, \$9,780 is for the relocation of positions approved by the Civil Service Commission, and the remainder is required for additional personnel in several divisions of the office, and for within-grade promotions.

There is a decrease of \$33,545 for the Division of Investigation as the result of the abolishment of nine positions, aggregating \$29,000 in salaries, plus travel allowances. This decrease is possible because of a reduced work load. The total amount recommended for this Division is \$435,255.

For the Grazing Service \$800,175 is recommended, an increase of \$6,125. The removal of the headquarters of this Service to Salt Lake City, Utah, has made it necessary to rent quarters there. A small liaison office in the District of Columbia is being provided at a cost of \$2,800. While the within-grade promotions and the establishment of the liaison office, together with a transfer of \$2,000 from the Department contingent fund and the increased cost of the Salt Lake office, less a deduction of \$15,450 on account of nonrecurring items, would require a net increase of \$18,125, it is believed that this Service will be able to function efficiently within the amount of the estimate.

The difficulty of obtaining supplies and materials makes possible a reduction in 1943 of \$150,000 below the 1942 appropriation of \$280,000 in the Grazing Service item for range improvements.

A reduction of \$60,000 under the 1942 appropriation of \$75,000 is recommended for "Leasing of grazing lands (except limitation)" authorized by the Pierce Act of June 23, 1938, as a result of smaller acreage being available for lease of other than federally owned lands within grazing districts, irregularly estimated by the Service.

A decrease of \$242,220 below the 1942 appropriation of \$247,500 is recommended for the Petroleum Conservation Division due to the expiration of the Connally Hot Oil Act on June 30, 1942. An amount of \$25,280 is recommended for the expenses of the Division in cooperating with the oil- and gas-producing States in the preservation of water in oil and gas production and in the adoption of uniform oil conservation laws and regulations.

Because of the expiration of the Bicentennial Coal Act of 1937, on April 26, 1941, no estimate was submitted in the regular Budget estimates for 1942 for the Bicentennial Coal Division. This act was extended by the act of April 11, 1941 (Public Law 343), for a period of 2 years from April 26, 1941, and \$3,200,000 was appropriated in the regular Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942. An estimate of \$2,620,000 is included for 1943 for this agency. The 1943 estimates are approximately the same as the appropriation for the Division for the current fiscal year,

procured on a 10-month basis, for the reason that the act expires on April 26, 1943.

A decrease of \$675,700 below the 1942 appropriation of \$2,178,700 is recommended for soil and moisture conservation operations on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. This reduction will be accomplished through the curtailment of the program during the present emergency.

The estimate for contingent expenses of the Department reflect a reduction of \$10,000 under the 1942 appropriation of \$160,000. This reduction is accounted for largely through the elimination of nonrecurring equipment items.

A net increase of \$12,265 over the 1942 appropriation of \$29,735 is recommended for printing and binding. This increase is due principally to the transfer to this estimate of \$25,000 carried in 1942 under the Bureau of Mines. During the emergency period there will be need for less printing by the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the estimates reflect savings in this respect. Provision is made, however, for increasing the standardization and coordination of the printing of forms used by the various bureaus and offices of the Department. It is expected that through the elimination of duplication and the reduction of large stocks of similar forms maintained for the different bureaus substantial economies will be possible in the printing bill of the Department in the future.

For the General Land Office there is a net decrease of \$259,410 under the 1942 appropriation of \$2,259,800. The principal item of decrease is in the estimate for surveying the public lands. It is recommended that a reduction of \$250,000 be made in this item under the 1942 appropriation of \$900,000, since it is believed that this activity can be curtailed during the present emergency. The amount remaining will permit the survey of areas that may be required for defense purposes. The other items of decrease are for transcribing records, \$10,000; binding records, \$10,000; and nonrecurring and other miscellaneous items under several other appropriations.

Under normal conditions a new edition of the map of the United States would be printed during the fiscal year 1943. It is believed that this can be deferred for the present.

The total estimate for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of trust funds and public-works projects, is \$26,714,256, a net decrease of \$609,132 below the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

Exclusive of funds for within-grade promotions no major increases are provided for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. For the office of the Commissioner five new positions with salaries aggregating \$7,350 are provided in addition to the position with a salary of \$1,500 transferred from the appropriation for salaries, Office of the Secretary.

For the appropriation of land for Indian use there is a decrease of \$100,000. The amount recommended, \$166,000, is to meet obligations incurred during the present year under a contractual authority carried in the 1942 appropriation act.

There is eliminated from the Budget \$40,800 for obtaining employment for Indians. It has been determined that this activity can be suspended during the emergency, but Indian superintendents and other employees will continue to assist Indians, whenever possible, in obtaining employment.

Under the heading of "Agriculture and stock raising among Indians" it is proposed to eliminate \$12,000 of the expense in connection with the operation of experiment stations on Indian reservations and \$5,000 for agencies of Indian lands. These decreases are offset by allowance for

several new positions and within-grade promotions. The 1943 estimate carries an increase of \$14,255 above the 1942 appropriation of \$719,000.

There is a reduction of \$15,000 in the amount to be made available for loans to Indians ineligible to participate in the revolving loan fund established pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, and there is a reduction of \$100,000 in the amount to be added to the capital of the latter fund. The 1942 appropriations for these purposes were \$150,000 and \$250,000, respectively.

A new item of \$22,500 is provided for the expenses of the National Indian Institute. During 1942 the Institute, established pursuant to article 10 of the conference creating the Inter-American Indian Institute, ratified by this country on June 7, 1941, has been financed through the allocation of funds for the coordination of activities between the American republics.

In connection with the estimate for Indian education in the States, a reduction of approximately \$300,000 will be possible through savings accruing by closing four non-revoking boarding schools and one reservation boarding school, and by numerous readjustments in the educational program. The non-revoking schools to be closed are Pierre, S. Dak., and Eucha, Kansas, and Wheelock, in Oklahoma. The non-revoking school is located at Fort Wingate, N. Mex. Adjustments are proposed in the program of the Indian Service on that educational facilities will not be denied any Indian children currently accommodated in these institutions. A portion of this saving is offset by increases required for additional pupils in some schools and the amount necessary for within-grade promotions. The total appropriation for 1942 is \$9,430,650 as compared with \$9,106,915 estimated for 1943.

There is an increase of \$34,470 over the 1942 appropriation of \$1,008,475 for the education of natives in Alaska, caused principally by the necessity for paying commercial freight on supplies and materials required in the Territory. These costs were considerably less when the Indian Service was operating its two vessels. The largest of these vessels has been requisitioned by the Coast Guard and the other is of such small capacity that it cannot handle all of the transportation.

For conservation of health among Indians there is a net increase of \$157,570 over the 1942 appropriation of \$5,915,320. It is proposed to close several Indian hospitals, either because of poor patronage or unsatisfactory accommodations. The closing of these facilities, however, will not deny Indians necessary hospitalization inasmuch as areas involved are served by good highways permitting the quick transportation of Indian patients to other institutions.

The savings accruing through the closing of these institutions is offset by an increase of \$150,000 for personnel, equipment, and initial inventory for operation of the new hospital now under construction at Tuba, Wash. Some funds are also provided for strengthening for administrative organization in some of the larger hospitals where nurses and physicians are now required to perform a large amount of clerical work.

There is a decrease of \$91,000 under the 1942 appropriation of \$1,560,000 for the support and rehabilitation of needy Indians. This reduction contemplates a curtailment in the constructive portion of this activity.

There is a reduction of \$25,000 in the amount estimated as being necessary to make payments to the Indians of the Sioux reservations under provisions of old treaties. The 1942 appropriation for this purpose is \$225,000.

In general, the estimates for the Indian Service carry no increase on account of rising costs of food, clothing, and other commodities.

For the Bureau of Reclamation a net increase of \$152,850 over the 1942 appropriation of \$534,000 is recommended for the operation and maintenance of existing irrigation systems and for the reclamation fund. These increases are distributed as follows: \$6,000 for operation and maintenance of the new Fox River project, Colorado; \$31,000 for the Boise project, Idaho, to be used for repairs to the Black Canyon Dam power plant and for the purchase of special equipment; \$2,400 for the Muddick project, Idaho, for repairs to the American Falls Dam; \$34,000 for the Owyhee project, Oregon, for making repairs to the main north canal, lining of canals and the purchase of equipment; \$45,000 for the Klamath project, Oregon, California, for the operation and maintenance of the new Modoc dam; \$8,500 for replacing siphons on the Teton division of this project and contributions to the CCC program; \$9,000 for the Kendrick project, Wyoming, for maintenance of new dams and improvements to canals; and \$19,400 for operation and maintenance administration. There are offsetting decreases of \$1,000 for salaries and expenses, which covers the salaries of two positions transferred to the Office of the Secretary; \$750 for the Yuma project, Arizona-California; and \$16,000 for the Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Vermont. Other items for the Bureau of Reclamation will be found under the General Public Works Program.

For the Geological Survey a net decrease of \$1,244,000 under the 1942 appropriation of \$4,527,400 is recommended. There is a reduction of \$1,234,255 in the amount recommended in the estimate for the topographic mapping program. It is proposed to augment this appropriation in 1943 by a transfer of funds from the War Department for the mapping of strategic areas. The 1942 appropriation is \$1,500,000. There is a decrease of \$1,370 for surveying, an increase of \$20,300 for printing and binding, and \$40,000 for strengthening the water and power division in the classification of lands and.

For the Bureau of Mines a net decrease of \$2,049,580 under the appropriation of \$8,300,370 for 1942 is recommended. This decrease is due mainly to non-recurring items in connection with helium investigations and plant construction and equipment amounting to \$1,000,000. Reductions are also recommended of \$222,235 for investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply; \$160,000 for investigation of new material resources for western steel production; \$77,400 for investigation and research on processes for production of potassium carbonate and sodium carbonate from trona and Wyomingite rock; and \$46,715 in the appropriation for mineral mining investigations. Against the items of decrease are several offsetting increases; the principal items of which are for coal-bone operations and investigations \$60,000, for plating this activity on a full-year basis; and \$65,000 for barite and asbestos ore investigations.

The 1943 estimates for the National Park Service, exclusive of items in the General Public Works Program, show a net decrease of \$410,120 under the 1942 appropriation of \$5,965,775. This reduction has been made possible by deferring the purchase of equipment, eliminating seasonal employees, providing for the maintenance of supplies and materials, and reducing the maintenance costs of improvements and utilities to bare necessities. Savings are contemplated in operating expenses for all areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

There is a net decrease of \$1,702,140 under the 1942 appropriation of \$6,583,915 for the Fish and Wildlife Service. This decrease is accounted for through non-recurring items, discontinuance of certain activities and a general overall reduction in the program of this agency.

The principal items of decrease are: \$280,000 for the Alaska fur seal investigation, which has been discontinued as a result of the war with Japan; \$292,830 for the maintenance of material and bird reservations; \$128,840 for propagation of food fishes; \$65,000 for restoration of the lower Klamath subtidal water-fowl refuge; \$154,000 for control of predatory animals and injurious rodents; \$38,500 for construction of fish service; \$25,000 as a result of the completion of the Alaska crab investigations; \$69,255 for inquiry respecting food fishes, and other small reductions in miscellaneous items. There is an increase of \$11,700 for Alaska fisheries necessary for more adequate enforcement of rules and regulations for the protection of Alaska fisheries.

The estimates for Government in the Territories show a net decrease of \$117,600 exclusive of the Alaska Railroad and special accounts. This decrease is principally due to a comparison in the amounts appropriated for construction of the Palmer-Richardson Road in Alaska of \$500,000 in the current fiscal year, and an estimated amount of \$300,000 for 1943, a net decrease of \$200,000. Other items of decrease are in the Virgin Islands, \$15,000 for defraying debts of the municipal treasury of St. Thomas and St. John; \$7,910 in the appropriation for the agricultural experiment station and vocational school; \$2,525 for salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin Islands; and \$6,000 for a survey of public works needs as a non-recurring item. The items of increase affecting these decreases are \$50,000 for legislative expenses for the Territory of Alaska and \$47,000 likewise for legislative expenses for the Territory of Hawaii, which amounts are biennial appropriations; \$24,500 for the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and trails in Alaska, largely as a result of Army and Navy bases established in the Territory; \$10,000 for defraying the deficit for the municipality of St. Croix in the Virgin Islands; and \$695 for contingent expenses in the Territory of Alaska.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Estimates for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1943, exclusive of items in the General Public Works Program and trust accounts, amount to \$30,803,200, which constitute a net increase of \$7,000,100 when compared with total appropriations of \$23,803,100 for the fiscal year 1942. This net increase is composed of a gross increase of \$8,015,452, offset by decreases amounting to \$1,015,352. The additional work developing upon the Department from the national defense program, realignment of certain functions, and recent legislative enactments, including the requirement for administrative work-grade promotions, are reflected throughout the estimates.

For the Federal Bureau of Investigation the estimates include an increase of \$3,850,387 over appropriations for the current fiscal year to provide for additional special agents, fingerprint classifiers, clerical employees, and miscellaneous expenses. Investigations and other matters pertaining to national defense are multiplying with such rapidity that it is anticipated a supplemental appropriation will be required to permit employment during the fiscal year 1942 of the additional personnel contemplated by these estimates.

The increase of \$2,564,625 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service will provide funds for the additional activities directly resulting from the present national emergency. The necessity of providing food and maintaining detention camps for alien enemies, and of increasing the force of immigrant inspectors and border patrol officers to enforce regulations prescribed pursuant to the act of

June 21, 1941, accounts for the major portion of this increase. The balance of the increase will provide funds for additional personnel for the Service in Washington and for naturalization work in the field, with necessary expenses incident thereto, and statutory provisions for immigrant inspectors.

The increase for penal and correctional institutions, amounting to \$692,487, results principally from the advances in commodity prices, which directly affect per capita operating costs. Provision is also made for some additional personnel and certain necessary repairs essential to the maintenance of the institutions.

The estimate for the Lands Division, which reflects an increase of \$268,065, is predicated on full-year operation during the fiscal year 1943 at the level made possible by the regular appropriation for the fiscal year 1942 and the appropriation supplemental thereto contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

The remainder of the increase will provide additional personnel and operating expenses, as indicated in the estimates for the offices of the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, the Assistant Solicitor General, the Criminal Division, the Claims Division, the Bureau of Prisons, the Customs Division, the Personnel Division, the Special National Defense Unit, and in contingent expenses, travel expenses, and printing and binding.

Offsetting the gross increases indicated above are decreases amounting to \$953,283 in the estimates for the Office of the Partition Attorney, the Auditors Division, miscellaneous field salaries and expenses, district attorneys, marshals, witnesses, and support of prisoners.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The estimates of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1943 total \$25,640,567, which, compared with appropriations for the fiscal year 1942, show a net increase of \$1,208,827. This increase includes \$180,634, representing the net cost in 1943 of promotions under Public Law 200, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session.

Under the heading "Office of the Secretary" the estimates provide a total of \$6,133,470, which includes in addition to salaries in the Secretary's office proper, provision for salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor, the Division of Labor Standards, the Conciliation Service, the Division of Public Contracts, liaison with the International Labor Organization, and expenses pertaining to the Department as a whole for contingencies, travel, and printing and binding.

In the Office of the Secretary proper, an increase of \$24,133 is provided involving \$17,760 for 12 new positions in the Publications and Supplies Division and other sections of the office, including 2 positions transferred from the Wage and Hour Division, and \$5,655 for promotions under Public Law 200. There are decreases of \$10,680 and \$29,000, respectively, for contingent expenses and printing and binding, and an increase of \$2,885 for traveling expenses.

In the Office of the Solicitor, the estimates carry an increase of \$80,512 for salaries and expenses; \$10,612 for two additional legal positions and for promotions under Public Law 200; and a new appropriation of \$31,200 for necessary legal work in connection with determination of prevailing wages under the Davis-Bacon Act covering defense construction.

SECURITY—A—1

Estimates for the Division of Labor Standards total \$1,310,000, representing an increase of \$404,000 for salaries and expenses. The increase includes \$3,000 for premiums under the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses," and \$360,000 for expansion of the apprenticeship training program.

For Commissioners of Conciliation, there is an increase of \$25,022 involving \$8,397 under regular appropriation for salaries and expenses, and \$27,535 in the appropriation for conciliation services in situations involving employment in industries under the national defense program.

The Division of Public Contracts shows an increase of \$85,305, including \$5,305 for regular salaries and expenses, and \$80,000 in the appropriation covering contracts involving national defense production.

There is provided for the Bureau of Labor Statistics a total of \$1,500,021, including \$1,112,403 for the regular statistical work, and \$387,218 for special studies under the national defense program. The increase of \$232,215 under the regular salaries and expenses appropriation provides, in addition to funds for promotions under Public Law 200, \$13,000 for three administrative positions. The increase of \$549,235 in the national defense appropriations, in addition to providing funds for continuing the study of post-defense problems and occupational outlook surveys, contemplates carrying on an appropriation basis under the Department of Labor certain statistical studies required by national defense agencies and financed in 1942 through allotments or transfers from appropriations made to the Office for Emergency Management.

The estimates for the Children's Bureau aggregate \$12,501,699, of which \$11,200,000 is for grants-in-aid to States for maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, and child welfare services under title V of the Social Security Act. The amount for grants represents the total authorization and is the same as appropriated for 1942. An increase of \$4,085 is provided for salaries, Children's Bureau, covering promotions under Public Law 200, \$34,951 additional for enforcement of the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act providing for 13 new positions and administrative promotions. In the appropriation for administration of the Social Security Act, as it pertains to the Children's Bureau, there is an increase of \$43,453 which provides, in addition to funds for promotions, additional regional consultation services in the field of maternal and child health and child welfare services, permitting the increase in the personnel by eight professional and three clerical positions.

For the Women's Bureau, an increase of \$1,625 is provided for promotions under Public Law 200.

Under the Wage and Hour Division there is a net increase of \$73,457 involving an increase of \$29,957 in the appropriation for salaries for promotions under Public Law 200, and a decrease of \$20,500 for miscellaneous expenses.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

The naval estimates for the fiscal year 1943, exclusive of trust funds and contract authorizations, aggregate \$6,943,746,768. The estimates provide for the liquidation of existing contract authorizations and for personnel, supplies, and material required to carry on expanded operations for the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard during the fiscal year 1942.

The estimates are allocated in bureaus and activities as follows:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Office of the Secretary | \$13,726,478 |
| Bureau of Navigation | 12,344,356 |
| Bureau of Engraving | 320,404,925 |
| Bureau of Ordnance | 311,025,413 |
| Bureau of Supplies and Accounts | 868,708,923 |
| Bureau of Medicine and Surgery | 19,871,470 |
| Bureau of Yards and Docks, including public works | 258,774,165 |
| Bureau of Aeronautics | 767,391,470 |
| Marine Corps | 161,033,610 |
| Coast Guard | 100,038,230 |
| Personnel and replacement of naval vessels | 2,465,698,385 |
| Naval Emergency Fund | 10,000,000 |
| Departmental salaries and contingent expenses | 6,794,119 |
| Total | \$6,902,740,798 |

Under the existing emergency legislation, the amounts provided for departmental salaries and expenses may be supplemented to whatever extent deemed necessary by the use of field appropriations.

The total receipts under trust accounts for 1943 are estimated at \$4,094,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The estimates of the Department of State for the fiscal year 1943, exclusive of reconstruction projects and trust accounts, amount to \$26,169,450, a net increase of \$5,229,799 over the comparable appropriations for the fiscal year 1942. This net increase is made up as follows: \$1,497,095 for the Office of the Secretary of State; \$600,000 for national defense activities; \$24,700 for the Foreign Service; and \$1,078,000 for international obligations, communications, bureaus, etc.

The net increase of \$1,497,095 in the estimates for the Office of the Secretary of State consists of \$1,433,740 for personnel services; \$15,400 for contingent expenses; \$49,100 for printing and binding; \$655 for passport agencies; and \$200 for collecting and editing official papers of territories of the United States.

The \$600,000 net increase in national defense activities is to provide funds for an increased number of specialists and technical assistants in the Foreign Service necessary in connection with emergency problems caused by the war.

The net increase of \$44,700 for the Foreign Service consists of increases in certain appropriations amounting to \$14,200, which amount is offset by decreases in other appropriations amounting to \$69,500. The principal items of increase are \$66,100 for automatic promotions of Foreign Service officers as authorized by law; \$30,000 for promotions of Foreign Service clerks; \$9,000 to adjust salaries of certain miscellaneous employees more nearly in line with local wage standards; and \$6,100 for the Foreign Service retirement and disability appropriated fund. The principal items of decrease are \$18,000 and \$12,000 for office and living quarters allowances and representation allowances, respectively. These decreases are made possible largely because several embassies and a large number of consulates in Axis-controlled countries have been closed.

The net increase of \$1,078,000 in international obligations, communications, bureaus, etc., is composed of increases in certain appropriations amounting to \$1,165,023, offset by decreases in other appropriations amounting to \$87,023. The principal items of increase are \$41,800 for the Inter-

national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, to provide largely for operation and maintenance of the Mesilla Valley Division of the Rio Grande Canalization project; and \$1,119,200 for Cooperation. With the American Republics to provide for rubber investigation and surveys of other noncompetitive plant resources, the development of vital statistics of the Western Hemisphere, radioisotope observation stations in Mexico, investigation of strategic and deficient minerals, translating and disseminating Government publications to the other American Republics, and travel grants for students, professors, and educational and artistic leaders who are citizens of the United States and the other American Republics. The principal items of decrease are \$17,000 in contributions to international organizations located in Axis-controlled areas from whom satisfactory reports of activity are not being received; \$11,600 for special and technical investigations by the International Joint Commission in the use of boundary waters between the United States and Canada; and \$37,500 in appropriations for various international commissions, conferences, and miscellaneous items, which will not be required for the fiscal year 1942.

The expenditures from trust accounts for the fiscal year 1943 are estimated at \$2,820,980, an increase of \$4,100 over the fiscal year 1942.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Executive Order 8020 of November 1, 1941, transferred the Coast Guard from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department and, therefore, the estimates for the Coast Guard have been included in the Navy Department chapter of the Budget.

The Division of Printing has been abolished and the bulk of its personnel and duties has been transferred to the Procurement Division. But five employees were transferred to the Office of the Chief Clerk, four in the Bureau of Internal Revenue and one to the Coast Guard. The entire appropriation for printing and binding is being administered by the Procurement Division, and the stationery appropriation has been divided among those bureaus and offices whose appropriations are available for other than personal services. The small balance of the stationery appropriation remaining for the benefit of those bureaus whose appropriations are available for personal services only is being administered by the Procurement Division.

Exclusive of trust funds, the Budget estimates for the Treasury Department, fiscal year 1943, provide for direct appropriations totaling \$2,499,097,801, an increase of \$200,222,936 over the comparable figure for 1942. The reappropriation of an unobligated balance is contemplated for 1943 in the amount of \$5,829,376 which is a decrease of \$20,740,000 from 1942. The total of the direct appropriations plus reappropriations available for 1943 represents, therefore, an increase of \$200,492,836 over the amount available for the fiscal year 1942. The principal items of increase and decrease are accounted for as follows:

Annual appropriations.—The total of the 1943 annual appropriation estimates for the Treasury Department is \$216,078,094, or \$41,035,032 less than the comparable total for the fiscal year 1942. This net decrease results chiefly from nonrecurring items of \$36,400,000 for payments in Federal Land Banks and the Federal Farm

Mortgage Corporation on account of reduction in the interest rate on mortgages; \$6,005,000 for administrative costs in the Treasury Department growing out of the work relief and relief program; and \$500,000 for reimbursement to carriers of deficits incurred while the railroads were under the control of the Government during the first World War. Offsetting these decreases are a number of relatively small items of increases, including a total of \$1,723,991 for within-grade promotions.

The principal items of increase and decrease by bureau and office are as follows:

The estimates of the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1943 total \$5,293,805, a net decrease of \$35,959,370. The decreases consist of \$36,400,000 in the amounts for payment to the Federal Land Banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, \$600,000 for reimbursement to carriers of deficits during Federal control; and \$20,040 in the appropriation for the immediate office of the Secretary. These decreases are offset in part by an increase of \$1,265,075, including \$18,150 for within-grade promotions in the appropriation for Foreign Exchange Control, and an increase of \$1,295 for within-grade promotions in the Office of the Secretary.

A net decrease of \$47,120 is recommended for the Division of Research and Statistics. The discontinuance of certain statistics on foreign purchases makes possible a nonrecurring item of \$50,000, which is offset in part by the allowance of \$10,000 on account of additional work and \$4,623 for within-grade promotions.

Appropriation estimates for the Office of the Chief Clerk amount to \$604,410, which is a net decrease from the 1942 total of \$49,310. This net decrease results from a decrease in the appropriation for contingent expenses of \$60,430 and an increase in the chief clerk's salary appropriation of \$17,220. No new positions have been allowed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, but the increase for personnel results from the transfer of four telephone operators to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the transfer of a total of 10 employees from the Bureau of the Public Debt and the Division of Printing to the Office of the Chief Clerk, and the allowance of \$1,100 for within-grade promotions.

The reduction of \$60,430 for contingent expenses consists of nonrecurring items totaling \$41,012 and a further net decrease of \$19,418 which will reduce the amount that would be expended otherwise for the purchase of equipment.

The estimates for the Bureau of Accounts total \$3,258,016, or a net reduction of \$3,704,087 below the 1942 amount. Appropriations totaling \$1,135,000 for administrative expenses, emergency relief, Bureau of Accounts, and Division of Disbursement are nonrecurring in 1943, and other decreases proposed by the Department are \$5,900, under mortgage of minor coins, \$75,000 under mortgage of silver coins, and \$16,000 in the Division of Disbursement by reason of the transfer of the Coast Guard to the Navy.

Partially offsetting these decreases are increases of: \$360,000 to make effective Executive Order No. 2512 which prescribes requirements with respect to budgetary administration and fiscal reporting; and Reorganization Plan III which established the Fiscal Service in the Treasury Department; \$15,430 for contingent expenses; \$11,000 for nonrecurring in the appropriation "Contingent Expenses, Treasury Department"; \$9,000 for additional clerks; \$2,000 for reallocations; \$200 for stationery; \$100,000 for the transportation for redeployment of United States paper currency to Washington for redeployment; \$12,000 for refund of moneys previously received

and covered into the Treasury; and \$31,303 for within-grade promotions.

The total of the annual appropriation estimates for the Bureau of the Public Debt is \$3,963,063, or an increase of \$430,248 over 1942. An increase of \$227,550 is recommended for additional personnel in the Bureau of the Public Debt to handle the anticipated increased volume of work in connection with the redemption of currency and defense savings bonds; an increase of \$181,038 is required for the purchase of distinctive paper for United States currency; and \$21,660 for within-grade promotions.

The annual estimates for the Office of the Treasurer of the United States for 1943 amount to \$1,635,150, which is a decrease of \$206,025. This net decrease results from nonrecurring items of \$150,000 for administrative expenses, emergency relief, and \$11,700 on account of work which will be financed with transferred funds in 1943 instead of from regular appropriations. These decreases are offset in part by increases of \$135,000 for additional personnel required for the clearance of checks, the handling of valuations and the redemption of defense savings bonds, \$2,940 for reallocations, and \$17,140 for within-grade promotions.

The total annual estimates of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for 1943 are \$141,413,940, which represents a net decrease of \$950,931. Decreases of \$3,000,000 for refunding interest-free collections, \$600,000 in the salaries and expenses appropriation for refunding processing and related taxes, and \$1,250 for payment to Alaska for additional income tax of railroads, total \$3,650,950. These decreases are offset in part by increases of \$2,040,872 required for the collection of additional taxes imposed by the Revenue Act of 1941, and \$603,547 for within-grade promotions. For the fiscal year 1943 no provision is made for the collection of the use tax on motor vehicles and boats.

The estimates for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the fiscal year 1943 of \$10,327,158 shows an increase of \$273,505 over 1942. After making allowance for nonrecurring items totaling \$1,007,200, the amount recommended for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing includes increases of \$1,269,556 for the production of increased quantities of currency, revenue stamps, bonds, notes, checks, etc., and \$11,165 for within-grade promotions.

The appropriation estimates of the Secret Service Division for 1943 total \$1,345,665, which is a net decrease of \$123,595. The nonrecurring item of \$100,000 for administrative expenses, emergency relief, is offset in part by the allowance of \$7,415 for within-grade promotions.

The estimates for the Bureau of the Mint for 1943 amount to \$4,070,470, which is an increase of \$60,708. This net increase represents the difference between nonrecurring items totaling \$420,956 and increases totaling \$377,761. The increases consist of \$359,000 to provide for a substantial increase in the coinage program, \$70,000 for the purchase of a few necessary items of mint machinery, \$1,100 for the Office of the Director, \$500 for the production of a medal which was authorized by Congress, and \$10,700 for within-grade promotions.

The estimates for the Procurement Division for 1943 amount to \$1,316,197, which is a reduction of \$2,632,068 below 1942. This net reduction is due to nonrecurring items of \$2,400,000 for administrative expenses, emergency relief, \$195,292 in the salaries and expenses item, and \$127,500 under printing and binding. These decreases are offset in part by increases of \$19,524 for additional personnel, \$4,000 for stationery supplies, and \$6,830 for within-grade promotions.

Permanent Appropriations.—The estimates for permanent appropriations for 1943 total \$2,283,022,707, which is an increase of \$421,027,968. This increase consists of \$425,000,000 for interest on the public debt, \$1,001,873 for debt retirement, and \$8,026,195 for expenses of loans under the Bureau of the Public Debt. The latter amount is required chiefly in connection with the sale of defense savings bonds and for the Defense Savings Staff engaged in promoting the sale of those bonds.

Trust accounts.—The estimates of appropriations for trust accounts for 1943 total \$3,944,321,052, an increase of \$804,027,064. This increase includes \$213,268,083 for payments from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, \$290,735,481 for the investment and payments from the unemployment trust fund, \$6,000 for the payment of undclaimed moneys, and \$2,000 to cover the increased cost of services performed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the benefit of the Government of Puerto Rico.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Military activities.—For liquidation of obligations accruing under prior contract authorizations and for operating and maintenance expenses of the Military Establishment, on a previous basis, the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 provides for appropriations totaling \$6,378,401,675, exclusive of trust funds. No new contract authorizations are provided, the estimates having been prepared on a cash basis. Conditions having greatly changed since these estimates were prepared, they will have to be materially supplemented as the fiscal year 1943 progresses.

Departmental activities.—The estimates of appropriations for departmental salaries, contingent expenses, and printing and binding total \$9,200,072, but provision is made for supplementing the amounts for these purposes by allotments from field appropriations for military activities to meet additional needs.

Civil activities.—There is included a total of \$39,095,590 for the civil activities of the War Department (exclusive of the Panama Canal, items under the General Public Works Program, and trust accounts) which is a net decrease of \$7,127,920 from the amount appropriated in 1942. This net decrease is the result of an increase of \$5,746 for Alaska Communications System necessitated largely to handle increased traffic, and of decreases due

to reduced requirements, of \$6,100,040 for maintenance of river and harbor improvements, and of \$1,033,696 for ceremonial expenses.

The amount included for the Panama Canal, \$79,314,375, is an increase of \$18,350,049 over the amount appropriated in 1942. This deviation consists of increases of \$21,304,800 for the construction of additional facilities, \$200,216 for the civil government, \$21,777 for sanitation, and of a decrease of \$3,179,744 in the requirements for maintenance and operation.

Trust accounts.—The amount included for trust accounts, \$3,100,346, reflects a net decrease in 1943 of \$2,349,230 due principally to a reduction in funds advanced for flood control.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The Post Office Department estimates are included in an Annexed Budget, since the excess of expenditures over the postal revenue is paid from the general fund of the Treasury, and only the excess is carried to Statement No. 2 of the Budget for 1943 and to the General Budget Summary and supporting schedules.

It is estimated that the postal revenues for the fiscal year 1943 will amount to \$907,000,000. The estimates of appropriations included in the Annexed Budget aggregate \$906,151,991, which indicates a surplus of \$848,009.

The details concerning the estimates for the Post Office Department will be found in the summary tables and explanatory statement under the Annexed Budget.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The estimates of appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1943, together with prior-year appropriations, are to be found in an Annexed Budget. The net expenditures, to the extent that they affect the general fund of the Treasury, are carried in the General Budget Summary and supporting schedules. The appropriation requirements for 1943, (insofar as they constitute a charge upon the United States Treasury, are estimated at \$6,000,000, the same amount appropriated for 1942. The details of the requirements of the District of Columbia are to be found in the summary and supporting schedules of the Annexed Budget.

DETAILED COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, AND APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

TRUST ACCOUNTS, ETC.

Statement No. 3A.—Receipts

Statement No. 3B.—Appropriations and Expenditures

STATEMENT No. 3A
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS (TRUST ACCOUNTS, ETC.)

| Source | Estimated, fiscal year 1943 | Estimated, fiscal year 1942 | Actual, fiscal year 1941 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. District of Columbia, revenues (see Appendix Budget of District of Columbia for details):
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement | \$10,917,200 | \$10,158,000 | \$17,049,761.00
— 1,804,827.00 |
| Total, District of Columbia revenues (Treasury statement basis) | 10,917,200 | 10,158,000 | 15,244,938.00 |
| 2. Government life insurance fund, Veterans' Administration:
Dividend deposits
Interest on investments
Interest on policy loans
Interest on premiums
Premiums
Reinvestments
Profits on investments
Principal, adjusted-service certificates loan | 6,000
39,840,000
1,800,000
10,000
62,700,000
100,000
100,000
100,000 | 6,000
33,820,000
1,800,000
30,000
50,000,000
100,000
100,000 | 8,404.40
34,518,423.13
1,100,542.89
7,764.00
60,530,150.00
165,792.40 |
| Total, Government life insurance fund (Treasury statement basis) | 61,557,000 | 61,228,000 | 61,275,000.14
+ 67,490.71 |
| 3. Government life insurance fund, Veterans' Administration:
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis | 61,557,000 | 61,228,000 | 61,275,000.14 |
| Total, Government life insurance fund (Treasury statement basis) | 61,557,000 | 61,228,000 | 61,275,000.14 |
| 4. Adjusted-service certificates fund, Veterans' Administration:
Interest on loans and investments
Transfer from general fund | 300,000 | 725,000 | 644,214.44
15,000,000.00 |
| Total, adjusted-service certificates fund | 300,000 | 725,000 | 15,644,214.44 |
| 5. National Service Life Insurance fund, Veterans' Administration:
Premiums
Transfer from general fund
Interest on investments | 36,900,000
37,000,000
1,000,000 | 35,212,000
36,000,000
300,000 | 2,897,190.15
15,422.33 |
| Total, National Service Life Insurance fund | 38,900,000 | 41,512,000 | 3,915,212.33 |
| 6. Civil Service retirement and disability fund, Civil Service Commission:
Deductions from salaries, etc.
Voluntary contributions
Interest and profits on investments
Excesses on transferred deductions
Interest on investments, voluntary contribution
Transfer from general fund
District of Columbia share | 19,700,000
600,000
15,000,000
10,000,000
10,000
100,000,000
678,873 | 16,220,000
700,000
10,000,000
10,000,000
10,000
100,000,000
640,840 | 14,543,300.14
502,450.00
25,140,240.21
2,170.14
14,300.00
100,734,000.00
805,110.00 |
| Total (injection basis) | 211,127,073 | 191,794,000 | 171,300,000.00
— 402,776.41 |
| Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis | 211,127,073 | 191,794,000 | 171,300,000.00 |
| Total, Civil Service retirement and disability fund (Treasury statement basis) | 211,127,073 | 191,794,000 | 171,300,000.00 |
| 7. Alaska Railroad retirement fund, Civil Service Commission:
Contributions
Interest on investments
Transfer from general fund (United States share) | 300,000
75,000
170,000 | 300,000
80,000
170,000 | 145,700.00
38,000.00
170,000.00 |
| Total, Alaska Railroad retirement fund | 315,000 | 350,000 | 353,700.00 |
| 8. Federal Service retirement and disability fund, Department of State:
Deductions from salaries, etc.
Interest on investments
Transfer from general fund (United States share) | 425,000
100,000
400,000 | 425,000
100,000
400,000 | 312,200.00
100,000.00
400,000.00 |
| Total, Federal Service retirement and disability fund | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,112,200.00 |
| 9. Civil Service retirement and disability fund, Civil Service Commission:
Deductions from salaries, etc.
Interest on investments
Transfer from general fund (United States share) | 1,250,000
300,000
1,170,000 | 1,250,000
300,000
1,170,000 | 840,000.00
212,872.00
1,052,872.00 |
| Total, Civil Service retirement and disability fund | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 2,225,872.00 |
| 10. Internal revenue: customs and fees, Philippine Islands | 18,000,000 | 18,000,000 | 20,023,204.00 |

STATEMENT No. 2B—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES (TRUST ACCOUNTS, ETC.)—Continued

| Appropriation title | Estimate of
appropriation,
1942 | Appropriation,
1942 | Appropriation,
1943 | EXPENDITURES | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Estimated, 1942 | Estimated, 1943 | Actual, 1941 |
| Total accounts—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Independent establishments—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Northwest Territory Celebration Committee, successor
work..... | | | | | | * \$0.00 |
| Harvard-Yenching Service, special deposit account..... | | | | | | * \$0,255.41 |
| Scientific and Exchange Commission, assumed fee..... | | | | | | 20,445.40 |
| Special deposit account..... | \$75,000 | \$25,000 | \$40,000.00 | \$25,000 | \$33,919 | * \$5,441.51 |
| Northwest Institute, special deposit account..... | | | | 15,000 | 15,000 | * 755.40 |
| The Allen Drexler Authority. | | | | | | |
| Lowest housing fund, construction loan by U. S.
Housing Authority..... | | | | | | |
| Special deposit account..... | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 4,144,795.00 | 5,102,500 | 5,342,567 | 5,515,595.00 |
| Large management..... | 50,000 | 50,000 | 70,811.00 | 50,000 | 60,000 | 55,250.00 |
| Operating and maintenance, non-federal funds..... | 500,000 | 500,000 | 54,513.40 | 500,000 | 507,000 | 62,514.40 |
| TOTAL THE ALLEN DREXLER AUTHORITY..... | 5,550,000 | 5,550,000 | 4,270,119.40 | 5,744,500 | 5,910,567 | 5,633,359.40 |
| U. S. Maritime Commission, special account..... | | | | | | * \$0.00 |
| U. S. Trust Corporation, special deposit account..... | | | | | | * \$0.00 |
| U. S. Coastwise Transportation Commission, special
deposit account..... | | | | | | * \$0.00 |
| Volunteer Administration. | | | | | | |
| Government life insurance fund..... | | | | | | |
| Loans on interest-bearing..... | | | | 55,000,000 | 51,738,000 | 58,330,240.00 |
| Loans to policyholders..... | | | | 10,527,800 | 12,435,000 | 7,190,875.00 |
| Investments..... | | | | | | 25,594,584.00 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE FUND..... | 50,000,000 | 51,235,000 | 51,235,000.00 | 65,527,800 | 64,173,000 | 91,115,700.00 |
| Student service certificate fund. | | | | | | |
| Investments..... | 500,000 | 725,000 | 50,044,514.00 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000.00 |
| Student payments and refunds..... | | | | | | 2,970,000.00 |
| National service life insurance. | | | | | | |
| Investments..... | 10,272,000 | 41,813,000 | 5,512,022.00 | 12,000,000 | 10,200,000 | 2,000,000.00 |
| Other..... | | | | 2,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 11,914.00 |
| Other trust accounts. | | | | | | |
| World War I unemployed beneficiaries..... | 125,000 | 100,000 | 125,000.00 | 125,000 | 125,000 | 240,000.00 |
| General pay-out (World War I) funds, assumed
basis..... | 100,000 | 100,000 | 20,000.00 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000.00 |
| Personal funds of persons..... | 2,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 2,000,000.00 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000.00 |
| Special deposit account..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| TOTAL OTHER TRUST ACCOUNTS..... | 2,225,000 | 5,200,000 | 2,145,000.00 | 2,225,000 | 2,225,000 | 2,310,000.00 |
| TOTAL VOLUNTEER ADMINISTRATION..... | 100,000,000 | 106,935,000 | 106,935,000.00 | 127,752,800 | 126,358,000 | 120,650,720.00 |
| Wilder and International Association of Public Entities
and Municipalities. | | | | | | |
| Special deposit account..... | 5,700,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,071,000.00 | 5,700,000 | 5,000,000 | 2,000,000.00 |
| Federal Loan Agency. | | | | | | |
| Federal Housing Administration, special deposit account..... | | | | | | * \$120.71 |
| Federal Home Loan Bank Board, special deposit account..... | | | | | | 62,710.11 |
| Trust T, National Housing Act as amended, interest
collection..... | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7,900.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Trust F, National Housing Act as amended, interest on
real property acquired under conversion program prior
to July 1, 1939..... | 5.00 | 5.00 | | 5.00 | 5.00 | |
| TOTAL FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY..... | 9.00 | 10.00 | 7,905.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 4,060.81 |
| Federal Security Agency. | | | | | | |
| Office of the Administrator, special deposit account..... | | | | | | 30,000.00 |
| Civilian Conservation Corps..... | 15,000,000 | 4,000,000.00 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 5,000,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 |
| Federal of National and Social Security Commission, ex-
cess fund..... | 50,000 | 20,000.00 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000.00 |
| Special deposit account..... | | | | | | 20,000.00 |
| TOTAL CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS..... | 15,050,000 | 4,020,000.00 | 15,050,000 | 15,050,000 | 5,050,000.00 | 5,070,000.00 |

* Balance of credit, deficit.

