

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

APRIL 27, 1951.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3880]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry independent offices estimated for in the independent offices chapter of the 1952 budget, pages 46 to 178, inclusive, the General Services Administration, pages 240 to 266 of the 1952 budget, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, pages 268 to 343, estimates for maritime activities, Department of Commerce, pages 511 to 517, of the budget, and estimates for the Inland Waterways Corporation of the Department of Commerce, pages 533 to 538 of the budget. The committee also considered supplemental estimates contained in House Documents 49 and 66.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

A tabulation appears at the end of this report giving a comparative statement of appropriations for 1951 (as reduced by Sec. 1214), with budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1952.

A summary of the totals in the tabulation is as follows:

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1951 (as reduced by Sec. 1214), with budget estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1952

Title	Appropriations 1951 (as reduced by Sec. 1214)	Budget esti- mates, 1952	Amount rec- ommended in bill for 1952	Bill compared with—	
				1951 appro- priation	1952 esti- mates
Titles I and III, Execu- tive Office and inde- pendent establishments	\$11,817,311,702	\$6,661,667,465	\$6,014,218,540	-\$5,803,093,162	-\$647,448,925
Title II, Department of Commerce, Maritime Activities.....	115,408,630	176,010,000	157,558,900	+42,150,270	-18,451,100
Totals.....	11,932,720,332	6,837,677,465	6,171,777,440	-5,760,942,892	-665,900,025
Other reductions:					
Rescission of contract authorization for public works advance planning.....					-13,100,000
Rescission of uncommitted authorization to make loans, prefabricated housing.....					-10,500,000
Estimated reduction in loans due to limit of 50,000 public housing units to be started in fiscal year 1952.....					-57,300,000
Total savings recommended by the Committee.....					746,800,025

The committee is of the opinion that the foregoing figures speak for themselves. Substantial reductions under the estimates have been recommended in practically every item, and it has been the goal of the committee to reduce estimates below the 1951 appropriations as well as the estimate itself wherever possible.

The committee is pleased to report a reduction of \$5,760,942,892 under 1951 appropriations, as shown in the above tabulation. This decrease is due in large part to the omission of a request for funds for strategic and critical materials for which \$3,038,548,370 was appropriated for the fiscal year 1951. Reductions in funds required for the atomic energy program and funds necessary to finance veterans' benefit programs account in large part for the remainder of the decrease under 1951 appropriations.

FEES AND CHARGES

The Committee is concerned that the Government is not receiving full return from many of the services which it renders to special beneficiaries. Many fees for such services are specifically fixed by law, and in some cases, it is specifically provided that no fees shall be charged. In other cases, however, no fees are charged even though the charging of fees is not prohibited; and in still others, fees are charged upon the basis of formulae prescribed in law, but the application of the formulae needs to be re-examined to bring the actual charges into line with present-day costs and other related considerations.

It is understood that other committees of the Congress have interested themselves in this matter and that studies now are under way which may result in further legislation to require that adequate con-

consideration be received for such services. However, such studies are necessarily time-consuming and the required legislation may not be enacted for a considerable period. Accordingly, the Committee has inserted language in the bill (Title V, page 60) which would authorize and encourage the charging or increasing of fees to the extent permitted under present basic laws, but which would in no way conflict with studies now under way to effect changes in such basic laws.

It is estimated that in 1952 the Government will receive more than \$300,000,000 in fees from sources of the type here under consideration. It seems entirely possible that many of these fees could be raised, and that fees could be charged for other services of similar types in cases where no charge is now made, to the extent that the Government might realize upwards of \$50,000,000 additional revenue.

The bill would provide authority for Government agencies to make charges for these services in cases where no charge is made at present, and to revise charges where present charges are too low, except in cases where the charge is specifically fixed by law or the law specifically provides that no charge shall be made. It is not the Committee's intention in including this provision to disturb existing practices with respect to charges for postal services, sales of power, or the interest on loans by the Government.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The bill contains funds in the amount submitted in the estimates for the salary and expenses of the President, amounting to \$150,000; and \$1,883,615 for salaries and expenses of the White House Office, which is an increase of \$298,062 over the 1951 appropriation. An appropriation of \$12,500,000 is recommended (Title III of bill) for the use of the President in connection with emergencies relating to the national defense, instead of \$25,000,000 as proposed by the budget. The sum of \$800,000 is recommended for disaster relief to carry out the purposes of the Act of September 30, 1950, which is a reduction of \$200,000 in the budget estimate. The disaster relief program is administered by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The budget estimate of \$315,600 for care and maintenance of the Executive Mansion and Grounds is included in the bill. This is an increase of \$49,600 over the current appropriation and is partially due to the additional space to be cared for after renovation of the Executive Mansion. The committee was advised that approximately 30 percent more space will be available on completion of the work of renovation.

Bureau of the Budget.—The committee has included \$3,412,000 in the bill for this agency, which is the amount of the specific 1951 appropriation and \$35,000 less than the budget estimate. The amount recommended will enable the bureau to operate on about the same basis as the current year. This activity has rendered the committee valuable assistance in problems coming before it during consideration of the pending bill. The fact that it is able to function efficiently under existing conditions with no increase in funds is a tribute to the morale and ability of the organization and particularly those who head up the agency.

Council of Economic Advisers.—The committee recommends \$300,000 for this activity, which is the amount of the current appropriation and \$75,000 less than the budget estimate. The committee was

advised that the increase of \$75,000 in the estimate over the 1951 appropriation was necessary to continue throughout the next fiscal year the annual rate of obligations during the fourth quarter as a result of supplemental allocations from the President's funds for the administration of the Defense Production Act. The committee is opposed to the approval of funds at an annual rate in excess of \$300,000 for the regular activities of the council and will require that funds essential for work arising as a result of international conditions shall continue to be financed from emergency funds.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$710,400 for this purpose, which is \$64,600 less than the budget estimate and \$50,400 in excess of the current appropriation. Reductions in the estimate have been applied by the committee as follows:

Item:	<i>Reduction</i>
Salaries.....	\$31, 915
Travel.....	3, 500
Communication services.....	500
Other miscellaneous objects.....	28, 685
Total.....	<u>64, 600</u>

A substantial portion of the reduction in personal services has been applied to field activities. However, the committee is of the opinion that there is overstaffing in the Washington office and that a reduction in that staff should be effected.