STATEMENT No. 2B—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES (TRUST ACCOUNTS, ETC.)—Continued

| Appropriation title | Estimate of
appropriation,
1942 | Appropriation,
1942 | Appropriation,
1943 | EXPENDITURES | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Estimated, 1942 | Estimated, 1943 | Actual, 1941 |
| Total accounts—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Independent establishments—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Federal Security Agency—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Office of Education, special deposit account..... | | | | | | * \$47,420.21 |
| National Youth Administration, special deposit account..... | | | | | | * \$4,540.00 |
| To promote the education of the blind, (income)
Advances by District of Columbia Employment Com-
mission Trust to U. S. Employment Service..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| U. S. Employment Service, special deposit account..... | | | | | | 5,000.00 |
| Personal funds and savings of members of National Youth
Administration..... | 200,000 | 225,000 | 14,000.00 | 227,000 | 15,000 | 10,000.00 |
| Public Health Service..... | | | | | | |
| National Cancer Institute, construction and maintenance
of grounds..... | 15,000 | 15,000 | 20,250.00 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 10,000.00 |
| Seaside Hospital, Trust and Drug Administration
Federal clerk on Medicine and Food and Drug Adminis-
tration..... | 5,000 | 5,000 | 17,000 | 5,000 | 100 | 100.00 |
| Public Health Service, special deposit account..... | | | | | | 1,000.00 |
| Advance and interest of former patients, Public Health
Service..... | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000.00 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000.00 |
| National Institute of Health, maintenance of trust and
ground..... | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000.00 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 17,100.00 |
| Leprosy patients' deposits and trust funds, U. S. Marine
Hospital, Curacao, La..... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000.00 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000.00 |
| St. Elizabeth Hospital, general money..... | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000.00 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000.00 |
| St. Elizabeth Hospital, general funds of patients..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| Medical Service, special deposit account..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| TOTAL FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY..... | 204,000 | 245,000.00 | 49,250,000.00 | 50,232,000 | 45,100.00 | 7,450,200.21 |
| Federal Work Agency. | | | | | | |
| Office of Administration, special deposit account..... | | | | | | * \$0.00 |
| Public Training Administration..... | | | | | | 100.00 |
| Special education, Federal Academy of Sciences..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| Special deposit account..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| Public Health Administration..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| Working fund, Federal Work Agency..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| Special deposit account..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| Public Works Administration..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| Special deposit account..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| Revolving fund (out of June 1, 1940)
U. S. Housing Corporation, special deposit account..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| U. S. Housing Authority, special deposit account..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| Public Works Administration..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| Payments to contractors, Great River reservoir
and well transmission district..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| Special deposit account..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| Unemployment money to individuals whose whereabouts
are known..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| TOTAL FEDERAL WORK AGENCY..... | 274,000.00 | 282,750.00 | 400,000.00 | 400,000.00 | 400,000.00 | 400,000.00 |
| Total, independent establishments..... | 274,000.00 | 282,750.00 | 400,000.00 | 400,000.00 | 400,000.00 | 400,000.00 |
| Department of Agriculture. | | | | | | |
| Classification of matter for Community Credit Corporation..... | 275,000 | 275,000 | 500,000.00 | 275,000 | 275,000 | 275,000.00 |
| Manufactured services..... | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000.00 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Conservation work, Forest Service..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| Working fund, Forest Service..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| State land reclamation corporation funds, Forest Service
Administration..... | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000.00 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000.00 |
| Trailways accounts on acquired land, Forest Service Ad-
ministration..... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000.00 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000.00 |
| Manufactured services..... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000.00 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000.00 |
| Manufactured land funds..... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000.00 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000.00 |
| Payments in lieu of taxes for operation and maintenance of
postmountment and postmountment process, Forest Ser-
vice Administration..... | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000.00 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000.00 |
| Special deposit account..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| Revolving fund of order stamps, Bureau Marketing Adminis-
tration..... | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000.00 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000.00 |
| Special deposit account, Forest Service Administration..... | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| Excess of credits, deficit. | | | | | | |

STATEMENT NO. 3B—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES (TRUST ACCOUNTS, ETC.)—Continued

| Appropriation title | Estimate of Appropriations, 1942 | Appropriations, 1942 | Appropriations, 1943 | EXPENDITURES | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | | | Estimated, 1942 | Estimated, 1943 | Actual, 1941 |
| Total amounts—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Department of Agriculture—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Income deductions from agricultural adjustment program payments, Farm Security Administration | | | | | | \$17. |
| Farm products inspection, Agricultural Marketing Service, Deductions within price adjustment payments | 222,479 | 222,479 | 222,479 | 222,479 | 222,479 | 222,479 |
| Farm Product Act | | | | | | |
| Loans, payments from R. F. C. | | | | | | |
| Loans, payments for repayment to R. F. C. | | | | | | |
| Farm Credit Administration, Federal Farm Loan Board | | | | | | |
| Forest administration loans | | | | | | |
| Admission from R. F. C. | | | | | | |
| Collection for repayment to R. F. C. | | | | | | |
| Total, Department of Agriculture | 222,479 | 222,479 | 222,479 | 222,479 | 222,479 | 222,479 |
| Department of Commerce | | | | | | |
| Special statistical work, Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Civil Administration Authority, special deposit accounts | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Special statistical work, Census | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Multiple trade fund (average tax) | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Wages and efforts of American seamen, Bureau of Navigation and Steamship Inspection | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Unclaimed fees, Patent Office | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Special deposit accounts, Patent Office | | | | | | |
| Special deposit accounts, Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| Working fund | | | | | | |
| Total, Department of Commerce | 62,000 | 62,000 | 62,000 | 62,000 | 62,000 | 62,000 |
| Department of the Interior | | | | | | |
| Expenses, public survey work | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| System funds, Alaska territory | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Contributions, mining districts | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Interest on bonds, unclaimed fees, mining lands under lease, etc., from R. F. C. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Unclaimed proceeds, lands, etc. | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Pay and payee's interest, public lands | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Expenses, sale of fur, fish and wildlife service | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Miscellaneous fees, fur, fish and wildlife service | 5,775,271 | 5,775,271 | 5,775,271 | 5,775,271 | 5,775,271 | 5,775,271 |
| Interest on bonds, proceeds of sales, mining, schools, etc. | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Special deposit accounts, Bureau of Indian Affairs | | | | | | |
| Administration, authorized fees | 75,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| National Park Service, buildings | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| National National Conservation Monuments, construction | | | | | | |
| Construction, buildings of National Monuments, National Park Service | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| National Park Service, buildings | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Federal contributions for improvements of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Special deposit accounts, Miscellaneous | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Fish and Wildlife Service, authorized funds | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Total, Department of the Interior | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Department of Justice | | | | | | |
| Alien Property Custodian, alien property fund, special deposit account | | | | | | |
| Fine and other collections, United States marshal | 275,000 | 275,000 | 275,000 | 275,000 | 275,000 | 275,000 |
| Funds of Federal Government | 525,000 | 525,000 | 525,000 | 525,000 | 525,000 | 525,000 |
| Continuation fund, Federal prison | 225,000 | 225,000 | 225,000 | 225,000 | 225,000 | 225,000 |
| Special deposit accounts | | | | | | |
| Working fund, Office of the Attorney General | | | | | | |
| Special deposit accounts, Immigration and Naturalization Service | | | | | | |
| Unclaimed immigration (industry) fee | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Unclaimed immigration (industry) benefit fee | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Unclaimed immigration fee | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Disposition of deposits of Alien Property Bureau | | | | | | |
| Interest on bonds, etc., from R. F. C. | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Interest on bonds, etc., from R. F. C. | | | | | | |
| Interest on bonds, etc., from R. F. C. | | | | | | |

* Bureau of census, defense

STATEMENT No. 3B—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES (TRUST ACCOUNTS, ETC.)—Continued

| Appropriation title | Estimate of Appropriation, 1943 | Appropriation, 1942 | Appropriation, 1941 | EXPENDITURES | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | Estimated, 1943 | Estimated, 1943 | Actual, 1941 |
| Trust Accounts—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Department of Justice—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Refunds of forfeitures to secure payment of fines and penalties, Immigration and Naturalization Service | \$100,000 | \$100,000 | \$25,000.00 | \$100,000 | \$100,000 | \$26,747.40 |
| Total, Department of Justice | 1,384,000 | 1,384,000 | 1,379,790.00 | 1,424,000 | 1,424,000 | 22,275,907.50 |
| Navy Department: | | | | | | |
| Naval Insurrection, Philippines, 1904 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000.00 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000.00 |
| Gifts' stores profits, Navy | 500,000 | 500,000 | 200,000.00 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 304,200.00 |
| U. S. Naval Academy Museum fund | | | | | 1,700 | 18,000 |
| Bequest of Dudley F. Wells, and interest on investment, U. S. Naval Academy | 2,000 | 1,000 | 100,000.00 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 5,400.00 |
| Navy fund and fortresses | 800,000 | 800,000 | 720,011.00 | 800,000 | 780,000 | 76,210.00 |
| Pay of the Navy, deposit fund | 101,000 | 100,000 | 217,000.00 | 101,000 | 100,000 | 263,000.00 |
| Naval Hospital fund | 2,001,000 | 1,000,000 | 667,254.00 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,807,000.00 |
| Pay of Marine Corps, deposit fund | 220,000 | 220,000 | 112,000.00 | 220,000 | 275,000 | 130,000.00 |
| Special deposit accounts | | | | | | 7,000.00 |
| Total, Navy Department | 4,924,000 | 2,740,000 | 1,983,000.00 | 4,263,000 | 3,122,500 | 2,791,210.00 |
| Post Office Department: Special deposit account payable from the Treasury | | | | | | 812.00 |
| Department of State: | | | | | | |
| Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: | | | | | | |
| Assessments | 1,200,000 | 1,100,700 | 1,171,000.00 | 1,200,000 | 1,000,000 | 797,000.00 |
| Revolutions and extras | | | | 102,000 | 102,000 | 500,000.00 |
| Total, Foreign Service retirement and disability fund | 1,200,000 | 1,100,700 | 1,171,000.00 | 1,302,000 | 1,102,000 | 1,297,000.00 |
| Multinational trust accounts | 1,011,100 | 1,020,700 | 1,042,270.00 | 1,011,100 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Special deposit accounts | | | | | | 1,100,000.00 |
| Total, Department of State | 2,211,100 | 2,121,400 | 2,213,270.00 | 2,313,100 | 2,102,000 | 2,297,000.00 |
| Treasury Department: | | | | | | |
| Payment of unclaimed property (interest appropriations) | 75,000 | 10,000 | 23,000.00 | 75,000 | 10,000 | 23,000.00 |
| Refunds of proceeds of multilateral Liberty Loan bonds belonging to the United States when sold abroad are returned | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100.00 | | | |
| Refunds of proceeds of bonds of Liberty Loan purchased by banks and trust companies of New York | | | | 100 | 100 | 817.00 |
| Payment of proceeds of Government bonds, interest on bonds, etc., issued | 500 | 500 | 500.00 | | | |
| Unclaimed amounts of individuals whose securities are known | | | | 30,000 | | 4,000.00 |
| Refunds of sales tax and stamp collection | | | | 10,000 | | 10,000.00 |
| Philippine trust fund (import duties) | | | | 5,700.00 | | 5,700.00 |
| Philippine trust fund (interest on bonds) | | | | | | 200.00 |
| Philippine trust fund, Customs duties | 10,000 | 10,000 | 11,000.00 | 10,000 | 70,000 | 6,770.00 |
| Philippine trust fund (national revenue) | 270,000 | 270,000 | 500,000.00 | 270,000 | 600,000 | 1,450.00 |
| Philippine trust fund, customs tax (national revenue) | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000.00 | 10,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 11,750,000.00 |
| Porto Rico trust fund (national revenue) | 2,000 | 2,000 | 9,900.00 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,000.00 |
| Expenses, Treasury Department, subcommittee office 112, National Production Act, on grounds, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands | 27,373 | 24,773 | 28,770.00 | 20,770 | 20,000 | 27,000.00 |
| Special deposit accounts, Bureau of Customs | | | | | | 1,500,000.00 |
| Special deposit accounts, Bureau of Internal Revenue | | | | | | 1,000,000.00 |
| Unclaimed balances | | | | | | 2,000,000.00 |
| Special deposit accounts | | | | | | 27,000.00 |
| Total, Treasury Department | 10,000,073 | 10,021,073 | 10,044,000.00 | 20,642,770 | 20,600,000 | 12,790,007.00 |
| War Department: | | | | | | |
| Army activities | | | | | | 10,000.00 |
| Refunds of William F. Edgar, income and money | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000.00 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 20,000.00 |
| Funds maintained for coverage criteria, First Division, Va. | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,700,000.00 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,500,000.00 |
| Pay of the Army, deposit fund | 400 | 400 | 50.00 | 400 | 400 | 100.00 |
| Estates of deceased Regular Army Ensigns | 900,000 | 900,000 | 700,000.00 | 900,000 | 900,000 | 700,000.00 |
| Expenses, U. S. Soldiers' Home (annual appropriation) | 200 | 200 | 200.00 | 200 | 200 | 200 |

* Names of residents. Address

Regraded Unclassified

STATEMENT No. 3B—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES (TRUST ACCOUNTS, ETC.)—Continued

[illegible]

- Expense of credits, interest

STATEMENT No. 3B—Continued

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES (TRUST ACCOUNTS, ETC.)—Continued

[illegible]

ANNEXED BUDGET **POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT** **SUMMARY**

| Classification | Estimated, fiscal year 1962 | Estimated, fiscal year 1963 | Actual, fiscal year 1961 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| I. REVENUES: | | | |
| 1. Ordinary postal revenues | \$687,442,000 | \$687,442,000 | \$777,449,268.19 |
| 2. Money-order revenues | 30,800,000 | 30,800,000 | 30,151,022.69 |
| 3. Revenues from postal-savings facilities | 9,200,000 | 9,200,000 | 9,240,864.84 |
| Total revenues | \$727,442,000 | \$727,442,000 | \$837,421,155.71 |
| II. EXPENDITURES: | | | |
| 1. Post Office Department proper | 4,418,411 | 4,417,443 | 3,422,000.40 |
| 2. Postal services | 652,482,130 | 7,899,702,448 | 625,620,264.91 |
| Subtotal, postal operations | 656,899,541 | 873,600,000 | 629,772,427.40 |
| 3. Additional requirements from general revenues | 100,000 | 100,000 | 110,472.84 |
| Total | 957,000,000 | 874,000,000 | 640,947,860.04 |
| Adjustment to reconcile withdrawals from the Treasury on account of the postal deficiency, with the actual gross deficit | | | +2,000,000.00 |
| Total expenditures | 957,000,000 | 874,000,000 | 642,947,860.04 |
| III. DEFICIT: | | | |
| Total operations in excess of postal revenues | \$230,558 | \$14,558,000 | \$20,926,604.33 |
| IV. FINANCED FROM GENERAL REVENUES: | | | |
| Postal deficit | \$140,000 | \$14,558,000 | \$20,926,604.33 |
| Additional requirements | 100,000 | 100,000 | 110,472.84 |
| Adjustment to daily Treasury statement | | | +4,000,000.00 |
| Total carried to General Budget Summary | | \$14,658,000 | \$21,037,077.17 |

* Includes \$20,000,000, expenditures under supplemental items.

* Surplus.

SUPPORTING STATEMENT No. 1
POSTAL REVENUES

| Classification | | Estimated, fiscal
year 1962 | Estimated, fiscal
year 1963 | Actual, fiscal
year 1961 |
|---|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Ordinary postal revenues: | | | | |
| Sale of stamps, cancellations, newspapers, magazines, and postal cards | | \$200,000,000 | \$272,200,000 | \$243,000,000 |
| Second-class postage (year) paid for money | | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 |
| First-, second-, third-, and fourth-class postage paid by money orders, letters | | 202,000,000 | 213,000,000 | 199,672,100 |
| Remittances from letters | | 5,000,000 | 5,750,000 | 5,200,000 |
| All business revenues | | 65,000,000 | 675,000 | 620,000,000 |
| Remittances from foreign mail transfer service | | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Fines and penalties | | 50,000 | 50,000 | 67,000 |
| Governmental application fees, net of date 7, 1962 | | 32,000 | 50,000 | 57,245 |
| Governmental application fees, net of date 7, 1962 | | 117,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Postmaster's expenses | | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Total, ordinary postal revenues | | \$667,000,000 | \$693,000,000 | \$777,600,245 |
| 2. Miscellaneous revenues: | | | | |
| Revenues from Governmental and International correspondence business | | 70,000,000 | 77,000,000 | 70,000,000 |
| Revenues from foreign money orders | | 800,000 | 750,000 | 777,000 |
| Total, miscellaneous revenues | | \$70,800,000 | \$77,750,000 | \$70,777,000 |
| 3. Revenues from postal services business: | | | | |
| Total, revenues | | \$737,800,000 | \$770,750,000 | \$848,377,245 |

SUPPORTING STATEMENT No. 2
POSTAL EXPENDITURES

| Classification | Fiscal year 1941 | Fiscal year 1942 | Fiscal year 1943 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| J. Post Office Department expenses: | | | |
| Salaries: | | | |
| Chief of the Postmaster General | \$24,000 | \$25,000 | \$22,000 |
| Chief of Postal and Administrative Financing | 4,500 | | |
| Chief of the Post Assistant | 430,000 | 360,000 | 367,700 |
| Chief of the Second Assistant | 312,700 | 307,000 | 322,000 |
| Chief of the Third Assistant | 422,200 | 394,000 | 390,000 |
| Chief of the Fourth Assistant | 497,000 | 373,500 | 440,000 |
| Office of Inspectors | 130,000 | 120,000 | 110,000 |
| Office of the Civil Inspectors | 200,000 | 200,000 | 220,000 |
| Office of the Postmaster Agent | 60,000 | 47,200 | 36,000 |
| Bureau of Accounts | 120,720 | 110,000 | 110,000 |
| Total salaries | 2,263,820 | 2,067,700 | 2,055,000 |
| Contractual and miscellaneous expenses | 45,942 | 80,700 | 78,200 |
| Printing and binding, Post Office Department | 1,500,000 | 1,525,000 | 1,600,000 |
| Claims for damages, etc. Dec. 31, 1942 | | | 2,000 |
| Total, Post Office Department (gross) | 4,413,312 | 4,353,540 | 4,355,200 |
| K. Postal service: | | | |
| Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant Postmaster General | 2,500 | 3,000 | 2,800 |
| Inspector service, post office inspectors | 4,372,200 | 4,366,000 | 4,414,000 |
| Post office: | | | |
| Compensation to postmen | 31,150,000 | 31,200,000 | 30,247,000 |
| Compensation to seasonal postmen | 7,675,000 | 7,275,000 | 7,120,000 |
| Claims (including postmen's salaries, overtime, and bonuses) | 242,140,000 | 256,100,000 | 254,770,000 |
| Sweeping costs | 50,000 | 450,000 | 467,000 |
| Contractual services at post office | 600,000 | 600,000 | 720,000 |
| City delivery routes | 702,500,000 | 548,000,000 | 518,877,000 |
| Vehicle service | 10,700,250 | 10,000,000 | 13,427,000 |
| Carfare and bicycle allowances | 1,500,000 | 1,470,000 | 1,430,000 |
| Special delivery fee | 12,000,000 | 10,200,000 | 9,600,000 |
| Rent, light, and fuel | 10,150,000 | 9,800,000 | 9,810,000 |
| Miscellaneous items | 2,000,000 | 2,320,000 | 1,940,000 |
| Total, post office | 508,021,250 | 421,668,000 | 470,887,000 |

SUPPORTING STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

| Classification | Estimated, base
year 1963 | Estimated, base
year 1964 | Actual, base
year 1961 |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2. Public Service—Continued: | | | |
| Domestic transportation service: | | | |
| Parcel post service | \$1,061,990 | \$1,009,710 | \$2,394,861 |
| Airplane service | 34,588,113 | 37,022,422 | 35,449,129 |
| Railroad transportation and mail-carriage service | 126,000,000 | 126,300,000 | 112,864,179 |
| Railway Mail Service: | | | |
| Salaries | 66,556,073 | 66,689,000 | 77,429,491 |
| Travel expenses and allowances | 4,423,940 | 3,521,900 | 4,677,000 |
| Maintenance items | 426,140 | 430,000 | 428,000 |
| Total, Railway Mail Service | 68,999,053 | 67,350,900 | 81,254,491 |
| Electric and railroad service | 239,000 | 239,000 | 239,000 |
| Total, domestic transportation | 240,942,743 | 247,284,632 | 198,912,101 |
| Foreign mail transportation | 3,430,000 | 3,430,000 | 3,512,813 |
| Foreign air mail | 18,537,402 | 18,342,022 | 18,389,000 |
| Salaries (not foreign salaries) | 4,200,000 | 3,800,000 | 3,825,000 |
| Official Delivery Service | 1,620,000 | 1,673,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Postal Delivery Service | 92,200,000 | 92,300,000 | 81,304,940 |
| Sea Route Service: | | | |
| Star Route Service, Alaska | 160,000 | 170,000 | 147,120 |
| Other Star Route Service | 12,800,000 | 11,700,000 | 11,150,000 |
| Total, Sea Route Service | 12,960,000 | 11,870,000 | 11,300,120 |
| Maintenance and repair operations— | 3,430,000 | 3,300,000 | 4,166,888 |
| Maintenance and alterations of ships and navigational papers | 1,700,000 | 1,675,000 | 1,990,975 |
| Equipment ships | 7,100,000 | 6,400,000 | 6,277,900 |
| Total, maintenance and repair operations | 21,797,945 | 20,227,000 | 26,679,000 |
| Maintenance and operation of public facilities | | | |
| Assets and liabilities: | | | |
| Unfunded loans and obligations | 30,000 | 30,000 | 34,720 |
| Deposits | 600,000 | 500,000 | 510,000 |
| Mortgages, bonds, real | 5,000 | 4,000 | 7,000 |
| Treasury bills, international trade | 21,000 | 45,000 | 61,000 |
| Interest on property (damage claims) | | | |
| A charged balance in community fund—money order and credit—service accounts | | | |
| Total, assets and liabilities | 26,000 | 815,000 | 662,660 |
| Miscellaneous: | | | |
| Payment of awards | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Capital money orders (over 1 year old) | 300,000 | 100,000 | 226,528 |
| Other miscellaneous items: | | | |
| Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies | 3,400,000 | \$ 200,000 | 4,110,810 |
| Postmaster's club service | 984,000 | 500,000 | 423,300 |
| Transportation of equipment and supplies | 170,000 | 100,000 | 228,000 |
| Total, other miscellaneous items | 4,744,000 | 4,120,000 | 4,110,810 |
| Total, miscellaneous | 4,968,000 | 4,290,000 | 4,296,200 |
| Total, Total Service | 302,486,198 | 292,782,480 | 307,409,584 |
| Subtotal, postal operations | 400,000,000 | 373,000,000 | 406,701,117 |
| Additional expenditures from the general revenues | 150,000 | 100,000 | 145,473 |
| Total, Post Office Department | 400,150,000 | 373,100,000 | 406,846,590 |

to provide additional inspectors incident to war activities, additional clerical personnel incident to expansion of the force of inspectors, and the transfer of employees, who have for some time been detailed to division headquarters of the inspection service, from the appropriation, "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices," to "Post office inspectors, clerks, division headquarters."

Increase in postal revenues reflects an increase in the volume of mail to be handled and transported, which in turn requires additional expenditures for personnel, transportation and other facilities. The estimates of appropriation for the first Assistant's bureau show an increase for 1943 of \$14,527,000 over the estimated requirements for 1942, which assumes that supplemental appropriations of \$17,250,000 will be needed for 1942. Practically all funds under this bureau are required for salaries of postmasters and post office employees.

For the Second Assistant's bureau, the 1943 estimates of appropriation are \$11,500,000 in excess of the estimated requirements for 1942, assuming that additional funds of \$12,500,000 will be provided by supplemental appropriations. The bureau of the Second Assistant is charged

with the supervision of the transportation of the mails. The largest single item of increase pertains to railroad transportation of mail. The increase in volume of mail requires additional transportation facilities and personnel to move the mails by railroad, aircraft, steamship, and by the rural-route and star-route systems.

The responsibility of providing stamps and stamped paper is charged to the Third Assistant's bureau. The increase in the estimate of appropriation for 1943 over the 1942 appropriation is \$495,000. This increase results from the increase in prices or increase in quantities of stamps, stamped paper, and postal cards required to supply the public demand.

The bureau of the Fourth Assistant is charged with the operation and maintenance of public buildings, the furnishing of equipment and supplies, and the administration of the Vehicle Service. The 1943 estimates of appropriation are \$3,709,750 in excess of the 1942 appropriations. The increase in these estimates over 1942 is predicated on greater demand for, and increased cost of, equipment and supplies.

Summary of estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1943, compared with appropriations for the fiscal year 1942

| Division or sub-division | Appropriations, 1942 | Budget estimates, 1943 | Increase (+) or decrease (-) |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Annual appropriations | | | |
| Post Office Department, Washington: | \$2,926,440 | \$4,143,811 | +\$1,217,371 |
| Postal Service, field operations | | | |
| Under the Postmaster General: | 146,042 | 162,000 | +15,958 |
| Under the Chief Inspector: | 3,360,375 | 4,427,220 | +1,066,845 |
| Under the First Assistant: | 449,754,000 | 467,201,361 | +17,447,361 |
| Under the Second Assistant: | 289,628,720 | 344,494,329 | +54,865,609 |
| Under the Third Assistant: | 4,722,961 | 4,750,000 | +27,039 |
| Under the Fourth Assistant: | 80,612,848 | 84,652,458 | +4,039,610 |
| Total, Postal Service, field operations | 840,874,946 | 900,733,168 | +59,858,222 |
| Total, annual appropriations | 1,067,319,386 | 1,344,546,979 | +277,227,593 |
| Estimated postal revenues | 580,000,000 | 597,000,000 | +17,000,000 |
| Gross amount of postal revenues over appropriations | \$487,319,386 | \$747,546,979 | +260,227,593 |

* In addition, it is now estimated that supplemental appropriations of approximately \$10,000,000 will be required by the fiscal year 1942, which would increase the annual appropriations required to \$10,000,000.

* The estimated supplemental appropriations of \$10,000,000 would change the deficit surplus of \$10,000,000 to a deficit of \$10,000,000.

ANNEXED BUDGET

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES

BANKS FOR COOPERATIVES

| Classification | Estimated, fiscal year 1943 | Estimated, fiscal year 1942 | Actual, fiscal year 1941 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Receipts: | | | |
| Capital on deposit: | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| Interest on Government: | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Deposits of principal of loan: | 141,000,000 | 141,000,000 | 141,000,000 |
| Deposits on loan purchased from cooperative under Community Credit Corporation contract to purchase: | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 |
| Deposits of principal of Government: | 48,000,000 | 48,000,000 | 48,000,000 |
| Local contributions: | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Central and guaranty fund paid by farmers' share: | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Miscellaneous: | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Total receipts: | 246,900,000 | 246,900,000 | 246,900,000 |
| Expenditures: | | | |
| Operating expenses: | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Interest on loan: | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| Interest on loan: | 141,000,000 | 141,000,000 | 141,000,000 |
| Interest on loan: | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 |
| Interest on loan: | 48,000,000 | 48,000,000 | 48,000,000 |
| Interest on loan: | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Interest on loan: | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Interest on loan: | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Total expenditures: | 246,900,000 | 246,900,000 | 246,900,000 |
| Net receipts: | | | |
| Net receipts: | | | |
| Net receipts: | | | |
| Balance of fund: | | | |
| Cash balance at beginning of year: | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Net receipts: | | | |
| Net receipts: | | | |
| Net receipts: | | | |
| Cash balance at end of year: | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 |

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The 12 district banks for cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives (Washington, D. C.) were organized to make credit available to farmers' cooperative associations on a business basis and were chartered by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1933. The banks were organized and began to function in the year 1933. Their charters provide for continued existence until dissolved by law.

The initial capital of the banks was subscribed by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration from funds available in the revolving fund established under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929. The Government's investment in the capital stock of these banks, subscribed from this fund, amounted to \$89,000,000 on June 30, 1941, and the capital stock and guaranty fund subscribed by

lending cooperative associations amounted to \$3,790,100 on the same date. The amount of the Government-owned capital as of June 30, 1941, reflected the repayment of \$90,000,000 during the fiscal year ended that date to the revolving fund in the Treasury. Due to the need for capital funds to meet increased requirements for lending purposes, it is contemplated a substantial portion of this amount will be paid in to the banks during the coming year.

The banks for cooperatives advance a portion of their funds for lending purposes by discounting certain of their paper with the Federal intermediate credit banks. The Central Bank for Cooperatives may also advance loans but has never availed itself of the authority.

The receipts, expenditures, and means of financing of these banks are shown in detail in the statement above.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

[illegible]

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The Commodity Credit Corporation, created under the laws of the State of Delaware pursuant to Executive Order No. 6340, dated October 16, 1933, was organized primarily to make loans to producers to finance the carrying and orderly marketing of agricultural commodities. The Corporation was made a part of the Department of Agriculture on July 1, 1939, pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 1 and the Reorganization Act of 1939. The act of July 1, 1941, continuing the Corporation as an agency of the United States in June 30, 1943, or such earlier date as may be determined by the President. Section 302 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended and supplemented by the act of May 26, 1941, Public No. 74, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended by the act of December 26, 1941, Public Law 374, directs Commodity Credit Corporation to make available loans, at the rate of 3 percent of the parity price for the commodity as of the beginning of the marketing year, on the 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, and 1946 crops of the commodities cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts for which producers have not disapproved marketing quotas. Section 302 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 also

authorizes Commodity Credit Corporation, upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and approval of the President, to make loans on any agricultural commodity.

The Corporation has a capital stock of \$100,000,000, all of which is held by the United States, and it is authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to have outstanding at any one time obligations guaranteed by the United States in an aggregate amount of \$2,650,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury is required to make an appraisal of all assets and liabilities of the Corporation as of the 31st of March in each year for the purpose of determining its net worth. In the event the net worth of the Corporation is determined to be less than \$100,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury, subject to appropriation of funds therefor, is required to restore such capital impairment. In the event the net worth exceeds \$100,000,000, such excess shall be deposited by the Corporation in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

The receipts, expenditures, and means of financing are shown in detail in the foregoing statement.

DISASTER LOAN CORPORATION

| Classification | Estimated, fiscal year 1942 | Estimated, fiscal year 1943 | Actual, fiscal year 1941 |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Receipts: | | | |
| Deposits of principal on loans | | | |
| Collection of interest | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| Other receipts | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Total receipts | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 |
| Expenditures: | | | |
| Administrative expenses | | | |
| Salaries | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Office expenditures | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Total expenditures | 5,100,000 | 5,100,000 | 5,100,000 |
| Net expenditures in excess of receipts | \$3,300,000 | \$3,300,000 | \$3,300,000 |
| Amount to Treasury | | | |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation in support of Reconstruction Finance Corporation | 11,200,000 | 11,200,000 | 11,200,000 |

† Expenditures. ‡ Receipts.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The Disaster Loan Corporation was created in accordance with the authority provided in the act approved February 11, 1937. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation subscribed and paid for an original capital of \$20,000,000. The act approved March 4, 1939, increased the capitalization of the Corporation to \$40,000,000, which was subscribed for by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, The Treasury has purchased the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Inc. and now owns all the paid-in capital which at present amounts to \$21,000,000.

In accordance with the act approved March 4, 1939, the Corporation is authorized to make loans as it may determine to be necessary or appropriate because of floods or other catastrophes occurring during the period between January 1, 1939, and January 22, 1947. The Disaster Loan Corporation has succession until dissolved by act of Congress.

The receipts, expenditures, and means of financing of the Corporation are shown in detail in the statement above.

ELECTRIC HOME AND FARM AUTHORITY

| Classification | Estimated, fiscal year 1942 | Estimated, fiscal year 1943 | Actual, fiscal year 1941 |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Receipts: | | | |
| Deposits of principal on loans | | | |
| Collection of interest | \$12,000,000 | \$12,000,000 | \$12,000,000 |
| Other receipts | 75,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| Total receipts | 12,075,000 | 12,075,000 | 12,075,000 |
| Expenditures: | | | |
| Administrative expenses | | | |
| Salaries | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Office expenditures | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Other expenditures | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Total expenditures | 1,900,000 | 1,900,000 | 1,900,000 |
| Net receipts | 10,175,000 | 10,175,000 | 10,175,000 |
| Net expenditures | | | |
| Administrative expenses | | | |
| Salaries | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Office expenditures | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Other expenditures | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Total net expenditures | 1,900,000 | 1,900,000 | 1,900,000 |
| Amount to Treasury | | | |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation in support of Reconstruction Finance Corporation | 11,200,000 | 11,200,000 | 11,200,000 |

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The Electric Home and Farm Authority was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia August 1, 1935, with a capitalization of \$550,000 to succeed Electric Home and Farm Authority, Incorporated, a Delaware corporation. By Executive Order No. 7130, dated August 12, 1935, the Electric Home and Farm Authority was designated an agency of the United States. The act approved June 10, 1941 (Public Law 109, 77th Cong.), continues the Authority as an agency of the United States until January 22, 1947, or such earlier date as the President may fix by Executive order. The capital stock of the corporation was subscribed and paid for by the Treasurer of the United States.

The purpose of the Authority is to aid in the distribution, sale, and installation of electrical and gas apparatus,

equipment, and appliances, and to assist in raising the standard of living in homes and on farms by making these modern devices available on convenient terms at a low financing cost. The financing plan offered by the Authority is available to consumers and dealers only in areas served by utilities which offer reasonably low rates, and that enter into agreement with the Authority for the collection of installment payments. The successful operation of the Authority is attested to by the fact that as of June 30, 1941, approximately 326,400 families had been aided and there has been accumulated a surplus of approximately \$350,000 after provision has been made for all expenses and reserves.

The receipts, expenditures, and means of financing are shown in detail in the foregoing statement.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

| Classification | Estimated, fiscal year 1943 | Estimated, fiscal year 1942 | Actual, fiscal year 1941 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Receipts: | | | |
| Receipts from interest on loans | \$72,000,000 | \$61,000,000 | \$62,846,476 |
| Collection of interest | 16,000,000 | 7,250,000 | 6,251,192 |
| Total receipts | \$88,000,000 | \$68,250,000 | \$69,097,668 |
| Expenditures: | | | |
| Administrative expenses | 275,000 | \$20,000 | 777,440 |
| Interest | 280,000,000 | 186,250,000 | 187,879,440 |
| Other expenditures | 60,000 | 30,000 | 200,000 |
| Total expenditures | \$280,335,000 | \$206,280,000 | \$188,856,880 |
| Net expenditures | \$192,335,000 | \$138,030,000 | \$119,759,212 |
| Means of financing: | | | |
| Payment of interest on loans by Reconstruction Finance Corporation | \$88,000,000 | \$122,040,000 | \$2,828,122 |

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The Export-Import Bank of Washington was organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, pursuant to Executive Order No. 6551, dated February 2, 1934, to aid in financing and facilitating exports and imports and the exchange of commodities between the United States and other nations, or the nationals or agencies thereof.

The capital stock of the Bank consists of \$1,000,000 of common stock held by the United States and \$174,000,000 of preferred stock held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The act of March 2, 1940, increased the lending authority of the Bank from \$100,000,000 to \$300,000,000. The act of September 26, 1940, continues the Bank as an agency of the United States until January 22, 1947, or such earlier date as the President may fix by Executive order, and further increases its lending authority to

\$700,000,000 within which amount loans to the extent of \$500,000,000 outstanding at any one time may be granted, under special conditions, to assist in the development of the resources, the stabilization of the economies and the orderly marketing of the products of the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation when requested by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, may continue to supply, from time to time, through loans or by subscriptions to preferred stock the funds needed by the Export-Import Bank of Washington for its operations.

The Bank was placed under the supervision of the Federal Loan Administrator by Reorganization Plan No. 1, effective July 1, 1939.

The receipts, expenditures, and means of financing are shown in detail in the foregoing statement.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

| Classification | Estimated, fiscal year 1943 | Estimated, fiscal year 1942 | Actual, fiscal year 1941 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Receipts: | | | |
| Premiums estimated | \$12,470,000 | \$2,100,000 | \$12,744,000 |
| Reimbursement of purchased commodity | 25,470,000 | 16,900,000 | 6,513,273 |
| Total receipts | \$37,940,000 | \$19,000,000 | \$19,257,273 |
| Expenditures: | | | |
| Reimbursement of commodity through premium collection and regulated market | 25,470,000 | 1,077,173 | \$2,421,000 |
| Commodity paid | 22,000,000 | 16,112,240 | 13,844,000 |
| Administrative expenses | 6,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 3,988,073 |
| Total expenditures | \$53,470,000 | \$18,189,413 | \$19,253,073 |
| Net expenditures | \$15,530,000 | \$13,920,113 | \$4,000,000 |
| Means of financing: | | | |
| Available funds at beginning of year | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| From government bonds | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| Reimbursement in capital stock | | | |
| Totally available | \$2,000,000 | \$2,000,000 | \$2,000,000 |
| Debit, not expenditures (shown) | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| Available funds at end of year | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation was organized under the act of February 16, 1938, for the purpose of promoting the national welfare by alleviating the economic distress caused by wheat crop failures due to drought and other causes, by maintaining the purchasing power of farmers, and by providing for stable supplies of wheat for domestic consumption and the orderly flow thereof in interstate commerce.

Public Law 115, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved June 21, 1941, authorized the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to insure producers of cotton, commencing with the cotton crop planted for harvest in 1942. Also, the act authorized the Corporation to accept in payment of premiums, notes payable in the commodity insured, or the cash equivalent, and to purchase for insurance reserve purposes the quantity of the commodity represented by any of such notes not paid at maturity. The premium notes for insuring the 1942 crops will mature approx-

mately at the time of harvest; the maturity dates range, in the case of wheat, from July 10 to August 29, 1942, and, in the case of cotton, from August 1 to October 25, 1942. It is anticipated, therefore, that only a small portion of premiums earned on the 1942 crops of wheat and cotton will be collected during the fiscal year 1942.

The Federal Crop Insurance Act provided that the Corporation should have an authorized capital stock of \$100,000,000, to be subscribed by the United States of America. As of June 30, 1941, \$40,000,000 had been made available to the Secretary of the Treasury for purchase of capital stock of the Corporation, and of this amount \$14,000,000 had been requisitioned, leaving \$26,000,000 in the books of the Treasury which may be requisitioned by the Corporation for payment of future losses.

The receipts, expenditures, and means of financing are shown in detail in the foregoing statement.

FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS

| Classification | Estimated, fiscal year 1941 | Estimated, fiscal year 1942 | Actual, fiscal year 1941 |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Interest on loans and discounts | \$1,441,000 | \$1,391,000 | \$1,391,000 |
| Interest on investments | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Repayment of principal of loans and discounts | 440,170,000 | 442,361,000 | 426,577,000 |
| Repayment of principal of investments | — | 10,000,000 | 52,037,000 |
| Unmatured loans | 550,000,000 | 560,000,000 | 557,500,000 |
| Unmatured investments | — | 250,000 | 27,000 |
| Total assets | \$1,111,610,000 | \$1,213,952,000 | \$1,167,475,000 |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Operating expenses | 1,600,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Interest on debentures and notes issued | 1,420,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,410,000 |
| Losses and discounts paid | 550,000,000 | 550,000,000 | 444,977,000 |
| Investments | — | 10,000,000 | 17,440,000 |
| Provision for | 470,000 | — | 510,000 |
| Total liabilities | \$1,571,600,000 | \$171,900,000 | \$1,074,827,000 |
| Net income | \$540,010,000 | \$1,042,052,000 | \$92,648,000 |
| Majoral balances | | | |
| Cash balance at beginning of year | 21,700,000 | 15,700,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Net income shown | 550,000,000 | 550,000,000 | 444,977,000 |
| Net funds available | 571,700,000 | 565,700,000 | 454,977,000 |
| Losses | | | |
| Estimated provisions | 550,000,000 | 550,000,000 | 444,977,000 |
| Capital stock and paid-in surplus | — | — | — |
| Cash balance at end of year | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 15,700,000 |
| Current operating fund at end of year | \$20,000,000 | \$20,000,000 | \$15,700,000 |

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The Agricultural Credit Act of 1923 (title II of the Federal Farm Loan Act) provided for the establishment of 12 Federal intermediate credit banks. The 12 banks were chartered by the Federal Farm Loan Board during 1923, their term of existence being unlimited.

The authority for supervision of the various Federal intermediate credit banks was transferred to the Farm Credit Administration on May 27, 1933, in conformity with the provisions of Executive Order No. 6064 of March 27, 1933.

The original capital stock of the Federal intermediate credit banks in the amount of \$5,000,000 each was subscribed and paid for by the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the United States. By an act approved January 31, 1934, an additional sum of \$40,000,000 was provided, to be allocated to the capital stock and paid-in surplus of any banks. Late in 1940 pursuant to the President's Budget message of January 3, 1940, the banks returned \$40,000,000 to the revolving fund in the Treasury, the proceeds of such repayments being held as a fund available for redemption, if necessary. Thus, on June 30, 1941, the total capital in the banks amounted to \$40,000,000.

The Federal intermediate credit banks have authority

subject to the approval of the Farm Credit Administration, to borrow money from any source and to issue and sell collateral trust debentures or other similar obligations, subject to the general limitation that the aggregate amount of such outstanding debentures and similar obligations issued individually by any bank, together with the amount of unamortized debentures issued for its benefit and account, shall not exceed 10 times the surplus and paid-in capital of such bank. As of June 30, 1941, the banks reported total debentures outstanding aggregating \$224,663,000.

The Federal intermediate credit banks pay annually to the United States Treasury a franchise tax equivalent to 25 percent of the amount of earnings remaining after absorption of losses and provision for estimated losses, the elimination of any impairment of paid-in capital, and the creation of necessary reserves.

The principal function of the Federal intermediate credit banks is to supply funds by way of discounts and loans to lending institutions for short- and intermediate-term agricultural loans.