Construction of memorials and cemeteries.—The committee recommends \$3,000,000 for the continuation of construction of memorials and cemeteries, which is a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the budget estimate. While this reduction will delay to some extent the completion date of these projects the demand for economy justifies the deceleration of the program during the next fiscal year.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

This Commission is responsible for the production of fissionable materials and atomic weapons, research and development of both military and peaceful applications of atomic energy, and the dissemination of unclassified technical information for general use by educational and other institutions and the public at large.

The committee considered a budget estimate of \$1,210,000,000 for this activity, of which \$340,000,000 was requested to provide funds to liquidate obligations incurred under prior year contract authority. The committee has allowed the full amount requested for this purpose. In connection with the estimate of \$25,944,000 for program direction and administration, which provides funds for the Washington headquarters and some 15 operations in the field, the committee has recommended a reduction of \$1,184,650. This amount will provide funds in excess of current year appropriations, and, with some shifting of personnel to new operations, will enable the commission to perform all essential work during the next fiscal year.

A table showing reductions under the administrative expense item, together with the reductions recommended in other programs, is set forth below:

Activity:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Program direction and administration:	
Personal services.....	\$1, 019, 110
Travel expenses.....	62, 760
Transportation of things.....	15, 230
Communication services.....	43, 620
Printing and reproduction.....	14, 240
Supplies and materials.....	29, 690
Subtotal.....	1, 184, 650
Purchase of equipment (automobiles).....	1, 104, 000
Community operations.....	331, 100
Biology and medicine (operations).....	2, 362, 500
Construction (including \$15,000,000 for project to be financed from another source for which appropriation is not required).....	65, 000, 000
Total.....	69, 982, 250

While funds for operations under the biology and medicine programs have been reduced \$2,362,000 by the committee, it should be emphasized that the amount allowed, \$20,049,500, is \$2,362,084 in excess of expenditures for the fiscal year 1950.

The reduction of \$65,000,000 in funds for plant construction is a relatively small cut when consideration is given to the fact that the commission has under way a construction program involving an expenditure of about 2.2 billion dollars. It is not the intention of the committee to deny funds for the construction of any specific project. As shown in the above tabulation, a reduction of \$15,000,000 is made possible because one project is to be financed from another source. In applying the further reduction of \$50,000,000, the committee requests the commission to use care and simplicity in the designing of buildings and other construction. In the construction of new projects, only the bare minimum of details and space, without curtailing the utility of the project, should be approved. By carefully screening and eliminating unnecessary construction details, the committee is of the opinion that future construction costs can be substantially reduced. The committee doubts that, at the present time, the commission has in Washington or in the field, architects and engineers with sufficient "know-how" to ride herd on the private architectural firms who design atomic plants and other structures necessary to the AEC program. The design and planning is performed on a fee basis, and, unquestionably, with little or no regard to cost. The committee feels this is a startling weakness in the construction program which should be corrected promptly. The committee, as required by law, is being constantly advised of increased construction costs over the original estimate. A small but typical example can be cited in connection with the construction of a hospital for the care of dogs and other animals at Los Alamos, New Mexico. During last year's hearings it was stated the cost of the hospital would be \$59,000. At the recent hearings of the committee it was testified the cost had risen to \$85,000. Another example is in connection with the construction of a junior high school at Hanford where the original estimate was \$1,786,000 and the final cost approximately \$3,800,000.

The committee has restored the limitation placed on the commission in the 1951 law fixing ceilings on the amounts which may be paid to contractors for community management or operation of a transportation system. The budget for 1952 proposed elimination of this provision. During consideration of the 1951 bill it was con-

tended by AEC that it would be difficult if not impossible to renew contracts on the basis required by the limitation and that the commission would probably have to resort to government operation. During current hearings the committee was advised by the commission that no difficulties had arisen and that everything was working satisfactorily. This favorable situation leads the committee to request that the commission give further study to the matter with a view to determining whether ceilings fixed in the 1951 limitation cannot be lowered when new contracts are being written.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends \$18,050,000 for salaries and expenses for this commission, which is a reduction of \$4,950,000 in the budget estimate and \$1,538,087 more than the 1951 appropriation. During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that placements in the current fiscal year were estimated at 1,136,000 and that the estimated number for the fiscal year 1952 was 1,141,000. Also, it was testified that the turnover rate in 1952 was estimated at 36 per cent on an annual basis. The committee was further advised that the turnover rate during the first six months of the current year was at the rate of 2.3 monthly or 27.6 on an annual basis. A portion of the reduction of \$4,950,000 in the budget estimate is based on the belief that the turnover rate during the next fiscal year will not be substantially in excess of the rate during the first six months of the current year, which will permit a saving of approximately \$1,500,000. The committee also wishes to point out that 72 per cent of placements during the next fiscal year will be made by boards and committees of examiners paid for by the several agencies, whereas only 54 per cent of such placements will be made by agency boards during the current fiscal year. This transfer of work to the agencies will permit additional savings in the commission's expenditures.

A major portion of the increase of \$1,538,087 in the current appropriation is due to the substantial increase in the number of record check and inquiry cases under the loyalty program.

Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows.—The bill contains the budget estimate of \$2,955,900 for this purpose. Included in the bill for the first time are funds totaling \$312,900 for the payment of annuities under the Lighthouse Service Widow's Benefit Act approved August 19, 1950. The act grants benefit payments of \$50 per month to widows of former employees. It is estimated that 554 widows of former Lighthouse Service employees will be receiving benefit payments on June 30, 1952.

Payments to civil service retirement and disability fund.—The committee recommends \$300,000,000 for this purpose, which is \$20,450,350 less than the budget estimate. In effecting this saving the committee has applied the reduction to that portion of the estimate amounting to \$180,313,228 requested to meet the Government's deficiency in this item. The action of the committee will in no way effect the solvency of the fund but will merely postpone the date on which the deficiency is liquidated.

COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

The bill includes \$20,000 for the continuation and conclusion of the work of this commission during the next fiscal year. The amount recommended is \$13,000 less than the budget figure and \$45,000 less than funds available during the current year. The budget estimate contemplated operation of the commission until not later than March 1952. The amount recommended by the committee will permit operation until December 1, 1951. The work of modernization will be completed by November 1951, and it is planned that the President and his family will move in about December 1st. The commission should wind up its affairs by that time. A request for several positions for the purpose of providing architectural and engineering supervision has been denied because the Public Buildings Service is providing personnel for the same purpose. Expenditures by the PBS in connection with supervision, inspection and other duties are estimated at nearly \$600,000.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

The Displaced Persons Act was amended in the second session of the 81st Congress in several important aspects. These amendments extended until June 30, 1951, the provisions of the original act with reference to IRO displaced persons, and the provisions with reference to German expellees (Section 12) and war orphans (Section 2 (f)) were extended to June 30, 1952. The number of admissible eligible displaced persons and orphans was increased from 205,000 to 341,000. Over 207,000 displaced persons had been admitted to the United States as of January 1, 1951.