The receipts, expenditures, and means of financing the Federal intermediate credit banks are shown in detail in the statement above.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

| Classification | Estimated, fiscal year 1941 | Estimated, fiscal year 1942 | Actual, fiscal year 1941 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Interest on loans (mortgage loans) on new capital | — | — | — |
| Repayment of principal of mortgages purchased and loans | 838,362,000 | 835,774,000 | 813,733,000 |
| Interest and other income on loans | 10,220,000 | 8,612,000 | 8,677,000 |
| Rate on mortgages of land owned and Federal Housing Administration discounts | 400,000 | 400,000 | 395,000 |
| Unmatured mortgages on land owned and Federal Housing Administration discounts | 8,400,000 | 8,000,000 | 5,367,000 |
| Unmatured mortgages on land owned and Federal Housing Administration discounts | 200,000 | 100,000 | 90,000 |
| Total assets | \$847,382,000 | \$852,886,000 | \$828,602,000 |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Operating expenses | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Interest on debentures and notes | 20,720,000 | 22,740,000 | 18,800,000 |
| Interest paid | 2,700,000 | 2,700,000 | 2,800,000 |
| Dividend payments | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Provision for taxes, interest, etc. (on stock mortgages) discounts | 8,400,000 | 8,000,000 | 5,367,000 |
| Provision for taxes | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Total liabilities | \$34,120,000 | \$35,640,000 | \$29,267,000 |
| Surplus of operations (unamortized) | \$813,262,000 | \$817,246,000 | \$800,000 |
| Means of financing | | | |
| Stock (paid-in or loaned from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of the sale of bonds) | 8,100,000 | 18,077,000 | 27,000,000 |

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Pursuant to authority granted under title III of the National Housing Act, as amended, the National Mortgage Association of Washington was incorporated February 10, 1935. This Association did no business under that name. The name was changed on April 11, 1938, to the Federal National Mortgage Association. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation subscribed and paid for \$10,000,000 in capital stock and \$1,000,000 paid-in surplus.

The principal functions of this Association are:

1. To establish a market for first mortgages insured

under title II of the National Housing Act, as amended, section 203 (new construction only).

2. To facilitate the construction and financing of projects insured under section 207 of the National Housing Act, as amended.

3. To make available to investors bonds issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association under the authority of section 302 of title III of the National Housing Act, as amended.

Receipts and expenditures of this organization are shown in detail in the above statement.

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

| Classification | Estimated, fiscal year 1962 | Estimated, fiscal year 1963 | Actual, fiscal year 1961 |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Receipts: | | | |
| Fees and admission fees | \$1,792,000 | \$1,900,000 | \$1,186,000 |
| Interest on securities | 2,584,400 | 3,000,000 | 3,042,375 |
| Gifts of securities | 6,900,000 | 5,000,000 | 4,622,820 |
| Manufactures | | | \$1,025 |
| Total receipts | 11,276,400 | 12,500,000 | 8,852,200 |
| Expenditures: | | | |
| Administrative expenses | 600,000 | 600,000 | 228,300 |
| Investments at cost | 7,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 8,234,100 |
| Accrued interest on securities purchased | | | 3,400 |
| Net contributions to fund of manufactures | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Indemnities against loss of securities | 2,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 314,775 |
| Expense of liquidation | 100,000 | 100,000 | 25,775 |
| Total expenditures | 12,500,000 | 13,400,000 | 9,322,100 |
| Net surplus | —1,223,600 | —899,999 | —469,900 |
| Means of Finance: | | | |
| A available funds at beginning of year | 164,114 | 359,000 | 651,300 |
| Net surplus (deficit) | —1,223,600 | —899,999 | —469,900 |
| A available funds at end of year | (59,486) | (540,999) | 181,400 |

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation was created by title IV of the National Housing Act approved June 27, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1725-1732), to insure the safety of savings to thrift and home-financing institutions. The Corporation protects investors and depositors up to \$5,000 against loss in the event of default of an insured institution.

The Corporation is an instrumentality of the United States and operates under a board of trustees composed

of the members of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Its capital stock of \$100,000,000 was purchased and is held by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

The Corporation was placed under the supervision of the Federal Loan Administrator by Reorganization Plan No. 1, effective July 1, 1939.

The receipts and expenditures and means of financing of the Corporation are shown in detail in the foregoing statement.

HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

| Classification | Estimated, fiscal year 1982 | Estimated fiscal year 1983 | Actual, fiscal year 1981 |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Example | | | |
| Collection of interest | \$75,176,000 | \$80,260,000 | \$87,226,778 |
| Interest on government securities | 5,768,478 | 6,427,948 | 6,472,959 |
| Property income | 12,000,000 | 10,200,000 | 39,753,491 |
| Dividend income (estimated) (see example) (see note 1) | 28,000,000 | 245,120,000 | 238,424,144 |
| Royalties of science and technology | 50,000,000 | 18,400,000 | 21,800,000 |
| Manufacturing, marketing and associated services (see example) (see example) (see example) (see example) | 50,000,000 | 14,500,000 | 45,875,880 |
| Total example | \$205,084,500 | \$498,387,900 | \$599,053,052 |
| Expenditures | | | |
| Administrative expenses | 55,111,712 | 15,000,000 | 34,909,290 |
| Interest on bonds | \$7,911,700 | 14,911,507 | 15,894,152 |
| Property expenses | 5,000,000 | 13,400,000 | 12,112,120 |
| Other current expenditures (see example) | 5,000,000 | 5,725,000 | 9,158,510 |
| Acquisition of investments | 5,200,750 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Expenditure for improvement of debt to government (see example) | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 1,820,000 |
| Expenditure of other debt (see example) (see example) | 44,834,000 | 30,700,000 | 30,400,000 |
| Manufacturing, marketing and associated services (see example) (see example) (see example) (see example) | | | |
| Total expenditures | \$142,159,072 | \$104,837,507 | \$108,214,060 |
| Surpluses | \$62,925,428 | \$393,550,393 | \$490,838,992 |
| Use of Surpluses | | | |
| Each instance of dividend of 100% | \$2,000,712 | \$5,000,000 | \$6,712,500 |
| Each instance of dividend of 50% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 25% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 10% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 5% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 1% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.5% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.1% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.05% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.01% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.005% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.001% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.0005% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.0001% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.00005% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.00001% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.000005% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.000001% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.0000005% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.0000001% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.00000005% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.00000001% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.000000005% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.000000001% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.0000000005% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.0000000001% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.00000000005% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.00000000001% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.000000000005% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.000000000001% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.0000000000005% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.0000000000001% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.00000000000005% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.00000000000001% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.000000000000005% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.000000000000001% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.0000000000000005% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.0000000000000001% | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Each instance of dividend of 0.00000000000000005% | 200, | | |

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation was created by the act of June 13, 1933, to grant long-term mortgages loans at low interest rates in order that distressed home owners might refinance their homes and, wherever possible, save them from foreclosure. The Corporation has a capital stock of \$200,000,000 owned by the United States and has authority to issue \$4,750,000,000 in bonds unconditionally guaranteed by the United States Government. In accordance with the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 the

Corporation terminated its lending activities on June 12, 1936, and is now principally engaged in servicing the loans outstanding and in managing and disposing of real estate acquired as a result of foreclosure proceedings.

The Corporation was placed under the supervision of the Federal Loan Administrator by Reorganization Plan No. 1, effective July 1, 1939.

The receipts, expenditures, and means of financing are shown in detail in the foregoing statement.

PRODUCTION CREDIT CORPORATIONS

| Class/Function | Estimated Total
Year 1963 | Estimated Total
Year 1962 | Actual Total
Year 1961 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Receipts: | | | |
| Income tax levied on: | | | |
| Dividends on shares & debts | \$1,400,000 | \$1,400,000 | \$1,300,000 |
| Surpluses of nationalized enterprises | 500,000 | 75,000 | 100,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 10,000,000 | 47,740,000 | 50,000,000 |
| | 1,000,000 | 1,200,000 | 872,000 |
| Total receipts | 12,900,000 | 50,415,000 | 52,272,000 |
| Expenditures: | | | |
| Operating expenses | | | |
| Expenditures | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,300,000 |
| | 11,500,000 | 50,000,000 | 49,450,000 |
| Total expenditures | 12,900,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,750,000 |
| Net receipts | | | |
| Net expenditures | | | |
| | | 15,415,000 | 15,580,000 |
| Means of financing: | | | |
| Class/Function at beginning of year | | | |
| Net receipts (above) | 200,000 | 900,000 | 400,000 |
| | | -15,415,000 | 15,580,000 |
| Net funds available | 200,000 | -14,515,000 | 15,980,000 |
| Change in capital stock | | | |
| | 500,000 | +15,000,000 | -15,000,000 |
| Class balance at end of year | 700,000 | 800,000 | 500,000 |

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Title I of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 authorized and directed the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration to organize and charter 12 production credit corporations, one to be established in each city in which a Federal land bank was located.

All of the capital in the production credit corporations is owned by the United States Government, and the initial subscription was \$120,000,000. Late in 1940, pursuant to the President's Budget message of January 3, 1940, the production credit corporations returned \$15,000,000 of this capital to a revolving fund in the Treasury, such repayments to be held available for resubscription, if necessary. Thus, as of June 30, 1941, the amount of capital in the corporations was \$105,000,000. Since their

time, however, it has become necessary to subscribe for additional capital funds and the paid-in capital of the corporations was increased \$15,000,000 in September 1941.

The principal function of the production credit corporations is to organize, provide capital for and supervise local production credit associations which make short-term agricultural loans to their members. As of June 30, 1941, the 12 corporations were supervising the operations of 538 production credit associations, serving farmers in every rural county in the United States, and owned about 78 percent of the total outstanding stock of the associations.

The receipts, expenditures, and means of financing are shown in detail in the statement above.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

[illegible]

• **TRACER**

Regraded Unclassified

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION—Continued

| Classification | Approved, 1941
(1941-1942) | Disbursed, 1942
(1942-1943) | Actual, 1942
(1942-1943) |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Contracted debt outstanding at end of 1942: | | | |
| In market: | | | |
| U.S. Treasury: | \$101,293,000 | \$1,001,000,000 | \$1,791,400,000 |
| Other: | 4,995,214,000 | 2,811,075,000 | 19,970,000 |
| Total: | \$106,288,000 | \$1,003,811,000 | \$1,811,370,000 |

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was created as a body corporate by the act approved January 22, 1932, for the purpose of providing funds, through loans, to be made by the Corporation, to encourage the then-existing restriction of private credit. The enactment creating the Corporation authorized it to extend financial assistance to banks and other financial institutions and to various classes of borrowers for agricultural, commercial and industrial purposes. The scope of the Corporation's lending function has been expanded from time to time by subsequent legislation. The succession of the Corporation was originally established at 30 years but has been extended by subsequent legislation to January 22, 1947. The capital stock of the Corporation was originally established at \$500,000,000, the stock being subscribed for by the Secretary of the Treasury from the proceeds of an appropriation authorized by the act creating the Corporation. The act approved June 25, 1940, authorized the Corporation to retire part of its capital stock, to pay dividends thereon and to purchase the stock of any Federal home-loan bank held by the Treasury, the amount to be paid to the Treasury for any or all such purposes not to exceed \$200,000,000. Pursuant to this act and the President's Budget message of January 3, 1940, relative to excess capital funds of corporations, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation reduced its capital stock to \$325,000,000, retaining \$175,000,000 in the Treasury.

The Corporation was also authorized by the act of its creation to issue a limited amount of notes, debentures or other obligations, which authority has been variously increased and decreased by subsequent legislation. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase such obligations of the Corporation.

The financing operations of the Corporation are carried out in one of three ways. First, the Corporation is authorized, in its discretion to make various classes of loans and to purchase various types of preferred stock. Second, the Corporation, upon the direction of Congress, is required to provide funds to certain agencies of the Government for the financing of various programs which such agencies are authorized to undertake. Third, the Corporation is authorized, in its discretion, to make loans to subsidiary corporations which, under various enactments of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, it is authorized to establish or create. These various types of operations are indicated in the Corporation's annual budget as set forth in the foregoing table.

The direct operations of the Corporation include loans to banks, railroads, business enterprises, mining interests, public agencies, agricultural marketing organizations, etc., and purchases of stock in banks, insurance companies, mortgage corporations, and corporations engaged in defense activities, as well as the administrative expenses incurred in connection with the operations of the Corporation. Direct receipts include repayments of principal and

interest in connection with the foregoing loans and the proceeds accruing from the sale or redemption of obligations purchased.

Funds allocated at the direction, or upon the authorization, of Congress have been employed to purchase the capital stock of the Disaster Loan Corporation, regional agricultural credit corporations, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal home-loan banks, the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, the RFC Mortgage Company, the Federal National Mortgage Association, and the following Corporations created by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pursuant to section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended: The Defense Plant Corporation, the Defense Supplies Corporation, the Rubber Reserve Company, and Metals Reserve Company. Funds of the Corporation have also been supplied, other than through capital stock subscriptions, to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Farm Credit Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Commodity Credit Corporation, the Rural Electrification Administration, the Defense Housing Corporation, and the Corporations created by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pursuant to the said section 5d, and used for the purchase of securities from the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works and for transfer to the appropriation made by the Emergency Relief Act of 1935. Obligations of the Corporation have been canceled pursuant to the act approved February 24, 1938, in an amount equivalent to most of the funds so provided.

The act approved February 24, 1938, authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel the obligations of the Corporation in an amount equal to the investments or advances of the Corporation made at the direction of Congress to various agencies of the Government, including such advances for relief purposes. The act provides also for the cancellation of obligations as respects future disbursements which may be made within the same categories. The act approved March 28, 1941, directing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make funds available for the defense housing insurance fund also provides for the cancellation of obligations in an amount equivalent to the funds made available for such purpose. Under the authority of the first-mentioned act, obligations totaling approximately \$2,737,699,131 had been canceled as of November 30, 1941, and under the last-mentioned act obligations totaling \$5,000,000 had been canceled as of November 30, 1941.

Reorganization Plan No. 1, promulgated by the President pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1939, provides that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall be grouped under the Federal Loan Agency and subject to the supervision of the Federal Loan Administrator.

The receipts and expenditures and means of financing the Corporation are set forth in detail in the foregoing statement.

THE RFC MORTGAGE COMPANY

| Classification | Estimated, 1942
(1942-1943) | Estimated, 1943
(1943-1944) | Actual, 1942
(1942-1943) |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Receipts: | | | |
| Sale of property acquired: | | | |
| Sale of principal of mortgage loans | \$100,000 | \$115,000 | \$100,000 |
| Collection of principal of loans | 20,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 21,813,000 |
| Collection of interest | 3,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,970,000 |
| Total receipts | \$21,100,000 | \$12,115,000 | \$24,783,000 |
| Expenditures: | | | |
| Administrative expenses: | | | |
| Salaries | 700,000 | 800,000 | 700,000 |
| Other expenditures | 22,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 21,800,000 |
| Total expenditures | \$22,700,000 | \$12,800,000 | \$23,500,000 |
| Net expenditures | \$1,600,000 | \$785,000 | \$1,717,000 |
| Means of financing: | | | |
| Unsubscribed Federal Reserve Banknotes | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| Proceeds of sale of bonds | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The RFC Mortgage Company was created March 14, 1935, under the laws of the State of Maryland. By authority of section 5 (c) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation subscribed to and purchased the entire stock of the Corporation amounting to \$25,000,000. Additional funds required to carry on the business of the company

are obtained by loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The principal functions of the company are to make loans upon urban income-producing properties and to provide a market for mortgages through the purchase thereof.

The receipts, expenditures, and means of financing are shown in detail in the above statement.

REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATIONS

| Classification | Estimated, fiscal year 1943 | Estimated, fiscal year 1942 | Actual, fiscal year 1941 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Receipts: | | | |
| Repayments of principal on loans | \$3,725,000 | \$3,000,000 | \$3,000,000 |
| Interest | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| Total receipts | 3,975,000 | 3,250,000 | 3,250,000 |
| Expenditures: | | | |
| Administrative expenses | 50,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 |
| Loans | 3,900,000 | 3,205,000 | 3,205,000 |
| Total expenditures | 3,950,000 | 3,250,000 | 3,250,000 |
| Excess of receipts | 25,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Adjustment to balance of fiscal year statement | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Net results | 25,000 | 0 | 0 |

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

By authority granted in section 201 (c) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, approved July 21, 1932, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation created 12 regional agricultural credit corporations to make short-term loans direct to farmers and stockmen in the United States.

The stock of these corporations was subscribed and paid for by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation out of the unexpended balance of the amounts allocated and made available to the Secretary of Agriculture under section 2 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation acts. All of the stock is now held by the Secretary of the Treasury for and on behalf of the United States. Of the total original capital of \$44,500,000, the corporations have returned to a revolving fund set up under section 54 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 the sum of \$39,500,000, leaving outstanding stock in the amount of \$5,000,000.

On May 27, 1934, the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation relating to the affairs of the regional agricultural credit corporations were transferred to the Farm Credit Administration.

Since May 1, 1934, the regional agricultural credit corporations have been in process of orderly liquidation, the short-term credit needs of agriculture being provided for by other permanent organizations administered by the Farm Credit Administration. In accordance with authority granted by the Farm Credit Act of 1937, the Farm Credit Administration has effected the consolidation or merger of various of the corporations so that on June 30, 1941, there were only three in existence. In addition, there was a branch office at Wenatchee, Wash., which was established late in 1940 for the purpose of extending credit to apple growers in that area. The severe economic distress faced by the apple industry in the Pacific Northwest as the result of the closing down of export markets and other factors had created a most urgent need for credit which it was believed could best be met by the regional agricultural credit corporations.

The receipts and expenditures of the regional agricultural credit corporations are shown in detail in the foregoing statement.

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

| Classification | Estimated, fiscal year 1943 | Estimated, fiscal year 1942 | Actual, fiscal year 1941 |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Receipts: | | | |
| Government operations | \$700,000 | \$600,000 | \$600,000 |
| Interest on investments | 47,000 | 75,000 | 80,000 |
| Dividends and interest on investments | 250,000 | 100,000 | 2,287,794 |
| Loans from Federal Reserve Bank | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 7,200,000 |
| Interest on loans | 14,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 4,115,728 |
| Total receipts | 15,817,000 | 13,775,000 | 14,312,772 |
| Expenditures: | | | |
| Administrative expenses | 4,500,000 | 4,275,000 | 4,121,000 |
| Nonadministrative expenses | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Expenses of the U. S. H. A. non-Federal projects | 100,000 | 750,000 | 300,000 |
| Contributions to public housing agencies | 12,000,000 | 11,000,000 | 4,182,800 |
| Management operating expenses | 800,000 | 600,000 | 412,100 |
| Interest on notes issued | 5,000,000 | 3,750,000 | 1,870,100 |
| Investment of U. S. H. A. notes in loans | 1,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Loans to public housing agencies | 130,000,000 | 130,000,000 | 201,000,000 |
| Advances | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total expenditures | 177,000,000 | 171,000,000 | 202,400,000 |
| Net expenditures | 161,183,000 | 157,225,000 | 188,087,228 |
| Source of Receipts: | | | |
| Available funds at beginning of year | 110,700,000 | 4,000,000 | 41,750,000 |
| Funds from public sale of U. S. H. A. notes | 0 | 0 | 171,000,000 |
| Funds from public sale of U. S. H. A. notes to Treasury | 100,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 190,000,000 |
| Disbursement from public housing agencies | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| By corporations for annual contributions | 17,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 12,000,000 |
| Net funds available | 127,700,000 | 27,000,000 | 163,750,000 |
| Net expenditures (above) | -161,183,000 | -157,225,000 | -188,087,228 |
| Investment of public housing agencies in Treasury | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disbursement for public housing agencies to the U. S. H. A. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Advances to public housing agencies | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Available funds at end of year | 66,517,000 | 31,775,000 | 65,662,772 |

Includes \$2,000,000 of unpaid interest on loans for public housing for fiscal year 1942, which amount is to be appropriated for annual contributions to be received for annual contributions for 1942.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The United States Housing Authority was originally created as a body corporate of perpetual duration in the Department of the Interior by the United States Housing Act of 1937, approved September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 888), to "provide financial assistance to the States and political subdivisions thereof for the elimination of unsafe and insanitary housing conditions, for the eradication of slums, for the provision of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for families of low income, for the reduction of unemployment, and the stimulation of business activity." This act was further amended by the United States Housing Act amendment of 1938, approved June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 820). The United States Housing Authority under Reorganization Plan No. 1, effective July 1, 1939, was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the

newly created Federal Works Agency. The United States Housing Authority was authorized to engage in defense housing activities under title II of Public, No. 671, Seventy-sixth Congress, chapter 440, third session, H. R. 9822, approved June 28, 1940.

The Authority has a capital stock of \$1,000,000 subscribed by the United States and is authorized to issue obligations guaranteed by the United States in an amount not to exceed \$800,000,000 and to make contributions in an amount not to exceed \$28,000,000 per annum.

The receipts, expenditures, and means of financing of the Authority (other than expenditures incurred in connection with the completion of the transferred Public Works Administration Housing Division projects) are shown in detail in the foregoing statement.

ANNEXED BUDGET

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

SUMMARY

| Programs and their financing | Supporting statements | Estimated, fiscal year 1942 | Estimated, fiscal year 1943 | Actual, fiscal year 1941 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Programs to be financed: | | | | |
| Navigation, flood control, and power: | | | | |
| Assets accounts..... | No. 1..... | \$192,500,000 | \$196,424,000 | \$177,270,517 |
| Income and expense accounts (net)..... | No. 2..... | + 10,802,000 | + 10,343,000 | + 10,774,680 |
| Fertilizer: | | | | |
| Assets accounts..... | No. 3..... | 4,800,000 | 3,084,000 | 595,614 |
| Income and expense accounts (net)..... | No. 4..... | 3,440,000 | 3,343,000 | 1,965,473 |
| Related property operations: | | | | |
| Income and expense accounts (net)..... | No. 5..... | 700,000 | 700,000 | 786,338 |
| Related development activities: | | | | |
| Income and expense accounts (net)..... | No. 6..... | 1,737,000 | 1,737,000 | 1,380,447 |
| General asset accounts..... | No. 7..... | 3,973,000 | 3,416,563 | 1,190,289 |
| Depreciation accrued on interior plant and equipment..... | | + 300,000 | + 300,000 | + 430,305 |
| Total, asset accounts, less accrued depreciation..... | | 181,030,000 | 173,618,563 | 76,676,133 |
| Total, income and expense accounts (net)..... | | + 14,842,000 | + 1,328,000 | + 8,617,872 |
| Total, programs to be financed..... | | 195,872,000 | 175,000,563 | 78,293,730 |
| Method of financing: ¹ | | | | |
| By current appropriations..... | | 127,100,000 | 108,800,000 | 82,000,000 |
| By 1942 appropriation made available in 1941..... | | | + 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 |
| By unobligated balances reapportioned..... | | | 1,934,850 | 6,673,774 |
| Less unobligated balances carried forward..... | | | | + 1,504,438 |
| By use of proceeds of bond issues..... | | | 3,000,723 | 3,133,304 |
| By transfer of property..... | | | | 85,689 |
| Total amount financed..... | | 127,100,000 | 113,535,573 | 93,596,767 |
| Not chargeable to general funds..... | | | + 3,000,723 | + 3,538,828 |
| Adjustment to basis of daily Treasury statement..... | | 8,900,000 | + 32,234,850 | + 17,965,723 |
| Total carried to General Budget Summary..... | | 136,000,000 | 148,770,146 | 115,061,318 |

¹ Revenue and miscellaneous receipts are not shown on this summary as a method of financing. Actual and estimated revenue and miscellaneous receipts have been applied against the programs and projects to which they are related. This is in accord with the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act and the various appropriation acts. These receipts are shown under "Means of financing" on the schedule of obligations by object.

* Define.

SUPPORTING STATEMENT No. 1
NAVIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL, AND POWER PROGRAM

ASSET ACCOUNTS

| Classification | Estimated, Base
Year 1942 | Estimated, Base
Year 1943 | Actual, Base
Year 1941 |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Major unit system projects | | | |
| Scottsboro Dam and Reservoir | \$21,578,000 | \$21,592,000 | \$18,472,161 |
| Polk's Landing Dam and Reservoir | 1,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 5,995,427 |
| Wilson Dam and Reservoir | 2,257,000 | 6,152,000 | 2,371,293 |
| Unadilla Dam and Reservoir | 1,707,000 | 1,502,000 | 2,194,884 |
| Unadilla Dam and Reservoir (additions only) | 1,428,000 | 316,000 | 386,421 |
| Blount Dam and Reservoir | 2,128,000 | 1,205,000 | 1,202,410 |
| Chickamauga Dam and Reservoir | 2,380,000 | 898,000 | 308,511 |
| West Bar Dam and Reservoir | 2,750,000 | 6,400,000 | 2,475,278 |
| Fort Loudoun Dam and Reservoir | 17,023,000 | 18,464,000 | 14,652,149 |
| Duck Lake project | 6,715,000 | 12,574,000 | 9,142,862 |
| Scotts Dam and Reservoir | 8,000 | 63,900 | 7,632 |
| Cherokee Dam and Reservoir | 1,345,228 | 9,475,000 | 46,751,929 |
| Franklin Dam and Reservoir | 28,475,000 | 13,964,000 | |
| Watts Bar plant | 2,780,000 | 6,000,000 | |
| Chattahoochee plant (additions only) | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 9,775,513 |
| South Fork of Roanoke River Dam and Reservoir | 3,400,000 | 3,400,000 | |
| Tennessee River Dam and Reservoir | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 | |
| Total plantations, major unit system projects | 116,217,000 | 145,477,000 | 127,923,611 |
| Investigation for future unit system projects | 50,000 | 90,000 | 22,500 |
| Transmission and other electric plant | 52,676,000 | 23,740,000 | 5,274,799 |
| Property franchises and advances to municipalities and associations | 211,000 | 220,000 | 312,132 |
| Depository from municipalities and associations | 4,502,000 | 7,500,000 | 4,527,360 |
| Power investment, not charge to operating | 65,000 | 61,000 | 501,000 |
| Total asset account for the navigation, flood control, and power program | 140,088,000 | 198,822,000 | 173,778,117 |

* Deficit.

SUPPORTING STATEMENT No. 2
NAVIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL, AND POWER PROGRAM
INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNTS

| Classification | Estimated, Base
Year 1942 | Estimated, Base
Year 1943 | Actual, Base
Year 1941 |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| NAVIGATION AND LONGSHORE OPERATIONS | | | |
| Survey and development of river transportation | \$10,000 | \$60,000 | \$65,127 |
| Expenses of operations (Authority's portion) | 5,000 | 7,000 | 4,840 |
| Flood control studies | | 10,000 | 10,141 |
| Guard and administrative expense (operation) | 34,000 | 34,000 | 36,922 |
| Total expense, navigation and flood-control operations | 149,000 | 141,000 | 157,030 |
| EXCESS (GROSS) TO NAVIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL, AND POWER | | | |
| Arbitrage operations | 392,000 | 60,000 | 379,800 |
| Refining of goods and services to visitors | 178,000 | 180,000 | 152,800 |
| Expenses of dams and reservoirs | 34,000 | 38,000 | 31,863 |
| Operating (interest and grounds) | 24,000 | 21,000 | 24,674 |
| Maintenance of structures and equipment | 32,000 | 71,000 | 23,660 |
| Expenses (operation) | 200,000 | 208,000 | 229,430 |
| General and administrative expense (operation) | 202,000 | 202,000 | 197,294 |
| Total, excess income | 1,300,000 | 1,113,000 | 887,968 |
| POWER OPERATIONS | | | |
| Revenue: | | | |
| Power sales: | | | |
| Municipalities and cooperatives | 12,001,000 | 11,713,000 | 9,992,900 |
| Federal agencies | 1,000,000 | 2,413,000 | 2,500,405 |
| Commercial and industrial | 18,005,000 | 18,408,000 | 7,760,071 |
| Retail (private) | 68,000 | 100,000 | 179,138 |
| Total power sales | 34,074,000 | 32,634,000 | 20,432,514 |
| Interest on power sales | 2,829,000 | 1,800,000 | 788,100 |
| Total power sales | 36,903,000 | 34,434,000 | 21,220,614 |
| Fixed and other electric revenues: | | | |
| General revenue | 50,000 | 60,000 | 62,227 |
| Non-representational | 2,000 | 2,000 | 20,000 |
| Total fixed and other electric revenues | 52,000 | 62,000 | 82,227 |
| Total revenue, power operations | 37,423,000 | 34,496,000 | 21,302,841 |
| Direct expenses: | | | |
| Production | 7,242,000 | 8,400,125 | 4,876,143 |
| Transmission | 1,114,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,448,020 |
| Distribution | 1,000 | 20,000 | 71,499 |
| Payments to States and counties | 2,241,300 | 1,860,000 | 1,608,788 |
| Customer services | 11,875 | 32,000 | 60,603 |
| Sales promotion | 60,000 | 122,000 | 100,297 |
| Unauthorized power expense | | | 80,179 |
| General and administrative expense (operation) | 1,304,000 | 1,249,000 | 1,004,104 |
| Total direct expense, power operations | 12,972,000 | 12,503,125 | 8,658,133 |
| Allowance for interest revenue and increased production: Expense in excess of a day per | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | |
| Interest income: From obligations of municipalities and cooperatives | 180,000 | 180,000 | 185,700 |
| Interest expense: On bonds outstanding | 1,482,000 | 1,475,000 | 885,923 |
| Net interest expense | 1,302,000 | 1,295,000 | 699,223 |
| Net income from power operations | 21,149,000 | 21,427,875 | 12,644,708 |
| Total net income for the navigation, flood control, and power program | 12,892,000 | 12,427,875 | 12,774,680 |

SUPPORTING STATEMENT No. 3

FERTILIZER PROGRAM

ASSET ACCOUNTS

| Classification | Estimated, fiscal year 1942 | Estimated, fiscal year 1943 | Actual, fiscal year 1941 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Fertilizer plant: | | | |
| Plant and equipment | \$133,000 | \$133,000 | \$91,411 |
| Total fertilizer plant | 1,403,000 | 1,403,000 | 1,188,722 |
| Facilities in reserve | | | |
| Net change in facilities | 375,000 | 41,000 | * 33,126 |
| Total, asset accounts for fertilizer program | 1,778,000 | 1,444,000 | 1,221,848 |

* Debit.

SUPPORTING STATEMENT No. 4

FERTILIZER PROGRAM

INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNTS

| Classification | Estimated, fiscal year 1942 | Estimated, fiscal year 1943 | Actual, fiscal year 1941 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Research and extension fees | \$715,000 | \$600,000 | \$641,718 |
| Experimental farm-unit operations: | | | |
| Direct experimental unit, including supporting | 3,805,000 | 4,294,000 | 3,640,842 |
| General and administrative expense (total) | 130,000 | 122,000 | 294,445 |
| Expense for fertilizer development (total) | * 42,000 | * 145,000 | * 239,434 |
| Total cost of fertilizer program, including development | 4,077,000 | 4,561,000 | 4,174,621 |
| Costs for development for non-fertilizer program (estimated below) | * 1,252,000 | * 1,300,000 | * 1,012,840 |
| Administrative and financial expenses (estimated below) | * 5,100,000 | * 2,454,000 | * 2,100,923 |
| Net cost of fertilizer program, including development | * 10,429,000 | * 8,315,000 | * 7,288,384 |
| Total development of fertilizer cost: | | | |
| Cost of fertilizer used by test demonstration | 1,572,000 | 1,220,000 | 802,290 |
| Cost of fertilizer used by field demonstration | 334,000 | 302,000 | 265,440 |
| Fertilizer used by demonstration | 266,000 | 243,000 | 278,400 |
| Total fertilizer used by demonstration | 2,172,000 | 1,765,000 | 1,346,130 |
| Fertilizer used by demonstration (estimated below) | * 1,000,000 | * 1,000,000 | * 1,000,000 |
| Fertilizer used by demonstration (estimated below) | * 1,172,000 | * 765,000 | * 346,130 |
| Net expense, fertilizer operations | 2,172,000 | 1,765,000 | 1,346,130 |

* Debit.

SUPPORTING STATEMENT No. 5
RELATED PROPERTY OPERATIONS PROGRAM

INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNTS

| Classification | Estimated, fiscal year 1942 | Estimated, fiscal year 1943 | Actual, fiscal year 1941 |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Enterprise operations: | | | |
| Operation of reservoir lands principally after construction (not shown) | \$89,144 | \$71,714 | \$12,444 |
| Design of public grounds and facilities in reservoir areas | 94,000 | 94,000 | 201,185 |
| Development of recreational facilities in reservoir areas | 114,000 | 120,000 | 1,000 |
| Operation of recreational facilities in reservoir areas (not shown) | * 10,000 | * 12,000 | * 1,000 |
| Recreation and maintenance of reservoir lands (not shown) | 50,000 | 50,000 | 36,700 |
| Construction of fish and game preservation facilities | 10,000 | 10,000 | 5,491 |
| Fish and game management investigations | 10,000 | 10,000 | 52,343 |
| Total, enterprise operations (not shown) | 367,144 | 367,714 | 319,663 |
| Other operations: | | | |
| Shoreline (not shown) | * 1,375 | * 1,375 | * 1,375 |
| Public Works (not shown) | * 14,125 | * 14,125 | * 14,125 |
| Water Works (not shown) | 1,750 | 1,750 | 1,750 |
| Parks and Recreation (not shown) | 1,375 | 1,375 | 1,375 |
| Bureau of Parks (not shown) | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Total, other operations (not shown) | * 19,125 | * 19,125 | * 19,125 |
| Statement of related property operations: | | | |
| Nitrate Plant No. 1 (10th property shown) | 3,400 | 3,400 | 3,400 |
| Water Quarry and Life Property (not shown) | * 500 | * 500 | * 500 |
| Nitrate Plant No. 2 (10th property shown) | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Shoreline (not shown) | | | * 1,375 |
| Total, maintenance of related property operations | 16,900 | 16,900 | 16,900 |
| General and administrative expense operations: | | | |
| Net expense of related property operations | 16,900 | 16,900 | 16,900 |

* Debit.

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT No. 5
RELATED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES PROGRAM
INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNTS**

| Classification | Estimated, Fiscal Year 1943 | Estimated, Fiscal Year 1942 | Actual, Fiscal Year 1941 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| General income: | \$270,000 | \$250,000 | \$245,000 |
| Primary development and income interest: | | | |
| Royalty of forest income and management | 130,000 | 85,000 | 78,000 |
| Technical division of reforestation, erosion control, and the prevention of private lands | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Operation of productive enterprise after deduction for taxes paid on property of the Authority | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Forest law enforcement and experimental grounds operation | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Total, forest development and income interest | 270,000 | 225,000 | 218,000 |
| Development of national resources: | | | |
| Utilization of virginity resources | 100,000 | 100,000 | 111,000 |
| Research on the utilization of other strategic national resources of the Tennessee Valley | 100,000 | 90,000 | 82,000 |
| Bioscientific research in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines | 5,000 | 1,000 | 30,000 |
| Total, development of national resources | 205,000 | 191,000 | 223,000 |
| Public health work: | | | |
| Dispersive health work and public health studies | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Medical entomology and biological studies | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Economic entomology | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Total, public health work | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Agricultural industry development: | | | |
| Conservative research and advisory service studies | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Development of new products and methods for farm production | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Rural electrification, attractive and demonstration | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Development of farm equipment | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Total, agricultural industry development | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| General activities on the development of the valley: | | | |
| Transportation and industrial economic studies | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Study of future needs in the Tennessee Valley | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Study of land government administration | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Continuity planning in reservoir and defense work | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Activities in the Office of Productive Management during wartime years | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Total, general activities for the development of the valley | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| General and administrative expense provision: | | | |
| Total expense, development activities program | 3,225,000 | 3,225,000 | 3,225,000 |

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT No. 7
GENERAL
ASSET ACCOUNTS**

| Classification | Estimated, Fiscal Year 1943 | Estimated, Fiscal Year 1942 | Actual, Fiscal Year 1941 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Related property plant and equipment: | | | |
| Main plant area properties | \$1,300,000 | \$1,300,000 | \$1,300,000 |
| Forest Planting and forest management | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Other plant and equipment properties | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Total, related property plant and equipment | 1,320,000 | 1,320,000 | 1,320,000 |
| General equipment: | | | |
| Transportation equipment | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Other (office and equipment) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| General construction equipment | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Other general equipment | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Total, general equipment | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| General inventory: | | | |
| No change in balance | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Construction fund with restricted balance: | | | |
| Reserve for contingencies in 1942 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Total, general asset accounts | 2,730,000 | 2,730,000 | 2,730,000 |

* Endorsed.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

As shown on the summary statement presented herewith, an appropriation of \$130,100,000 is requested for the fiscal year 1943. Of this amount, approximately \$85,500,000 will be required to complete the emergency power-supply facilities started in prior years. In addition to this \$85,500,000, a considerable proportion of the balance is directly related to the defense emergency. For example, the schedules for the completion of the Kentucky and Fort Loudoun projects have been moved forward a year to assure increased power supply for defense industries. Also, the expansion in phosphorus-producing capacity provided in the estimates for fertilizer plant is necessitated by the emergency, as more than half of the Nation's existing capacity is needed for military purposes and the balance for producing concentrated phosphates for shipments to the nations resisting aggression. The development activities program has also been substantially revised to meet emergency needs, and the estimates under general assets include provision of service facilities necessitated by the expansion of emergency activities. In addition to the work contemplated by the estimates presented herewith, the Authority is also engaged in modernizing Nitrate Plant No. 2 at Muscle Shoals for the War Department and is aiding the Federal Works Agency in the construction of defense housing in the area. The estimates are described in some detail in the following paragraphs.

NAVIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL, AND POWER PROGRAM

Supporting Statement No. 1 presents the actual and estimated costs under the asset accounts of the navigation, flood control, and power program. The first section of that statement covers the construction of the major unified system projects. These projects include the 4 on the Hiwassee River and its tributaries approved as a part of the second supplemental defense power program, the Fontana, South Fork of the Holston, and Watauga

projects as part of the third supplemental defense power program, 14 hydro generating units and 3 steam generating units at other plants as parts of the second and third supplementary programs, and extension of the Fort Loudoun Dam across the Little Tennessee River.

The schedule for the completion of the Kentucky Dam and Reservoir has been advanced to provide for all five generators to be in service in 1944 instead of in 1945. The estimates for the Pulvers Dam and Reservoir provide for part of the cost of a unit added under the third supplementary program, those for the Wilson Dam and Reservoir for part of the cost of four additional units added under the second and third supplementary programs, those for the Wheeler Dam and Reservoir for part of the cost of two additional units provided for by the third supplementary program, and those for the Gunterville Dam and Reservoir for part of the cost of one additional unit provided for by the third supplementary program.

The estimates for Hales Bar Dam and Reservoir additions provide for continuation of navigation improvements and lock stoppage. Those for the Chickamauga Dam and Reservoir provide for part of the cost of an additional generating unit provided for by the third supplementary program, and those for the Watts Bar Dam and Reservoir for completion of the project as originally planned and part of the cost of the addition of two more units under the second supplementary program. Those for the Fort Loudoun Dam and Reservoir provide for part of the cost of completing the project as originally planned plus two additional generating units and a diversion dam which will add the lower portion of the Little Tennessee River to the reservoir.

The estimates for the Hiwassee projects provide for completion of the Chatuge, Nolichucky, Oconee No. 3 and Apalachicola Dams, and part of the cost of an additional unit at the Hiwassee Dam. The Cherokee Dam and Reservoir will be virtually completed in 1942 as a saving

of \$3,000,000 under the original estimate. The estimates for the Fontana, South Fork of the Holston, and Watauga projects provide for continuation of these jobs, approved in the third supplementary program. The estimates for the Watts Bar Steam Plant include part of the cost of the fourth 60,000 kw unit, and those for the Shofield Steam Plant provide for completion of the installation of an additional 40,000 kw unit, both provided for in the third supplementary program.

The estimates for investigations for future unified system projects are for continuation of activities which have heretofore enabled rapid and efficient expansion of construction to meet emergency power needs.

The item "Transmission and other electric plant" includes provision for necessary expansion of facilities for delivery of power to the Authority's customers; for interconnection of the existing system with facilities purchased from other utilities, with new projects being built to supply defense power, and with other utilities from which power for defense needs is being purchased or interchanged; and for the rehabilitation of purchased properties. The 1943 estimate of \$25,070,000 includes \$5,070,000 for construction of substations to serve the new generating capacity to be under construction in that year, \$19,324,000 for expansion of the transmission system, and \$682,000 for projected departmental and general administration. The 1943-1944 estimate includes \$10,444,000 for construction of transmission facilities required for national defense and \$8,650,000 for additions to provide for system reinforcement and load growth other than those required directly by large industrial customers with defense contracts. It is contemplated that the proceeds of bond issues will be entirely adequate in 1942, and none of the work to be done in 1943 will be financed from this source.

The estimates for 1943 include \$215,000 for the provision of facilities to be transferred, in return for mortgages, to municipalities and communities for extensions in their systems, and for repayments on such loans already outstanding of \$162,000.

Power inventories will have to be increased by 800,000 in 1943, principally to provide the coal supply for the additional steam units, scheduled to go on the line in that year.

Supporting Statement No. 2 indicates that in 1943 the surplus before depreciation from taxation, bond-control, and power operations will reach \$10,502,000, an amount nearly four times the net expense of all other operations of the Authority.

The estimate for 1943 for navigation and flood-control operations includes \$110,000 for the study and development of river transportation and \$8,000 representing the cost of power furnished to the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for the operation of the locks at the various main river dams.

The estimated net income from power operations in 1943 will provide approximately as great a return on the investment in power facilities financed from appropriations as the 5 percent earned in 1941, after providing for depreciation and the allocated portion of resource expense. The Authority's sales of power are at the point of exhausting the dependable supply, and the additional generating facilities scheduled for installation in 1942 and 1943 will all be needed to meet the expected demands of the area.

The estimated total revenues show an increase of 75 percent in 1943 over 1941. In order to guard against a dry year, allowances for interannual revenues and improved production expenses of \$2,000,000 are included in both 1942 and 1943.