In connection with this activity the committee considered a Budget estimate of \$8,260,000, of which approximately \$700,000 was requested for liquidation of those activities of the Commission which will terminate on June 30, 1951, and \$7,560,000 was required to continue activities under Sections 12, 2 (f), 4, and 14, the latter sections dealing with visas for German expellees, war orphans, and for the adjustment of the immigration status of a maximum of 15,000 displaced persons already in this country. Of the \$7,080,000 estimate for this Commission's part of the program, \$4,375,000 is for transportation to the United States of 35,000 ethnic German refugees, \$1,200,000 is requested for loans to cover the cost of reception and inland transportation of such refugees, and \$300,000 is for salaries of the staff in the United States. The committee has reduced the item for inland transportation to \$1,100,000. The request for \$300,000 for salaries in the United States is substantially reduced. In the light of progress by the Commission in connection with this program during prior years, the committee is of the opinion that the amount recommended in the bill (\$6,195,000) will meet adequately all of the requirements of the commission during the next fiscal year.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The committee recommends a total of \$6,575,000 for salaries and expenses of this Commission, which is \$275,000 less than the budget estimate and the amount available for expenditure during the current

year. The committee wishes to commend the commission for undertaking a reorganization of its activities, a task which the committee had been urging the commission to undertake during the past 2 years. The increased efficiency attained through reorganization of activities should enable the commission to keep current with a slightly increasing workload with funds equal to those provided during the present fiscal year.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has allowed a total of \$3,926,800 for this purpose, which is \$118,200 less than the budget estimate and \$23,500 less than funds available for the current year. The amount recommended will permit employment at the same level provided for the fiscal year 1951.

Flood-control surveys.—In allowing \$314,700 for this work the committee has provided an amount equal to funds available for the current year, and \$5,300 less than the budget estimate. This sum will be adequate for such purpose in view of the fact that the Congress will undoubtedly insist on keeping appropriations for river and harbor and flood control surveys at a minimum during the fiscal year 1952. During this period of emergency and high taxes it is suggested that the commission curtail some of its studies in connection with power and flood control which do not have specific projects in mind.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

For this activity there is recommended \$4,136,400, which is \$255,600 less than the budget estimate and \$244,705 in excess of funds available for the current year. Reductions in the estimate are recommended as follows:

Item:	<i>Reduction</i>
Proposed increase over 1951 appropriation (as reduced by Sec. 1214).....	\$75, 300
Index of concentration.....	25, 000
Travel, communications, printing and reproduction (proportionate reduction).....	20, 300
Prohibition of industrial mergers that reduce competition (H. Doc. 66).....	135, 000
Total.....	<u>255, 600</u>

In effecting a reduction of \$135,000 in the supplemental estimate of \$500,000 for anti-merger work, the committee has taken into consideration the fact that it will be extremely difficult to recruit trained legal personnel capable of performing the type of work required which will result in much delay in getting the program under way. The committee believes that efficiency will prevail if a policy of care and discrimination in the hiring of personnel is followed.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The functions of the General Accounting Office for the fiscal year 1952 have been affected substantially by the passage in 1950 of the Budget and Accounting Act and the Post Office Financial Control Act. Under the Budget and Accounting Act, the Accounting and Bookkeeping Division has been abolished, and as a result of the Post Office Financial Control Act, the Postal Accounts Division has been

transferred to the Post Office Department. These two changes have permitted a substantial reduction in the appropriations required by this agency.

The committee has included \$29,894,000 for salaries for this office, which is \$431,000 less than the Budget estimate and \$1,190,500 below the 1951 appropriation (adjusted). The amount recommended will provide funds equal to current year obligations as set forth in the 1952 budget. The committee was advised during hearings on the bill that increases in the Postal Audit Division and the Reconciliation and Clearance Division were essential. It is the understanding of the committee that some increase in these divisions is desirable. However, the committee is convinced that savings being effected during the current year will produce a considerably larger unexpended balance than is set forth in the 1952 budget, and that such additional saving, projected into the fiscal year 1952, will provide the funds required for such new positions. The committee has allowed a total of \$1,600,000 for miscellaneous expense, a reduction of \$67,000 in the estimate and the amount available for this purpose during the current year.

The General Accounting Office is to be commended for the work it is performing in the audit and control of expenditures in the executive departments. Savings effected have been far in excess of the cost of operation and the restraining influence of the GAO audit has undoubtedly had an even greater influence in controlling expenditures.

The subcommittee in charge of this bill has had occasion to call upon GAO many times during its consideration. The staff of GAO has rendered the subcommittee invaluable assistance. Their efficiency and general understanding of governmental matters is of the highest caliber. The committee acknowledges with deep appreciation the fine service GAO has rendered it.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Federal Property Act of 1949, as amended by Public Law 754 of the 81st Congress, established the General Services Administration and empowered it with authority to provide effective economical and efficient systems of management of real property, personal property, and records of the Government. The committee considered estimates totaling \$165,594,000 for this agency and has included in the bill \$156,745,680, a reduction of \$8,848,320 below the budget estimates and \$3,066,885,884 less than funds available for the current fiscal year. The substantial reduction below 1951 appropriations is due primarily to the fact that no funds were requested in connection with the 1952 bill for strategic and critical materials. The 1952 budget sets forth a proposed estimate for this purpose for later transmission to the Congress in the sum of \$1,000,000,000.

Operating expenses.—This appropriation provides funds to the General Services Administration for all of its operating expenses in connection with the public buildings service, the federal supply service, the national archives and records service, and for executive direction and staff operations. For these purposes the committee considered a budget estimate on \$114,400,000. There has been included in the bill \$109,551,680 which is an increase of \$31,351,680 over the 1951 appropriation available and \$4,848,320 less than the budget estimate. Substantially the entire increase for 1952 over the 1951 appropriation

is due to the transfer of functions for the leasing of public buildings and for the operation and maintenance of public buildings under reorganization plans 18 and 20 of 1950. Of the total amount for operating expenses, approximately 89.1 percent is required for the activities coming under the Public Buildings Service, and consisting of payments for the rental of buildings, the cost of operating and maintaining buildings, charges for electricity, and other items which are subject to little or no reduction if essential services are to be provided.

The reduction of \$4,848,320 in the budget is set forth below:

Item:	<i>Reduction</i>
Public Buildings Service.....	¹ \$2, 115, 668
Federal Supply Service.....	1, 000, 000
National Archives and records service:	
Records management.....	\$161, 000
Records centers.....	707, 227
National Archives.....	140, 700
Roosevelt Library.....	3, 725
Subtotal.....	1, 012, 652
Executive direction and staff operations.....	720, 000
Total reduction.....	4, 848, 320

¹ Includes reduction of \$77,068 due to transfer of rental costs for Office of Alien Property to Department of Justice.

The amount recommended will permit the establishment of three additional record centers at appropriate points in the United States instead of six additional as proposed by the budget which will increase to seven the number of such centers to be operated during the fiscal year 1952. The committee has effected a reduction of \$720,000 in connection with executive direction and staff operations. It is of the opinion that there is considerable overstaffing in this activity. Also the committee wishes to point out that funds available for this activity are supplemented by additional amounts transferred to it from other appropriations and agencies when additional services not a part of its routine duties are required of it. A statement submitted to the committee by GSA in justification of appropriation for the fiscal year 1952 shows that in excess of 1,400 additional positions are estimated to be available to it because of funds to be received from other appropriations and agencies.

The committee is of the opinion that it would be helpful to the Congress, the Bureau of the Budget, and to GSA if funds for the Public Buildings Service were submitted in a separate appropriation paragraph. As pointed out heretofore, this item constitutes nearly 90 per cent of the entire operating expense appropriation and consists, to a large degree, of fixed charges. The new appropriation item should include all sums required for the administration and operation of activities under the Public Buildings Service from the Commissioner down, consisting of the rental of space, operation and maintenance of buildings in and outside the District of Columbia, space acquisition and utilization, and related activities. The committee requests, therefore, that the Bureau of the Budget, with the assistance of GSA, submit this portion of the operating expense item as a separate appropriation paragraph in the 1953 Budget.

Renovation and improvement of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia.—Public Law 105 of the 81st Congress authorized the appropriation of \$30,000,000 for the renovation and improvement of public buildings outside the District of Columbia. A total of \$20,000,000 has been appropriated heretofore for this purpose. The authorization act requires that expenditures must be made on projects costing \$25,000 or more. The committee has effected a reduction of \$500,000 in the budget estimate of \$5,000,000 leaving an unappropriated authorization of \$5,500,000 for this purpose in future years.

Repair, preservation, and equipment outside the District of Columbia.—The sum of \$9,000,000 is recommended for this purpose which is \$1,000,000 less than the budget estimate and a similar amount below the 1951 appropriation. The work performed under this head consists of minor repair and preservation work on projects which will cost less than \$25,000. This repair work is necessary to maintain in good condition structures which were erected or purchased at a total cost of approximately one billion dollars and contains about 99,000,000 square feet of floor space.

Acquisition of land and improvements thereon adjacent to the site of the United States Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.—The bill includes the budget estimate of \$8,768,000 contained in House Document No. 66 to provide funds for the acquisition of land and improvements thereon adjacent to the Chicago Post Office. No improvements have been added to the physical plant of the Chicago Post Office since it was occupied in 1933. The situation is further complicated by the fact that a dual highway will soon be run through the present post office building along an easement reserved when the property was purchased. These conditions have left post office officials in a position where they will be unable to render satisfactory service to the public, and it is essential that additional land and buildings be acquired at the earliest possible date.

Refunds under Renegotiation Act.—Refunds under this Act are for payments due war contractors upon approval of claims presented under provisions of Title 7 of the Revenue Act of 1943. The committee has included in the bill \$8,500,000 for this purpose which is \$500,000 less than the budget estimate. Amounts required under this appropriation must be provided when claims are approved. The amount contained in the bill is \$1,100,000 in excess of the 1951 appropriation and should be sufficient to meet requirements during the next fiscal year.

General supply fund.—The committee has included in the bill for the first time as a separate item an appropriation for the operation of the general supply fund. During the current year funds were provided for transportation and handling from the appropriation "Operating expenses, General Services Administration", and the direct costs were financed from surcharges paid to GSA by purchasing agencies.

Establishment in fiscal year 1952 of a direct appropriation to defray both types of costs, thereby consolidating all expenses of doing business in one item and at the same time obviating the need for surcharges, is made possible under the provisions of Public Law 754, 81st Congress.

In the fiscal year 1952 it is estimated that sales-at-cost will amount to \$150,000,000 as compared to \$92,000,000 in 1951. The substantial increase in sales is made possible by an increase in capital under the

revolving fund from \$10,000,000 to \$44,000,000 during the current fiscal year.

There is included in the bill for the operation of this program a total of \$16,426,000, which is \$2,000,000 less than the budget estimate. The committee has specifically denied funds for additional repair shops. An itemization of the reductions made in connection with this appropriation is as follows:

Item:	<i>Reduction</i>
Repair shops and equipment pools.....	\$268, 214
Commodity inspection.....	252, 706
Traffic management.....	4, 080
Staff operations.....	1, 433, 000
Additional reduction in other activities.....	42, 000
Total reduction.....	2, 000, 000

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

The major housing activities of the Federal government are grouped in the Housing and Home Finance Agency, which consists of the Office of the Administrator and three main constituents: The Home Loan Bank Board, including the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and the Home Owners Loan Corporation; the Federal Housing Administration; and the Public Housing Administration.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill contains \$3,446,200 for this purpose which is \$883,800 less than the budget estimate and \$653,800 below funds available for the current year. The committee feels that savings can be effected in administrative expenses (for which 879 positions are estimated) without seriously retarding any program for which the Administrator is responsible. This is particularly true of the Housing Research program which has been reduced to an amount more nearly in line with what the country can afford at this time. The amounts allowed for the five activities making up this appropriation as compared with the budget estimate are as follows:

Item	Budget Estimate	Recommended by Committee
Agency-wide program coordination and supervision.....	\$736, 000	\$650, 000
Housing research.....	1, 694, 000	1, 344, 200
Slum clearance and urban redevelopment.....	1, 598, 000	1, 200, 000
Alaska housing.....	102, 000	102, 000
Housing loans to educational institutions.....	200, 000	150, 000
Total.....	4, 330, 000	3, 446, 200

The committee has included in the bill a limitation of \$140,000 on the amount which may be paid for nonadministrative expenses, consisting of inspections of projects financed through loans to educational institutions under Title IV of the Housing Act of 1950. The committee believes that the Congress should scrutinize such expenditures annually, and requests the Administrator to submit a breakdown and explanation of funds required for this purpose in his budget for the fiscal year 1953.