It will be noted that although there will be several additional projects in operation in 1943, the estimate for common expense in that year is only 5 percent higher than in 1942.

FERTILIZER PROGRAM

The increase in the estimates for asset accounts under the fertilizer program for 1943 over 1942 is more than accounted for by inclusion of \$3,000,000 to start construction of a Gulf coast plant to manufacture calcium metaphosphate.

The first item under these accounts provides for purchases of phosphate-bearing land and mining rights therein as tracts are discovered which warrant acquisition. During 1942 and 1943 it is planned to purchase reserves to replace sales made in 1940 to the Monsanto Chemical Co.

The item "Plant and equipment" includes provision for a fossil-fuel furnace, a potassium metaphosphate furnace, completion of a washing and agglomerating plant, a flotation plant and miscellaneous improvements in 1943, in addition to the new Gulf coast plant.

The increase in fertilizer inventories in 1943 of \$316,000 is occasioned by the increase in plant capacity arising from the scheduled completion of a new calcium metaphosphate furnace in 1942 and by the necessity of stocking larger reserves of raw materials to insure continuous operation of the plant.

The increase in the net expense of fertilizer operations in 1943 is accounted for by the continued expansion of the test-demonstration program as a Nation-wide basis and by a small expansion of the small-scale research activities which have formed the basis for the past development of the program. This expansion will enable some initial studies to be made on nitrogen compound fertilizers.

The 1943 activities for "Experimental large-scale production" will provide for the production of approximately 37,000 tons of phosphate materials for the Authority's test-demonstration program. The remaining capacity, sufficient to produce 105,000 tons of superphosphate, will be reserved for the manufacture of fertilizers for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Great Britain or for the production of elemental phosphorus for the War Department. The estimated net credit of \$441,000 in 1943 will be more than sufficient to absorb the depreciation on fertilizer plant in service in that year.

The Authority's test demonstrations, conducted in experimental stations and under practical farming conditions, become the basis for improved farm-management programs and soil-conservation practices. The increase in the estimate for these activities in 1943 is accounted for by an increase in the amount for fertilizer of \$33,000 and an increase in other expenses of \$65,000, to be used principally for extension of cooperation with the States participating in the program.

"Controlled soil and fertilizer investigations" comprise a series of studies of the characteristics of new forms of fertilizers and their effects on plant life and animal nutrition. These investigations are accompanied by extensive fertilizer tests in varying types of farms, directed by personnel of the land-grant colleges. Use of the more highly concentrated calcium metaphosphate is increasing as the use of triple superphosphate decreases. It is anticipated that these test demonstrations will be initiated in eight new States in 1942 and several additional States in 1943. Of the estimate of \$545,000 for test demonstrations in that year, about four-fifths is for reimbursement of the expense of cooperating institutions.

Soil inventory mapping had been completed by the end of 1941 in 41 counties covering 12,532,320 acres. Of the estimate of \$111,000 for this item in 1943, \$50,000 is for reimbursement of the expense of the Bureau of Plant Industry and the land-grant colleges.

"Transportation studies relative to fertilizer distribution" comprise, for the most part, investigations of the most economical routing of fertilizers.

RELATED PROPERTY OPERATIONS PROGRAM

This program covers activities on its lands which are not directly related to the Authority's major objectives. Estimates for the assets used in this program are contained in the "General assets" section of the Budget.

The increase of \$17,315 in the estimate for "Reservoir area operations" in 1943 is primarily accounted for by the increased expense of agricultural readjustment around reservoirs as the Cherokee, Watts Bar, and new Hiwassee projects are placed in operation. The estimate for development of recreational facilities for 1943 of \$115,000 will provide such items as boat docks, swimming areas, and picnic and vacation parks where the greatest demand has arisen on recently completed reservoirs.

As is shown on Supporting Statement No. 5, the Authority expects to realize a small net income from the operation of recreational facilities in 1942 and 1943. The greater part of this income will be realized from operations in the Norris area.

Under "Reforestation and erosion control on reservoir lands" some 37,000 acres have been reforested to date and plans are made for the protection, management, and development of the 500,000 acres on the margins of the lakes which are in forest.

"Fish and game readjustment investigations" are directed toward the restocking of the lakes with fish which are suited to the new environment and the rehabilitation of native game resources interfered with by the impoundment of the reservoirs.

Operation of villages at completed projects will result, it is estimated, in 1943 in a net income before depreciation of \$40,000, more than double the net income for 1942. The largest part of this increase will, it is anticipated, be derived from the villages in the Muscle Shoals area.

The estimates totaling \$24,160 for maintenance of national defense properties provide for continuing routine repairs of Nitrate Plant No. 1 and the unused portion of Plant No. 2.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

Through contributing to the improvement of the general economy of the region by the discovery and development of new uses for basic resources and methods for increasing income, this program has already proved its importance as a backbone to the area's ability to aid in national defense. The total estimate for 1943 is the same as the estimate for 1942.

Of the estimate of \$250,000 for general mapping, shown as the first item on Supporting Statement No. 6, \$242,000 is for the continuation of topographic mapping of the eastern section of the valley on a scale of 1:24,000. This work is performed in cooperation with the Geological Survey. By the end of 1943, aerial photography will have been made of 25,000 square miles, and reproduced maps will be available for 11,500 square miles.

The increase of \$28,000 in the estimate for 1943 for valley-wide forestry development and erosion control is accounted for by developments directed toward reducing the impact of post-emergency problems, and by increased

activity in the denuded Ocoee No. 3 watershed. The greater part of the estimate of \$125,000 for forestry resource surveys and management planning is to provide for forest-products utilization research, intended to be a basis on which new industries may be developed.

Forestry activities on private lands have so far resulted in the planting of about 50,000,000 trees. The increase in the estimate for this work in 1943 will enable the Authority to aid in the improvement of methods of management of the 6,000,000 acres of farm wood lots in the area. These activities also include erosion control in the badly eroded Copper Basin, which is part of the watershed of the Ocoee No. 3 project, and cooperation with other agencies in educational work in the field of forest protection.

The estimate for nursery operation is a net figure, after crediting the cost of trees sold on the Authority's land. The two nurseries operated by the Authority have an annual productive capacity of 33,000,000 trees.

Under "Tree and tree crop research" 1,257 demonstrations have been started in 51 counties, designed to acquaint the public with improved plant materials, methods, and techniques.

The estimates for development of mineral resources reflect a concentration of effort on materials most important to national defense, such as olivine as a source of magnesium, alumina from clays, vermiculite, chromite, and manganese. It is hoped that a commercial scale alumina plant will be in operation in 1943, but pilot-plant operations and research should be continued in any event in order to perfect refinements in the process. The increase for mineral research in 1943 is largely explained by the fact that in that year the investigation on certain other minerals should reach the pilot-plant stage. The estimate for research with the Bureau of Mines provides for cooperation at the Norris ceramic laboratory, transferred to the Bureau by the Authority.

The public health activities which comprise a part of this program contribute to the solution of the major health problems of the area and are conducted in close cooperation with other Federal, State, local, and private agencies.

The larger portion of this estimate for cooperative health work and public health studies is to provide for cooperation with State health departments in maintaining adequate measures in areas contiguous to the major industrial system projects to safeguard the health of employees and to prevent exaggeration of local problems. The increase in 1943 is accounted for by the greater number of these projects.

Medical malariology and biological studies develop means for improving the practices used to combat malaria both in this area and elsewhere. Stream sanitation studies have assumed greater importance as the industrial development of the region is accelerated.

"Cooperative agricultural industries development" consists of the introduction of improved processing and marketing methods for crops which contribute the most to increased farm income and soil conservation. The processes being developed should serve to assist in the alleviation of post-emergency problems.

The Authority's interest in cooperative research, the first item in this section, arises from the many relationships between cooperative organizations and various phases of its programs. To the next item, "Development of new processes and markets for farm products," the Authority has assigned 10 employees, but 60 other persons are engaged in this work as members of the staffs of cooperating institutions. By 1943 the Authority's quick-response program will have reached the commercial

stage, and income from it will offset any expense incurred. In that year emphasis will be given to vegetable and seed and livestock products.

Rural electrification education becomes increasingly important as power is made available to an ever-increasing number of farms in the area. The effectiveness of the last of the activities in this group, "Development of farm equipment," has been demonstrated by the installation by farmers, at their own expense, of equipment developed by the Authority, such as sweetpotato curing houses, walk-in refrigerators, irrigation systems, and hay driers.

The 1943 estimates for general activities for the development of the valley provide for continuation of studies and research concerned with the broad aspects of the proper use, conservation, and development of the region's resources, emphasizing the promotion of the general welfare of the area. The first of these activities listed on Supporting Statement No. 6, "Transportation and industrial economic studies," includes investigation of the industry of the area and its potential growth, particularly as related to water transportation and the utilization of electric power.

The second activity for which an estimate is presented for 1943 consists of cooperation with the Coordinator of Defense Housing, seeking to reconcile the emergency construction of dwellings with the long-range development of the area so that those dwellings will have the maximum permanent utility. Studies of local government emphasize investigations of changes in financial status and other problems resulting from the programs of the Authority, as well as the opportunities arising from them.

During the current year, community planning assistance will be rendered to 18 communities affected by the Authority's construction activities, and 5 other areas affected by other defense activities. Under the last item in this group, covering defense contract assistance, the Authority keeps posted as to the productivity of plants in the area and aids in disseminating information on products not now made there.

GENERAL ASSET ACCOUNTS

The estimates for general asset accounts, Supporting Statement No. 7, total \$2,975,000 for 1943. Of this total, \$2,199,000 is for related property plant and equipment, and most of this amount is for service facilities urgently needed in the Muscle Shoals area. These facilities include road and railroad improvements, laboratories and other facilities for the chemical plant, and new warehouses, shops, docks, and a garage. The great

expansion in operations occurring in this area has created serious congestion with respect to the makeshift service facilities now in existence, most of which were built over 20 years ago.

The road improvements are needed to handle traffic increases brought about by the defense activities in the area, to permit present roads near the munitions plant to be closed, and to replace a deteriorated overpass at the entrance to Reservation No. 2. A new main artery should be built to serve the chemical plant, garage, and harbor.

The principal railroad improvements would consist of new yards and other new trackage and adjustments in the present system. A new chemical building providing 90,000 square feet of space is needed for offices and laboratories to house increased personnel and to accommodate those being crowded out of space which is being given over to producing.

Warehouses, shops, and docks are planned for erection on the shores of Fleet Harbor to provide facilities for power, reservoir, and property operations. The new garage is designed to replace an old structure which is now in an unsafe condition.

The estimates for Norris and other properties provide for minor and routine equipment replacements and plant alterations.

By 1943 additions to general equipment to serve the greatly enlarged construction activities will have been completed and funds will be required only for the purchase of replacements of worn-out units. A small reduction is anticipated in general inventories in 1943.

The 1942 estimate for the continuing fund and unallotted balance includes the \$1,000,000 reserved for emergencies under section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act.

MAJOR DEFENSE SERVICES FOR OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

The Authority is constructing a synthetic ammonia plant and rehabilitating the ammonium nitrate section of Nitrate Plant No. 2 for the War Department. This work is estimated to cost \$9,425,000. In 1943 these facilities are scheduled to produce 105,000 tons of ammonium nitrate at an estimated cost of \$5,614,000.

The Authority has also reconstructed in the Muscle Shoals area 250 defense houses for the Federal Works Agency at a cost of \$875,000, and the Authority will operate this housing for that agency. In addition, design and site acquisition services have been furnished other defense housing projects.

ANNEXED BUDGET DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUMMARY

| Classification | Estimated Total
Year 1943 | Estimated Total
Year 1942 | Actual Total
Year 1941 |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| I. TRANSPORTATION SERVICES AT MUSKOGEE IN FINAL YEAR | | | |
| 1. General revenue account | \$5,155,794 | \$5,155,794 | \$5,155,794 |
| 2. Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicle tax | 1,948,000 | 1,948,000 | 1,948,000 |
| 3. Water account | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 |
| 4. Trust accounts | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 |
| Total | 9,373,794 | 9,373,794 | 9,373,794 |
| II. DEFENSE | | | |
| 1. General revenue account | \$5,155,794 | \$5,155,794 | \$5,155,794 |
| 2. Special accounts (all-inclusive) | 7,304,425 | 7,304,425 | 7,304,425 |
| Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicle tax | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 |
| Water account | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 |
| Trust accounts | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 |
| Total (excluding Supporting Statement No. 1) | 13,595,219 | 13,595,219 | 13,595,219 |
| III. CHARTERED | | | |
| 1. General revenue account | \$5,155,794 | \$5,155,794 | \$5,155,794 |
| 2. Special accounts (all-inclusive) | 7,304,425 | 7,304,425 | 7,304,425 |
| Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicle tax | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 |
| Water account | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 |
| Trust accounts | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 |
| Total (including Supporting Statement No. 2) | 19,785,118 | 19,785,118 | 19,785,118 |
| IV. TRANSPORTATION SERVICES | | | |
| 1. General revenue account | \$5,155,794 | \$5,155,794 | \$5,155,794 |
| 2. Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicle tax | 1,948,000 | 1,948,000 | 1,948,000 |
| 3. Water account | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 |
| 4. Trust accounts | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 | 1,135,000 |
| Total, groups I, II, and III less IV | 2,225,219 | 2,225,219 | 2,225,219 |

1. Total

SUPPORTING STATEMENT No. 1
REVENUES (COLLECTIONS)

| Classification | Estimated, fiscal year 1964 | Estimated, fiscal year 1962 | Actual, fiscal year 1961 |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| General revenue account: | | | |
| Tax on real estate | \$22,106,000 | \$22,406,000 | \$21,060,000 |
| Tax on tangible property | 1,856,000 | 1,952,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Personal income tax | 2,000,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,720,000 |
| Corporation income tax | 2,100,000 | 2,800,000 | 2,080,000 |
| Tax on public utilities, banks, etc. | 2,200,000 | 2,300,000 | 2,200,000 |
| Personal property tax on motor vehicles | 1,000,000 | 1,120,000 | 1,010,000 |
| Insurance taxes | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Subsidies and estate taxes | 750,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Revenue taxes and license | 2,900,000 | 2,700,000 | 2,850,000 |
| Alcoholism (liquor, paving, sewer, etc.) | 80,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| Fees (capital, income, transfer, etc.) | 450,000 | 320,000 | 300,000 |
| Fees (licensing, insurance, etc.) | 320,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| License (plumbing, occupational, dogs, etc.) | 800,000 | 900,000 | 800,000 |
| Fines | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Fees of products and services | 320,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Notes | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| Reimbursements | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Contributions, gifts and donations, radio, etc. | 200,000 | 300,000 | 200,000 |
| Grants and interest | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Unexpended balance released to surplus | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Total, general revenue account | \$40,430,000 | \$40,010,000 | \$38,200,000 |
| Special accounts (self-supporting): | | | |
| Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor vehicle tax | | | |
| Gasoline: 3 mills per gallon | \$1,170,000 | \$1,100,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| Motor vehicle registration and related fees | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 |
| Motor vehicle tax | 670,000 | 670,000 | 670,000 |
| Public accounts | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| Unexpended balance released to surplus | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Total, highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor vehicle tax | 7,940,000 | \$7,475,000 | \$7,375,000 |
| Water account: | | | |
| Water rents | \$4,400,000 | \$2,700,000 | \$2,200,000 |
| Water rent assessments | 170,000 | 170,000 | 170,000 |
| Payment from Arlington County, Va. | 75,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| Interest on investments | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Miscellaneous receipts (shortage, etc.) | 45,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 |
| Unexpended balance released to surplus | 45,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 |
| Rate of investments | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Total, water account | \$5,480,000 | \$3,830,000 | \$3,430,000 |
| Trust accounts: | | | |
| Permanents: | | | |
| Teachers' retirement fund | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Insurance fund | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Redemption fund | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Miscellaneous trust fund deposits | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Funds not otherwise classified | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Income and annuities: | | | |
| Grants of highway funds by Federal Works Agency (Public Works Administration) | \$75,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| Grants by Federal Works Agency (Public Works Administration) | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Grants under Social Security Act | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 |
| Grants for research (university control, Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service)) | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Grants for supplementary vocational education | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Total, trust accounts | \$3,875,000 | \$3,875,000 | \$3,875,000 |
| Total, all accounts, District of Columbia | \$52,845,000 | \$51,115,000 | \$49,505,000 |

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* Estimated for 1994, based on 1993 data

SUPPORTING STATEMENT No. 2
OBLIGATIONS

| Classification | Estimated, fiscal year 1962 | Estimated, fiscal year 1963 | Actual, fiscal year 1961 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| General government: | | | |
| Central administration (Executive) | \$1,000,000 | \$1,215,729 | \$2,395,000 |
| Central administration (Legislative) | 500,000 | 267,251 | 670,000 |
| Central administration (Judicial) | 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 800,000 |
| Management of land from Public Works Administration, housing interest | 512,000 | 602,000 | 777,000 |
| Public Library | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,428,000 |
| Police | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 900,000 |
| Collection and disposal of refuse | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Sanitary Department | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Public Health | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Metropolitan Police | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Police and Security Police | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Fire Department | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Health Department | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| County | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Public Welfare | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Police | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Administration, executive from Police | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Administration of Workmen's Bureau | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Public Parks | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| National Capital Park and Recreation Commission | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| National Endowment Park | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Defence's and employment (more character, influence, and money) | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Not specified balance not yet released to military | | | |
| Total (estimated, general government activities) | \$1,100,000 | \$1,100,000 | \$1,100,000 |
| Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor-vehicle tax: | | | |
| Department of Vehicles and Traffic | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Police traffic control | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Administration of transport | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Maintenance of national roads, public parks | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Highway Department | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Transportation services | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Structure and experimental items, highway fund (includes payments and money) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Not specified balance not yet released to military | | | |
| Total, highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor-vehicle tax | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Water account: | | | |
| Public utility agencies | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Water Department | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Not specified balance not yet released to military | | | |
| Total, water account, utilities | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Total government: | | | |
| Government | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Executive) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Legislative) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Judicial) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Police) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Health) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Welfare) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Police) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Health) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Welfare) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Police) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Health) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Welfare) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Police) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Health) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Welfare) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Police) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Health) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Welfare) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Police) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Health) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Welfare) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Police) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Health) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Welfare) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Police) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Health) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Welfare) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Police) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Health) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Welfare) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Police) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Health) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Welfare) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Police) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Health) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Public Welfare) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Executive Department (Police) | | | |

U.S. & Canada—continued

* Includes President's Office, personal salary, Executive Compensation, etc.

** Amount received from various sources of contributions of President's Office

^a Springer, Journal of Polymer Science: Part A: Polymer Chemistry, 1968, 6(7), 200; 1969, 7(1), 200; 1971, 9(1), 200.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The financial requirements of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1943 are summarized in the preceding statements. It will be noted from the American Budget summary that the estimated revenues (general, special, and trust accounts) of the District for 1943 are expected to total \$60,531,200, which, together with the Federal contributions of \$6,000,000 and the total of the estimated undistributed balances (general, special, and trust accounts) of \$2,741,500 carried over from the fiscal year 1942, will total \$69,272,700. The obligations (general, special, and trust accounts) for 1943 are estimated at \$61,001,500. It is expected that there will be a net surplus of \$8,271,200 at the close of the fiscal year 1943 made up as follows: General revenue account, \$6,000,000; highway fund account, \$1,382,037; and trust accounts, \$1,139,663.

REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Supporting Statement No. 4 shows the revenues of the District estimated for 1943, as allocated to the general, special, and trust accounts. The general-revenue revenue is now classified in detail immediately below. The revenue estimates under the highway fund are expected to show a substantial increase because of recent legislation which provides for a 1-cent increase in the tax on motor-vehicle fuel. The trust accounts for 1943 approximate those for 1942, excluding, of course, the Public Works Administration allocations of \$1,388,710.

It will be observed that, under the general revenue account, by far the largest source of revenue for the District is the tax on real estate, estimated to yield \$22,500,000 for 1943. This yield includes both current and back taxes; the levy being based on an assessed valuation of \$1,280,000,000 at 1.75 per hundred. This valuation is an increase of \$40,000,000 over the estimated valuation for 1942.

The tax on taxable personal property is expected to yield \$1,850,000, including delinquency payments. This estimate is based on an assessment of \$105,714,265 at 1.75 per hundred. The assessment is \$17,214,265 in excess of the estimated assessment for 1942.

The tax on individual incomes is estimated at \$2,000,000, while the tax on corporate incomes is estimated at \$2,500,000.

Other large items in the revenue estimates of the District for 1943 are the tax on public utilities, banks, etc., amounting to \$2,505,000; alcohol-license taxes and license fees, \$2,800,000; personal-property tax on motor vehicles, \$1,000,000; automobile taxes, \$300,000; inheritance and estate taxes, \$700,000; license, \$600,000; fees, \$450,000; fines, \$800,000; and penalties and interest on taxes, \$225,000; highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor-vehicle fees, \$7,854,625; and water revenue, \$3,028,307.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The appropriations recommended for the District in the fiscal year 1943 under the general and special accounts amount to \$54,548,502 including (not account) appropriations, which amount to \$4,787,277. The 1943 estimates under the headings of general and special accounts show a net decrease below the corresponding 1942 appropriations in the amount of \$1,950,722. The increases and decreases which make up this net decrease are explained below.

GENERAL EXPENSES

Appropriations are made under this heading for the salaries and in some instances, for the expenses of the various departments and offices of the District.

present and certain other municipal agencies, such as the Public Utilities Commission, Department of Insurance, Surveyor's Office, Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, Office of Administrator of Rent Control, Register of Wills, and Recorder of Deeds. The net increase under general expenses, amounting to \$181,557, is made up of increases totaling \$228,005, less decreases totaling \$47,348. The principal increases under this head include \$12,500 for the Executive Office, \$26,500 for salaries, Department of Inspections, \$41,000 for the construction of three public convenience stations, \$4,500 for salaries, Public Utilities Commission, \$9,575 for the Department of Insurance, \$16,345 for the Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, \$14,570 for the Administrator of Rent Control, \$29,905 for the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and \$10,000 for the employees' compensation fund. The principal decreases are \$15,000 for completing operations, \$15,000 for the renting of fire engines, \$4,528 for the purchase of office machines for the Collector, and \$5,750 for rent for the Recorder of Deeds' office—all nonrecurring items—and \$1,440 for the Board of Tax Appeal and \$2,500 for salaries, Municipal Architect's office.

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Under this head are included office expenses, postage, printing and binding, advertising, automobile maintenance, and refunding of erroneously collected taxes. The increase of \$25,470 is made up as follows: Printing and binding, \$11,500; motor vehicles, \$10,715; and allowances for private cars, \$204.

REPAYMENT OF LOAN FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Under this head there is an increase of \$310,000. The 1943 estimate of appropriation, in the amount of \$1,000,000, represents the third of 15 annual payments in liquidation of the 1930 Public Works Administration loan of \$15,000,000.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Under this head there is a net decrease of \$50,562 made up as follows: Increases—\$61,518; personal services, \$25,000; bookbinding, \$5,000; expenses, and \$10,000, rent of branches. Decreases—\$142,000 in nonrecurring items.

SEWERS

The net increase of \$205,025 includes \$320,400 for construction of new mains, \$21,125 for cleaning and repairing sewers and basins, and \$5,000 for salaries. Decreases include amounts of \$21,000 for nonrecurring items and \$7,200 for mosquito control.

REFUSE

The Refuse Department is responsible for the cleaning of streets and the collection and disposal of trash and garbage. Under this head there is a net decrease of \$113,450. A nonrecurring item of \$300,000 for construction of an incinerator is partially offset by increases of \$142,500 for expenses of collection and disposal of refuse, \$60,905 for cleaning of streets, and \$5,250 for personal services.

STREETLIGHT DEPARTMENT

There is an increase of \$62,185 under this head, principally for additional street lighting and underground

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

There is a net increase of \$741,740 for operation and maintenance of public schools which is principally composed of \$390,255 for furniture and equipment in new schools; \$117,615 for teachers' salaries; \$53,400 for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; \$45,867 for personal services, care of buildings and grounds; \$20,099 for salaries of administrative and supervisory officers, \$18,605 for clerks; and \$11,313 for contingent expenses. Decreases total only \$750.

There is a net decrease of \$552,652 for buildings and grounds, public schools. The 1943 program estimated to cost \$1,661,375, provides for completing the following projects: Kramer Junior High School, \$270,125; Spingarn Senior High School, \$138,700; Abbot Vocational School, \$302,500; Beanning School, \$145,000; and Van Ness School, \$145,000. In addition, there is an estimate of \$200,000 for beginning construction of a junior high school at Forty-ninth Street and Washington Place NE. No land acquisitions are contemplated for 1943.

POLICE

The net increase of \$334,149 includes \$342,997 for 200 additional police; \$15,065 for clerks; \$600 for fuel; \$9,015 for apparatus; \$32,150 for uniforms; and \$40,000 for a new precinct station house; less \$100,278 for nonrecurring items.

POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF

The increase of \$50,000 under this head is in line with the past 2 years' experience as to the requirements of this fund.

FIRE

The net increase of \$126,840 includes \$108,000 for construction of a new fire station at North Capitol and Crittenden Streets NW., and minor increases in miscellaneous items.

HEALTH

The increase of \$62,585 is made up of the following increases and decreases: Increases—\$183,581 for the preventive work of the Health Department; and \$49,092 for the tuberculosis sanatoria. Decreases—\$25,085 for Gallinger Municipal Hospital because of nonrecurring items; and \$35,000 for medical clinics.

COURTS

Under this head provision is made for the juvenile court, the police court, the municipal court, and the probation system under the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

There is an increase of \$6,260 for the juvenile court; \$6,000 for the police court; \$5,870 for the municipal court; and \$1,440 for the probation system.

Estimates for the United States marshal's office, the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, and the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia are carried in the appropriation acts for the Department of Justice and the Judiciary.

Sixty percent of the expenditures for the United States marshal's office and the district court of the United States and 30 percent of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, amounting to \$572,350, will be payable out of District of Columbia revenues.

PUBLIC WELFARE

The Board of Public Welfare has general supervision of dependents, defectives, and delinquents in the District of Columbia. For the executive office of the Board, including the Division of Child Welfare, there is an increase of \$11,780. There is a decrease of \$123,845 in nonrecurring items.

For the jail there is a net decrease of \$1,765. For the workhouse and reformatory there is a net increase of \$14,997. There is a decrease of \$4,200 for the National Training School for Boys and an increase of \$285 for the National Training School for Girls.

For the District Training School there is a net decrease of \$37,110 because of a nonrecurring item. There is a net increase of \$8,947 for the Industrial Home School for Colored Children. The Industrial Home School for White Children has an increase of \$4,627 due principally to needed repairs. The House for the Aged and Infirmed has a net increase of \$145,010. The Municipal Lodging House has an increase of \$290.

The estimate for emergency relief is decreased by \$175,000, that for sponsor's contributions to Work Projects Administration projects, \$15,000. Home care for dependent children is increased by \$199,650, and assistance against old age want, \$140,405.

There is an increase of \$98,550 to care for the District's indigent insane at St. Elizabeth's Hospital due to the constantly increasing number of admissions.

MILITIA

There is a decrease of \$525 for salaries and expenses. Another decrease of \$1,000,000 is a nonrecurring construction item.

ANACOSTIA RIVER AND FLATS

There is a decrease of \$65,000 in the item for reclamation of Anacostia River flats.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

Under this head there is an increase of \$29,028 due mainly to the increased personnel made necessary by traffic congestion in the parks.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS AND PLANNING COMMISSION

There is an estimate of \$200,000 for reimbursements to the United States for land purchases by this agency under the Capper-Cramton Act, and another estimate for salaries and expenses of \$41,250, which sums are the same as the 1942 appropriations for the corresponding items.

NATIONAL GEOLOGICAL PARK

There is an increase of \$27,470 under this head.

HIGHWAY FUNDS, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

There is a net decrease of \$3,137,776 under this head which includes the following increases: \$25,595 for the Department of Vehicles and Traffic; \$43,004 for traffic police; \$19,435 for trees and parking; and \$4,290 for expenses in connection with administration of activities under this fund. There is a decrease of \$3,222,000 for highways, due primarily to advancing for construction in 1942 certain major projects which were proposed for 1943 and future years.

TABLE NO. 1

Estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1945 and 1948, compared with actual receipts and expenditures for 1941 on the basis of the classifications appearing in the daily Treasury statement

A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

| Classification | Estimated, 1945 | Estimated, 1948 | Actual, 1941 |
|--|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| RECEIPTS | | | |
| Internal revenue: | | | |
| Income tax (including unpaid carryover tax) | \$11,115,000,000 | \$7,147,000,000 | \$1,659,537,048.88 |
| Miscellaneous internal revenue | 4,308,457,000 | 5,865,945,000 | 5,965,562,786.83 |
| Social security taxes: | | | |
| Federal Insurance Contributions Act | 3,394,300,000 | 300,400,000 | 590,554,674.84 |
| Federal Unemployment Tax Act | 130,400,000 | 177,900,000 | 47,078,584.19 |
| Taxes upon carriers and their employees | 134,400,000 | 170,700,000 | 138,947,075.45 |
| Railroad unemployment insurance contributions | 8,300,000 | 8,300,000 | 8,314,717.82 |
| Customs | 267,000,000 | 386,000,000 | 381,870,113.27 |
| Miscellaneous receipts: | | | |
| Proceeds of Government-owned securities: | | | |
| Interest—foreign obligations | | 779,000 | 96,996.16 |
| Other | 53,472,848 | 70,725,043 | 229,847,689.68 |
| Patrons' Canal tolls, etc. | 13,900,000 | 13,900,000 | 25,448,124.80 |
| Seigniorage | 80,000,000 | 80,000,000 | 67,908,803.71 |
| Other miscellaneous | 139,800,416 | 139,870,258 | 69,624,417.49 |
| Total receipts | 17,852,080,000 | 12,819,080,000 | 8,298,512,284.86 |
| Deduct net appropriation to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund | 1,384,899,000 | 872,987,000 | 961,393,782.42 |
| Net receipts | 16,467,181,000 | 11,946,093,000 | 7,337,118,502.44 |
| EXPENDITURES | | | |
| I. General (including recovery and relief): | | | |
| Departmental: | | | |
| Legislative establishment: | | | |
| Federal | 26,422,400 | 24,494,400 | 24,172,324.96 |
| Executive Office: | | | |
| Executive proper | 227,000 | 309,000 | 512,212.61 |
| Bureau of the Budget | 1,400,000 | 1,190,000 | 873,212.97 |
| National Resources Planning Board | 700,000 | 700,000 | 700,442.42 |
| Other | 1,470,000 | 1,080,000 | 742,148.90 |
| State Department | 36,364,000 | 34,094,400 | 22,580,549.42 |
| Treasury Department: | | | |
| Refugee relief | | 10,000,000 | 11,961,186.18 |
| Other | 155,193,500 | 156,393,600 | 135,494,475.27 |
| War Department (Department of War): | | | |
| Refugee relief | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,677,599.52 |
| Other | 12,200,000 | 34,290,000 | 57,991,898.49 |
| Department of Justice | 85,480,000 | 86,080,000 | 87,991,898.49 |
| Department of the Interior | | | |
| Refugee relief | | | 86,305.90 |
| Other | 156,458,800 | 128,716,300 | 107,409,967.40 |
| Department of Agriculture: | | | |
| Refugee relief | | 4,300,000 | 4,300,000.00 |
| Other | 118,061,000 | 127,480,000 | 128,658,626.10 |
| Department of Commerce: | | | |
| Civil Aeronautics | 36,584,000 | 27,940,000 | 27,007,496.95 |
| Other | 30,712,000 | 27,960,000 | 44,146,525.73 |
| Department of Labor | 23,087,000 | 23,700,000 | 23,018,741.57 |
| Independent offices and organizations | 68,842,400 | 74,944,800 | 68,858,666.43 |
| Refugee relief, expenditures from miscellaneous balances | 15,000,000 | 30,000,000 | |
| Unallocated | | | + 130,848.44 |
| Total | 720,487,000 | 780,180,000 | 879,186,949.13 |
| Adjustment for disbursing officers' checks outstanding | | | -369,771.40 |
| Total departmental | 720,487,000 | 780,180,000 | 878,817,177.73 |
| Department of Agriculture: | | | |
| Agricultural Adjustment Program: | | | |
| Agricultural Adjustment Administration | 140,000 | 2,400,000 | 1,915,800.00 |
| Administration of Sugar Act of 1907 | 47,800,000 | 47,800,000 | 50,421,999.82 |
| Surplus Marketing Administration | 48,500,000 | 100,000,000 | 52,898,619.42 |
| Agricultural Adjustment Administration (act Aug. 24, 1935) | | | 97,468,360.44 |

* Known of credits, deficits.

TABLE No. 1—Continued

Estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949, compared with actual receipts and expenditures for 1947 on the basis of the classifications appearing in the daily Treasury statement—Continued

A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—Continued

| Classification | Estimated, 1948 | Estimated, 1949 | Actual, 1947 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| EXPENDITURES—Continued | | | |
| 1. General (including recovery and relief)—Continued. | | | |
| Department of Agriculture—Continued. | | | |
| Agricultural Adjustment Program—Continued. | | | |
| Agricultural extension expenditures. | 475,000 | 450,000 | 500,000 |
| Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. | 60,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 60,134,394.4 |
| Federal Crop Insurance Act. | | | |
| Administrative expenses. | 9,000,000 | 7,000,000 | 4,900,420.00 |
| Subscriptions to capital stock of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. | | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000.00 |
| From Adjustment Act of 1938 and parity payments. | 150,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 190,207,140.00 |
| Unallocated. | | | * 100.00 |
| Commodity Credit Corporation, payments of capital investment. | | 1,357,000 | |
| Loans by subsidiaries—capital stock redemptions. | | | |
| Crop loans. | | | |
| Other. | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | * 90,000,000.00 |
| Unallocated. | 4,000,000 | 57,132,000 | 430,000.00 |
| Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, payments of interest on mortgages. | | | 2,040,000.00 |
| Federal land banks. | | | * 202.11 |
| Capital stock. | | 9,000,000 | 9,140,200.00 |
| Subscriptions to paid-in surplus. | | | * 22,462,000.00 |
| Subscriptions to interest on mortgages. | | | * 41,471,170.11 |
| Farm Security Administration. | | | |
| Farm Tenant Act. | 30,750,000 | 26,900,000 | 27,920,000.00 |
| Loans. | | 30,000,000 | 30,150,230.00 |
| Other. | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 15,275,000.00 |
| Unallocated. | 1,000,000 | 2,500,000 | 9,015,000.00 |
| Forest Conservation Administration. | | | |
| Loans. | | | 3.00 |
| Other. | 2,100,000 | 9,000,000 | 30,000,000.00 |
| Department of the Interior. | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000.00 |
| Reclamation projects. | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000.00 |
| Post Office Department (deficiency). | | | |
| Treasury Department. | 30,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 30,000,000.00 |
| Interest on the public debt. | 18,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 30,000,000.00 |
| Refunds of taxes and duties. | 1,000,000,000 | 1,000,000,000 | 1,100,000,000.00 |
| Customs. | | | |
| Refund of taxes. | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 22,307,872.75 |
| Processing the public debt. | 70,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 54,750,104.25 |
| Unallocated. | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 | 9,100,700.00 |
| Office of Children (United States House). | | | |
| Federal Labor Agency. | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 | 16,000,000.00 |
| Federal Housing Administration. | | | |
| Homeowner's Loan Corporation. | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 10,000,000.00 |
| Other. | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Federal Reserve Bank. | | | |
| Civilian Conservation Corps. | | | |
| National Youth Administration. | | | |
| Small Business Administration. | | | |
| Administrative expenses. | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000.00 |
| Grants to States (social security). | 30,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 30,000,000.00 |
| Other. | 30,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 30,000,000.00 |
| Unallocated. | 30,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 30,000,000.00 |
| Other. | 30,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 30,000,000.00 |
| Federal Works Agency. | | | |
| Public Buildings Administration. | 24,200,000 | 24,200,000 | 24,200,000.00 |
| Construction. | | | |
| Other. | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000.00 |
| Public Works Administration. | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000.00 |
| Public Works Administration. | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000.00 |
| Unallocated (see June 2, 1948). | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000.00 |
| Loans (see June 2, 1948). | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000.00 |
| Administrative expenses. | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000.00 |
| Public Works Administration. | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000.00 |
| War Relocation Authority. | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000.00 |
| War Relocation Authority. | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000.00 |
| Other. | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000.00 |

* Excess of receipts, deficit.
* Additional expenditures included under supplemental items.
* Included under supplemental items.

TABLE No. 1—Continued

Estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949, compared with actual receipts and expenditures for 1947 on the basis of the classifications appearing in the daily Treasury statement—Continued

A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—Continued

| Classification | Estimated, 1948 | Estimated, 1949 | Actual, 1947 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| EXPENDITURES—Continued | | | |
| 1. General (including recovery and relief)—Continued. | | | |
| Railroad Retirement Board. | | | |
| Administrative expenses. | 23,000,000 | 23,000,000 | 23,000,000.00 |
| Acquisition of service and compensation costs. | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000.00 |
| Railroad Unemployment Insurance Administration Fund. | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000.00 |
| Unallocated. | | | |
| Tennessee Valley Authority. | 140,000,000 | 140,000,000 | 140,000,000.00 |
| River and harbor work and flood control. | 101,100,000 | 101,100,000 | 101,100,000.00 |
| Tennessee Canal. | 72,000,000 | 72,000,000 | 72,000,000.00 |
| Veterans' Administration. | 907,500,000 | 907,500,000 | 907,500,000.00 |
| Unallocated. | 6,000,000,000 | 6,000,000,000 | 6,000,000,000.00 |
| 2. Special defense. | | | |
| War Department (military). | 18,415,415,000 | 18,415,415,000 | 18,415,415,000.00 |
| Navy Department. | 8,775,000,000 | 8,775,000,000 | 8,775,000,000.00 |
| Department of the Treasury. | | | |
| Executive Office. | 50,000 | 11,000,000 | 9,000,700.00 |
| State Department. | | | |
| Treasury Department. | | | |
| Navy Department. | 600,000 | 30,000,000 | 42,000,000.00 |
| War Department. | | | |
| Department of the Interior. | | | |
| Department of Agriculture. | | | |
| Department of Commerce. | | | |
| Department of Labor. | | | |
| United States Maritime Commission. | | | |
| Independent offices and organizations. | | | |
| Civil Service Commission. | | | |
| Federal Communications Commission. | | | |
| Federal Power Commission. | | | |
| Federal Labor Agency. | 9,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000.00 |
| Federal Security Agency. | | | |
| Federal Works Agency. | | | |
| Executive Service. | | | |
| Other. | | | |
| Expenditures from Unallocated Income. | | | |
| Executive Service (Administrative expenses). | 220,000,000 | 220,000,000 | 220,000,000.00 |
| United States Maritime Commission. | 1,000,000,000 | 1,000,000,000 | 1,000,000,000.00 |
| Atomic Energy (see below). | 7,000,000,000 | 7,000,000,000 | 7,000,000,000.00 |
| Federal Security Agency. | | | |
| Office of Education. | 141,270,000 | 141,270,000 | 141,270,000.00 |
| National Youth Administration. | | | |
| Other. | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000.00 |
| Federal Works Agency. | | | |
| Student Relocation Housing. | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000.00 |
| National Defense Public Works (Emergency Facilities). | 170,000,000 | 170,000,000 | 170,000,000.00 |
| Public Works Administration. | 42,000,000 | 42,000,000 | 42,000,000.00 |
| Other. | | | |
| Executive Office. | | | |
| Office for Emergency Management. | 40,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 40,000,000.00 |
| Other. | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Department of Agriculture. | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000.00 |
| Department of Justice. | | | |
| Federal Bureau of Investigation. | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000.00 |
| Other. | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000.00 |
| Department of Commerce. | | | |
| Civil Administration. | 60,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 60,000,000.00 |
| Other. | 175,000 | 175,000 | 175,000.00 |
| Treasury Department. | | | |
| War Department (military). | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000.00 |
| Tennessee Canal. | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000.00 |
| Other. | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000.00 |
| Unallocated. | 1,000,000,000 | 1,000,000,000 | 1,000,000,000.00 |

* Excess of receipts, deficit.
* Additional expenditures included under supplemental items.