Advance planning of non-Federal Public works.—This function was transferred to the Housing and Home Finance Agency from the Gen-

eral Services Administration by Reorganization Plan No. 17 of 1950. During hearings on the bill the committee requested representatives of the agency in charge of this activity to discontinue in large part the making of any further advances of funds for new planning under this program, it being of the opinion that such activities with one or two exceptions, should be deferred until the international situation has improved.

The Act was originally passed to meet local needs under a normal peacetime economy. It was not planned as a defense measure, and there is pending before the Congress legislation to authorize a different type of Federal aid in connection with defense public works.

Accordingly, the committee has included language rescinding \$13,100,000 of the contract authorization previously provided. This would limit the total advances in the program from inception to about \$27,000,000 as compared with \$100,000,000 authorized in Public Law 352. After consultation with agency officials, the committee has permitted the agency to retain limited funds to be used for essential projects in communities having the most urgent needs. In a number of localities serious problems are already resulting from defense activities, such as those surrounding the Atomic Energy Developments in South Carolina and Kentucky.

The committee has provided \$550,000 for administrative expenses essential for the foregoing purposes and to bring the program to a close in lieu of \$1,100,000 for such purpose for continuation of the activity on a reduced basis as proposed by the budget.

Federal National Mortgage Association.—The Federal National Mortgage Association provides a secondary market for Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages under authority of Title III of the National Housing Act of 1934, and for Veterans Administration guaranteed mortgages as authorized by Public Law 864 (80th Congress). On September 7, 1950, pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 22, the functions, assets, and liabilities of the Association, together with personnel and unexpended balances of funds, were transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator.

The committee is advised that the average portfolio maintained by FNMA will show a decrease in 1952, because of current restrictions on the construction of new housing, with a resultant decline in the mortgage servicing workload. In view of this decline in workload and because of economies effected by the consolidation and transfer of this activity, the committee has required a saving of \$540,000 in the estimate of \$3,600,000 proposed by the budget.

The table on page 285 of the Budget indicates administrative expenses not included in the \$3,600,000 limitation figure as \$158,000. The committee has included in the bill a limitation of \$150,000 on this item and requests that the 1953 budget submission and justification presented to the committee contain a break-down and explanation of the need for funds required under this head.

Prefabricated housing.—Reorganization Plan No. 23, effective September 7, 1950, transferred to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator certain lending functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation designed to provide Government financial aid to the prefabricated housing industry.

During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that uncommitted lending authority in the sum of \$10,500,000 had been transferred to the Administrator together with outstanding loans totaling an additional \$37,000,000. The committee is of the opinion that this program should be terminated at the earliest possible date and it has inserted in the bill a provision rescinding the remaining uncommitted authorization. The committee also requests the Administrator to refrain from committing the Government to further loans prior to the enactment of this bill.

Home Loan Bank Board.—The Home Loan Bank Board, consisting of three members, was created by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1947 for the purpose of supervising the operations of the 11 Federal Home-Loan Banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and the Home Owner's Loan Corporation (in liquidation).

At the beginning of fiscal year 1950 there were 2,691 insured institutions with total assets of 10.5 billion dollars. At the start of the current year there were 2,799 associations with aggregate assets of 12.5 billion dollars.

The budget estimate considered for the administrative expenses of the Board for the next fiscal year was \$750,000 which is the amount allowed by the committee. Funds for use in this connection are payable wholly out of income derived from assessments and charges for services and facilities furnished.

The committee is of the opinion that expenditures for nonadministrative expenses should be scrutinized annually by the Congress and it has inserted in the bill a limitation of \$1,664,000 on such expense in connection with the 1952 expenditures of the Examining Division of the Board. This is the amount set forth in the Budget. The committee requests that this agency submit an appropriate justification and explanation of this nonadministrative expense in connection with the 1953 budget.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.—The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation was created in 1934 with a capital stock of \$100,000,000, pursuant to Title IV of the National Housing Act, for the purpose of insuring savings accounts up to \$5,000 in all Federal Savings and Loan Associations and in those state-chartered savings and loan institutions which apply and are approved for insurance. In 1950, the insurance limit was raised to \$10,000 by Public Law 797, 81st Congress. On June 30, 1950, the 2,799 insured associations had resources of 12.5 billion, representing approximately 80 percent of the assets of all savings and loan associations.

Administrative expenses of the corporation are paid from corporate funds received from insurance premiums, admission fees, and interest on investments. The committee has authorized the use of \$435,000 for this purpose, which is the amount of the budget estimate.

Home Owners' Loan Corporation.—There are no administrative expenses estimated for the fiscal year 1952. However, certain expenses incident to final liquidation, such as cost of final audit and compilation and printing of final report are in a budget request for an advance of \$100,000 of the corporation's funds to be available for nonadministrative expenses of liquidation. The committee has allowed \$75,000 for this purpose.

Federal Housing Administration.—The Federal Housing Administration, created by the National Housing Act of 1934, is a non-corporate business-type agency subject to the provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act under the Housing Act of 1948.

The principal purposes of the administration are to stabilize the mortgage market, to improve home-financing practices, and to improve housing standards and conditions, through a system of insurance of loans and investments to finance the production, purchase, repair, and improvement of residential structures. As of June 30, 1950, a total of 20.5 billion dollars of insurance had been written.

The committee considered a budget estimate of \$5,360,000, for expenses other than nonadministrative, and has recommended \$4,824,000, a reduction of \$536,000 in the budget estimate. The amount recommended is to provide for administrative expenses in the District of Columbia. In addition to such administrative costs FHA has nonadministrative costs in the field for which the budget indicates a proposed expenditure of \$24,800,000 during the fiscal year 1952, required for the examination and insurance of loans or investments. The committee has included in the bill a provision limiting the amount which may be expended for such nonadministrative expenses to \$22,320,000. The committee is of the opinion that expenditures for nonadministrative expenses should be scrutinized annually by the Congress and requests FHA to submit a breakdown and explanation of funds required for such purpose in its budget for the fiscal year 1953.