TABLE No. 1—Continued

Estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1943 and 1942, compared with actual receipts and expenditures for 1941 on the basis of the classifications appearing in the daily Treasury statement—Continued

A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—Continued

| Classification | Estimate, 1990 | Estimate, 1993 | Actual, 1993 |
|---|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| EXPENDITURES—Continued | | | |
| A. Nonvoting funds (cont.) | | | |
| Farm Credit Administration: | | | |
| Crop production loans: | \$ 860,000 | \$ 873,000 | \$ 867,716.14 |
| Regional and national credit corporations: | 2,622,000 | 2,128,000 | 2,186,424.07 |
| Loans to feed stock feed banks: | | | 30,423.47 |
| Farm mortgage loans: | | | 81.00 |
| Federal farm-related credit loans: | | | \$ 80,000,000.00 |
| Production credit corporations—capital stock: | | 15,000,000 | \$ 15,000,000.00 |
| Other: | \$ 382,000 | \$ 1,152,000 | \$ 2,286,172.19 |
| Subtotal: | | | 72.00 |
| Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation capital stock reduction, net June 30, 1990: | | | \$ 189,000,000.00 |
| Public Works Administration: | | | |
| Loans and grants to States, municipalities, etc.: | 4,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 22,607,401.45 |
| Subtotal: | 2,982,000 | 20,078,000 | 228,286,152.65 |
| A. Transfers to trust accounts, etc. | | | |
| Railroad retirement account: | 120,000,000 | 194,200,000 | 124,261,000.00 |
| National unemployment insurance administration fund transfers to unemployment trust fund (net Oct. 16, 1990): | 7,189,000 | 2,800,000 | 7,189,000.00 |
| Maritime Security Administration (maritime security) transfer: | 80,000,000 | 110,000,000 | 80,595,527.00 |
| Adjusted service certificate fund: | | | 10,000,000.00 |
| National service life insurance fund: | 37,000,000 | 10,000,000 | |
| Unemployment employee retirement funds (Warfare Reserve funds): | | | |
| Civil service retirement fund: | 126,228,000 | 58,011,000 | 66,736,791.00 |
| Foreign Service retirement fund: | 920,000 | 921,300 | 892,900.00 |
| Casual Force retirement fund: | 1,177,000 | 1,177,000 | 1,177,000.00 |
| Alaska Railroad retirement fund: | 173,000 | 712,000 | 373,000.00 |
| Subtotal: | 421,886,000 | 416,072,300 | 326,173,992.00 |
| A. Public debt retirement: | | | |
| Sinking fund: | | | |
| Redemption from interest payment of Community Credit Corporation: | 56,770,000 | 70,867,500 | 27,433,900.00 |
| Bonds issue, redemption after, etc.: | 1,280,000 | 18,262,600 | 23,263,000.00 |
| Subtotal: | | 17,220,000 | 1,896,700.00 |
| Subtotal: | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 68,700,000.00 |
| Nonvoting funds (cont.) | | | |
| Regular: | | | |
| Interest on GSA public debt: | 34,000,000 | 25,000,000 | |
| National defense: | 17,800,000,000 | 1,800,000,000 | |
| Work relief: | 462,700,000 | | |
| Emergency youth program: | 190,000,000 | | |
| Grand total, general and special accounts: | 18,922,000,000 | 20,903,700,100 | 12,774,866,222.87 |
| Excess of expenditures over receipts under present law (excluding including public debt retirement): | 42,546,792,200 | 49,171,800,100 | 41,157,478,478.87 |
| Deficit (excess from proposed law legislation): | 2,000,000,000 | | |
| Excess of expenditures over receipts under proposed law (including public debt retirement): | 40,546,792,200 | 49,171,800,100 | 41,157,478,478.87 |
| Excess of expenditures over receipts under proposed law (including including public debt retirement): | 44,546,792,200 | 49,171,800,100 | 41,157,478,478.87 |

† Karyons of credit line deleted.

TABLE No. 1—Continued

Estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944, compared with actual receipts and expenditures for 1941 on the basis of the classifications appearing in the daily Treasury statement—Continued

B. TRUST ACCOUNTS, INCREMENT ON GOLD, ETC.

| Classification | Estimated, 1942 | Revised, 1942 | Actual, 1941 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| RECEIPTS | | | |
| Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: | | | |
| Appropriations | \$1,394,524,000 | \$949,495,000 | \$996,142,228.26 |
| Less reimbursements to general fund | 26,215,000 | 26,215,000 | 26,248,949.00 |
| Net appropriations | 1,368,309,000 | 923,280,000 | 969,893,279.26 |
| Interest on investments | 92,000,000 | 77,000,000 | 95,000,275.00 |
| Net receipts | 1,460,309,000 | 1,000,280,000 | 1,064,893,554.26 |
| Unemployment trust fund: | | | |
| Deposits by States | 2,260,100,000 | 1,720,000,000 | 1,642,825,281.25 |
| Refund of unemployment insurance account | 40,000,000 | 26,000,000 | 40,247,271.40 |
| Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board | | | 191,000,000.00 |
| Transfers from States (see item 15, item 16) | 1,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 1,000,000,000.00 |
| Transfers from railroad unemployment fund (unemployment insurance fund) (see item 30, item 31) | 70,715,000 | 60,000,000 | 49,542,544.00 |
| Interest on investments | | | |
| Railroad retirement benefits | 10,700,000 | 550,000,000 | 125,000,000.00 |
| Transfers from general fund | 5,000,000 | 2,400,000 | 2,500,000.00 |
| Interest on investments | 40,000,000 | 115,000,000 | 91,000,000.00 |
| Unemployment insurance benefits | 102,000,000 | 312,000,000 | 110,000,000.00 |
| Transfers from general fund | 40,000,000 | | 91,000,000.00 |
| State of emergency receipts | | | |
| Other trust accounts: | | | |
| Interest of Columbia | 52,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 60,000,000.00 |
| Government life insurance fund | 60,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 61,000,000.00 |
| National service life insurance fund: | | | |
| Premiums | 26,000,000 | 22,000,000 | 26,000,000.00 |
| Transfer from general fund | 27,000,000 | 18,000,000 | 27,000,000.00 |
| Interest on investments | 1,000,000 | 300,000 | 500,000.00 |
| Adjusted service and disability fund: | | | |
| Premiums from general fund | 300,000 | 200,000 | 200,000.00 |
| Interest on investments | | | 200,000.00 |
| Civil service retirement fund: | | | |
| Transfers from general fund (United States share) | 105,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 60,000,000.00 |
| Interest of Columbia (share) | 700,000 | 800,000 | 800,000.00 |
| Contributions from employees' salaries, etc. | 60,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 60,000,000.00 |
| Interest and profits on investments | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000.00 |
| Federal reserve retirement fund: | | | |
| Transfers from general fund (United States share) | 600,000 | 600,000 | 600,000.00 |
| Contributions from employees' salaries, etc. | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000.00 |
| Interest on investments | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000.00 |
| Disaster relief retirement fund: | | | |
| Transfers from general fund (United States share) | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Contributions from employees' salaries, etc. | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Interest on investments | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000.00 |
| Alaska Railroad retirement fund: | | | |
| Transfers from general fund (United States share) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000.00 |
| Contributions from employees' salaries, etc. | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000.00 |
| Interest on investments | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000.00 |
| Other trust funds: | | | |
| Interest on investments | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000.00 |
| Transfers from general fund (United States share) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000.00 |
| Contributions from employees' salaries, etc. | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000.00 |
| Interest on investments | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000.00 |
| Other | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000.00 |
| Unemployment | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000.00 |
| Other trust funds and accounts: | | | |
| Interest resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000.00 |
| Reimbursements | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000.00 |
| Total receipts | \$1,900,000,000 | \$1,000,000,000 | \$1,000,000,000.00 |
| EXPENDITURES | | | |
| Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: | | | |
| Benefits | 1,200,000,000 | 800,000,000 | 800,000,000.00 |
| Benefit payments | 200,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000.00 |
| Unemployment trust fund: | | | |
| Benefits | 1,000,000,000 | 600,000,000 | 600,000,000.00 |
| State benefits: | | | |
| Unemployment by States | 500,000,000 | 300,000,000 | 300,000,000.00 |
| Transfers to Federal unemployment insurance account, item 30, item 31 | 500,000,000 | 300,000,000 | 300,000,000.00 |
| Railroad unemployment insurance account: Benefit payments | 5,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000.00 |
| Government life insurance, dividend | | | |

TABLE No. 1—Continued

Estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1945 and 1948, compared with actual receipts and expenditures for 1941 on the basis of the classifications appearing in the daily Treasury statements—Continued

B. TRUST ACCOUNTS, INCREMENT ON GOLD, ETC.—Continued

[illegible]

- History of crystals, diabetes.
- History of intubations, diabetes.

TABLE No. 2

Permanent appropriations included in Statement No. 2

A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

[illegible]

* Express of credit, delivery.

TABLE No. 2—Continued

Permanent appropriations included in Statement No. 2—Continued

A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—Continued

| Account | Estimate of
appropriation,
1943 | Appropriations,
1943 | Fiscal year 1943 | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | Appropriation | Expenditure |
| NAVY DEPARTMENT | | | | |
| Special account: | | | | |
| Landry service, Navy Academy | | | | |
| Maintenance, etc., national defense training projects (emergency funds for the President), Navy | \$29,540 | \$199,900 | \$120,750 | \$120,200.43 |
| Maintenance, etc., national defense training projects (U. S. Training Authority), Navy | 1,951,790 | 1,999,900 | 15,231 | 5,458.81 |
| | 400,000 | 380,000 | 8,982 | 5,711.40 |
| Total, Navy Department | 2,381,330 | 2,579,800 | 129,961 | 140,969.64 |
| STATE DEPARTMENT | | | | |
| Special account: Refund of registration fee under Nationality Act | | | | 865.00 |
| TREASURY DEPARTMENT | | | | |
| General account: | | | | |
| Payment of interest on deposits of public moneys of government of the Philippine Islands | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Expenses of Coast and Geodetic Survey, as amended and corrected | 14,528,700 | 8,000,000 | 5,504,580 | 5,899,151.79 |
| Contingent expenses, Federal Reserve notes (unexpended) | 1,400 | 1,400 | 2,738 | 1,400.00 |
| Refund of delinquency who suffered loss by fire in Minnesota during October 1934 | | | | 400,720.00 |
| Printing 1943 Memorial fund, interest | 6,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 4,500.00 |
| Total, Treasury Department, estimate of public debt | 16,534,700 | 11,796,400 | 7,507,238 | 8,305,452.41 |
| General account: Interest on the public debt | | | | 1,400,000,000.00 |
| Public debt retirement from ordinary receipts | | | | 1,100,000,000.00 |
| Special account: Sinking fund | | | | |
| Outstanding refund from Federal Government (unexpended) funds transfer to receipts | 500,000,000 | 500,000,000 | 500,000,000 | 500,000,000.00 |
| Refund from gifts, bequests, and other miscellaneous receipts | 472,000 | 400,000 | 347,324 | 347,324.00 |
| Redemption of bonds, etc., from payment of principal of loans, etc., Public Works Administration | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000.00 |
| Refund of bonds, etc., from deposits of excess capital of Community Credit Corporation | 800,000 | 1,795,222 | 1,200,467 | 1,200,467.00 |
| Total, public debt retirement from ordinary receipts | 500,000,000 | 500,000,000 | 500,000,000 | 500,000,000.00 |
| Total, Treasury Department, including public debt | 2,900,002,700 | 2,900,000,000 | 2,900,000,000 | 2,900,000,000.00 |
| WAR DEPARTMENT | | | | |
| General account: Maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters | | | | |
| Special account: | | | | |
| Refunding armaments and ordnance stores | 125,000 | 125,000 | 125,000 | 125,000.00 |
| Working fund, War, Ordnance | | | | 4,465,500.00 |
| | | | | 4,465,500.00 |
| Total, War Department | 125,000 | 125,000 | 125,000 | 4,590,500.00 |
| Total, permanent, general and special accounts | 2,424,202,700 | 2,424,200,000 | 2,424,200,000 | 2,424,200,000.00 |

* Excess of credits, balance.

TABLE No. 2—Continued

Permanent appropriations included in Statement No. 2B

B. TRUST ACCOUNTS

| Account | Estimate of appropriations, 1943 | Appropriations, 1943 | Fiscal year 1943 | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | Appropriations | Expenditures |
| LEGISLATIVE BRANCH | | | | |
| Library of Congress: | | | | |
| Income to Library of Congress trust fund, investment account | \$21,000 | \$21,000 | \$14,940 | \$20,000.00 |
| Contributions, permanent trust fund | | | 80,000 | 80,000.00 |
| Library of Congress gift fund | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000.00 |
| Library of Congress, special deposit account | | | | 1,000.00 |
| Chandler-Morse Foundation, Library of Congress | | | | 1,000.00 |
| Unexpended proceeds of sale, etc., of publications, Government Printing Office | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000.00 |
| Archives of the Capitol, special deposit account | | | | 200.00 |
| Total, Legislative Establishment | 241,000 | 241,000 | 2,185,940 | 301,000.00 |
| JUDICIAL BRANCH | | | | |
| Fee and salary retirement, death of annuity, including United States Circuit Courts of Appeals, United States District Courts, and United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia | 2,000,000 | 2,730,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000.00 |
| Special deposit account | | | | 2,000,000.00 |
| Total, judicial Branch | 2,000,000 | 2,730,000 | 2,200,000 | 4,200,000.00 |
| EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS | | | | |
| Executive Office of the President, special deposit account | | | | 200.00 |
| Board of Tax Appeals, special deposit account | | | | 5,000.00 |
| United States Historical Area Fund | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000.00 |
| Civil Works Administration, special deposit account | | | | 500.00 |
| Civil Service Commission: | | | | |
| Civil service retirement and disability fund | 211,137,073 | 201,701,200 | 171,136,700 | 167,417,218.00 |
| Civil service retirement and disability fund | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000.00 |
| Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund | 115,000 | 400,000 | 300,000 | 300,000.00 |
| Special deposit account | | | | 50,000.00 |
| Total, Civil Service Commission | 213,252,073 | 204,101,200 | 173,436,700 | 169,717,218.00 |
| The Army Dredging Authority: Low-cost housing fund, construction loan by U. S. Housing Authority | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 4,144,700 | 2,000,000.00 |
| Longshore management | 80,000 | 80,000 | 70,000 | 80,000.00 |
| Operation and maintenance, completed projects | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000.00 |
| Special deposit account | | | | 200.00 |
| Total, District of Columbia Army Dredging Authority | 2,580,000 | 2,580,000 | 4,714,700 | 2,580,000.00 |
| Employees' Compensation Commission: | | | | |
| Retiree and pre-retirement, Unemployment and Retiree Workers' Compensation Act | 21,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000.00 |
| Special deposit account | | | | 1,000.00 |
| Total, Employees' Compensation Commission | 21,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 21,000.00 |
| Federal Communications Commission: | | | | |
| Special deposit account | | | | 10,000.00 |
| Retirement and maintenance, completed projects | 22,000 | 22,000 | 22,000 | 22,000.00 |
| Total, Federal Communications Commission | 22,000 | 22,000 | 22,000 | 32,000.00 |
| Federal Emergency Relief Administration, special deposit account | | | | 4,000.00 |
| Federal Loan Agency: | | | | |
| Federal Home Loan Bank Board, special deposit account | | | | 45,100.00 |
| Federal Housing Administration, special deposit account | | | | 4,000.00 |
| Title I, National Housing Act, as amended, completed projects | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000.00 |
| Title I, National Housing Act, as amended, payment on real properties acquired under income guarantee prior to July 1, 1939 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000.00 |
| Total, Federal Loan Agency | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 16,100.00 |
| Federal Power Commission, special deposit account | | | | 20,000.00 |
| Federal Security Agency: | | | | |
| Office of the Inspector General, special deposit account | | | | 20,000.00 |
| Civilian Conservation Corps: | | | | |
| Revolving fund | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000.00 |
| Excess of bonded and contractually obligated members | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000.00 |
| Special deposit account | | | | 20,000.00 |
| Total, Federal Security Agency | 15,040,000 | 15,040,000 | 15,040,000 | 15,040,000.00 |

* Excess of credits (balance).

TABLE No. 2—Continued

Permanent appropriations included in Statement No. 3B—Continued

B. TRUST ACCOUNTS—Continued

[illegible]

TABLE No. 2—Continued

Permanent appropriations included in Statement No. 3B—Continued

B. TRUST ACCOUNTS—Continued

| Agency | Fiscal year 1962 | Appropriations, 1962 | Fiscal year 1961 | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Appropriations | Expenditures |
| TREASURY DEPARTMENT—continued | | | | |
| Receipts of proceeds of undeveloped Liberty bonds belonging to subscribers whose whereabouts are unknown | \$1,900 | \$1,000 | 1,000 | |
| Receipts from trust fund (interest received) | 2,900 | 2,900 | 2,917 | \$1,950 (1) |
| Special deposit account, Bureau of Internal Revenue | | | | + 8,537,500 (2) |
| Expenses, Treasury Department, enforcement title III, National Prohibition Act, as amended, Puerto Rico | 25,723 | 25,775 | 25,775 | 27,400 (3) |
| Receipts of proceeds of assets of Liberty Loan associations of banks and trust companies of New York | | | | 817 (4) |
| Receipts of contributions and excess collections | | | 54 | 10 (5) |
| Outstanding liabilities | | | | + 2,315,655 (3) |
| Special deposit accounts | | | | + 571,999 (4) |
| TOTAL, Treasury Department | | 18,616,873 | 18,622,049 | 12,718,432 (6) |
| WAR DEPARTMENT | | | | |
| Pay of the Army, deposit fund | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,766,564 | 1,223,407 (1) |
| Payroll of deceased Regular Army members | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 (2) |
| Payroll of deceased soldiers | 25,000 | 25,000 | 82,250 | 47,750 (3) |
| Payroll of deceased personnel | 300 | 300 | 783 | 60 (4) |
| Army allowances | | | | + 5 (5) |
| Unaccounted for and undistributed allowances (increased) are shown as | 80 | 45 | — | 9 (6) |
| Wages of monthly temporary soldiers | 12,000 | 12,000 | 25,551 | 8,250 (7) |
| Deposits of William F. Edwards, account and library | | | | 35 (8) |
| Receipts of proceeds of undeveloped Liberty Loan bonds belonging to subscribers whose whereabouts are unknown | | | | 479 (9) |
| Funds contributed for improvement of rivers and harbors | 57,000 | 56,000 | 272,260 | 552,561 (10) |
| Funds advanced for flood control, rivers and harbors | | 2,652,260 | 67,717 | 38,976 (11) |
| Funds contributed for flood control, rivers and harbors | 58,100 | 182,000 | 4,850,736 | 2,460,800 (12) |
| Funds advanced for improvement of rivers and harbors | | | 277,500 | 18,000 (13) |
| Funds contributed for reclamation system, Fort Monroe, Va. | 18,000 | 18,000 | 35,500 | 26,674 (14) |
| Special deposit accounts | | | | 7,146 (15) |
| Deposits of Maj. Gen. Fred C. Atkinson, Army, Walter Reed General Hospital | 279 | 279 | 279 | 807 (16) |
| TOTAL, War Department | 2,121,079 | 4,793,539 | 6,533,432 | 4,451,882 (17) |
| ARMY OF THE COAST | | | | |
| Deposits of retirement fund contributions | 300,000 | 300,000 | 601,528 | 118,500 (1) |
| Deposits of trust fund deposits | 800,000 | 800,000 | 428,255 | 911,964 (2) |
| Advances reinsurance fund | 425,000 | 425,000 | 419,801 | 406,300 (3) |
| Funds not subject for allocation | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,125 | 6,250 (4) |
| Unsettled claims, workdays and retirement | 60,000 | 60,000 | 52,790 | 66,784 (5) |
| TOTAL, ARMY OF THE COAST | 1,590,000 | 1,590,000 | 1,455,749 | 1,986,504 (6) |
| POSTAL SERVICE | | | | |
| Postmaster general | | | | + 10,875 (1) |
| Postmaster general (trust fund) | 4,000,000 (2) | 3,275,000 (3) | 1,000,000 (4) | 1,116,427 (5) |
| Postmaster general and supervisor (trust fund) | 1,000,000 (6) | 400,000 (7) | 717,000 (8) | 206,400 (9) |
| Postmaster general (general) | 100,000 (10) | 100,000 (11) | 126,000 (12) | 113,775 (13) |
| TOTAL, POSTAL SERVICE | 5,100,000 | 3,800,000 | 2,843,000 | 2,477,602 (14) |

* *Espresso del venerdì 11. Abstract*

TABLE No. 3—Continued

Summary of estimated expenditures for public works, fiscal years, 1943 and 1942, compared with actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1941—Continued

[illegible]

TABLE No. 3—Continued

Summary of estimated expenditures for public works, fiscal years 1943 and 1948, compared with actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1941—Continued

| Appropriation title | Nature of construction | Estimated, 1962 | Estimated, 1963 | Actual, 1961 |
|---|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE | | | | |
| Coast and Geodetic Survey: | | | | |
| Fuel expenses, magnetic and meteorological work, etc. | Construction of new observatory building. | | \$7,000 | \$68,000 |
| Coastal surveys. | Continuation of magnetograph station visits. | \$4,000 | | |
| National Bureau of Standards: | Construction of tide stations. | 1,500 | 900 | |
| Electrical buildings and equipment. | | | | |
| Extending crystal glass plate building. | Building and equipment. | | 40,000 | 43,113 |
| Station for broadcasting standard frequency. | "do." | | 20,000 | 19,818 |
| Metallic testing laboratory and equipment. | "do." | | 20,000 | |
| Office of a Commissioner of Civil Aeronautics: | | | | |
| Establishment of air navigation facilities. | Construction of aircraft and landing aid installation of equipment. | 13,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 6,397,812 |
| Development of landing areas for national defense. | Construction, improvement, and repair of public airports for defense purposes. | 30,000,000 | 148,079,430 | 5,968,820-3 |
| Government of Japan, Washington National Airport: | Construction of Japanese post terminal appropriate. | | 9,000,000 | 886,492 |
| Establishment of air-transport facilities, emergency expenditures (P. W. & C.). | Construction of Washington National Airport. | | 1,000,000 | 1,700,133 |
| Establishment of aeromedical facilities, emergency expenditures (N. E. R.). | "do." | | 150,000 | 1,750,820 |
| Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.:— | Construction of buildings. | | 21,000 | 792,180 |
| Total, Department of Commerce. | | \$3,500,000 | 168,000,000 | \$1,827,732-4 |
| DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR | | | | |
| Bureau of Power Administration: | | | | |
| Power improvements under pending contracts. | Construction of transmission lines, etc. | 25,000,000 | 56,100,000 | 15,986,400 |
| Large improvements available for opening shortly. | Yarnes pass, water holes, dams, etc. | 100,000 | 247,000 | 10,490,000 |
| Construction, etc., irrigation systems. | "do." | 25,000 | 20,000 | 25,800 |
| Roads, Indian reservations: | Irrigation and water development work on Indian irrigation projects. | 700,000 | 3,000,000 | 2,900,490 |
| Construction, etc., buildings and utilities, Indian Service: | Troads and bridges. | 1,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,870,984 |
| Construction, etc., public school buildings, Indian Service: | Construction of hospitals, schools, land, water and sewer systems, structures for agriculture, etc. | 1,700,000 | 3,200,000 | |
| Construction, etc., buildings and utilities, Indian Service, emergency expenditures (P. W. & C.). | Construction, extension, equipment, and improvements of public utility facilities. | 50,000 | 200,000 | |
| Universities, etc., irrigation systems, emergency expenditures (P. W. & C.). | Construction of terminal, intake, dam, boiler and power systems, quarters for employees, etc. | | 500,000 | 320,000 |
| Bureau Reclamation, emergency expenditures (E. R. A.):— | Irrigation and water development on Indian irrigation projects. | | 25,000 | 332,207 |
| Bureau of Reclamation, emergency expenditures (N. E. R.). | Dams, reservoirs, irrigation canals and laterals, ditches, pumping and power plants. | | 120,000 | 607,000 |
| Bureau of Reclamation, emergency expenditures (P. W. & C.). | | | 60,000 | 90,130 |
| Reclamation projects (General Public Works Program, Reclamation fund): | | | 820,000 | 6,770,000 |
| Reclamation projects (General Public Works Program, general fund): | Dams, reservoirs, irrigation canals and laterals, ditches, pumping and power plants. | 6,500,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Reclamation projects (General Public Works Program, general fund), emergency expenditures (N. E. R.). | "do." | 60,275,000 | 76,900,000 | 54,365,000 |
| Reclamation projects (General Public Works Program, general fund), emergency expenditures (N. E. R.). | Reclamation Dam, power plant and incidental works. | | | -2,500 |
| Reclamation projects (General Public Works Program, general fund), emergency expenditures (N. E. R.). | Reclamation Dam, power plant and incidental works. | 6,000,000 | 6,500,000 | 10,607,200 |
| All-American Canal, emergency expenditures (N. E. R.). | "do." | | | 6,200 |
| All-American Canal, emergency expenditures (E. R. A.). | All-American Canal full apartment works. | | 140,000 | 6,000 |
| All-American Canal, emergency expenditures (P. W. & C.). | "do." | | | 6,000 |
| All-American Canal (General Public Works Program): | All-American Canal and appurtenant works. | 1,400,000 | 2,900,000 | 14,125,000 |
| Water resources and utility projects: | Water conservation projects. | 2,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Valley Division Canal and related project, Texas: | Agricultural works, etc. | | 200,000 | 1,900,000 |
| Colorado River reclamation projects: | Flood, levee and levee system, protection of riparian lands, etc. | 575,000 | 800,000 | 17,187 |
| Ogallala Project: | Construction of new gauging stations, and the repair of old gauging stations. | 43,000 | 44,000 | 55,000 |
| Conservation of natural gas and development of coalbed methane: | Inspection of natural-gas law. | | 2,000 | |
| Mineral claims investigations: | Construction and equipment of B&B plants. | | 60,000 | |
| Electricity from laboratory facilities, World War: | Reaction and equipment of electric furnace experimental laboratory. | | 50,000 | |
| Investigation of raw material reserves in western and southern States defined: | Treatment of mineral deposits. | | 10,000 | 227,000 |
| Investigation of raw material reserves in western and southern States defined: | "do." | | 91,000 | 155,000 |
| Helium plants and investigation (national defense): | Construction and equipping of helium plant. | | 180,000 | |
| Construction and equipment of helium plants (national defense): | "do." | | 800,000 | |

TABLE No. 3—Continued

Summary of estimated expenditures for public works, fiscal years 1943 and 1942, compared with actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1941—Continued

[illegible]

TABLE No. 3

Summary of estimated expenditures for public works, fiscal years 1943 and 1942, compared with actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1941.—Continued

[illegible]

Table No. 4

Statement of expenditures under general heads, fiscal years 1935 to 1941, inclusive

[The signatures on this statement include both general and emergency expenditures and are classified in every column according to the location on June 30, 1942. See instructions on page 1.]

| Agency | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Executive establishment: | | | | | | | |
| General and special: | \$24,172,259.99 | \$25,024,526.91 | \$25,000,202.67 | \$25,000,202.67 | \$25,000,202.67 | \$25,000,202.67 | \$25,000,202.67 |
| Travel accounts: | 805,000.00 | 707,000.00 | 702,106.33 | 702,106.33 | 702,106.33 | 702,106.33 | 702,106.33 |
| General and special: | | | | | | | |
| General and special: | 11,025,848.47 | 11,073,027.66 | 11,073,027.66 | 11,073,027.66 | 11,073,027.66 | 11,073,027.66 | 11,073,027.66 |
| Travel accounts: | 245,000.00 | 2,000,000.00 | 2,000,000.00 | 2,000,000.00 | 2,000,000.00 | 2,000,000.00 | 2,000,000.00 |
| Executive office and independent establishments: | | | | | | | |
| General and special: | 4,400,169,001.82 | 4,400,169,001.82 | 4,400,169,001.82 | 4,400,169,001.82 | 4,400,169,001.82 | 4,400,169,001.82 | 4,400,169,001.82 |
| Travel accounts: | 280,220,000.00 | 280,220,000.00 | 280,220,000.00 | 280,220,000.00 | 280,220,000.00 | 280,220,000.00 | 280,220,000.00 |
| General office and independent establishments: | | | | | | | |
| General and special: | 275,000,000.00 | 275,000,000.00 | 275,000,000.00 | 275,000,000.00 | 275,000,000.00 | 275,000,000.00 | 275,000,000.00 |
| Travel accounts: | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 |
| Department of Agriculture: | | | | | | | |
| General and special: | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 |
| Travel accounts: | 224,000,000.00 | 224,000,000.00 | 224,000,000.00 | 224,000,000.00 | 224,000,000.00 | 224,000,000.00 | 224,000,000.00 |
| Department of Commerce: | | | | | | | |
| General and special: | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 |
| Travel accounts: | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 |
| Department of the Interior: | | | | | | | |
| General and special: | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 |
| Travel accounts: | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 |
| Department of Labor: | | | | | | | |
| General and special: | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 |
| Travel accounts: | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 |
| Department of State: | | | | | | | |
| General and special: | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 |
| Travel accounts: | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 |
| Department of War: | | | | | | | |
| General and special: | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 |
| Travel accounts: | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 |
| Department of Navy: | | | | | | | |
| General and special: | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 |
| Travel accounts: | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 |
| Department of Air Force: | | | | | | | |
| General and special: | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | 1,000,000,000.00 | | | | |

TABLE No. 4—Continued

Statement of expenditures under general heads, fiscal years 1935 to 1941, inclusive—Continued

[illegible]

* Entries of credits, debit.
* Entry of miscellaneous debit.
* Exclusion of \$69,434.12 in 1980, \$77,978.00 in 1981, \$68,711.00 in 1982, and \$15,207.83 in 1983, carried over to the Foundation's Unexpended Commissions.
* Expenditure from 1982-86 for Federal assistance for art donated under Department of Justice.
* Expenditure of the President and the Vice President, the White House and the President's Library, Executive Branch and private.
* Transferred from Treasury Department under authority of Appropriations Title No. 1, effective July 1, 1980, to the President's Library. See also the President's Library Act of 1980, Public Law 96-389, 100 Stat. 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 19

TABLE No. 4—Continued

Statement of expenditures under general heads, fiscal years 1835 to 1841, inclusive—Continued

[illegible]

Areas of review, select:

- Transferred from War Department under authority of Reorganization Plan No. 11, effective July 1, 1946.
- Initial experiments for Bureau of Fisheries and Biological Survey transferred under authority of Reorganization Plan No. 11, effective July 1, 1946.
- Transferred from Department of Commerce, Revenue Bureau (see, pp. 25, 26, 28).
- Transferred from Department of Interior to Department of the Interior by authority of Reorganization Plan No. 11, effective July 1, 1946.
- Transferred from Department of Labor by Department of the Interior by authority of Reorganization Plan No. 11, effective July 1, 1946.
- Experiments transferred to Judicial Administration under Department of Justice by Act July 1946, 1946, 1946.

Table No. 4—Continued

Statement of expenditures under general heads, fiscal years 1938 to 1941, inclusive—Continued

| Agency | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |
|--|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| EXPENDITURE BY FUND—continued | | | | | | | | | |
| Fund not increased in 1949 | \$9,955,916.07 | \$25,042,113.00 | \$21,217,175.41 | \$25,441,974.35 | \$25,441,974.35 | \$25,441,974.35 | \$25,441,974.35 | \$25,441,974.35 | \$25,441,974.35 |
| Communications (radio, television, etc.) | 8,888.55 | 71,999.82 | 15,861.95 | 94.35 | 94.35 | 94.35 | 94.35 | 94.35 | 94.35 |
| General (miscellaneous) | 41,575,222.99 | 24,585,685.22 | 45,115,125.17 | 35,195,125.17 | 35,195,125.17 | 35,195,125.17 | 35,195,125.17 | 35,195,125.17 | 35,195,125.17 |
| Adjustment to daily Treasury statement | -7,985,265.13 | -1,734,254.51 | -6,251,596.80 | -1,042,982.50 | -1,042,982.50 | -1,042,982.50 | -1,042,982.50 | -1,042,982.50 | -1,042,982.50 |
| Total | \$23,775,887.41 | \$24,383,543.51 | \$40,969,584.72 | \$44,799,116.12 | \$44,799,116.12 | \$44,799,116.12 | \$44,799,116.12 | \$44,799,116.12 | \$44,799,116.12 |
| Trust accounts | 23,775,887.41 | +25,102,312.59 | +15,992,586.20 | 5,822,582.13 | 5,822,582.13 | 5,822,582.13 | 5,822,582.13 | 5,822,582.13 | 5,822,582.13 |
| EXPENDITURE BY LABEL | | | | | | | | | |
| Office of the Secretary | 3,095,057.22 | 2,731,865.68 | 3,522,652.50 | 1,942,124.17 | 1,942,124.17 | 1,942,124.17 | 1,942,124.17 | 1,942,124.17 | 1,942,124.17 |
| Division of Labor Relations | 2,829,227.27 | 3,825,295.43 | 1,157,584.50 | 4,424,862.52 | 4,424,862.52 | 4,424,862.52 | 4,424,862.52 | 4,424,862.52 | 4,424,862.52 |
| Children's Bureau | 31,429,925.91 | 15,477,748.93 | 8,301,675.22 | 8,302,625.02 | 8,302,625.02 | 8,302,625.02 | 8,302,625.02 | 8,302,625.02 | 8,302,625.02 |
| Women's Bureau | 113,895.50 | 788,526.43 | 148,881.18 | 196,422.44 | 196,422.44 | 196,422.44 | 196,422.44 | 196,422.44 | 196,422.44 |
| Wage and Hour Division | 4,950,996.62 | 4,108,978.20 | 1,944,186.71 | 1,944,186.71 | 1,944,186.71 | 1,944,186.71 | 1,944,186.71 | 1,944,186.71 | 1,944,186.71 |
| U. S. Maritime Commission | | | | 26.22 | 27.18 | 27.18 | 27.18 | 27.18 | 27.18 |
| Other boards | | | | | | | | | |
| Maritime Coal Labor Board | 1,457.25 | 22,415.18 | 16,741.37 | 61,822.95 | 61,822.95 | 61,822.95 | 61,822.95 | 61,822.95 | 61,822.95 |
| Subtotal | 28,349,887.82 | 38,038,113.65 | 14,244,676.78 | 12,977,712.42 | 12,977,712.42 | 12,977,712.42 | 12,977,712.42 | 12,977,712.42 | 12,977,712.42 |
| Adjustment to daily Treasury statement | +146,972.57 | +175,465.13 | +186,475.45 | +1,860,425.70 | +1,860,425.70 | +1,860,425.70 | +1,860,425.70 | +1,860,425.70 | +1,860,425.70 |
| Total | 28,496,860.39 | 38,213,578.78 | 14,431,152.23 | 14,838,138.12 | 14,838,138.12 | 14,838,138.12 | 14,838,138.12 | 14,838,138.12 | 14,838,138.12 |
| NEW AGREEMENT | | | | | | | | | |
| Office of the Secretary | 47,371,140.27 | 1,912,882.97 | 1,738,582.99 | 1,987,882.99 | 1,987,882.99 | 1,987,882.99 | 1,987,882.99 | 1,987,882.99 | 1,987,882.99 |
| Division of Labor Relations | 22,581,251.23 | 13,114,115.31 | 18,627,462.95 | 15,116,168.91 | 15,116,168.91 | 15,116,168.91 | 15,116,168.91 | 15,116,168.91 | 15,116,168.91 |
| Children's Bureau | 69,867,782.12 | 69,867,782.12 | 69,867,782.12 | 69,867,782.12 | 69,867,782.12 | 69,867,782.12 | 69,867,782.12 | 69,867,782.12 | 69,867,782.12 |
| Women's Bureau | 184,759,882.33 | 45,624,759.17 | 25,214,169.15 | 25,214,169.15 | 25,214,169.15 | 25,214,169.15 | 25,214,169.15 | 25,214,169.15 | 25,214,169.15 |
| Division of Maritime Commerce | 142,116,775.24 | 294,526,518.66 | 218,894,998.36 | 218,894,998.36 | 218,894,998.36 | 218,894,998.36 | 218,894,998.36 | 218,894,998.36 | 218,894,998.36 |
| Division of Wage and Hour | 2,446,442.13 | 3,719,122.13 | 5,894,152.49 | 5,894,152.49 | 5,894,152.49 | 5,894,152.49 | 5,894,152.49 | 5,894,152.49 | 5,894,152.49 |
| Division of Youth and Home | 203,153,250.53 | 100,880,798.42 | 63,622,462.47 | 26,213,171.48 | 16,099,714.25 | 16,099,714.25 | 16,099,714.25 | 16,099,714.25 | 16,099,714.25 |
| Division of Immigration | 180,732,817.79 | 49,884,980.85 | 47,691,694.40 | 38,798,176.97 | 32,491,466.77 | 32,491,466.77 | 32,491,466.77 | 32,491,466.77 | 32,491,466.77 |
| Customs (except) | 75,889,614.70 | 14,789,142.57 | 14,789,142.57 | 17,174,928.86 | 17,174,928.86 | 17,174,928.86 | 17,174,928.86 | 17,174,928.86 | 17,174,928.86 |
| Marine Corps | 29,476,473.87 | 29,473,811.47 | 22,368,814.18 | 26,181,132.43 | 26,181,132.43 | 26,181,132.43 | 26,181,132.43 | 26,181,132.43 | 26,181,132.43 |
| Attention to saved records | 200,998,022.40 | 2,708,724.80 | 228,288,775.25 | 2,959,158.73 | 1,891,698.79 | 1,891,698.79 | 1,891,698.79 | 1,891,698.79 | 1,891,698.79 |
| Equipment of all the vessels | 17,491,844.38 | 1,191,868.29 | 1,191,868.29 | 5,001,562.53 | 4,891,698.79 | 4,891,698.79 | 4,891,698.79 | 4,891,698.79 | 4,891,698.79 |
| Special emergency fund | 5,639,954.96 | 6,765,969.61 | 6,765,969.61 | 702,739.50 | 655,187.58 | 655,187.58 | 655,187.58 | 655,187.58 | 655,187.58 |
| Indian, Navy Department | 1,281,146.81 | 1,274,229.42 | 1,274,229.42 | 797,995.00 | 797,995.00 | 797,995.00 | 797,995.00 | 797,995.00 | 797,995.00 |
| Maritime Bureau | 1,281,146.81 | 1,274,229.42 | 1,274,229.42 | 797,995.00 | 797,995.00 | 797,995.00 | 797,995.00 | 797,995.00 | 797,995.00 |
| Maritime Bureau | 1,281,146.81 | 1,274,229.42 | 1,274,229.42 | 797,995.00 | 797,995.00 | 797,995.00 | 797,995.00 | 797,995.00 | 797,995.00 |
| Subtotal | 2,388,644,661.11 | 822,326,130.27 | 713,962,661.15 | 861,250,740.17 | 861,250,740.17 | 861,250,740.17 | 861,250,740.17 | 861,250,740.17 | 861,250,740.17 |
| Adjustment to daily Treasury statement | -36,186,264.92 | -960,000.40 | -443,553,868.79 | -443,553,868.79 | -443,553,868.79 | -443,553,868.79 | -443,553,868.79 | -443,553,868.79 | -443,553,868.79 |
| Total | 2,352,458,396.19 | 821,366,129.87 | 713,519,092.36 | 857,696,871.38 | 857,696,871.38 | 857,696,871.38 | 857,696,871.38 | 857,696,871.38 | 857,696,871.38 |
| Trust accounts | 2,352,458,396.19 | 821,366,129.87 | 713,519,092.36 | 857,696,871.38 | 857,696,871.38 | 857,696,871.38 | 857,696,871.38 | 857,696,871.38 | 857,696,871.38 |
| POST OFFICE EMPLOYMENT (NEW AND ADDED EMPLOYEES) | | | | | | | | | |
| Total delivery, paid from general revenue | \$6,150,622.57 | \$2,868,728.27 | \$6,189,848.68 | \$7,157,946.70 | \$7,157,946.70 | \$7,157,946.70 | \$7,157,946.70 | \$7,157,946.70 | \$7,157,946.70 |

* Exempt if credit, indirect.
 * Transferred out of Justice Department by Act of Aug. 7, 1950.
 * Excluded expenditures formerly included under Internal Security—Works Program.
 * Transferred from Treasury Department by Executive Order 9800 of Nov. 1, 1949. Includes expenditures for litigation services transferred to Treasury Department Nov. 1, 1949.
 * Transferred from Treasury Department by Executive Order 9800 of Nov. 1, 1949. Includes expenditures for activities of Government (Title 35, U.S.C., effective July 1, 1950).

TABLE No. 4—Continued

Statement of expenditures under general heads, fiscal years 1935 to 1941, inclusive—Continued

[illegible][illegible]

TABLE No. 4—Continued

Statement of expenditures under general bonds, fiscal years 1936 to 1941, inclusive—Continued

[illegible]

- * Status of existing policies;
- * Under authority of Transportation Plan No. 114, effective June 16, 1966, the Federal Roadside Administration was abolished and its functions were transferred to the Bureau of Motor Vehicle Safety.
- * Expressions for Federal Roadside Administration were included in the Federal Roadside Administration in Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, effective July 1, 1966.
- * Expressions for Federal Roadside Administration were included in the Federal Roadside Administration in Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, effective July 1, 1966.
- * Transferred from Federal Roadside Administration to the Bureau of Motor Vehicle Safety, effective July 1, 1966.
- * Under authority of Transportation Plan No. 114, effective June 16, 1966, the Bureau of Motor Vehicle Safety of the War Department was transferred to the Federal Roadside Administration.
- * Under authority of Transportation Plan No. 114, effective June 16, 1966, the Bureau of Motor Vehicle Safety of the War Department was transferred to the Federal Roadside Administration.
- * Includes transportation items now covered under the Federal Roadside Administration.
- * Includes transportation items now covered under the Federal Roadside Administration.