In support of the foregoing reductions and in connection with the overall housing program and limits placed on it due to the defense program, the committee wishes to quote from a statement by Housing Administrator Foley, in which he forecasts a cutback of about one-third in new housing production:

Federal financial aids have been converted from a device for stimulating new housing construction to an aid in limiting such construction in order to conserve materials and manpower for the defense effort and to reduce inflationary pressures within the housing economy. Measures have been taken to cut back new housing production by about one-third—to a rate of 800,000 to 850,000 new starts. This has been accomplished directly in connection with public housing by limitations on the number of units to be started and indirectly in connection with private housing production by tightening the terms on which new residential construction credit is available.

Public Housing Administration.—The Public Housing Administration was established by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1947.

Housing programs for which the administration is directly responsible are—

1. United States housing program.
2. Subsistence homesteads and Greentowns program.
3. Public war housing program.
4. Veterans' reuse housing program.
5. Homes conversion program.

Detailed information setting forth the facts and figures in connection with each of these programs will be found beginning on page 314 of the 1952 budget.

The Housing Act of 1949 authorizes the start of construction of 135,000 low-rent housing units each year for six years commencing with July 1, 1949. In view of the international situation only 30,000 units have been approved for construction between July 1 and Decem-

ber 31, 1950. The President reduced the construction program to an annual rate of 75,000 units beginning January 1, 1951. The committee has recommended a reduction in this program for the fiscal 1952 to 50,000 units, due to a scarcity of materials and the war effort. The last proviso in the paragraph is to show expressly the intention of Congress that where a locality has disapproved or rejected low-rent projects, projects of that type shall not be constructed in the locality under authority granted by the Public Housing Administration until and unless the projects have been approved by the same procedure as that by which they had been rejected or disapproved. This proviso will apply to projects initiated before March 1, 1949, the same local control exercised under the Housing Act of 1949 with respect to projects initiated after that date.

For the administrative expenses of this program during the next fiscal year the committee considered an estimate of \$12,400,000. In recommending an appropriation of \$9,540,000 the committee has effected a reduction of \$2,860,000 in the budget estimate and has provided \$840,000 in excess of the funds available for the current fiscal year. The committee is of the opinion that expenditures for expenses other than administrative and not specifically limited in the PHA budget as submitted to the Congress should be scrutinized annually by the Congress, and it has inserted in the bill a limitation on such expense in connection with the Public Housing Administration. The 1952 Budget estimates an expenditure of \$34,517,896 for such purpose. The committee has inserted a limitation of \$33,000,000. It is requested that this agency submit an appropriate justification and explanation of proposed expenditures under this head for the fiscal year 1953.

Authorization for the use of funds totaling \$3,600,000 from program revenues for continuing operation and disposal programs in connection with subsistence homesteads, public war housing, veterans' reuse housing, and the home conversion program, has been reduced \$360,000 by the committee.

The bill contains an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for annual contributions, which is \$5,000,000 less than the budget estimate and \$2,500,000 in excess of the 1951 appropriation. The increase over the 1951 appropriation is required to meet annual contributions on projects completed under the 1949 low-rent housing program. A reduction in the 1952 construction program, delays in completion and occupancy of new properties, and the fact that tenants in defense areas who are war workers and should be able to pay the prevailing rent in such areas, justifies the reduction recommended in this item.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses of this Commission the committee has included in the bill \$90,000, which is \$9,000 less than the budget estimate and \$5,000 under funds available for the current fiscal year. During hearings on the bill it was disclosed that the position of chief investigator was vacant and it is understood that there is no plan to fill the position in the near future. In view of this situation it is believed the commission can operate efficiently with an appropriation of \$90,000 during the next fiscal year.

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

The Inland Waterways Corporation was created by act of Congress June 3, 1924. It is administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce. The Corporation operates the most complete common carrier barge service on the Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri, and Warrior Rivers with 21 boats and 264 barges.

Operations in fiscal 1950 resulted in a loss of \$785,637 and are estimated to be \$534,100 and \$740,300 in fiscal years 1951 and 1952, respectively, after including depreciation on equipment totaling more than \$1,000,000 each year. Cash available at June 30, 1950, including funds on deposit with the Treasury Department, amounted to \$2,933,757 and the balance available June 30, 1952 is estimated to be \$1,563,954 after purchases of new floating equipment during the period totaling \$2,500,000. An increase in working capital from operations in fiscal years 1951 and 1952 will total approximately \$800,000.

The Committee has approved the budget estimate for administrative expenses in the sum of \$481,200, a reduction of \$60,800 from the 1951 authorization.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The committee considered estimates totaling \$11,542,000 for the Interstate Commerce Commission. It has included in the bill a total of \$10,759,470 which is a reduction of \$782,530 under the 1952 estimates and is \$648,730 less than funds available during the current fiscal year.

General expenses.—The bill contains \$9,069,870 for salaries and expenses which is a reduction of \$753,130 in the budget estimate and is \$648,730 less than funds available for the fiscal year 1951. The committee has made reductions totaling \$1,040,820 in connection with several items and it has provided additional funds for two other activities, amounting to \$287,690. During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that reductions in the Bureau of Valuation could be made with less public harm than in any other activity. The committee has, therefore, recommended a reduction in this activity and in two or three other branches of the service and has recommended increases in two instances where it believes additional funds can be advantageously utilized. A breakdown of the reductions and increases is set forth below as follows:

Item:	<i>Reduction</i>
Proposed increase by Budget over funds available for 1951.....	\$218, 190
Bureaus of Transport Economics and Statistics, and Valuation..	375, 380
Bureau of Motor Carriers: Legal and Enforcement, Safety and Field Sections (proportionate reduction).....	311, 330
Ten automobiles.....	14, 000
Travel, printing and reproduction, other contractual services, sup- plies and materials, and equipment (proportionate reduction)...	121, 920
Total reduction.....	<u>1, 040, 820</u>
Item:	<i>Increase</i>
Miscellaneous essential activities of the commission.....	187, 690
Bureau of Motor Carriers: Section of Certificates.....	100, 000
Total increase.....	<u>287, 690</u>
Net reduction.....	<u>753, 130</u>

Railroad safety and locomotive inspection.—The committee has recommended \$983,000 and \$706,600 respectively for these two activities. The amounts recommended will provide funds identical to those available for the current fiscal year.

MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

The Motor Carrier Claims Commission adjudicates claims against the United States, brought by motor carrier transportation systems, and arising out of their seizure or control by the Government in World War II. The activities of the Commission will come to an end on September 20, 1951. Legislation extending the Commission's life is now pending in the Congress. Funds recommended in the bill provide for its operation only until its present date of expiration. The committee considered a budget estimate of \$40,000 and has recommended that \$34,000 be provided to continue its operation during the period to September 20, 1951.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is charged with the responsibility for scientific aeronautical research. The agency has its central office in Washington and laboratories at Langley Field, Virginia, Moffett Field, California, and the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory near Cleveland, Ohio.

The bill includes \$48,112,980 for salaries and expenses which is a decrease of \$6,887,020 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$2,362,980 over funds available for the current fiscal year. As the committee has pointed out many times, funds requested for this agency have increased tremendously over the past decade. For instance, the appropriation for NACA for the fiscal year 1942 was \$19,865,910. For 1946, "after the show was over," it was \$24,014,393.

However, the committee realizes that the need for research in the field of aircraft is of great importance to the country and it has, therefore, allowed a portion of the increase requested. In connection with funds for personal services the committee has allowed an amount sufficient to provide 600 additional positions for the fiscal year 1952 out of a total request for 1,200 new positions. The new positions allowed will provide a total employment of 8,361 for the fiscal year 1952. The committee has also made appropriate reductions in other items under this heading. A break-down of such reductions is set forth below as follows:

Item:	Reduction
Personal services	\$2, 938, 625
Travel	12, 500
Transportation	10, 373
Communication	3, 162
Rents and utilities	15, 500
Printing and reproduction	3, 750
Other contractual services:	
Repairs and alterations	266, 580
Research contracts	777, 500
Services by other agencies	280, 500
Supplies and materials	1, 311, 063
Equipment	1, 267, 217
Refunds, awards, etc.	250
Total	6, 887, 020

Construction.—The committee considered the budget estimate of \$25,000,000 for construction and equipment of laboratories and has allowed a total of \$18,350,000 for this purpose. The amount recommended will provide a sum of \$6,650,000 less than the budget estimate but is \$1,032,000 in excess of funds available during the current fiscal year. The amount contained in the bill provides \$11,700,000 to make payments under contracts entered into during the current or prior fiscal years, and will leave a total of \$6,650,000 available for new projects to be initiated during the next fiscal year. The amount provided for these new projects, \$6,650,000, is for initiation and completion of such projects, no additional funds to be required at a later date. The committee has specifically denied the request for \$4,323,000 for a flight test facility at Edwards Station in California.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

The committee has inserted in the bill the sum of \$32,800 for maintenance and operation of properties under Title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act. The budget proposal was to eliminate this item and permit operation from revenues as provided by Section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950. The committee is of the opinion that this activity should be presented to the Congress annually for consideration rather than to operate under a permanent appropriation as would be the case under the budget proposal. The procedure recommended by the committee will give the Congress an opportunity to review the budget of this agency and make appropriate changes annually.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

The bill includes \$155,000 for this purpose which is \$444,500 less than funds available for the current fiscal year and \$995,000 below the budget estimate. In effecting this substantial reduction in the budget estimate the committee has denied all funds proposed for use in connection with the acquisition of property in nearby Maryland and Virginia and has restricted the applicability of funds to the purchase of land for park and playground purposes in the District of Columbia.

Authorization for the acquisition of land in connection with the George Washington Memorial Parkway and for extension of the National Capital Park System is contained in the Act of May 29, 1930. Section 1A of the Act dealing with the George Washington Memorial Parkway authorizes appropriations totaling \$7,500,000 of which \$1,237,700 has been provided to date. Section 1B of the Act deals with the acquisition of land in Montgomery and Prince Georges counties, Maryland, and authorizes appropriations totaling \$4,500,000, of which \$1,531,050 has been provided for Montgomery County and \$1,027,250 for Prince Georges County. Since these projects have been authorized for more than twenty years and will require many more years for completion the committee believes that no hardship will result from deferring the appropriation of additional funds until after the present international difficulties have subsided.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

For the salaries and expenses of this Commission the committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,699,000, which is \$381,000 less than funds available for the current fiscal year and \$225,000 below the budget estimate. In effecting the foregoing reduction the committee requires that such reductions in staff and other expenditures as must be made shall be applied to the District of Columbia. An increase of 13 additional positions for the field service has been approved. While the committee realizes that this increase in the field will require an additional reduction in funds available in the District of Columbia, it feels that the demand for such personnel in the field outweighs the demand in the District of Columbia.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses.—An appropriation of \$2,391,200 is provided for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution. This is a reduction of \$165,800 in the budget estimate and is \$208,800 below funds available for the current fiscal year. In effecting the reduction in the budget estimate the committee has denied proposed increases totaling \$115,000 for relocation of the Astro-physical Laboratory on Clark Mountain, California, and for replacement of worn out equipment in the Radiation Division. The committee has also required a further reduction of \$50,800 in funds requested for "Other obligations". The committee has allowed all funds requested for use in the District of Columbia for salaries and for construction.

National Gallery of Art.—In recommending \$1,154,000 for this activity the committee has effected a reduction of \$33,000 in the budget estimate. The amount contained in the bill will provide funds equal to those available for expenditure during the current fiscal year.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

The Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, which is Title I of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (Public Law 831—81st Congress), provides for the establishment of the Subversive Activities Control Board. The Board was formally organized on November 1, 1950. The Board is presently operating with an appropriation of \$175,000 and an additional allocation of \$60,000 from the President's Emergency Fund, a total of \$235,000.

During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that the work of the Commission had been delayed due to the fact that a temporary injunction had been obtained attacking the validity of the Act. Until this question is settled the Commission will be unable to proceed on a full-scale basis, and will not require funds approaching the sum requested in the budget estimate. The committee, therefore, has included in the bill \$235,000 which will provide a sum equal to that available during the current fiscal year, with the understanding that the Board will submit a request for additional funds when final action has been taken by the courts.

TARIFF COMMISSION

The committee has allowed a total of \$1,259,300 for the salaries and expenses of this Commission. The amount allowed is \$6,400 less than funds available for the current fiscal year and \$6,700 below the budget estimate. The reduction in the budget estimate will not require a cut in the number of positions proposed by the budget but will necessitate a reduction in funds for travel, printing and reproduction, supplies and materials, and equipment.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The Tennessee Valley Authority is a corporation created by act of Congress on May 18, 1933 (16 U. S. C. 831). It was established—to improve the navigability and to provide for the flood control of the Tennessee River; to provide for reforestation and the proper use of marginal lands in the Tennessee Valley; to provide for the agricultural and industrial development of said valley; to provide for the national defense by the creation of a corporation for the operation of Government properties at and near Muscle Shoals in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes.