TABLE No. 7

Actual and estimated receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal years 1884-43

(In millions of dollars)

| Classification | Actual | | | | | | | | | | Estimated | Total 1914-22 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|---------------|
| | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | | |
| REVENUE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Internal revenue: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Duties tax (including tax on inland navigation): | 818 | 1,049 | 1,427 | 2,149 | 2,611 | 2,169 | 2,123 | 2,469 | 2,747 | 11,018 | 41,902 | |
| Manufactures (internal revenue): | 1,479 | 1,607 | 2,009 | 2,181 | 2,280 | 2,282 | 2,343 | 2,497 | 2,899 | 4,300 | 32,247 | |
| Taxes under Social Security Act: | | | | 232 | 684 | 805 | 712 | 780 | 1,016 | 1,665 | 5,194 | |
| Taxes upon surplus and land employees: | | | | | 150 | 166 | 120 | 175 | 179 | 199 | 861 | |
| Provision tax on farm products: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National Unemployment Insurance Act: | 252 | 321 | 77 | | | | | | | | | |
| Customs: | 818 | 842 | 282 | 486 | 250 | 168 | 263 | 263 | 263 | 267 | 2,616 | |
| Manufactures receipts: | 252 | 180 | 210 | 217 | 256 | 180 | 260 | 260 | 240 | 284 | 2,400 | |
| Other receipts: | 2,110 | 2,860 | 6,115 | 6,294 | 6,242 | 6,009 | 6,002 | 6,200 | 12,019 | 12,352 | 72,180 | |
| Indirect contributions to trust fund: | | | | 263 | 807 | 803 | 608 | 661 | 872 | 1,302 | 5,560 | |
| Net receipts: | 5,126 | 6,890 | 8,136 | 9,023 | 9,022 | 8,132 | 8,207 | 7,937 | 12,944 | 16,462 | 68,780 | |
| EXPENDITURES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Internal defense: | 216 | 720 | 140 | 207 | 2,400 | 1,281 | 1,111 | 6,934 | 22,987 | 22,798 | 36,222 | |
| Legislative, judicial, and other establishments: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Legislative establishments: | 19 | 34 | 22 | 21 | 0 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 28 | 171 | |
| Judicial establishments: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Department of Agriculture: | 27 | 44 | 140 | 180 | 120 | 145 | 132 | 127 | 120 | 122 | 1,461 | |
| Department of the Interior: | 27 | 27 | 42 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 314 | |
| Department of Justice: | 30 | 40 | 41 | 52 | 30 | 43 | 41 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 441 | |
| Department of Labor: | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | |
| Post Office Department (establishment): | 44 | 14 | 40 | 40 | 47 | 40 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 400 | |
| Department of State: | 11 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 184 | |
| Treasury Department: | 41 | 41 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 470 | |
| War Department (establishment): | 40 | 40 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 400 | |
| Division of Customs (United States Customs): | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 40 | |
| Independent office and establishments: | 40 | 117 | 140 | 140 | 117 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 1,200 | |
| Total, legislative, judicial, and other: | 110 | 223 | 322 | 320 | 320 | 320 | 320 | 320 | 320 | 320 | 3,200 | |
| Veterans' pensions and benefits: | 184 | 184 | 2,140 | 1,120 | 225 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 2,400 | |
| Interest on the public debt: | 222 | 222 | 2,140 | 1,120 | 225 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 2,400 | |
| Benefits of receipt: | 44 | 77 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 440 | |
| Administrative adjustment program: | 260 | 712 | 522 | 527 | 527 | 527 | 527 | 527 | 527 | 527 | 5,270 | |
| Railroad retirement: | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 420 | |
| Government employees' retirement funds: | 21 | 21 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 420 | |
| Other (non-military) public loans, etc.): | 14 | 42 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | |
| Public works: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public highways: | 200 | 217 | 244 | 251 | 257 | 260 | 277 | 282 | 277 | 288 | 2,800 | |
| Tennessee Valley Authority: | 11 | 20 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 44 | 440 | |
| Reclamation: | 33 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 390 | |
| Grants and bounties, improvement: | 70 | 120 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 1,400 | |
| Flood control: | 11 | 21 | 30 | 42 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 400 | |
| Public buildings: | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 770 | |
| Grants to public bodies: | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 100 | |
| Other: | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 400 | |
| Total, public works: | 329 | 329 | 329 | 329 | 329 | 329 | 329 | 329 | 329 | 329 | 3,290 | |
| Unemployment relief: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Direct relief: | 118 | 1,415 | 182 | 188 | 118 | 188 | 188 | 188 | 188 | 188 | 1,880 | |
| Work relief (W. P. A., etc.): | 402 | 11 | 1,250 | 1,051 | 1,051 | 2,000 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 10,120 | |
| Gifts to youth: | 223 | 40 | 521 | 422 | 422 | 422 | 422 | 422 | 422 | 422 | 4,220 | |
| Total, unemployment relief: | 1,803 | 2,466 | 2,953 | 2,661 | 2,661 | 2,670 | 2,670 | 2,670 | 2,670 | 2,670 | 26,670 | |
| Loans, advances, etc. (not included in public works): | 402 | 402 | 402 | 402 | 402 | 402 | 402 | 402 | 402 | 402 | 4,020 | |
| Supplemental loans, etc. (not included in public works): | 402 | 402 | 402 | 402 | 402 | 402 | 402 | 402 | 402 | 402 | 4,020 | |
| Total, expenditures, exclusive of debt retirement: | 5,011 | 7,000 | 9,000 | 9,127 | 9,200 | 9,200 | 9,200 | 9,200 | 9,200 | 9,200 | 92,000 | |
| Excess of expenditures: | 2,885 | 6,210 | 8,136 | 8,140 | 8,140 | 8,140 | 8,140 | 8,140 | 8,140 | 8,140 | 81,400 | |
| Benefits from proposed tax legislation: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budget deficit: | 2,885 | 6,210 | 8,136 | 8,140 | 8,140 | 8,140 | 8,140 | 8,140 | 8,140 | 8,140 | 81,400 | |
| Interest on government debt: | 6,514 | 1,844 | 5,197 | 2,967 | 2,967 | 2,967 | 2,967 | 2,967 | 2,967 | 2,967 | 29,670 | |
| Other public debt at the end of each fiscal year: | 27,000 | 20,700 | 32,770 | 32,770 | 32,770 | 32,770 | 32,770 | 32,770 | 32,770 | 32,770 | 327,700 | |
| * Excess of receipts. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Excess of credits, deficit.

† Expenditures for the fiscal years 1884 to 1938 included in Department of Justice.

January 7, 1942
10:10 a.m.

TAXES AND THE PRESIDENT'S
BUDGET MESSAGE

Present: Mr. Blough
Mr. Paul
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tarleau
Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Viner
Mr. Bell

H.M.JR: I was interested in what the President said here about the tax thing.

MR. BLOUGH: Yes.

H.M.JR: He went into great detail, didn't he?

MR. BLOUGH: Apparently. More than usual. May I revert to that estimate on the six per cent? Apparently they will have to put practically everything else aside for about a day and a half or two days to get that out. May I go out and call for it now?

H.M.JR: Please do that.

(Messrs Paul, Tarleau, Knollenberg, and Viner entered the conference).

H.M.JR: Let me read you what Schwarz's comment was on what the President said off the record yesterday on taxes. Has anybody seen this?

MR. PAUL: No, I haven't.

H.M.JR: This was in connection with his budget message and is entirely significant. Also --

(Mr. Sullivan entered the conference).

H.M.JR: Good morning, John.

These are Schwarz's comments on the President's off the record remarks at his budget thing yesterday. He said, "Asked how he arrived at the seven billion dollar figure for additional revenue, the President said (1) he had asked for the maximum that could be raised and (2) would the country stand for it.

"He said he would favor 'changing the whole works' on excess profits taxes rather than retaining one of the present methods of computation, but wanted assurances that small companies in debt would be protected. He cited the Coca Cola Company, which he asked be described as Corporation X and asked whether it was fair today for original investors to be getting 100 per cent returns. There was nothing dishonest about it, that everybody who could get such high proceeds from investment during the golden era of the '20's, but that such profits cannot be tolerated under war conditions.

"Asked specifically about mutual insurance companies and their corporate taxation, the President said he was willing to see them have certain privileges if they are truly mutual but that some are called mutual and ain't. Depletion allowances in many instances amount to a scandal" --

MR. PAUL: That is the truest word ever said. We have learned more about that lately.

H.M.JR: Good.

"In his reference to the possibility of the need for sales taxes later, the President said he meant to say 'sales taxes in the form of selective excise taxes'".

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I think that that puts --

MR. PAUL: That is very good.

MR. SULLIVAN: That takes the heat off.

H.M.JR: "These he favors because (1) they raise revenue, (2) help to put brakes on inflation, (3) provide for hasty removal of the brakes if we run into a deflationary period. By 'later' he said he might mean tomorrow or any time in the future.

"The President answered in the negative a question as to whether he contemplated asking the States to relinquish some of their sources of excise taxes. With respect to proposed 'flexibility in the tax system,' he turned to Harold Smith, who said that Congress might be asked to set a series of rates for many types of taxes and be in position to raise or lower them by simple resolutions without undergoing protracted hearings."

MR. PAUL: Well, I told Smith again and again that he can't do that.

H.M.JR: Well, I think it is funny. Smith didn't know, you see.

"Also, as to timing of collections, the Treasury might be given authority to move ahead collection dates or require monthly instead of quarterly payments."

MR. SULLIVAN: I didn't get that full question back there.

H.M.JR: "The President answered in the negative a question as to whether he would contemplate asking the States to relinquish some of their sources of excise taxes."

I would like to be so bold with all these tax experts as to throw out a suggestion, and that is this.

In these many plans that we are going to give, I would like to have one ideal plan, forgetting all the history and everything else, but let's have one plan which we could hold up our heads and say, "Now, if we could have an ideal plan, this is it."

MR. VINER: Aside from Constitutional difficulties, history and everything else?

H.M.JR: Everything, history, custom, and everything.

MR. VINER: That is a nice assignment. It is a peach of an assignment.

MR. PAUL: In writing? By Friday?

H.M.JR: No, you couldn't give me one by Friday. I would like when I go up on the Hill to say, "Now, gentlemen, we are going to give you a number of things. There is a war and --" I mean, I don't know whether I would say it this way, but after all, the Axis have gotten ahead because they have had a new generation of generals who have generated new ideas, and the French went under because they kept the same generals over from the last World War. Have any of you people read this four-volume book that the fellow got out to show that no country ever one two wars in succession because the winning country always keeps the same set of generals, and the defeated country always gets a new set? So this fellow took four volumes. Huntington Cairns can tell you about it, if you want to know. He has gone through history and it has always happened that way.

MR. PAUL: It is very easily understood. It is a good hypothesis, I should think.

H.M.JR: Well, he has done it in four volumes, and if you want a review, Huntington Cairns will give you one. But the thought I am using isn't entirely applicable, but this is an age of invention and new technique. Now,

why do we have to have this lousy tax system that we have got and why can't we be bold and brave and intelligent enough at least to say, "Well, gentlemen, this is the ideal." Now, we know we can't have it, but how near can we come to it? What?

MR. PAUL: All right. Of course when - what is a good tax system is largely a question of degree.

MR. TARLEAU: There are some things we pretty well agree on.

MR. PAUL: We know about a hundred and fifty things that would make it more ideal than it is now.

MR. TARLEAU: I thought this was sweeping the board and starting fresh.

MR. PAUL: That is true, too.

H.M.JR: This would be - supposing we had no corporate tax and no income tax and we went back --

MR. SULLIVAN: Why not go further than that and no state excises?

MR. VINER: 1909.

H.M.JR: And said, "All right, now, instead of each year accumulating another layer of evil, let's wipe the board clean and this is what the Treasury would like if we could start doing it." And then by contrast the present system would look pretty lousy.

MR. PAUL: Well, it has grown like Topsy.

H.M.JR: Well, it is the same thing with the Department of Agriculture. I mean, they did one thing to raise prices. That was a failure. Well, they did another thing. They have got about seven layers of things that they have done, but they have never taken anything

out, and each one is on top of the other until they have this perfectly impossible machine, costing a billion two hundred million dollars to increase prices, and here we are with prices up, but they can't take any of those layers out.

MR. PAUL: It is a house of cards.

MR. VINER: It isn't. It is too bad. I wish it were.

MR. TARLEAU: A house of cement.

MR. PAUL: Cards under cement.

H.M.JR: Anyway, I should think it would be fun for you fellows to build such a thing, throwing all prejudices out.

MR. PAUL: We would be delighted. We would like to get a clear field, and go right down the line.

H.M.JR: And then have - I mean, and nothing will shock me. I mean, you won't be able to shock me, as long as it will work.

MR. KNOLLENBERG: I think you will see the hand of Herman Oliphant very much in evidence again. We all agreed that the undistributed profits tax is a sound form of taxation.

MR. PAUL: The ideal thing would be no tax on corporations.

MR. VINER: I want to put a little finger in there.

MR. TARLEAU: Yes, I think the point is that we will all have our own particular philosophy which we will have to mold together.

MR. PAUL: I don't think they are very different.

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H.M.JR: What were you going to say, Jake?

MR. VINER: I say I want to put a little - stake a little claim there.

H.M.JR: Meaning?

MR. VINER: On this Herman Oliphant.

H.M.JR: I still don't get you. Be more explicit.

MR. VINER: I want to stake my claim.

MR. KNOLLENBERG: When, before Mr. Oliphant? I didn't know.

MR. VINER: When I was called in they had another scheme, and Oliphant accepted my suggestions. His scheme originally was a scheme to force distribution of earnings, whereas what I wanted was a scheme to make earnings taxable as close as you could get, but it is none of our business what the corporation does with the earnings, provided it doesn't keep them from being taxable, and that changed the emphasis on a great deal of the proposals.

MR. SULLIVAN: Taxing the stockholders as though they were partners.

MR. VINER: That is right. That is what I would want.

H.M.JR: Well, anyway --

MR. VINER: Of course, I would say still that some day you may want to come back to that.

H.M.JR: Well, I just would hate to go up before these people with just the same old hackneyed stuff, and just add another layer on the misery. It may come out that end, we most likely will, but at least I would like it said for those of us in the room that we had the intelligence at least to give the country something fresh.

- 7 -

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MR. PAUL: Well, that suits us.

MR. VINER: People will say we have quaint ideas.

H.M.JR: And John seems pleased. Now, one other thing and then I will listen. John, two things. What happened yesterday when you went up on the Hill? I got your note.

MR. SULLIVAN: I first saw Senator George, and he said - I said, "Now, you bring whoever you wish to bring," and he said, "Well, I think I will bring one man," and I said, "Will he be a Democrat or a Republican?" And he said, "He will be a Republican. I don't know which one, but I will tell you before I come down." He said, "Have you seen Mr. Doughton?" I said, "No, I am on my way to see him after I have talked with you." He said, "Who do you think he will bring?" I said, "Well, I presume he will bring Mr. Treadway and Jere Cooper." So George said, "Well, I will call you and let you know who the other Senator is to be. I don't want to bring more than one because the group would get too large." So then I went to Mr. Doughton and I told him we would like to have him down here at a quarter past nine on Friday, and wanted to know who he would bring. He said, "Well, who do you want me to bring?" I said, "No, it is whoever you want." He said, "Have you talked with Senator George?" And I said, "Yes." He said, "Well, who is Senator George bringing?" I said, "Well, he is bringing one Republican, but he hasn't named him." He said, "Well, I will bring Mr. Treadway. Do you think I ought to bring anybody else?" And I said, "Well, it is entirely up to you, Mr. Doughton." "Well," he said, "there is so much jealousy up here and I don't understand it. Now, you know I am not sensitive."

H.M.JR: My God.

MR. SULLIVAN: And I choked and he said, "But here I wanted to put Jere Cooper on the Economy Committee and Tom Cullen came to me and went to the Speaker and I just had to put Tom on, although I knew Jere would be very much more effective." "Now," he said, "if I bring

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Jere, Tom will be offended, and if I don't invite Jere, Jere will be offended, and it is a case of be damned if you do and you are damned if you don't. What do you suggest?"

H.M.JR: Well, spare us that, John.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, anyway, the way it was left was that he was going to bring Mr. Treadway. Then he said, as I was leaving, "I will talk with Senator George and if he is going to bring anybody else, I may bring somebody else." Then I said, "Would you like to bring Mr. Stam?" And he said, "Why, I would like very much to bring Mr. Stam, if you think it is all right." Well, I knew that if I didn't say so, the minute I got back to the Treasury he would call up and ask me, so I said, "We would be very happy to have him."

H.M.JR: Good. Now, what happened before you went up, he called me up very much excited about this business of letting him have - Stam have information from the Bureau and that they had had somebody in your office for two or three weeks, and had been unable to get an answer. Now wait a minute, keep your shirt on. So I said, "Well, Mr. Doughton, all I can say is, send me down the request and the time that you did it, and I will take it up with Mr. Sullivan, but I doubt it," see? "Well, why can't we have what we want?" I said, "You can." "Well, why can't we have it?" I said, "You can, but you asked for every memorandum in the Bureau, and I don't think you are entitled to it." But I said, "If you want something, ask us for what you want and we will let you have it." "Well, we have got to wait two or three weeks." I said, "Now, look, Mr. Doughton, tell me what it was, and let me look into it." He said, "Well, maybe I have been misinformed." I said, "I don't know." That was yesterday morning and twenty-four hours has passed and I haven't gotten the example yet.

MR. SULLIVAN: And he made no reference to me, so he must --

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H.M.JR: He was quite mean over the phone.

MR. SULLIVAN: He must have found out he was misinformed.

H.M.JR: I just wanted to tell you that they keep fussing with this thing all the time. But I was right, wasn't I, in the original letter they wanted every memorandum?

MR. SULLIVAN: Yes, and that request you handed back to him Stam's letter which Mr. Doughton had approved and signed himself, and in a conference in this room you asked him to withdraw the letter, and he did. Then about three weeks ago Stam sent the same letter down, not signed, and I had lunch with him and I said, "Now, this just can't be done, and anything you ask for specifically, you can have, and the arrangement I have with the Bureau is that whenever he asks for anything they give it to him immediately, and notify me, and when he has a - wants a conference, they give him the conference immediately and then send me a memo on the conference, so that we are advised as to the things he is interested in.

H.M.JR: Well, why don't you make a little note when you leave here and say, "Mr. Morgenthau told me about this thing. Mr. Doughton, and I have got nothing lying around in my room for two or three weeks," and put him on the spot.

MR. SULLIVAN: I will call him right away.

H.M.JR: I would, because he was quite mean.

MR. SULLIVAN: He never mentioned it.

H.M.JR: I think I would do it, and then give me his answer. He was quite mean about it. Now, Mr. Paul, I am at your service. It takes a little time to unwind.

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MR. PAUL: Well, there are several items we thought we ought to discuss with you.

H.M.JR: Oh, one other thing. I hope and pray that I can leave here for a week - I am doing my financing on the twelfth and thirteenth, and I would like to appear on the fourteenth on the Hill, and then go away.

MR. SULLIVAN: On this bill?

H.M.JR: Yes. Either then or not until after the twenty-sixth.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, it is for Randolph to speak up, but I don't think you are going to be ready.

H.M.JR: Well, this is the first time that the Wall Street Journal has had a weekly report on the taxes, and they haven't got a damn thing out of the Treasury, so I compliment everybody. They haven't got a thing.

MR. PAUL: They have certainly been after us. They come in to see me about every two days.

H.M.JR: Well, this is the first time they haven't got anything, but they do say they didn't think they would be ready until February 2nd.

MR. PAUL: Well, the answer to that question, Mr. Secretary, is very clear in my mind. We can do it on the fourteenth, but we think it is much more advisable to make it the twenty-sixth because we have got some terrific problems here, and we can shoot, but we will be in much better condition on the twenty-sixth.

H.M.JR: Well, I would say the twenty-seventh, and give you a chance.

MR. SULLIVAN: I think you are going to save time by waiting.

MR. PAUL: I do too. You will make haste slowly.

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H.M.JR: Well, anyway, unless there is something that the President wants, the doctor told me to go away on the first of November, and I am long overdue for a week. I don't know whether I will get it, but it is nice to think about it, anyway.

MR. PAUL: Let's stretch toward the twenty-seventh.

H.M.JR: Well, but let's have it in mind.

MR. SULLIVAN: What day of the week is the twenty-sixth?

H.M.JR: That is a Monday.

MR. SULLIVAN: You had better make it the twenty-seventh. You will want a day after you get back.

H.M.JR: Oh, I will be back. I am speaking in Cleveland on the twenty-fourth, and Detroit on the twenty-fifth, so I have to come back.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, you don't want to make those two speeches and go up before this gang of wolves the next morning.

H.M.JR: Oh, I don't care. No, I would like a day in between.

MR. SULLIVAN: Sure.

H.M.JR: All right.

MR. SULLIVAN: I think you will find after this conference on Friday that they would prefer to wait.

H.M.JR: Well, if you fellows can kind of throw it on them, you see, at least get them to share it fifty-fifty so that it doesn't come out they had to wait a week while I went down to Florida.

MR. SULLIVAN: One other point about Friday morning. Do you want those fellows to come in the back door so the

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newspaper boys won't see them?

H.M.JR: Well, they always come in that door.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, I mean they will have trouble getting in, but I will tell them to come that way, and then I will speak to the guards.

H.M.JR: Yes. Do you want to bet me a package of decent cigarettes against the vile ones that you smoke --

MR. SULLIVAN: Now look, you have got a reputation as an honest man. Now don't you go making an offer of a bet like that or you will lose it.

H.M.JR: that it won't be in the paper between now and Friday morning, that they are coming?

MR. SULLIVAN: What are the odds? (Laughter).

H.M.JR: What are the odds? On one package of cigarettes?

MR. SULLIVAN: That is right.

H.M.JR: I will give you two to one.

MR. SULLIVAN: All right. I will bet you.

H.M.JR: Two to one that it will appear between now and up to and including Friday morning.

MR. SULLIVAN: That is right.

H.M.JR: All right.

MR. PAUL: The first thing we want to get clear, it may already be clear in your mind, but I am not sure, and I think it should be --

H.M.JR: Excuse me. I am talking about the small packages.

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MR. PAUL: I think it should be clear in your mind in case you are asked questions by the press or what-not - it wasn't clear in my mind until recently, so I hope you won't think I am assuming any lack of intelligence on your part. The point is that the way the budget message reads, it talks of nine billion or seven billion without Social Security on a collection basis. It is not an annual basis. In other words, --

H.M.JR: I understand that.

MR. PAUL: You will see, of course, that that really involves, if we carry it out literally, a program of fourteen billion additional taxes on an annual basis.

H.M.JR: Now, wait a minute. This is the way I understand it. You are putting it in a very sweet way and trying to say I misunderstand it. I don't think I do.

MR. PAUL: Well, I don't know whether - I didn't understand it at first.

H.M.JR: What I understood was this, that beginning with the fifteenth of March, 1942, we will collect corporate and personal income taxes out of that seven billion, beginning the fifteenth of March, on top of what we are already collecting, and that the excise taxes, whatever they are, will be collected in '41 when the bill passes.

MR. PAUL: That isn't quite my understanding.

MR. BLOUGH: You mean '42 or '43?

H.M.JR: Let me put it this way. Let's say of the seven billion, five are corporate and personal income taxes, and those would be collected in '42 on '41 profits.

MR. SULLIVAN: '43 on '42 profits.

H.M.JR: I meant that, '43 on '42 profits, and the excise, the two billion excise taxes, would be collected after the bill is passed.

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MR. PAUL: Well, that isn't quite - I don't think that is quite an adequate understanding of it, the way you have stated it.

H.M.JR: Now if you want to argue about it let me have Bell in.

MR. PAUL: All right. He and I have talked about this.

H.M.JR: Are you in agreement?

MR. PAUL: Yes, as to what the budget message says. The reason I mentioned it is because it very much increases the necessities of the case, and I would like to explain this one point. You are assuming that we begin collecting in March, 1943, but that means that in the fiscal year of '43 only half of the new taxes will be collected.

H.M.JR: That is right.

MR. PAUL: That is, March and June.

H.M.JR: That is right.

MR. PAUL: Well, the budget message doesn't talk on that basis. It assumes that throughout the fiscal year '43, beginning July 1, '42 --

H.M.JR: That is impossible.

MR. PAUL: there will be collections - well, I agree with you. It is very difficult. It might possibly be done by bringing in collections at the source and so on, but that is the way the budget message reads.

H.M.JR: Then it is written wrong.

MR. SULLIVAN: And that Sunday we argued with them about it and asked them to put in "at the annual rate"

and I had understood that they were going to, and I think I gave you that. I think I gave you the impression that that was straightened out and I understood it was.

H.M.JR: Well, frankly, I never argue with what you tell me. I wasn't conscious that there was any trouble there because it was perfectly clear in my mind, because I was there when the President worked it out.

MR. SULLIVAN: In reading the budget message last Sunday night at your house, you said, "Well, this seven billion, that means at the annual rate of."

H.M.JR: At the annual fiscal rate of.

(Mr. Bell entered the conference).

H.M.JR: Dan, just straighten me out, will you? Sit down a minute. This extra seven billion dollars in the message, this is the way I understand it. We will make it simple and call it five billion of the corporate and personal taxes and two billion excise. What I understand is that the additional five billion dollars of corporate and personal taxes will begin to be collected on the fifteenth of March, '43, for the fiscal year.

MR. BELL: '43.

H.M.JR: For the fiscal year which runs --

MR. BELL: Beginning July 1.

H.M.JR: Beginning --

MR. BELL: Next July.

H.M.JR: No, you would only begin to take this in -- the increase would only start to flow to the Treasury the fifteenth of March, '43.

MR. BELL: That is in the fiscal year 1943. You will get two payments in the fiscal year of '43.

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H.M.JR: That is right, and the excise taxes, let's say it is two billion, would begin to come to the Treasury whenever the bill passed.

MR. BELL: Yes, within thirty days or something like that, after the bill passes.

MR. PAUL: But that isn't the way the budget reads. It reads five billion of collections for the fiscal year.

MR. BELL: Yes, that is right. I don't think it is possible and we told the budget people the day we were over there that that whole thing should be reconsidered and they told us before they left that they would reconsider it, and I tried to get the budget people yesterday, and I told Lawton that we didn't agree with that, and we thought it ought to be reconsidered. He said he would take it up with Smith at a conference and have Smith call me. Smith didn't call me, and I tried to get him, so it's left that way.

H.M.JR: Is it that way?

MR. BELL: It is that way in the budget. I think what happened - I don't think they will tell me this - I think there is a group of people in the budget that feel that our estimate of sixteen billion dollars is too low, and I think they have said, "Well, we will just leave the nine billion dollars in here, or the seven billion dollars, and that will take up the" --

MR. PAUL: They may be trying to force us into a sales tax, possibly.

MR. BELL: Possibly.

H.M.JR: Well, I just - is that in the message?

MR. BELL: Yes, sir, and Elliott Bell just tells me he was at the conference Saturday and the President said in response to a question as to how much taxes this means in 1948, and he said, "It means twenty-seven billion dollars."

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MR. VINER: Fiscal or calendar?

MR. BELL: Fiscal year of '43. I asked him how he got it, and he said, "We will take the eighteen billion dollars that was already estimated under the present law, which is sixteen billion dollars of regular revenue, and a billion and something of Social Security taxes, and the nine billion of new taxes in the budget, and it makes twenty-seven billion."

H.M.JR: Is that on the fiscal?

MR. BELL: I don't think it was made plain, but it must have been on the fiscal, because that is the only basis on which the budget is --

H.M.JR: Isn't that all right? Isn't he talking the same way I am talking?

MR. BELL: No, no, because that is a collection basis.

MR. VINER: I think --

MR. BELL: We have been talking here all the time about nine billion dollars on an annual basis.

MR. VINER: I think you ought to record your difference on that in writing, and not rely merely on telephone conversations.

MR. PAUL: Well, John and Dan had a conference Sunday at which they did their best to try to get it over on the other basis.

MR. SULLIVAN: I had understood they were going to take it out.

MR. VINER: I would put it in writing.

MR. SULLIVAN: Rather they were going to put in "at the annual rate of."

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MR. VINER: That is all you need, put in "at the annual rate."

H.M.JR: You see, we are having these people come down Friday morning, George and Doughton and the rest of them, and I don't think the President - I don't think it was clear.

MR. BELL: You don't?

H.M.JR: No.

MR. BELL: Now, whether Smith showed that to the President at five o'clock Sunday evening I don't know, but he saw the President that evening.

H.M.JR: Well, have you got somebody in there now?

MR. BELL: Elliott Bell. He is going in a second.

H.M.JR: I will tell you what you had better do. You had better write a letter for my signature to the Director of the Budget and simply say that you pointed this out to him and this is my position, and I have just got to stick to this position. Now, what is he going to do about it?

MR. PAUL: I raised it. I had lunch Monday with Colm following John and Dan's conversation Sunday. Colm showed me the new draft following that Monday noon, and I again pressed on him the idea that it should not be a collection basis or annual program basis.

MR. BELL: I don't see how they can - the Budget can be pushing for a sales tax after yesterday's conference with the President.

H.M.JR: You saw what the President said?

MR. BELL: No, I didn't, but Elliott Bell tells me very definitely, "Now don't write down that I am in favor

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of a sales tax, because I am not. He said one paragraph in the budget shouldn't have been a paragraph. It should have been a part of the preceding paragraph to talk about selective taxes.

H.M.JR: Here is the point. He says here, "In his reference to the possibility for the need of sales tax later, the President said he meant to say, 'sales taxes in the form of selective excise taxes!'"

MR. PAUL: That is a swell statement for us. That was fine for us.

H.M.JR: The way we call it is an annual basis.

MR. PAUL: That is right. You see, in cold dollars and cents, Mr. Morgenthau, nine billion collections reflects an annual basis of about fourteen.

MR. BELL: We were told that - John told Smith that.

H.M.JR: I think I ought to call him up on the phone and then confirm it in writing. Don't you think so?

MR. BELL: Well, I question the letter. I don't know that you - it is too late to do anything about it. I think I would talk --

MR. VINER: It isn't --

MR. BELL: to the President about it --

MR. VINER: It would seem like a technical correction even if the thing is in print if you change "at the rate of" to "at the annual rate of."

MR. BLOUGH: Is he using nine in the tables, do you know?

MR. BELL: Oh, yes, the tables show seven billion dollars in taxes and the budget summary.

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H.M.JR: Don't you think I had better call him up?

MR. PAUL: Call Mr. Smith?

H.M.JR: Yes.

MR. PAUL: Well, at least we will find out what his decision is. Dan hasn't been able to get it.

MR. KNOLLENBERG: Couldn't you make a memorandum for your file, Dan, of these conversations so you would at least have that protection?

H.M.JR: Well, I think we have got to do this thing.

MR. BELL: Oh, yes, I could make a memorandum. I question the writing of letters, and I don't know whether the President would want to put out a statement correcting the budget.

H.M.JR: Oh, yes.

MR. BELL: Would he?

H.M.JR: Oh, yes.

MR. VINER: You mean he would stick to a program five billion dollars out rather than correct the budget?

MR. BELL: You think he ought to put out a statement correcting it?

H.M.JR: Yes.

MR. PAUL: It comes to about five.

MR. BLOUGH: Yes, we got between five and six.

MR. PAUL: That is near enough. In other words, on a - translating the nine billion annual rate into a collection basis --

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H.M.JR: Which is the one we are for?

MR. PAUL: We are for the annual rate basis, the annual rate of nine billion. That is about five --

(The Secretary held a telephone conversation with Director of the Budget Smith as follows):

January 7, 1942
10:45 a.m.

HMJr: Hello.

Operator: Director Smith.

HMJr: Hello.

Harold
Smith: Hello.

HMJr: Harold.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: Good morning. This is Henry talking.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: We're here and you're on my loudspeaker, and Bell and Paul are in the room here with me.

S: Yes.

HMJr: We're in the air, and I wondered if you couldn't clear us up on this question of the seven billion dollar taxes. All of our boys were under the impression, and I was when talking to the President, that that was on an annual rate basis and not on a collection basis, and the difference is about five billion dollars.

S: Well, I - of course, the language of the paragraph is, perhaps, a little confusing. I understood him, and the thing came up again, there was seven billion of taxes.

HMJr: Yeah.

S: That he was asking for seven billion of taxes next year. Now, it depends, it seems to me, on the tax system, whether it's advanced collection or what-not, whether - how much of a spread there is between tax collection and tax liability.

HMJr: No, it's - our men here say on the annual rate - and that's always the way that we've figured, and the President's always figured that way; and

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it would be seven-nine billion, you see.

S: Yes.

HMJr: And if it was on the collection basis, it would be fourteen.

S: Well, but now, take the two billion dollars Social Security taxes.

HMJr: Yeah.

S: There's no trouble about that.

HMJr: Wait a minute. Let me ask that. (Talks aside)
Is there? What?

They all say there's no argument about the two.

S: Yeah. If Congress acts on it in a reasonable time.

HMJr: Yeah.

S: So that then you'd have the problem of the seven.

HMJr: That's right.

S: And it seems to me then that depends upon the kind of system. That is, as I got it, the President was thinking about seven - asking for seven billion dollars of taxes in '42 - rather, '43. And that was a goal to shoot at.

HMJr: That's right.

S: And, now, for instance, if it would appear that taxes are coming in by the time the bill was ready or thereabouts, the fear that the President's estimate of revenue was low - which we think it is - then there might be something less than seven. In other words, there might be some adjustment there. But I think he was shooting at seven for '43. Didn't you get that out of the discussion.....

HMJr: Well.....

S:that we had? Maybe it wasn't too complete.

HMJr: Well, if - what I got was this, that he - because I was there when he took that eighteen and divided it by half and got nine.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: And that he was talking seven for the fiscal year.

S: Yeah. That is, he said we've got now - or he was using the eighteen billion estimate. That'll be the amount of revenue, the total we'll get under the present tax system. Now, I'm going to suggest that we increase that by fifty per cent. In other words, we'll add nine to it.

HMJr: Yeah.

S: So that - my feeling was, that he was asking for nine billion of new taxes for '43.

HMJr: Check.

S: Now, I don't think there would be much - I don't think the language - it may be that the language could be interpreted as such, but I think that it would - he said really what he meant was new taxes. Now, if the present revenue system will produce more than we estimated, that would mean, I would take it, less in new taxes.

HMJr: Now wait a minute. Let me ask Dan and Paul. Do you mind just one second?

S: Yeah.

HMJr: Just one second. To us, it's damn important because we've got to go out and get it.

S: That's right.

HMJr: So if you just don't mind waiting one minute.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: So far they say okay. There's no disagreement up to this point.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: But the point that worries us, you see, is that if the message is written the way we think it is, the people will interpret it that this is on a collection basis; and then we're in the soup. You too.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: And I just wondered whether something couldn't be given out to clear that up, because we've invited Walter George and some Republican that he's going to bring, and Doughton and some Republican to start - and Stam - to start Friday.....

S: Yeah.

HMJr:to build a system which we interpreted, but we can't do it without the backing of the President and yourself, and we'd raise a minimum of the seven billion dollars. Now, if we get anything over that, that's velvet.

S: Yes.

HMJr: But the boys say that the way the newspaper men have told them that have come in, and Schwarz was there from Treasury, that we'd have to go out and raise seven, plus another five.

S: Well, you mean that the legislation would - well, I tell you, my only understanding of the thing was that the President wanted so much in new taxes; and I thought he meant, since he used the eighteen billion of actual tax collections, that I thought that he meant that he intended to raise and have available for '43, as the thing stands, a total of nine billion dollars. Seven for the general budget. Now, I wouldn't want - I just wouldn't be clear on how that ought to be modified. Now that - I don't think it was on a tax liability basis, in his thinking.

HMJr: Well.....

S: But I'll say I'm not one hundred per cent sure.

HMJr: Well, now, what - Paul just gave me on a piece of paper this. He said "The legislation which would

produce seven in '43 at the annual rate would have to be written to produce fourteen."

S: Could we add it - could we - well, of course, no one knows how soon the bill would get through; but could we, if a bill were to get through early, could we take the - deduct from that the '43 revenue - or '42 revenue, that would come in?

HMJr: Well, what I would like you to do, you see, is if some statement could come out of your office today.....

S: Yeah.

HMJr:in which I'm willing to share the responsibility with you - I mean, opposite the President - that this is on an annual rate.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: And then as far as I'm concerned, I can go to work.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: See?

S: Yeah.

HMJr: I mean, if you would simply say that this meant that this was at an annual rate of seven billion dollars, you see?

S: Yeah.

HMJr: And I've never heard the President talk in any other language.

S: Yeah. But the only conflict that's in my mind is the fact that - it was the way he approached the thing, and he wanted so much in the way of new taxes, which I took he meant new revenue.

Well, say, suppose that we get together with Bell and Randolph Paul, and see what kind of - see what sort of statement we can work out. Isn't that the thing to do?

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HMJr: That is, and the sooner the better; because if it could come out.....

S: I would rather feel, if possible, I'd like to check with the President on that. I'm a little bit in the fog on it.

HMJr: Well, you get your - well, couldn't you work out a statement and then read it to him?

S: Yeah.

HMJr: When do you want to do that? Because I think the sooner the better, because I.....

S: Can the boys come over now?

HMJr: They can come over now.

S: Yeah. Good.

HMJr: They can come at once.

S: Yeah. Fine.

HMJr: Because if it comes out tomorrow, then it looks as though we've made a bull, you see, and that we've gotten scared.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: But if it was given out immediately, why, then it would be just an interpretation.

S: Yeah. All right.

HMJr: They can come over at once.

S: Yeah, fine. Good.

HMJr: And as I say, talking for myself, my interpretation is that he meant seven on the annual rate basis.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: Because to - I say this in front of my own men - I had a great argument with them on the seven.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: They'll tell you that.

S: Yeah. Okay.

HMJr: And they just thought that that was too high, and I said, "Well, that's what the President told me and I agreed to it and that ends it."

S: Yeah.

HMJr: But now if we boost that and go to - and ask for a fourteen billion dollar bill, I don't think we've got as much chance as a snowball in hell.

S: Yeah. All right.

HMJr: Bell and Paul will come right over.

S: All right.

HMJr: Good-bye.

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MR. PAUL: Then let me suggest that if you have got the time, Mr. Secretary, that we go on and develop with the others the question of sales tax attitude and also Mr. Knollenberg wants to give you a spiel, a regular speech, on tax exempts.

H.M.JR: Wonderful. Look, in the room here --

MR. BELL: I think he has talked to the President about it, too.

H.M.JR: You think he has?

MR. VINER: I don't think so.

MR. SULLIVAN: He told me Sunday night over the phone that he was very much worried about that total of nine.

MR. VINER: Randolph, talk in terms of that table you referred to. That makes it most complete.

MR. PAUL: Which one?

MR. VINER: The one that Dan says has the thing.

H.M.JR: Look, now Dan, you are not going to like what I am saying, see.

MR. BELL: I always like what you say.

H.M.JR: No, you are not going to. Harold Smith isn't telling the truth, and I have seen him do this to a number of departments in the last week, and he was caught red-handed. He just isn't telling the truth. Now, you have got to force this issue and if he won't put it up to the President, I will, you see.

MR. PAUL: Well, I will tell you this, if you don't, and you want your seven, you are going to have a terrific pressure for sales taxes, because it is just straining the --

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H.M.JR: Well, he is not playing on the level and he is not telling the truth. Now, you might just as well - and tell him this, that if he won't put this statement up to the President, I will.

MR. BELL: He spilled the beans as to what his thoughts are. He thinks the revenues are low.

MR. PAUL: He gave that away.

MR. BELL: He gave that away. He thinks the sixteen billion ought to be eighteen or nineteen.

H.M.JR: He is not telling the truth, and for this thing to come out tomorrow is too late. This thing ought to come out at once.

MR. SULLIVAN: In the afternoon papers.

H.M.JR: Yes.

MR. BELL: You see we went over to have our conference --

H.M.JR: I would much rather call up the President myself, because I would get it to him direct, rather than have Harold Smith do it, so if he hesitates at all, simply say, "Is this statement agreeable to you, writing it the way we want it? If you hesitate about calling up, Mr. Morgenthau will call up the President, because it is ridiculous to ask us to go and ask for fourteen billion.

MR. PAUL: Fourteen may be a little high, but it expresses the general idea.

H.M.JR: Well, it is ridiculous. The President never had that in mind.

MR. KNOLENBERG: Why don't we say twelve or thirteen in talking? That is about what it will be, so

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we won't be in a position where they can whittle us down.

MR. SULLIVAN: I think he talked to him Sunday.

MR. BELL: That is right. Of course we didn't see how it was fixed in the figures. The only thing we saw was the message, and John made a very strong point of it.

Excerpt from Mr. Schwarz's comments on the President's
January 6 Press Conference.

TAXES - Asked how he had arrived at the \$7,000,000,000 figure for additional revenue, the President said (1) he had asked the maximum that could be raised and (2) would the country stand for it.

He said he would favor "changing the whole works" on excess profits taxes rather than retaining one of the present methods of computation but wanted assurances that small companies in debt would be protected. He cited the Coca Cola Company, which he asked be described as Corporation X and asked whether it was fair today for original investors to be getting 100 per cent returns. He said there was nothing dishonest about it, that everybody who could get such high proceeds from investment during the golden era of the '20's, but that such profits cannot be tolerated under war conditions.

Asked specifically about mutual insurance companies and their corporate taxation, the President said he was willing to see them have certain privileges if they are truly mutual but that some are called mutual and ain't. Depletion allowances in many instances amount to a scandal, he said.

In his reference to the possibility of the need for sales taxes later, the President said he meant to say "sales taxes in the form of selective excise taxes." These he favors because they (1) raise revenue, (2) help to put the brakes on inflation and (3) provide for hasty removal of the brakes if we run into a deflationary period. By "later" he said he might mean tomorrow or any time in the future.

The President answered in the negative a question as to whether he contemplated asking the States to relinquish some of their sources of excise taxes. With respect to proposed "flexibility in the tax system," he turned to Harold Smith, who said that Congress might be asked to set a series of rates for many types of taxes and be in position to raise or lower them by simple resolutions without undergoing protracted hearings. Also, as to timing of collections, the Treasury might be given authority to move ahead collection dates or require monthly instead of quarterly payments.

1/7/42

After RM, Jr spoke with Harold Smith on the telephone (10:45 am during course of meeting which began at 10:10 am).

Randolph Paul and Bell went to see Mr. Smith. This is the statement that Paul brought back as a suggestion for Mr. Morgenthau to give out, but the Secretary refused to give it out.

Seven billion dollars is our objective in new tax collections in 1943. In view of the very large expansion in war production for which directives were issued within the last few days, it is estimated that a billion dollars additional should be added to the present budget estimates of collections under the present tax law. Therefore, approximately six billion dollars of new revenue will be required by new tax legislation.

January 7, 1942

(Dictated by Mr. Blough)

At 1:05 p.m., with Mr. Daniel Bell, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Randolph Paul and Mr. Blough in his office, the Secretary called Miss Tully of the President's Staff.

The Secretary said that in the conferences which he had had with the President in talking about the amount of new revenue to be raised, the President had looked at the revenue of \$18,000,000,000, and had said that the tax program would be to add 50% to that or \$9,000,000,000, two billion to come from social security and seven billion from taxes; that at all times he understood that the President was talking about that as the tax program to raise \$9,000,000,000 on an annual basis.

However, the Budget Message as written calls for nine billion in collections during the fiscal year of 1943. If nine billion is to be collected during that year, it will be necessary to have a tax bill calling for 13 or 14 billion, since a large part of the taxes would start to be collected March 15, 1943, and only half of a year's taxes would be collected before the end of the fiscal year on June 30th.

The Secretary continued by saying that on Sunday Mr. Sullivan and himself had talked with the Director of the Budget, and had pointed out the discrepancy, but that the change had not been made and that \$9,000,000,000 collections appears in the Budget Message as it was sent to Congress. Mr. Bell, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Paul spent two hours this morning talking with the Director of the Budget and trying to get him to see what the problem was, but he refused to see it - not because he didn't see it but because he didn't want to see it.

To raise the \$9,000,000,000, it would be necessary to raise the income tax. The Secretary said he did not know anybody who received \$75,000, but there might be somebody like that. For a married person with no dependents and no deductions and an income of \$75,000 a year, the tax under present law would be \$36,000, while under the program to raise \$9,000,000,000, it would be \$47,000. If it was necessary to raise 13 or 14 billion, the tax would be \$56,000. These figures are exclusive of New York State income taxes.

The Secretary said that he felt that the Director of the Budget had put one over on him in this matter, and that he felt 90% sure he had put one over on the President. He said he was used to having people put things over on him, but he didn't think the President was used to it. He said the reason Mr. Smith wanted the \$9,000,000,000 collections in fiscal 1943 is because he wanted a sales tax. The President has vetoed the sales tax and has always been against one and is against one now, but unless the income tax is to be raised so that it reaches the \$56,000 figure a sales tax will be necessary, and that is what Mr. Smith wants.

1/7/42

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This is the information which the Secretary had before him when he telephoned Grace Tully today.

PERSONAL INCOME TAX

Married man, no dependents, \$75,000 net income, maximum earned income credit, no deductions.

| | <u>Federal Income
Tax 1/</u> |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Present law | \$ 35,999 |
| Plan to increase personal
income tax yield by
\$2 billion | 47,674 |
| Plan to increase personal
income tax by \$4 billion | 56,174 |

1/ State income tax, if any, would be in addition.

Noted by D. H. Bell

1/10/42 -

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Mr. Bell:

The Secretary said to let you
read this.

nmc

(Chamney)

Will you please return to me. Thanx

January 7, 1942
2:54 p.m.

HMJr: Hello.

Operator: Go ahead.

HMJr: Hello.

Harold
Smith: Hello.

HMJr: Harold Smith.

S: Yes.

HMJr: I just want to tell you so that there'll be no misunderstanding, I was terribly disappointed that you couldn't see our viewpoint on this estimate on taxes, see?

S: Yes.

HMJr: And so I called up Hyde Park and left word up there how I felt about it.

S: Yes.

HMJr: And I wanted you to know that.

S: Yes. Now, you want - I don't want any misunderstanding on it either. I realize the difficulty, but I'm more or less convinced. Now, if the President want to change his mind on it, it's perfectly all right with me. I'm convinced that he meant on a collection basis, seven billion dollars; and particularly in light of this expanded program, which in connection with Stacy May was up several million before the figures were finally being sent to the printer, or even after they were. Now, that was my understanding what he wants. Now, if you'll look there at the message, you'll see that it says "collected". Then we set about trying to find some way of easing off the estimate so that would reduce it. And I haven't a darned thing to go on, you see, that indicates that he wasn't thinking of collected, but I didn't realize, I think, that you had in the past always talked to him on the basis of tax

liability.

HMJr: Yes.

S: I think that's where the slip came up. Then the other day when we went over this with your boys, I can't yet figure out, because we were considering words right down to the last ditch, as to why that wasn't picked up and why it wasn't changed.

HMJr: Yeah.

S: I think we thought that that's what the boss meant, you see.

HMJr: Well, of course, it means in the one case asking for about a nine billion dollar tax bill and in the other case asking for something between twelve and fourteen.

S: Well, I don't think it does unless.....

HMJr: Well, of course, that's what our people feel, and they're very emphatic about it.

S: Yes. Well, the two is out, so you've got a problem of seven. That is, I don't think that point - I think that point can be over-emphasized.

HMJr: Oh, the two is out. I agree with you on that.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: But then.....

S: You've got a problem of seven.

HMJr: Seven, and they say it's any - they think it's up to maybe - the figure they gave me - up to five billion more that we've got to ask for.

S: Uh huh. Depending on I suppose.....

HMJr: And.....

S:the tax structure.

HMJr: And, of course, the Henderson people feel very much

more strenuously than our tax people do that we shouldn't have asked even for the seven.

S: Yes.

HMJr: You know that.

S: Yes, I do, but we have some feelings over here in the Budget about it, too; namely, that you get this program up and if we're ever going to collect taxes and at a time when people are fairly willing to do it, even though it does cause hardship, I think we have to look out a little bit for financial integrity as well as - of the situation - as well as.....

HMJr: Well, of course, I feel that's my responsibility, and I think I've done that for nine years.....

S: Yes.

HMJr:with very little help from anybody.

S: Yes.

HMJr: And.....

S: Well, we want to be helpful. I've realized that.....

HMJr: And all I want to know is - I mean, what the cards are and I don't want to be handed a joker.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: And, frankly, I feel that's what I've been handed.

S: Uh huh. Well, I'm sorry there's any misunderstanding about it.

HMJr: Well, it's a tremendous misunderstanding; and when Senator George and Doughton come in on Friday to sit down - I mean, it's a question of what we can do and the effect of the thing, and if - I'm being very frank with you - I mean, either we in the Treasury carry the ball or we don't.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: And - but we can't one minute be asked to raise seven billion and the next minute be asked to raise maybe fifty per cent more.....

S: Yeah.

HMJr:without even being consulted.

S: Yeah. Well, I think it's unfortunate if that's what the President meant that the issue wasn't made of it when we had a chance to make it, and if - his tax message said one thing, and if he had something differently in mind, why, my gosh, I would have been the first to have written it down; and I think Sullivan raised the question when he was over here.

HMJr: Yeah, he said he did.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: I'm alone now. Nobody's in here with me.

S: Yeah. And I don't know quite why, because we were getting right down to words - quite why the thing wasn't changed then and there, unless we felt that was the issue; and then when the President went over it, I didn't - for some reason or other - hit this tax liability thing right on the head; so you see I can't truthfully say that specifically that was cleared. But evidently when we talked to the President, you must have been thinking of tax liability.....

HMJr: Well, we've never dealt with anything else.

S:and I was thinking of tax collected. The President was saying taxes collected. He went over the table in the Budget. He mentioned it yesterday. The newspaper people said, "Will this mean about half of this program is going to be paid for as it goes along?" And the President said substantially yes, and then we deducted the Social Security side of it and so on and something less than half. Well, it was - there just hasn't been a thing in the picture that he's gone over that indicates to me that he was thinking of tax liability. Now, he may have had

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a mental slip on it, and I, perhaps, should have nailed it - I think you should have nailed it when we were talking to him - and I just completely slipped up on it.

HMJr: No, I told him - I mean, he didn't talk - he just talked to take half of it. I don't think it was up to me at all, but our boys say on Sunday they definitely pointed it out to you, and they left no doubt that you had the last chance to see him.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: So I - I mean, I didn't - except for that one conference, I wasn't permitted to be in on any of the others so.....

S: Well, I think we should have - I think there was a little bit - it was just a little bit fuzziness on the issue there. It's not clear.

HMJr: Well, it's an awful big issue, and I.....

S: Well, I think it ought to be - I certainly think it ought to be cleared, and you have set out to do that. Now, if you - what did you think of that statement. Would that help.

HMJr: No. No, it wouldn't.

S: Uh huh.

HMJr: And - I think the President just has to make up his mind what he meant, and - at least he knows about it now.

S: Yes.

HMJr: And I don't know what he's going to do, but.....

S: Yeah.

HMJr:if he's - I dictated it over the phone and it's - this question of a liability or collections on an annual basis - and he's got it and.....

S: Well, that's the main thing. I'm sorry that.....

HMJr:he can decide now.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: And I do hope - I wish there'd be some way that - on the tax end - where we've got to go out and make the six months' fight on the Hill that we would have a chance and not have - so there could be a difference of three or four billion dollars.

S: Yes.

HMJr: A tidy sum.

S: Yes. Well, I don't - I don't think that - I mean, every effort, I think, was made to clear it, but there was some slip and it all adds up to the boss saying what he meant, and I think he did; but on the other hand, if there's any way of loosening up - my own feeling is that we can - on this tax thing - we can perhaps do just what the people have been doing on production; namely, missing the ball. And if there's ever a time that we've got a chance of bringing in some tax money, it is when we're throwing fifty-six billion dollars into the economy; and I can't be too much impressed with the argument, we'll say of Gilbert, who expects to control the whole thing. You see, I'm thoroughly aware of these arguments, and they've been going on for six months; and so I have to have some judgment in it, too, and I'm thoroughly aware and thoroughly convinced that we cannot control this economy on the basis of priorities and rationing, and that's the Gilbert thesis.

HMJr: Yes.

S: And I think it goes too far.

HMJr: Well, I agree with you.

S: I think you agree with me on that.

HMJr: I agree with you on that.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: But on the other hand, I don't know whether you agree with me on this or not, but I think it's up to the President to say to me, "How much - what's the maximum you can raise?"

S: Yeah.

HMJr: And then for me to give him a figure.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: And then this would be the first time that he has not taken my figure, and I've always been higher than he has.

S: Yes.

HMJr: And, as I say, I frankly think it's up to the Treasury to give him that figure and not the Bureau of the Budget, and we might as well call a spade a spade. I don't imagine you agree with me, but.....

S: Well, I haven't disagreed with you, but I do think we have to - that we're not just interested in - we're not a budget at all - we're not just interested in the expenditure side of it, and particularly at such a difficult time.

HMJr: I agree with you on that. I think you should see all sides of it, and otherwise you wouldn't be carrying out your function.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: But the only thing - if you put yourself in my place where everybody in the Treasury was opposed to me on the seven billion figure and I overruled them on that.....

S: Yeah.

HMJr: I mean, every single man in the Treasury was opposed to me.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: And I said seven billion, which was two billion

more than they wanted.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: And then suddenly find on top of that another three to five.

S: Yeah. Well, I don't - as far as I'm concerned I hope that it will be adjusted the way you want it, and I don't have any strong feeling on it only I think we ought to raise taxes these days, and I'm going to have just as much difficulty as anybody in paying them.

HMJr: Well, I want to see them raise up to the point - I don't want to kill the goose.

S: Well, that's right.

HMJr: I don't want to kill the goose.

S: That's right.

HMJr: And - well, it's in his lap, and I wanted you to know.....

S: Yeah. Well, I don't think we disagree, and I'm sorry that there seems to have been at some point.....

HMJr: But I wanted you to get it from me that I called him up and I was disappointed.

S: Good. Well, I'm glad you did.

HMJr: And it's up there. I may never hear from it again, and what I'll do God only knows.

S: Yes. All right.

HMJr: Thank you.

January 7, 1942
3:30 p.m.

TAXES AND THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET MESSAGE

Present: Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Paul
Mr. Tarleau
Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Blough
Mr. Viner

MR. PAUL: We were in session with Stam. We excused ourselves and told him you wanted to see us.

MR. SULLIVAN: I called Mr. Doughton and he was sweet as pie, and said he thought there must be some misunderstanding, and they have given him an alibi for not getting their work done. I asked him if he would get in touch with them and find out any specific instance where they had asked for anything they hadn't gotten.

MR. PAUL: May I make one suggestion? How much time do you have now?

H.M.JR: I have got twenty minutes.

MR. PAUL: I would like to use some of this time - we covered some of the ground, but I would like to use - I think we ought to tell you a couple of things, and then - the first thing I think I might tell you is very recent. Stam came over this afternoon, and we passed the buck back and forth a couple of times and it was quite clear to me that his idea of an all-out tax bill reflecting the Hill idea is about five billion, tops.

Now, the other thing that I wanted you to give as

much thought to as possible, as to how to deal with it, is this sales tax pressure which is going to come all the more with these higher figures, and how you are going to deal with that Friday. I think we should take a very firm stand against it.

H.M.JR: Yes.

MR. PAUL: Now, another thing that I wanted to do this morning which perhaps might be done now without John and I here would be to discuss this question of tax exempts. Knollie has prepared some very good material, and I want him to give you a--

MR. KNOLLENBERG: I haven't any speech on it. Don't get that impression.

H.M.JR: That is all right. I will listen. I gather you (Paul) want to go back to Stam.

MR. PAUL: I don't think we need to be in on this.

MR. SULLIVAN: I think we should.

H.M.JR: Let me tell you this before you go. I called up the Director of the Budget and told him I would call the President. I said, "I want you to hear it from me." Well, he gave me a long song and dance and tried to say that it was up to me to tell the President that this wasn't right, so I said when did I get a chance to tell the President? So he said, "Well, of course Sullivan did point it out on Sunday." I said, "I know he did," and I said, "You saw the President last, and why wasn't it your responsibility?" And then in a very quiet way, I said, "The thing that I object to most strenuously is being handed a joker." "Well we have got certain responsibilities," and I said, "Granted," and I know the Gilbert report, and we have got to get - and I said, "All granted, but I don't know whether you agree with me or not. "It is still the Treasury's responsibility to go up and every year so far I have always asked for more taxes than the President,"

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but, I said, "Sure, you can think about the taxes, but it is our responsibility and we have got to raise it. We might must as well understand each other." "Well, it was one of those slips." I said, "A slip of about three to five billion. That is some slip." He tried his best then to pin the thing on me. So I said, "Well, I thought you said Sullivan pointed - he said, "Yes, he did." "Well," he said, "one of the boys down the line - of course you think on the basis of the fiscal year, and I just don't, and I didn't know how you thought," but he says, "I am sure that the President wanted it the way I had it, and we have got to get more money and so forth and so on." He went on and on and on, so I got over two things to him in a very nice, gentlemanly manner, one, that I didn't like being handed a joker and, two, that the final responsibility for how much taxes was ours. I said, "We named a figure and that settled it. We will go after it. We can't have the thing shifted." "Well," he said, "I won't feel badly, whatever way the President decides." So I said, "Well, at least you know I have called the President, and it is up there now in his lap."

MR. SULLIVAN: Dan asked him three times if this particular point had been raised with the President Sunday afternoon.

H.M.JR: Three times?

MR. SULLIVAN: Yes, and the question was never answered, was it, Randolph?

H.M.JR: Well, what I am going to do is, and I think I will ask Dan to do that, I think Dan had better write a telegram for me to the President tomorrow saying these people are coming in. "Now, this is the interpretation that we are giving, as to how much taxes we need. Now, if that isn't right, will you please let me know."

MR. PAUL: We might take a look at that draft,

not that it is necessary, particularly--

H.M.JR: Oh, yes. You mean for Dan?

MR. PAUL: Yes, after he has written it.

H.M.JR: Don't you think he had better do it, in the budget language?

MR. SULLIVAN: Yes, I do.

H.M.JR: And I will tell him to show it to you.

MR. PAUL: I just wanted to be sure.

H.M.JR: I will tell him to show it to you.

MR. VINER: There is a way in which Roy suggested this morning that we may bring the Budget Bureau and our own position together if it is necessary to do a rescue operation, and that is by making the advance collection proposal as part of our program that we present on the Hill.

MR. PAUL: But that won't bring it quite together.

(The Secretary held an unrecorded telephone conversation with Mr. Bell.)

H.M.JR: He agrees.

MR. PAUL: There is only one thing that we - I think Jack was starting to say it, and I think it ought to be clear in your mind, whatever you do, that we can partially come together by applying withholding at the source and also with this--

H.M.JR: Listen, old man, look. This man Harold Smith has done something which I think is outrageous, and I am not going to pull my punch to adjust myself to him. I am not going to do it. I am just not going to do it. And it is much deeper. He has taken the position

for over six months now that he should say how much the taxes are. Well, now, he couldn't do it openly, so he did it hiddenly, in a hidden manner. He has taken the position as Director of the Budget that he should say how much we should spend and how much we should collect. He has been doing that now - but he couldn't do it in my presence, so he did it in an underhand, tricky manner, so I am not going to make it easy for him.

MR. SULLIVAN: I think you are absolutely right, Mr. Secretary.

H.M.Jr: You have heard it, and you have been telling me.

MR. SULLIVAN: Yes, and the net effect of what he has done here is to absolutely cramp our style so that we will be obliged to do one of two things or perhaps both, a sales tax and a very high rate of withholding tax and that is the trouble. I mean, he has laid down limits within which we have to operate if we are to follow his interpretation, and I think it is a very fundamental fight on a principle that it has got to be settled the right way or there is going to be trouble every minute from now on.

MR. VINER: It isn't a question of interpretation any more. I have gone through all those tables, and it is integrated in all the tables. There is no question of it. It is not merely a question of wording.

MR. PAUL: No.

MR. VINER: It is built in all the tables. He is estimating that the new taxes are going to produce seven billion dollars new revenue in the fiscal year '43.

MR. PAUL: Collections.

MR. VINER: Collections, yes.

H.M.JR: He knew that all the time.

MR. SULLIVAN: Oh, he absolutely did.

MR. PAUL: Well, the first table that they presented to you, and I have a copy of it is on a liability basis, that is, it is on our basis.

MR. VINER: Is it?

MR. PAUL: Yes, it is right here.

MR. BLOUGH: It is ten billion dollars.

MR. SULLIVAN: One other thing you should know--

H.M.JR: This is a fundamental thing.

MR. SULLIVAN: Yes, it is. This is the fight to see who is going to run taxes. Either you are going to run them or Harold Smith is going to run them. You can't run taxes when he is laying down how much you are going to collect in one year.

H.M.JR: No.

MR. SULLIVAN: Not when you are up in these figures. Now one other thing I think you ought to know that developed this morning, particularly in relation to what Mr. Knollenberg is going to discuss, Randolph says, "Well, you took three hundred million away from me when you threw out the taxation of outstanding state and municipals," and Smith says, "Well, I didn't do that, your boys did that. That is in accord with his view. I think the President wanted the tax on outstanding state and municipals." Check? You remember that conversation?

MR. PAUL: I remember all but the last part of it, that remark about "I think the President wanted it."

MR. SULLIVAN: Yes, sir, he said it.

H.M.JR: "Your boys," meaning?

MR. SULLIVAN: You.

MR. PAUL: I remember that.

H.M.JR: As I told Smith, this could not happen if we in the Treasury had a chance to see the statement in full. This runs pretty deep.

MR. PAUL: You understand this, Mr. Morgenthau, that the first statement here which I received from the Budget was on the basis - our basis.

H.M.JR: No, I didn't understand that.

MR. BLOUGH: It would produce ten billion--

MR. PAUL: Liabilities--

MR. VINER: The heading is liabilities and there is a note that the collections would be less, but the collections are reduced by only a billion dollars.

MR. BLOUGH: Which brings it to the nine they had in mind in the end, which means they didn't give at all.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, it isn't beyond the realms of possibility that they attempted to--

H.M.JR: Well, this is no accident.

MR. SULLIVAN: Oh, no.

MR. VINER: You can't do anything with that table. That supports them.

H.M.JR: Well, it is - I think a telegram has to go to the President, and we have to lay out our position.

MR. SULLIVAN: I think Jake's observation about this not being susceptible to two interpretations is right, and instead of saying this is our interpretation or this

is our philosophy, something else would be very much better because he has got the language so clearly that it can only mean seven billion dollars collected and in the till in fiscal '43.

MR. VINER: No question about that. Every table is unambiguous, whatever the text may be.

MR. PAUL: They forced a great deal on the issue this morning that we were lower in our estimates and we would pick up maybe five hundred or maybe a billion.

H.M.JR: That is none of their business.

MR. SULLIVAN: That is right.

H.M.JR: Well, Mr. Knollenberg, go ahead.

MR. PAUL: We had better go back, and will you (Tarleau) check in with us when you get through, and I don't think you need to, Roy.

(Mr. Paul and Mr. Sullivan left the conference.)

MR. KNOLLENBERG: Mr. Secretary, I am not going to make a speech, contrary to what Randolph said. I am just going to try to discover where our difference of view lies, if there is a difference of view, on tax exempt bonds.

H.M.JR: Please.

MR. KNOLLENBERG: It has been - one of the things that has been so pleasant in this work is to find that our minds run so nearly parallel on all these big things, and this is the only one in which there seems to be a possible differentiation and that is on the outstanding state and municipal bonds. As far as outstanding Federal tax exempt bonds is concerned, of course we have no intention whatsoever of recommending to you that the interest from those be taxed because this is the contract between the Government and the holder and that

contract must be met.

H.M.JR: That is my position.

MR. KNOLLENBERG: I think that is perfectly clear, and we all understand that and agree with it. Now, I understand that you have had some hesitation about recommending the taxation of interest on state and municipal bonds because you felt that there might be a matter of the honor of the Federal Government involved in that tax; and, if that is your feeling, I wanted to have you, if you would be good enough to, to spell it out, because I can't see it, and I think I must be not nice enough in my sense of honor.

H.M.JR: No, I suppose the trouble is that nobody has put it to me just like that before. They have always mixed the two up. Now, I have taken the position that this is - on the Federal issues there is a contractual relationship as between the United States Government and the bondholders, and I have distinguished between that and the right to devalue. Now, I think--

MR. KNOLLENBERG: I think this is a clear case of the right to devalue, that it would be dishonest on the Federal Government's part to tax them.

H.M.JR: I think so.

MR. KNOLLENBERG: But on the state and municipal, I can see that it would be dishonest on the part of the states if they refused to grant exemption from state income tax, for example, because they have made a contract with the bondholder that New York, if it issues a bond, will not impose any New York income tax on that, and if it did, why that would be dishonorable on the part of the state, but all that happened in the case of the Federal Government was that our Supreme Court said for a long time in that Collector vs. Day case, the hands of Congress are tied. It can't impose a tax on the salaries of state officers and hence, by inference, which was later confirmed, on the interest

from state and municipal bonds. Well, now, the court has changed its mind in that O'Keefe case which was decided in March of 1939 in which it said flatly that that rule of the Collector vs. Day was overruled, no longer in force. So from that date on Congress had complete power to tax that interest and the Federal Government had never been unjustly enriched because of this old rule. The states maybe had gotten a premium for the bonds and hence perhaps the states ought in entire fairness to repay that premium, but the Federal Government, far from being unjustly enriched as a result of that old rule, lost hundreds of millions of dollars in tax money that it would otherwise have collected, and now, because some fellows thought that they were going to be able to avoid Federal income taxes indefinitely by investing in these bonds, why should we be worried when this loophole has been shut? Most of them have already gotten far more in tax savings than they ever paid in premiums on the bond. Roy got figures that show that very clearly.

H.M.JR: Whose responsibility would it be if there was a question of reimbursing them?

MR. KNOLLENBERG: It would be the states', because the states did get probably some premium on these bonds because of their supposed exemptions from Federal income tax and maybe the states ought to give something back. I don't think even the states should.

H.M.JR: Of course they wouldn't.

MR. KNOLLENBERG: And they wouldn't. It is much the same situation. There is a good deal of pressure on the states right now to raise the salary of state judges because they now have to pay tax on their salaries and some people are saying, "Well, they quit law practice, lucrative law practices, to take this seat on the bench, expecting that their income would come in exempt from Federal income tax, and now it is taxable and hence you ought to raise their salary." Well, the states have even refused to do that pretty

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generally and presumably they wouldn't give back any--

H.M.JR: Wasn't a judge thing settled along--

MR. KNOLLENBERG: That was a Federal judge thing also.

H.M.JR: What happened about the Federal judges?

MR. KNOLLENBERG: Well, their salaries are taxable from now on by the Federal Government.

H.M.JR: Well, I have got no argument to put up against that.

MR. KNOLLENBERG: Well, that is granted because in the first place it means a good deal of revenue, perhaps as much as three hundred million and in addition it is the matter of morale. If we still let Doris Duke and these people sit around with their tax exempt bonds and pay no taxes in these war times, it would just have a shattering effect.

H.M.JR: Doris is so pleasant to look at. (Laughter) No, have I ever said point blank that I wouldn't go along on the states and municipals?

MR. TARLEAU: You haven't said that so much, Mr. Secretary--

H.M.JR: I have never said it publicly, have I?

MR. TARLEAU: You have never said you wouldn't tax them so much as you said you are for the taxation of future issues.

H.M.JR: On state and municipals, against the retro-active?

MR. TARLEAU: Yes, I think your statements were taken, prior to the war, as meaning that we were not going to tax outstanding issues, don't you think so, Roy?

MR. BLOUGH: I think so, substantially.

H.M.JR: I think you are wrong, look it up.

MR. TARLEAU: I hope I am.

H.M.JR: Well, it wouldn't be very difficult to go through it, would it.

MR. BLOUGH: No, I think we have it looked up and I will get the record.

H.M.JR: Look it up, but my inclination would be, even if I had said so, to go along, but I would like to know what I said.

MR. BLOUGH: Mr. Magill was in last spring, you recall, and he took the position that even if a position had been taken earlier--

H.M.JR: Well, Ros, he undertook that position on Federals, didn't he?

MR. BLOUGH: He may have gone the whole--

MR. KNOLLENBERG: I have never gone the whole hog. I don't think we should on Federals.

H.M.JR: I think Ros Magill went the whole way. Look up what I said and I would like to take a look at it and then I will give you a final answer, but I think my answer will be state and municipalities, let's tax them, all outstandings.

MR. KNOLLENBERG: That would be grand.

MR. TARLEAU: It would be grand for so many reasons, for morale reasons, for equity reasons, for simplicity.

MR. BLOUGH: It would fix up a lot of things in the banks.

H.M.JR: How many hundreds of millions are there?

MR. VINER: Billions?

MR. KNOLLENBERG: Fourteen in the hands of the public.

MR. BLOUGH: Twenty altogether.

MR. KNOLLENBERG: Twenty altogether, six of them are owned by Federal agencies and state agencies. I don't know what proportion is owned by Federal agencies.

MR. VINER: I would say, to me, there is only the legal issue which I don't know anything about. I want differential tax exemption. It is out as far as legally possible.

H.M.JR: Even on Federal?

MR. VINER: As far as legally possible. I would say my own interpretation as a layman would be that the bond savings shall be tax exempt. That wording is unambiguous and that is what it means. I wouldn't violate any contractual obligations unless a major emergency forced it on you.

MR. KNOLLENBERG: Well, we are not considering that for a moment.

MR. VINER: No, he is asking me, on the Federal.

H.M.JR: How the hell does the Government have four billion eight?

MR. BLOUGH: That is mostly state and local governments, trust funds. The Federal Government does have some on the loans and so on, but not very much.

H.M.JR: Let me see, but I say the chances are four out of five I will go along with you.

MR. KNOLLENBERG: Well, that is all I have to say then.

MR. VINER: You noticed what the President said in his budget message?

H.M.JR: What particular thing?

MR. VINER: On that question. He said he thought that - his personal opinion was that we had a right to tax them.

H.M.JR: You are quoting from the slip I gave you?

MR. VINER: No, the new budget message.

H.M.JR: Actually what he said?

MR. VINER: Yes.

H.M.JR: The Federal ones?

MR. VINER: No, the states and locals. He said the Federal Government has a right to.

MR. TARLEAU: Mr. Secretary, we are working on that speech that you told us to and we had assumed you were going to make the decision which you have indicated, and we are working along on that line.

MR. VINER: Here it is. "We no longer issue United States tax exempt bonds and it is my personal belief that the income from state, municipal, and local bonds is taxable." And so forth.

H.M.JR: That is something different again, but that isn't what you put up to me tonight.

MR. KNOLLENBERG: No, we wanted to tax outstanding.

H.M.JR: I will say four out of five, I will go along with you.

✓
Sent Jan 8, 1942 at 4.33 am to
Rosen at WH, for
transmittal to
Hyd. Park.

65

January 7, 1942

TELEGRAM TO THE PRESIDENT

To be transmitted by the White House

I have made plans to confer on Friday morning, January nine, with Senator George and Congressman Doughton and a few other members of the Senate Finance and Ways and Means Committees, including some Republicans, on the tax program.

I note that in reading your Budget Message you state "I believe that \$7 billion in additional taxes should be collected during the fiscal year 1943," to which must be added the \$2 billion proposed increase in social security taxes. When I talked with you last week on the basis of a \$9 billion program, I understood that it was on an annual basis and not on a cash collection basis. You, of course, realize that if we are to get \$7 billion of additional taxes in the fiscal year 1943 it will be necessary to impose taxes on an annual basis greatly in excess of this sum because less than sixty per cent of any individual and corporate income taxes imposed would be collected in the fiscal year 1943. This percentage could be increased somewhat by a drastic individual withholding tax but not sufficiently. My interpretation of your message is that you want additional taxes that will yield \$7 billion on an annual basis which would mean that we would collect somewhat less than this figure in the fiscal year 1943. Unless I hear from you to the contrary I shall enter the conference on this basis.

WAG:SLA - Final

January 7, 1942
11:11 a.m.

HMJr: Hello.

Operator: Thomas J. Watson.

HMJr: Hello.

Thomas J.
Watson: Hello.

HMJr: Mr. Watson.

W: Yes.

HMJr: Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

W: Oh, hello, Mr. Secretary. How are you?

HMJr: Fine. I thought I'd better get on a telephone basis and see if we can't get this thing straightened out. I sent you another telegram. Hello.

W: Yes..

HMJr: What we need is seven hundred and fifty thousand.....

W: Yeah.

HMJr:of those cards of yours.

W: Yes.

HMJr: A day.

W: Yeah.

HMJr: Now we're really being held up here, Mr. Watson, by not getting those and also the shape that they come in. You see, they don't come in proper sequences.

W: Well, hasn't that been corrected?

HMJr: No. It wasn't as of yesterday.

W: Well, I just talked with our manager. He was with your Mr. Graves, and I talked with him from

- 2 -

Mr. Graves' office just a few minutes ago. Why, I tell you, the real.....

HMJr: I have Mr. Hall sitting here, and Mr. Graves, in my room.

W: Is that so?

HMJr: Right now.....

W: Well, I'm glad to get that. Then the sequence is wrong.

HMJr: Mr. Graves said that yesterday's shipment was the worst mix-up he'd received yet.

W: Well, of course, you must give us this little consideration, Mr. Secretary. We're doing all that we can. You see, we were told to begin with, four hundred thousand.

HMJr: Yeah.

W: And then it was raised to four hundred and seventy, and then suddenly just over night this dropped on us and we got everybody on it and every piece of machinery; and as soon as we get more machinery, as I wired you yesterday, that we had already - before you gave us this figure of seven hundred and fifty thousand - I wired you yesterday that we had laid our plans to build up to that just as it was physically possible to do so.

HMJr: Yeah, but you didn't tell me how soon that would be.

W: Well, I couldn't very well, because I don't know just how soon we can get the presses. We have to have priority.

HMJr: Well, now.....

W: There's one thing I'll say to you, that we will give you our whole facilities and we're trying to rent some slitters and presses from some local printers. There are two or three small printers I spoke to on the phone yesterday, and I told our

- 3 -

people to pay them the full amount that they could make on those presses if they were running them twenty-four hours a day, and then give them a bonus on top of that with a little temporary help, and I also told our Washington man over the telephone this morning to go outside of the City of Washington if we could get a little priority for a little steel, we don't need very much, and build a one-story printing plant right there in the District, outside the city, where it would be a little bit safer; and I told him if they'd get a clearance on that today, they could start tomorrow.

HMJr: Well, we can help on priorities.

W: What's that?

HMJr: We'll help you on priorities if we know what you want.

W: Well, I told him to get in touch with the right people, and that'll be fine. And anything - we're glad to have you tell us what's wrong and what you want, and I'll immediately get the factory on the telephone and find out what went wrong yesterday and see that it doesn't happen again, because that's not the way we want to do things.

HMJr: Well, your thought is you'll make these cards for us right near Washington.

W: Yes.

HMJr: That will be wonderful.

W: It would, because then we could be on the job day and night, and I'll send the best people we've got there and plenty of them.

HMJr: Well, there are a couple of big printing plants here in Washington. I don't know whether they're busy or not.

W: You know, Mr. Secretary, the way we feel about this, we feel that this is just as much our responsibility as it is yours. We want to do our job.

- 4 -

HMJr: Well, of course, we've got this great flood of patriotism of people that want to buy these bonds, and I haven't got the bonds to sell.

W: Good. Well, I tell you, I'm mighty glad that we are pushed, because it shows people are really interested in getting them.

HMJr: We sold over - we took in over fifty-three million dollars yesterday alone.

W: Well, it's marvelous; and no one appreciates more than I do what you're doing.

HMJr: And so I'd like to - until this is straightened out, I think I'll call you each day if I have a complaint.

W: What's that?

HMJr: I'll call you myself if.....

W: I wish you would; and I'll tell you, if you'll tell Mr. Graves to put down in writing and hand it to Mr. LaMotte just exactly what was wrong, and I'll follow through. I was on the telephone.....

HMJr: Well, I'll tell.....

W:about half the time yesterday on this particular thing myself, and I'm going to stick to this until it's finished.

HMJr: I'll tell Mr. Hall to do that.

W: Yes. All right.

HMJr: Because that's - it's his responsibility. He's the head of the Bureau of Engraving.

W: Yeah,

HMJr: And I'll tell Hall to tell your man here in Washington?

W: That's right. And I'll have him get in touch with Mr. Hall right away.

- 5 -

HMJr: Will you do that?

W: You bet.

HMJr: Good. And then.....

W: You let me know just what you want us to do, and we'll turn things upside down until we get it done.

HMJr: And they tell me he's in my outer office now. I've never met him. I'm going to send for him.

W: Good, I wish you would. Tell him that you just talked with me and I said that the job would be done and be done right away.

HMJr: And - do you want to talk to him yourself?

W: No, I just - I'd rather have you tell him that you just talked with me and tell him what I said, that everybody was going to get onto this and do the job, and tell him what I said about the printing plant outside.

HMJr: Outside of Washington.

W: Yeah. I believe that would be a good, safe thing to do.

HMJr: Well, I'm sure it would be very helpful; and if your man, LaMotte, will let us know what he needs in the way of priorities, we'll go out and get it for him.

W: Well, if you do, the minute we get that order, we'll break ground and buy the property and start. We don't care what it costs us. We're not thinking about costs or profit or anything else.

HMJr: Well, if you could get an empty building that would save a lot of time.

W: Yes. I'll tell you, I have committed over fifty per cent of our entire equipment for munitions work.

HMJr: Yes.

- 6 -

W: And we're going to go a lot further.

HMJr: Yeah.

W: This talking about - some people are - reducing ten per cent and twenty per cent doesn't appeal to us.

HMJr: But first I've got to raise the money to pay for that stuff.

W: You're right, and we've got to help you.

HMJr: That's right.

W: And - now don't hesitate. We love complaints. When there's anything wrong, the sooner we hear of it, the sooner we'll be able to remedy it.

HMJr: You'll get it.

W: Good for you. Thank you.

HMJr: All right.

W: Good luck.

HMJr: Good-bye.

W: Good-bye.

January 7, 1942
11:35 a.m.

72

HMJr: Hello.

Operator: All right.

HMJr: Hello. Hello. Hello.

Operator: He was on there a second ago.

HMJr: Hello. Hello.

Francis
Biddle: Hello.

HMJr: Hello.

B: Oh, hello, Henry. Sorry to keep you waiting.
I was just going in to a staff.

HMJr: Well, I want one minute of your time on some-
thing which I know that you'll be sympathetic
with. You know I spoke to you yesterday and
thanked you about Toscanini.

B: Toscanini, that's right.

HMJr: Well, the thing went sour.

B: Why?

HMJr: They sent for the poor old man and his wife
and dragged them over yesterday to your office
there and photographed them publicly and every-
thing like that.

B: Oh, my God.

HMJr: And he isn't going to come to Washington, and
he's going to give up his whole concert tour,
and they put it this morning "Enemy Alien
Toscanini" in the paper.

B: Oh, my God. What was that in, the "New York Times"?

HMJr: No, he's in Philadelphia.

B: Well, how did he happen to go to Philadelphia?

It was arranged that he should do it in New York.

HMJr: Well.....

B: I understood Mat Correa was told that he was going to do the whole thing in New York.

HMJr: Well, the whole thing was slipped up. Now, he's at the Hotel Warwick.

B: Why, yes. In Philadelphia.

HMJr: And look, wouldn't it be a nice thing to have your D. A. call on him at the hotel?

B: I think it would, very. Would you like me to call him up personally and.....

HMJr: Oh, it would be wonderful, because he's terribly upset and.....

B: Oh, I think that's too bad.

HMJr:he's going to give up the whole concert. You know, he played two concerts for the Treasury, you know.

B: Is that in the Philadelphia papers this morning?

HMJr: So I've been told.

B: Well, I'll send - I'm awfully sorry, Henry. I am distressed about that.

HMJr: And what he needs is a general permit.

B: Yes.

HMJr: For himself and his wife and Walter Toscanini.

B: Well, he can have a general permit on the specified territory. You see what I mean? You can't say he can travel anywhere he wants, but he can travel anywhere he tells us he wants to travel, you see.

HMJr: Well, that's all.....

- 3 -

B: I'll call up the District Attorney personally.

HMJr: And ask him to call on him?

B: At once.

HMJr: Because he's - he's one in a million.

B: Oh, I know it. I'm very, very distressed about it, Henry.

HMJr: And, as I say, he's played two concerts and he's offered to play three more for the Government.....

B: Oh, dear.

HMJr:and he doesn't want to come to Washington, and he just wants to throw up the whole thing.

B: Oh, I'm terribly sorry. I'll either call him or send him a personal wire, and I'll call our man in Philadelphia at once and have him go over there.

HMJr: Would you do that?

B: I really am distressed about it, Henry, that they messed things up.

HMJr: I know how you and your wife feel about this sort of thing.

B: Oh, he's a wonderful fellow.

HMJr: Yes.

B: Yes. All right, thank you.

HMJr: And can I forget about it?

B: Oh, absolutely. I'll do it at once, Henry. I've got a note of it here.

HMJr: Thank you so much.

B: All right.

January 7, 1942
11:43 a.m.

HMJr: Hello.

Operator: Mr. Toscanini is not is not in the hotel, and he didn't leave any message as to when he'd be back.

HMJr: Is there any - he's not there - Mr. Walter?

Operator: No, he's not there.

HMJr: He's not registered there?

Operator: He's registered, but he's not there now.

HMJr: Well, I wonder if Arturo Toscanini would come to the phone? Tell him who it is.

Operator: All right.

HMJr: Ask them whether Arturo Toscanini - see?

Operator: All right.

11:50 a.m.

HMJr: Hello.

Walter
Toscanini: Hello.

HMJr: Mr. Toscanini.

T: Yes.

HMJr: This is - hello.

T: Hello.

HMJr: Mr. Toscanini.

T: Yes, I'm Walter Toscanini.

HMJr: Well, this is the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau.

T: How are you, Mr. Morgenthau?

- 2 -

HMJr: I'm all right. I can't tell you how distressed I was to learn what happened yesterday to your father and mother.

T: Oh, I tell you I will not pay any attention. We were there and we met Mr. Gleason, the United States Attorney in Philadelphia, and he told me that he was not allowed to give a permanent permit to my father, you know.

HMJr: Yes.

T: He was only allowed to give a temporary one.

HMJr: Yes.

T: It is not in his power and he has no instructions to.....

HMJr: Well, I just called up the Attorney General myself, and he is equally distressed; and he wants to send his representative to apologize to your father.

T: But please tell him that is, you know - I told them - I gave the directions, because they phoned to me from New York saying that he must have a permanent permit, and when I went there I spoke and I asked him for this permanent permit, and this man told me, "Well, I am not allowed to do that." I am just in his custody, you know.

HMJr: Well, where are you now?

T: I am in Camden.

HMJr: Where is your father?

T: My father is in Philadelphia.

HMJr: Well, they're going to - at the Hotel Warwick?

T: At the Hotel Warwick. Now he's rehearsing, because he'll be at the Academy of Music until one-thirty.

HMJr: Well, the United States District Attorney of Philadelphia is going to call on your father and mother and apologize.

T: Well, I thank you very much for this.

- 2 -

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- 2 -

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HMJr: Well, where are you now?

T: I am in Camden.

HMJr: Where is your father?

T: My father is in Philadelphia.

HMJr: Well, they're going to - at the Hotel Warwick?

T: At the Hotel Warwick. Now he's rehearsing, because he'll be at the Academy of Music until one-thirty.

HMJr: Well, the United States District Attorney of Philadelphia is going to call on your father and mother and apologize.

T: Well, I thank you very much for this.

HMJr: And the Attorney General Biddle was tremendously upset - there was a mistake in his office - and we thought we had everything, and I wish you'd tell your father and mother how badly I feel about it.

T: Well, I am very grateful to you about that, but tell him not to apologize.

HMJr: When will you go back to Philadelphia?

T: Listen, I am in an awfully bad spot because I am not allowed to go to Philadelphia.

HMJr: You are not allowed?

T: No. I must go and see the United States Attorney, I guess, in Trenton or the assistant here in Camden and to ask for permission, because also I am an alien - I am considered an alien enemy, you know.

HMJr: Well.....

T: I made my first paper in 1938, but I was born in Italy.

HMJr: Yes. But where could they reach you. I mean, so if I wanted to assist you to get down to Philadelphia.

T: Now I am here in Camden with the RCA Victor.

HMJr: With who?

T: RCA.....

HMJr: Victor.

T:Victor Manufacturing Company.

HMJr: Well, I'll see that they get in touch with you and give you a permit so - you want to go to Philadelphia and also to Washington.

T: To Philadelphia, and if it is possible, also to Washington.

HMJr: That will be arranged. You are at RCA Victor.

T: Yes.

HMJr: Well, now, you stay there until somebody gets in touch with you from the.....

T: Thank you very much.

HMJr: But we'll take care of you, also.

T: Thank you very much.

HMJr: But it's an outrageous thing, and I can't tell you how angry I was.

T: I tell you one thing, that we came from a country in which we were useless to the world.

HMJr: Yes.

T: You know?

HMJr: Yes.

T: And also these restrictions are freedom for us.

HMJr: Well, it's very nice of you to take that attitude, but I will tell the Attorney General that you are at the RCA Victor.....

T: RCA Victor, yes.

HMJr:and they should fix you up with a permit so that you can go to Philadelphia tonight.....

T: Thank you.

HMJr:and - the RCA Victor is at Camden, isn't it?

T: Yes, at Camden.

HMJr: All right.

T: The name of the United States Attorney in Trenton is Mr. Thomas Armstrong.

HMJr: Well, that's up to the Attorney General. If I could do this, I'd present, you, your mother and father with a permit framed in gold.

T: Thank you very much.

HMJr: But you stay there, and somebody will get in touch with you.

T: Thank you very much.

HMJr: And you tell your father I called.

T: And thanks. I will do that. Will you also send to the Attorney - to the United States Attorney that if he can grant the same for my wife, too.

HMJr: For your wife also.

T: Yes.

HMJr: Absolutely.

T: Thank you very much.

HMJr: Surely.

T: Good-bye.

January 7, 1942
11:58 a.m.

HMJr: Hello.

Francis
Biddle: Yes.

HMJr: Francis.

B: Yes, Henry.

HMJr: Now, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Toscanini - his son, you know, who looks after him - they're at the RCA Victor plant in Camden.....

B: Yes.

HMJr:and can't get over to Philadelphia to be with his father.

B: Why can't they?

HMJr: They won't let them. Your people won't let them.

B: All right.

HMJr: He's at the RCA Victor - Mr. and Mrs. Walter Toscanini.

B: All right. Henry, I've got this publicity. It isn't bad at all. On the contrary. The one in the "Philadelphia Record" is very nice, what a grand guy he is and so on.

HMJr: Yeah.

B: And the word "alien" is in quotations. Then it goes on to say that this fellow is not an alien. That he has always been against everything to do with Nazi and so on, and a very nice picture of him.

HMJr: Well, if you could get.....

B: So I don't think it's quite as bad as.....

HMJr: Yeah, but the old man did have to go over there. Something went wrong. I don't know what went wrong.

B: Yes. Well, I've put in a call for Gleason to talk to him about it.

HMJr: And somebody in New Jersey will have to take care of.....

B: Yes, I understand. I'll get a clearance for Walter to go over and see his father right away.

HMJr: But he wants to go there and then come on down to Washington with him.

B: Walter. Fine.

HMJr: Mr. and Mrs. Walter.

B: Mr. and Mrs. Walter, very good.

HMJr: Now, may I make another suggestion?

B: Yes, Henry.

HMJr: Why don't you send some FBI man up there to sort of escort them down and look after the old man?

B: I think that would be all right. I can do that.

HMJr: Can't you do that?

B: Sure I can, yes.

HMJr: I think it would be awfully nice.

B: I'll speak to Edgar about it. We'll send somebody down with him anyway.

HMJr: Because I know how you and your wife feel about music.

B: Oh, yes. Righto.

HMJr: Thank you.



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Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

January 7, 1942

Dear Henry:

Gerald Gleeson, the United States Attorney in Philadelphia, has already cleared the arrangement for Arturo Toscanini's travel. At my request he is calling up Mr. Toscanini and telling him that I am personally interested in the case and wish to have every courtesy extended to him.

I am sending you a clipping from the Record which does not seem to me to be unfriendly publicity, although Mr. Toscanini was upset when the photographers surrounded him at the Court House, which was inevitable.

I have also written to Mr. Walter Toscanini that he should apply for similar travel clearance to our Assistant District Attorney at Camden, Mr. W. Orvyl Schalick.

I have arranged to have an F.B.I. agent accompany Mr. Toscanini from Philadelphia to Washington when he comes down here for his concert.

Do let me know if there is anything more.

Sincerely yours,

Foran

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury

Washington, D. C.



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Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

January 7, 1942

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Do let me know if there is anything more.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.

'Alien' Toscanini Gets Travel O. K.

Still a Citizen of Italy,
Maestro Is Subject to
New Rules Governing
Foreigners' Moves.

Some years ago Maestro Arturo Toscanini refused to play the "Giovinezza," the Fascist hymn, at a concert in Bologna.

In 1935, in Vienna, he declined to receive King Ferdinand of Bulgaria—a nation now at war with the United States.

In 1938 he refused to conduct at his beloved Salzburg Festival because of the corroding influences of Nazism now at work in Austria.

Asks Travel Permit.

Yesterday, the white-haired Toscanini—Toscanini, the "perfectionist," Toscanini, the democrat—walked into the office here of U. S. Attorney Gerald A. Gleason and asked, please, would the government let him travel to Washington next week?

For Toscanini, who hates dictatorships, is still an Italian citizen. And as such he is subject to new regulations which forbid "enemy aliens" from traveling from one community to another.

Gleason not only gave permission to the celebrated conductor and his wife, Carla, to travel to Washington, but he added permission for them to return from Washington to their home in New York.

Connected With Art.

And Gleason said: "His travels are in connection with his art. In my estimation he is doing splendid work for the cause of America. As a matter of fact, one of his two appearances in Washington with the Philadelphia Orchestra next week will benefit the national campaign for the sale of defense bonds."

He also explained that Toscanini on January 24, February 28 and March 21 will appear on the



Axis-hating Arturo Toscanini, left, legally classed as an "enemy alien" because of his Italian citizenship, is shown with U. S. Attorney Gerald A. Gleason, who gave him permission to travel to Washington for a concert.

U. S. Treasury Department radio hour.

It was a somewhat different Toscanini who appeared at the U. S. Court House. Here yesterday to rehearse the orchestra for concerts in the Academy Friday and Saturday, he refused as usual to be interviewed. But he posed amiably for photographs.

Gleason explained that the for-

mer requirements that an enemy alien must receive permission to travel from one Federal district to another have now been tightened to embrace travel between any two communities.

Cameras Turned In.

A late checkup last night showed that, under the order that all enemy aliens must surrender their cameras and short-

wave radio receivers, police here had received 327 cameras and 440 radios. They also had received 12 guns and a number of binoculars. Deadline for voluntary surrender was 11 P. M. Monday.

Allies who failed to bring "contraband" to police stations are liable to internment for the duration of the war.

January 7, 1942.

Dear Mr. Toscanini:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 5th. I appreciated your father's agreement to conduct one concert in January, one in February, and one in March, and also your statement that he wants to help at any time when he can cooperate with the Defense Bond campaign. I need not tell you that this means a great deal to all of us.

I did secure a box for the concert on January 13th, and I want to thank you very much for your assistance in this matter. I am looking forward to seeing both you and your father at the Eugene Meyers' on that date.

With all good wishes for the New Year,

Sincerely,

(Signed) E. Margenthau, Jr.

Mr. Walter Toscanini,
RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc.,
Camden, New Jersey.

GEY/dbs



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RCA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.
A RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA SUBSIDIARY

Camden, New Jersey

January 5, 1942

My dear Mr. Secretary:

My father was very glad to learn of your proposition and he willingly agrees to conduct one concert in January, one in February, and one in March, and at any other time you believe his work can be of some help to your Defense Bond Campaign. Some day (and I hope very soon) we must call it the Offensive (in the military sense, of course) Bond Campaign.

I have been in touch with Mr. William S. Rainey in New York, and he will take care of the dates with N.B.C.

I hope you have been able to get the tickets you wanted for the Washington concert, or have reached some favorable solution -- but from Philadelphia it was impossible for me to do anything more.

I hope to have the pleasure to see you in Washington on that evening.

With my best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

The Honorable Mr. H. Morgenthau, Jr.
The Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.

"GOVERNMENT ALL THE WAY"

Regraded Unclassified

3:12
-101-
Message from Col. Smith

"The 71 Coast Artillery
(new regiment) is now
manning all positions
in the vicinity of
Washington

"The 212 Coast Artillery
(old regiment) cleared
Washington at noon
today."

1/7/42

From: MR. FITZGERALD

January 7, 1942
3:34 p.m.

HMJr: I just wanted to tell you how pleased I was with that report, and also the word that the 71st had moved in.

Colonel Smith: That's a good regiment, Mr. Secretary. One of the best we've got.

HMJr: Well, I'm delighted at the report. No reasonable person could ask for any more.

S: Well, I think you'll find that this outfit will meet all of your expectations.

HMJr: Yes.

S: It's very unfortunate that the other one came in. It was just one of those things, you know. To the people who were assigning them, a regiment was a regiment.

HMJr: Yes.

S: And that's all they took into consideration. But I think that everything will be all right now.

HMJr: Fine.

S: And sometime when you have a little leisure, maybe you'd like to go out and take a look at it.

HMJr: I'll do that.

S: All right, sir.

HMJr: Thank you, Colonel.

S: You're quite welcome.

January 7, 1942
5:19 p.m.

Operator: Go ahead.

HMJr: Hello.

Secy. to
Colonel
Donovan:

Yes, Mr. Secretary.

HMJr: Have you got a pencil?

S: Yes, I have, sir.

HMJr: Please.

S: Yes, sir.

HMJr: You have working for you a Mr. Wally Deuel.

S: That's right. He's.....

HMJr: Formerly of Chicago Daily News.

S:he's in our New York office, sir.

HMJr: Well, he's home sick.

S: Yes.

HMJr: And I'd like to borrow him one month to send him to the West Coast to help us with a Disney picture on life in Germany that we're doing. Hello.

S: Yes.

HMJr: And his doctor has told him he could go.

S: Is that so?

HMJr: Yes.

S: All right.

HMJr: His doctor said it would be good for him.

S: He did?

HMJr: Yes.

- 2 -

S: All right, sir. I'll.....

HMJr: He said it would be the best thing for him.

S: Yes.

HMJr: So he's got his doctor's permission, and now I want Doctor Donovan's okay.

S: Well, I'll see that you get it from the doctor. My doctor.

HMJr: And - will you?

S: Yes, sir.

HMJr: And would you get word to me the first thing in the morning?

S: I shall certainly do that.

HMJr: And if I'm not in, would you give it to Mrs. Klotz? K-l-o-t-z.

S: Yes, I'll do that, Mr. Secretary.

HMJr: Thank you.

S: Yes, sir.

HMJr: Thank you.

30

1-7-41

Twenty-Five Largest Holders of Securities to be Refunded in January -- All Four Issues Combined
Based on Treasury Survey of Ownership of Government Securities, November 30, 1941
(Par values in millions of dollars)

| Investor | Total all
four
issues | Details for each issue | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | 1-3/4% | FFMC issues | | RFC |
| | | Treasury:
notes
due
Mar. 15,
1942 | 3's of
Jan. 15,
1942-47 | 2-3/4's
of
Mar. 1,
1942-47 | 7/8's
of
Jan. 15,
1942 |
| 1. Amount owned by 25 largest holders | | | | | |
| Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, New York, N. Y..... | 110.0 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 17.9 | 88.9 |
| National Bank of Detroit, Detroit, Mich..... | 30.4 | 8.9 | 16.5 | - | 5.0 |
| Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York, N. Y..... | 26.0 | - | 25.6 | .4 | - |
| Bankers Trust Co., New York, N. Y..... | 21.7 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 10.1 |
| Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y..... | 18.6 | - | 3.9 | 7.6 | 7.0 |
| Colorado Trust Co., Toledo, Ohio..... | 15.5 | 13.0 | - | - | 2.5 |
| J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, N. Y..... | 14.3 | - | - | - | 14.3 |
| First National Bank, New York, N. Y..... | 14.9 | 6.0 | - | - | 8.9 |
| The Northern Trust Co., Chicago, Ill..... | 13.0 | - | - | - | 13.0 |
| Irving Trust Co., New York, N. Y..... | 12.5 | - | - | - | 12.5 |
| First National Bank, Baltimore, Md..... | 12.5 | 12.5 | - | - | - |
| First National Bank, Chicago, Ill..... | 8.8 | 5.0 | * | * | 3.8 |
| Fidelity Union Trust Co., Newark, N. J..... | 8.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | - | 4.0 |
| American Trust Co., San Francisco, Calif..... | 7.0 | 5.0 | - | - | 2.0 |
| Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co., Buffalo, N. Y..... | 6.5 | - | 6.5 | - | - |
| Seaman's Bank for Savings, New York, N. Y..... | 6.5 | 6.5 | - | - | - |
| U. S. National Bank, Portland, Oregon..... | 6.4 | .4 | 2.4 | 3.3 | .4 |
| New York Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y..... | 6.2 | - | 1.1 | 5.1 | - |
| Prudential Insurance Co., of America, Newark, N. J.... | 5.7 | 1.7 | 3.6 | .4 | - |
| Commerce Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo..... | 5.7 | .7 | 5.0 | - | - |
| Union Dime Savings Bank, New York, N. Y..... | 5.6 | .5 | 4.1 | 1.0 | - |
| Bank of America, National Trust and
Savings Association, San Francisco, Calif..... | 5.2 | .2 | 2.1 | 2.7 | - |
| Continental National Bank, Columbus, Ohio..... | 5.1 | - | - | * | 5.1 |
| Bank of the Manhattan Co., New York, N. Y..... | 5.0 | 5.0 | - | - | - |
| Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York, N. Y..... | 5.0 | 5.0 | - | - | - |
| Total amount owned by 25 largest holders..... | 376.7 | 83.7 | 75.1 | 39.9 | 178.0 |
| 2. Total privately held supply..... | 982.4 | 741.4 | 235.0 | 203.1 | 302.9 |
| 3. Percent of total privately held supply owned by
25 largest holders..... | 38.1% | 24.5% | 32.0% | 32.7% | 57.6% |

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Research and Statistics.

Notes: Figures are rounded to nearest tenth of a million and do not necessarily add to totals.

* Less than \$20,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

91

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE January 7, 1942

TO Secretary Morgenthau
FROM Vincent F. Callahan

Attached is a detailed report showing comparative speeds of Winston Churchill's talk before Congress on Friday, December 26, and your (Secretary Morgenthau) talk on Sunday, January 4.

Eliminating applause, Winston Churchill's average speed was 108 words per minute and your speed (Secretary Morgenthau) was 127 words per minute. On the attached sheet you will find a detailed report.

Vincent F. Callahan

The following tabulation indicates the number of words per minute delivered by Secretary Morgenthau in his radio address broadcast Sunday evening, January 4, and a similar tabulation of a speech delivered by Mr. Winston Churchill before the Senate and House of Representatives on Friday, December 26:

| <u>Speeches By
Minutes</u> | <u>Secretary Morgenthau
Words Per Minute</u> | <u>Winston Churchill
Words Per Minute</u> |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | 125 | 87 |
| 2 | 132 | 81 * |
| 3 | 128 | 114 * |
| 4 | 123 | 102 * |
| 5 | 127 | 121 * |
| 6 | 122 | 114 |
| 7 | 130 | 90 * |
| 8 | 126 | 104 |
| 9 | 122 | 101 * |
| 10 | 136 | 123 |
| 11 | 127 | 112 |
| 12 | 128 | 110 |
| 13 | <u>125</u> | <u>65 *</u> |
| Average Words Per
Minute | 127 | 108 |

*Denotes interruption by applause and laughs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

93

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE

January 7, 1942

TO

Secretary Morgenthau

FROM

E. H. Foley, Jr.

The other day I sent you a copy of my ruling to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury had no power to exempt from taxation admissions to a benefit performance by the Metropolitan Opera Association for the American Red Cross.

I thought you would be interested in the attached reply from H. J. Hughes, Legal Adviser for the American Red Cross, in which he says the position I have taken is impregnable. Apparently Mr. Hughes was being pushed by Colonel Hartfield, of White and Case, counsel for the Metropolitan Opera Association.

E.H.F.

Attachment.

C
O
P
Y

AMERICAN RED CROSS
National Headquarters
Washington, D. C.
January 5th, 1942

E. H. Foley, Jr. Esquire,
The General Counsel of the Treasury,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Foley:

Thank you for your letter of

January 5th.

The position you have taken is
impregnable and we are sorry to have troubled you with this
matter.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ H. J. Hughes

H.J. Hughes,
Legal Adviser

HJH/ew

Copied 1/7/42 - mp



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

WASHINGTON

95

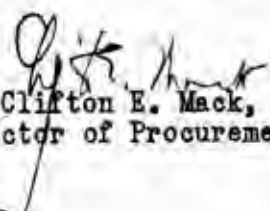
January 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY:

IN RE: SUBCONTRACTING

Mr. Thomas S. Stephens, former Procurement Officer for the State of Kentucky, who recently completed his detail with the Division of Contract Distribution as our representative on one of the Defense Special Trains, reported to this office January 5th to take charge of a new subcontracting unit for the purpose of making sure that the business which we place is distributed to the extent possible.

The need for an experienced procurement man to specialize on contract distribution has been increasing and I feel that Mr. Stephens will be able to accomplish the purpose.


Clifton E. Mack,
Director of Procurement

FOR DEFENSE



JAN 2 1942

My dear Mr. Chairman:

I am in receipt of a letter from the Executive Secretary of the Foreign-Trade Zones Board dated December 31, 1941, transmitting the minutes of the meeting of the Committee of Alternates of the Board, held December 18, 1941, together with recommendations of the committee regarding the Foreign-Trade Zone at Stapleton, Staten Island, New York, and certain other documents.

I approve the recommendations in question, and agree that the City of New York should be notified promptly regarding them.

Very truly yours,

Richard W. Brown

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Jesse H. Jones,
Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board,
Washington, D.C.

RG:hl
1-2-42

Brown 11.35
File to Thompson

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

97

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE JAN 6 1942

TO Secretary Morgenthau,
FROM Mr. Foley.

The attached letter for your signature is to indicate your approval, as a member of the Foreign-Trade Zones Board, of recommendations that the City of New York immediately install certain protective equipment for guarding the zone, and that an extension of time be granted for the completion of certain other construction and improvements.

In making these recommendations, the Committee of Alternates of the Board has borne in mind conditions created by the war.

It is my opinion that the recommendations should be approved.

S. W. FL

January 7, 1942.

Dear Mr. Coy:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of the letter that you received from the Vice President. I appreciate your passing this on to me, and have read it with interest.

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, JR.

Honorable Wayne Coy,
Liaison Officer,
Office for Emergency Management,
Washington, D. C.

GEF/dbs

File to N. M. C.

From Desk of
Wayne Coy, Liaison Officer
Office for Emergency Management

99

1/5/42 .

Mr. Morgenthau,

This is the letter from the Vice
President about which I spoke to you last
Tuesday night.

~~Frank Wayne Coy~~

Then let White read incoming and return

C
O
P
Y

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Washington

November 24, 1941

Honorable Wayne Coy
Liaison Officer for Emergency Management
229 State Department Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Wayne:

I have gone over your material but not in as much detail as I would like.

This noon I had lunch with the Honorable C. D. Howe, Head of the Department of Munitions and Supply in Canada. His presentation interested me very greatly and I asked him for a chart of his organization and any other relevant material he might have. I am sending you this chart and the other material also. I like his set-up very much. It seems to me logical to have procurement, priorities and allotment in the same show. I told Don Nelson this over the 'phone this afternoon and said I was sending this material to you with the suggestion that you study it and then talk with Nelson.

If you wish to talk with any of the Canadians you can get in touch with J. B. Carswell of the Canadian Department of Munitions and Supply at 15th and M Streets. It may be that you will want to get in touch with the Honorable C. D. Howe if he has not gone back to Ottawa by the time this letter gets to you.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ H. A. Wallace

Enclosures.

noted by H. A. Wallace 11/24/41

Treasury Department
Division of Monetary Research

Date January 7, 1942 19

To: Secretary Morgenthau

From: Mr. White

As of December 15, our actual expenditures on lend-lease aid to the U.S.S.R. amounted to only \$21 million -- \$9 million of aircraft and \$12 million of combat vehicles.

OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION
FIVE-FIFTEEN 22d STREET NW.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
Administrator

CONFIDENTIAL

January 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM

To: Secretary Morgenthau
From: E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
Subject: Progress in allocating and
obligating Lend-Lease funds

The attached chart on the above
subject is sent you for your confidential
information.

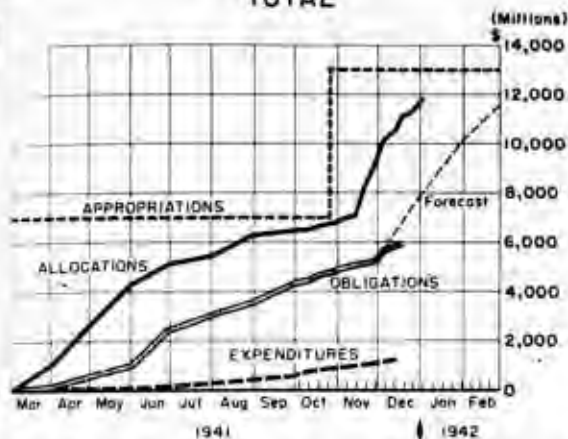
Attachment

Ea

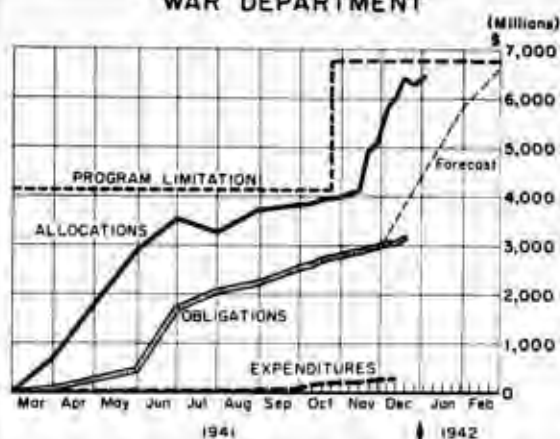
ALLOCATIONS AND OBLIGATIONS LEND-LEASE FUNDS

103

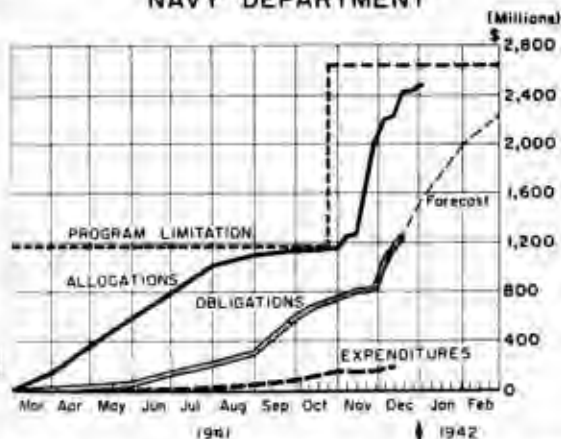
TOTAL



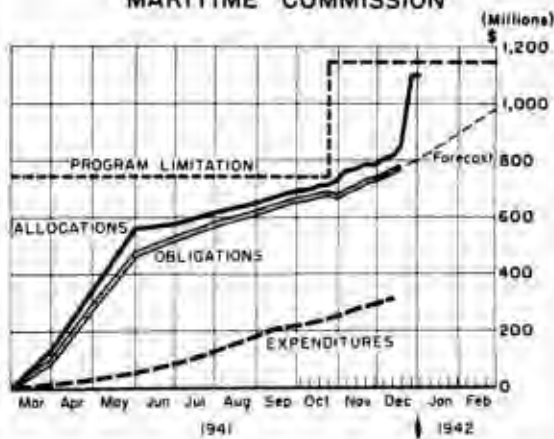
WAR DEPARTMENT



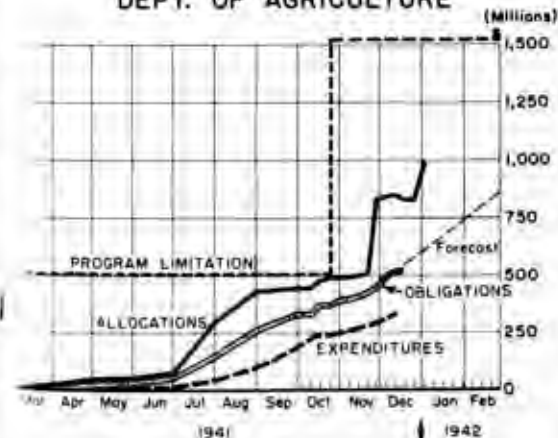
NAVY DEPARTMENT



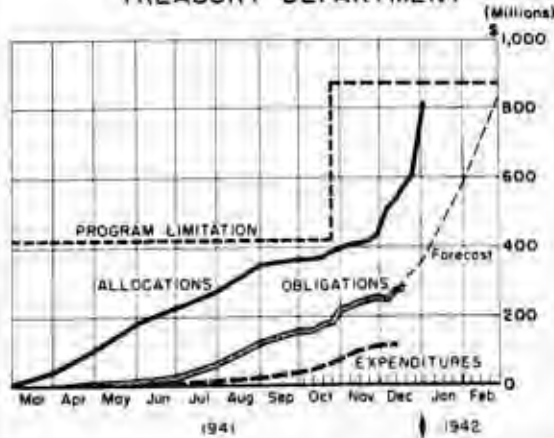
MARITIME COMMISSION



DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE



TREASURY DEPARTMENT



January 7, 1942

The attached letter was sent to the following.
Signed H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Honorable Jesse H. Jones,
Honorable Postmaster General,
Honorable Paul V. McNutt,
Brig. Gen. Philip Fleming, U.S.A.
Honorable Secretary of the Interior,
Honorable Secretary of Labor,
Honorable Attorney General,
Honorable Secretary of Agriculture,
Honorable Secretary of Commerce,
Honorable Secretary of State,
Honorable Secretary of War.

Note: A letter was not sent to the Secretary of Navy
as the Navy has been cooperating with the Treasury Office.

January 7, 1942

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I am enclosing a copy of my letter of December 29th, to the heads of Treasury bureaus and divisions, with respect to the purchase of Defense Savings bonds and stamps by employees of the Department.

It is believed that a letter along similar lines, from the head of each department and agency of the Government, would have the effect of increasing substantially the amount of bonds and stamps purchased regularly by Federal employees.

Sincerely,

(signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

December 29, 1941

To the Heads of Treasury Bureaus and Divisions:—

SUBJECT: Purchase of Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps

On May 22, 1941, I established a plan for the voluntary participation of Treasury employees in the Government's campaign for the sale of Defense Savings bonds and stamps.

While the number of pledges received, on the basis of monthly reports, indicates that a large percentage of Treasury personnel, in our combined field and departmental services, have signified their intention to participate in the campaign, the total amount of Defense Savings bonds and stamps purchased by them up to this time through the Department's group agents reflects a relatively low per capita average of monthly purchases. In this connection it is realized, of course, that some employees prefer to buy their bonds and stamps from post offices, banks and similar agencies, so that all purchases are not included in the figures reported by the Department's group agents. This is particularly true in the case of our field services.

The declaration of war places a new and increased responsibility on Defense Savings Committees and others engaged in the important task of promoting the sale of Defense Savings securities. Local committees throughout the country have been urged to re-double their activities and to conduct a sales campaign which by its response will demonstrate that America to a man is behind our greatest national test.

Employees of the Federal Government should be among the leaders if not foremost in the vast army of wage-earners who throughout the country are so generously responding by setting aside part of their earnings each pay-day or each month for the purchase of Defense Savings bonds and stamps.

The heads of sections and units of Treasury bureaus and divisions in Washington and throughout the several field services can render invaluable service by reminding their employees of the opportunity thus offered whereby they may voluntarily provide a stimulating example to workers everywhere by actually putting aside as much of their income as they feel they can spare each month for investment in these securities. In so doing, they will not only help their Government, but will at the same time provide for their own financial security in the years that lie ahead.

I feel sure that I shall have your complete cooperation in this matter, and feel equally confident that Treasury employees everywhere will respond to this call.

Very truly yours,

Secretary of the Treasury.



~~October 27, 1941~~R-~~Letter~~ JAN 7 1942

Dear Henry:

I am very glad to have your letter of the 23rd and to reply to the suggestions contained therein.

The Defense Bond selling has been more than stimulated by the declaration of war and sales are now exceeding the hopes of a few weeks ago. Of course, the highest possible sales will not obviate the necessity of compulsory savings unless the transfer of the economy from a peace to a war basis and the lack of usual investment opportunities free funds in such quantity that funds seeking investment greatly exceed remaining outlets other than Government bonds. There is great promise that this will be the case and that there will be available the large sums we shall need to borrow, even with increased taxes.

In the middle paragraph of your letter, I think you also have in mind compulsory savings in a somewhat different sense. From the standpoint of combating inflation, compulsory saving does take away purchasing power at a time of high wages, with the additional advantage of making purchasing power available at a time when employment has gone below a certain level. Moreover, such compulsory saving has a great equity appeal because it makes only temporary the extraction of contributions from the low income groups. This extraction is necessary because of the large mass purchasing power in the low income groups, but the compulsory saving feature restores the contribution at a more propitious time. Like you, we are attracted by this idea and have been working on features of it for some time. I quite agree that the regressive effect of the sales tax does not necessarily apply to compulsory savings.

- 2 -

In the last sentence of your letter, you suggest the possibility of a scheme whereby half the amount of the net income in 1942 exceeds the net income in 1941 would have to be invested in compulsory savings which could not be drawn upon until employment had fallen below a certain level. We have considered various schemes for taxing increases in spendable income and sweetening these schemes in the lower brackets by adding the feature of compulsory savings. So far, it has proved impossible to frame any plan which could be, at the same time, administratively feasible and also reasonably equitable, but we have not abandoned the idea.

We hope that you will give us any further suggestions in this or any other connection which occurs to you.

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Signed H. Morgenthau, Jr.

The Honorable,
The Vice President,
Washington, D. C.

H. M. C.

By Messenger 4:05 *Shey*

COPY
REP:mm
12/26/44

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

December 23, 1941

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury

Dear Henry:

Thanks for your letter of December 20.

At the moment, I am inclined to think that if you do a sufficiently good job of selling a large volume of defense bonds, there are enough other deflationary forces active so that there will probably not be necessary any other type of compulsory savings. I must say, however, that I do like the idea of compulsory savings being taken away from the purchasing power at a time of high wages and then being made available to the purchasing power at a time when employment has gone below a certain level.

The argument with regard to the regressive effect of a sales tax does not necessarily apply to compulsory savings. Your idea of making the compulsory savings an adjunct to the income taxes in the lower brackets sounds decidedly interesting. Might it also be possible to work out a scheme whereby half the amount by which the net income in 1942 exceeds the net income in 1940 would have to be invested in compulsory savings which could not be drawn upon until employment had fallen below a certain level?

Sincerely yours,

H. A. Wallace

H. A. Wallace

TO:

110

Miss Chauncey

This is for a record in the Secretary's files, as I gave him this information en route from his home to the office on Thursday morning.

Dave H. Morris, Jr.

From:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE January 7, 1942

TO Secretary Morgenthau
FROM Dave H. Morris, Jr.

Subject: Issuing outlets for Defense Savings Bonds being arranged through Federal Reserve Banks.

In accordance with your request, I talked this afternoon with Mr. Young, in Chicago; Mr. Sproul, in New York; and Messrs. Ransom and McKee, of the Board of Governors, with the following results.

(On investigating the background of this situation, I find that Chicago, New York, Minneapolis, and perhaps one or two other Reserve Banks felt that the form of telegram to large corporations suggested by the Treasury, in their telegram of December 30, was not the most suitable approach and preferred to write individual letters, giving considerably more detail. This procedure was approved wherever it was suggested.)

Conversation with Mr. Young:

In view of the above background, I simply told Mr. Young that you were very interested in knowing what progress had been made to date in his district. He told me that in view of the complicated technicalities involved, it had taken them a day or two to prepare their letters and that the first ones had only gone out on Friday night, with the bulk of them going out on Saturday (January 2 and 3). They started receiving replies yesterday and some more today and all replies so far received were affirmative. They are proceeding to work out the actual designations and make the necessary arrangements.

At my request, Mr. Young said he would send me an air mail letter tonight, giving me a copy of the letter they sent out and some statistics on the total number of letters sent out and the replies received to date.

- 2 -

Conversation with Mr. Sproul:

Mr. Sproul said they had been working over the letter to corporations who were operating or contemplating putting into operation payroll deduction plans and that the letter was going out tonight. He said he would be glad to keep me posted on the situation.

Conversation with Messrs. Ransom and McKee:

In accordance with your suggestion, I telephoned Mr. Ransom concerning this matter. He said that while he had originally spoken to you about it, he had done so more or less because of extraneous circumstances and that Mr. McKee was really the one who was following the Defense Savings Bond situation. It was finally arranged that I would speak to Messrs. Ransom and McKee jointly, which I did.

They were most cooperative, but indicated that they were a little in the dark on the matter. For instance, the first they knew about the Treasury telegram of December 30, was when one of the member banks (Richmond) telephoned them to ask for some information on the subject. I told them that I felt sure this was just an oversight resulting from an attempt to get the ball rolling rapidly and that in the future I would see that they were informed on such items.

JHm

January 7, 1942

Secretary Morgenthau

Dave H. Morris, Jr.

Subject: Issuing outlets for Defense Savings Bonds being arranged through Federal Reserve Banks.

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DHM, Jr./dwb

115

See gave
rubber copy
to me swipe
1-7-42.

Unfilled Orders for Savings Bonds at the
Federal Reserve Banks and the Post Office Department
December 31 to date
(In thousands of pieces)

| Day | Unfilled
Orders
at opening
of
business | New
Orders
Received
Today | Bonds
manufac-
tured
today | Unfilled
orders
at close
of
business | IBM Deliveries this day | | |
|---------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------|-------|
| | | | | | A type | B type | Total |
| Dec. 31 | 919 | 285 | 375 | 829 | | | 257 |
| Jan. 1 | 829 | none - no mail | 400 | 429 | | | 329 |
| 2 | 429 | 932 | 370 | 991 | | | 461 |
| 3 | 991 | 600 | 420 | 1,171 | | | 500 |
| 4 | 1,171 | none - no mail | none - closed | 1,171 | | | 400 |
| 5 | 1,171 | 257 | 173* | 1,255 | | | 320 |
| 6 | 1,255 | 425 | 272* | 1,408 | | | 50 |

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury,
Division of Research and Statistics.

January 7, 1942.

* "A" type only. The Bureau manufactured 272,000 "B" type bonds on January 5 and 178,000 such bonds on January 6, but these bonds were not shipped out of Washington and are not counted for the purpose of this table.

Agents' requests for savings bonds unfilled at
the close of business, January 6, 1942

(In thousands)

| | Denomination | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| | \$25 | \$50 | \$100 | \$500 | \$1,000 | |
| Federal Reserve Banks | | | | | | |
| Boston | 59 | 27 | 34 | 4 | 1 | 125 |
| New York | - | 79 | 92 | - | - | 171 |
| Philadelphia | - | 13 | 23 | - | - | 36 |
| Cleveland | - | 21 | 20 | - | - | 41 |
| Richmond | 8 | 17 | 16 | 3 | - | 44 |
| Atlanta | 5 | 13 | 10 | 1 | - | 29 |
| Chicago | 88 | 51 | 65 | 10 | - | 214 |
| St. Louis | 9 | 8 | 12 | - | - | 29 |
| Minneapolis | 1 | 14 | 7 | 1 | - | 23 |
| Kansas City | 41 | 22 | 22 | 4 | - | 89 |
| Dallas | 12 | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| San Francisco | 42 | 20 | 31 | 1 | - | 94 |
| Post Offices | <u>118</u> | <u>194</u> | <u>189</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>501</u> |
| Total | <u>383</u> | <u>479</u> | <u>521</u> | <u>24</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>1,408</u> |

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury,
Division of Research and Statistics.

January 7, 1942.

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Actual Shortages of Savings Bonds in the Field 1/
(In thousands of pieces)

| | Dec.
30 | Jan.
2 | Jan.
3 | Jan.
5 | Jan.
6 |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Federal Reserve Banks | | | | | |
| Boston | 53 | 57 | 100 | 107 | 125 |
| New York | 70 | 45 | 48 | 80 | 130 |
| Philadelphia | 3 | 28 | 30 | 33 | 27 |
| Cleveland | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 15 |
| Richmond | 12 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 44 |
| Atlanta | 4 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 10 |
| Chicago | 116 | 125 | 114 | 138 | 107 |
| St. Louis | 8 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Minneapolis | 5 | 16 | 22 | 13 | 23 |
| Kansas City | 38 | 45 | 35 | 43 | 45 |
| Dallas | 6 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 6 |
| San Francisco | 17 | 13 | 6 | 34 | 47 |
| Post Offices | <u>200</u> | <u>194</u> | <u>214</u> | <u>174</u> | <u>192</u> |
| Total | <u>577</u> | <u>554</u> | <u>615</u> | <u>670</u> | <u>765</u> |

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury,
Division of Research and Statistics.

January 7, 1942.

1/ Defined to mean situations where local agents have actually accepted applications for bonds or are waiting to accept such applications.

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UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

Comparative Statement of Sales During
First Five Business Days of January, 1942 and December and November, 1941
(November 1-6, December 1-5, January 1-6)
On Basis of Issue Price

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

| Item | Sales | | | Amount of Increase
or Decrease (-) | | Percentage of Increase
or Decrease (-) | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------------|----------|---|----------|
| | January | December | November | January | December | January | December |
| | 1942 | 1941 | 1941 | over | over | over | over |
| | 1942 | 1941 | 1941 | December | November | December | November |
| Series E - Post Offices | \$ 29,636 | \$ 10,141 | \$ 8,599 | \$ 19,495 | \$ 1,542 | 192.2% | 17.9% |
| Series E - Banks | 64,904 | 18,071 | 13,582 | 46,833 | 4,489 | 259.2 | 33.1 |
| Series E - Total | 94,541 | 28,212 | 22,181 | 66,329 | 6,031 | 235.1 | 27.2 |
| Series F - Banks | 9,881 | 4,704 | 4,479 | 5,177 | 225 | 110.1 | 5.0 |
| Series G - Banks | 41,319 | 38,146 | 31,254 | 3,173 | 6,892 | 8.3 | 22.1 |
| Total | \$145,740 | \$ 71,062 | \$ 57,913 | \$ 74,678 | \$13,149 | 105.1% | 22.7% |

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Research and Statistics.

January 7, 1942.

Source: All figures are deposits with the Treasurer of the United States on account of proceeds of sales of United States savings bonds.

Note: Figures have been rounded to nearest thousand and will not necessarily add to totals.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

Daily Sales - January, 1942
On Basis of Issue Price

(In thousands of dollars)

| Date | Post Office
Bond Sales | Bank Bond Sales | | | | All Bond Sales | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Series E | Series F | Series G | Total | Series E | Series F | Series G | Total |
| January 1942 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | \$ 3,982 | \$ 10,229 | \$ 1,964 | \$ 7,605 | \$ 19,798 | \$ 14,211 | \$ 1,964 | \$ 7,605 | \$ 23,780 |
| 2 | 4,802 | 10,736 | 2,056 | 7,779 | 20,571 | 15,538 | 2,056 | 7,779 | 25,373 |
| 3 | 4,457 | 9,557 | 1,278 | 5,453 | 16,289 | 14,015 | 1,278 | 5,453 | 20,747 |
| 5 | 9,684 | 26,724 | 3,240 | 13,704 | 43,668 | 36,408 | 3,240 | 13,704 | 53,352 |
| 6 | 6,711 | 7,659 | 1,341 | 6,778 | 15,778 | 14,369 | 1,341 | 6,778 | 22,489 |
| Total | \$ 29,636 | \$ 64,904 | \$ 9,881 | \$ 41,319 | \$116,104 | \$ 94,541 | \$ 9,881 | \$ 41,319 | \$145,740 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Research and Statistics.

January 7, 1942.

Source: All figures are deposits with the Treasurer of the United States on account of proceeds of sales of United States savings bonds.

Note: Figures have been rounded to nearest thousand and will not necessarily add to totals.

Chase National Bank
See Stabilization: France

53

Regraded Unclassified

Chase Natl. Bank

Aldrich and Anderson (Benjamin M. - Economist)
going to Europe; Anderson is seeing Hull and
wishes to see HMJr also before sailing 4/28/37

66: 231

- a) HMJr discusses interview with Aldrich;
tells Aldrich, Anderson "rubbed him wrong way"
and he (HMJr) thinks interview was most
unfortunate 4/30/37

340

Haas memo on conf.

372

Regraded Unclassified

Chase Natl. Bk.

See War Conditions: Foreign Funds Control; Silver

399

Regraded Unclassified

Chase Natl. Bk.

See War Conditions: Foreign Funds Control

418

Regraded Unclassified

Chase Natl. Bk.
See Germany

518

Regraded Unclassified

Chase Natl. Bank
See Spain

604

Regraded Unclassified

Chase Natl. Bank

See Alien Property Custodian

690

Regraded Unclassified

Chase Natl. Bank

Govt. case against and Winthrop Alarich's reaction
to discussed by Treas. group

1/13/44

693

693: 177

a) Cabinet discussion reported by Bell

695:297

Regraded Unclassified

Chase National Bank

Indictment reported in memo by Paul

2/3/44

700

700: 82

Parkinson, Mrs. W. - Justice - Dec. Amalgamated

2/24/44 703:114

Regraded Unclassified

Chase Natl. Bank

See Netherlands: Loan

766

Regraded Unclassified

Chase Natl. Bank

See Foreign Funds Control

771

Regraded Unclassified

Chase Natl. Bank
See Foreign Funds Control

784

Regraded Unclassified

Chase Natl. Bank
See France

804

Regraded Unclassified

Chase Natl. Bank

See Foreign Funds Control

812

Regraded Unclassified

Chase Natl. Bank

See Foreign Funds Control

814

2

Regraded Unclassified

Chase Natl. Bank
See Foreign Funds Control

816

Regraded Unclassified

Chase Natl. Bank

See Foreign Funds Control

819

Regraded Unclassified

Chase Natl. Bank

See Philippine Islands

820

Regraded Unclassified

Chase Natl. Bank

See Foreign Funds Control

827

Regraded Unclassified

Chase Natl. Bank
See Foreign Funds Control

836

Regraded Unclassified