Up to the present time the Congress has appropriated \$1,025,317,981 of which \$3,000,000, a portion of the 1951 appropriation, has been placed in reserve under the provisions of Section 1214 of the General Appropriation Act of 1951.

The 1952 budget program provides for the retirement of bonds from power proceeds in the sum of \$4,000,000, leaving a balance of \$40,000,000 outstanding as of June 30, 1952.

In addition to the retirement of bonds mentioned above, repayment of \$5,000,000 from power proceeds of the United States Treasury's investment in power program assets is budgeted for 1952. A repayment of \$2,773,175 from non-power proceeds is also budgeted for 1952.

The budget estimate for the 1952 program involves the use of \$250,622,000 of appropriated funds and \$108,202,000 of corporate funds, a total of \$358,824,000. Corporate funds are available for expenditure without specific appropriation by the Congress, authorization therefor having been provided under Section 26 of the TVA Act. Of the total request for appropriated funds amounting to \$248,568,000, to be used primarily for the acquisition of assets, the committee has allowed \$236,139,600, a reduction of \$12,428,400 in the estimate. A substantial portion of the funds included in the bill are required for power generation and transmission facilities for use in connection with the atomic energy program. Reductions in the estimate by the committee will in no way retard this phase of the program and it is the opinion of the committee that wise management, supervision, and planning will enable TVA to carry forward its program as outlined in the budget with the funds contained in the bill.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends a total of \$3,971,944,145 for the Veterans Administration for the fiscal year 1952. This amount represents a decrease of \$1,832,095,655 under funds provided for the current year, and is \$483,378,855 less than the budget estimates.

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services.—This appropriation covers all expenses including salaries and operating costs of the Central Office in Washington, 13 district offices for insurance and death claims activities, 70 regional offices of which 11 are located at hospitals, 147 hospitals, 16 domiciliary facilities of which 13 are located at hospitals, 3 supply depots, 2 forms depots, 1 publication depot, 1 records center, 2 special offices and 456 contact offices (at February 28, 1951). The number of VA offices (contact offices) will be reduced by closings as the number of visitors seeking information and assistance is inconsistent with the expense of operation. Under this policy the VA plans to close 72 VA offices immediately and may close approximately 90 additional offices during fiscal year 1952.

By the end of 1952 the number of hospitals will increase to 169, and there will be 17 domiciliary facilities. A total of 10,245 new hospital and domiciliary beds will become available in 1952, which will provide an average of 127,642 hospital and 18,148 domiciliary beds in that year. It is estimated that an average of 137,940 patients and members will be cared for by the Veterans Administration, of which an average of 124,990 will be in VA facilities and 12,950 will be cared for by State hospitals and homes, other federal, and local hospitals on a contract basis. It is also anticipated that 2,655,200 individuals will be given medical or dental examination and 2,204,800 will receive treatments on an outpatient basis in 1952. At the end of February 1951, 34.7 percent of all Veterans Administration patients in hospitals had service-connected disabilities and 65.3 percent were hospitalized for non-service-connected reasons.

The bill includes \$875,163,335 for these activities, which is \$5,201,465 less than funds available for the current year, and a reduction of \$19,624,665 in the budget estimate. The bill provides for an increase over the 1951 appropriation for the medical program due to the expansion of the medical and hospital facilities, which increase is more than offset by the reduction in the non-medical program. The reduction in the non-medical program is attributable principally to the declining load in the veterans' education and training program under Public Law 346. This reduction not only affects the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Service, which is primarily responsible for administering this program, but also lessens the work load in Administrative and Finance Services. The net reduction of \$19,624,665 in the budget estimate is detailed as follows:

Item	Budget estimate	Reduction
Salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia, including medical service:		
Program 1000-7000.....	\$48,189,835	\$4,818,985
Program 8000—medical service.....	8,383,400	838,340
Subtotal.....	56,573,235	5,657,325
Field service (except Medicine and Surgery).....	187,208,165	9,360,400
Passenger carrying automobiles.....	230,200	46,040
Nonrecurring item for investigation of VA in fiscal year 1951.....		605,000
Medicine and Surgery:		
Research program (excluding \$800,000 for prosthetic research which is allowed in full).....	3,700,000	1,233,300
Travel, other than patient travel, communication services, and supplies and materials for hospitals:		
Travel (employees only).....	1,823,600	2,722,600
Communication services.....	1,536,100	
Supplies and materials (other than food).....	51,092,600	
Total, salaries and expenses.....	302,163,900	19,624,665

The committee is strongly of the opinion that the census of veterans upon which the Veterans Administration bases its recommendations should be re-examined. This particularly refers to the possible need for hospitalization in general, tubercular and neuropsychiatric hospitals in the States of California and Florida and the general increase in the number of veterans in those areas, as well as a corresponding decrease in other States.

For the past two years the committee has called to the attention of the Administrator the delays and confusion resulting from the shifting of insurance records from one point to another and recommended that they be consolidated in a central office, or four or five regional offices where every insurance record for that region should be kept. The committee again renews its request that VA do something about this situation at an early date. Such action is certain to save administrative costs, cut down the period of delay in service to the veteran, and remove from the District of Columbia many employees whose duties could be performed elsewhere.

During hearings on the bill it was noted that many doctors and dentists are engaged in performing administrative work in the District of Columbia and the area offices. The 1952 estimates indicate that 92 doctors are to be engaged in administrative work during that year. In many instances this is a waste of trained medical personnel. This personnel should be transferred to active duty where their services are urgently required.

Compensation and pensions.—The bill includes \$2,112,230,000 for the payment of compensation and pensions to veterans of the various wars and of beneficiaries in accordance with the laws enacted by the Congress and also for the payment of subsistence allowances to disabled veterans under Public Law 16, 78th Congress, as amended. The

amount recommended is \$35,290,000 less than the 1951 appropriation and \$111,170,000 below the budget estimate.

Readjustment benefits.—The committee recommends \$861,640,000 for this purpose in 1952, which is \$1,643,960,000 less than the 1951 appropriation and \$350,000,000 below the budget estimate. Since conclusion of the hearings on this item the Veterans Administration has informed the subcommittee that expenditures during the current year will be approximately \$200,000,000 less than estimated originally when these estimates were prepared, due to a declining trainee load in the education program, which has indicated a more rapid decline than originally anticipated. This change in the anticipated balance at the close of the year which will remain available for the 1952 year has been taken into account in the recommended appropriation, and the committee has effected a further reduction of \$150,000,000 in the 1952 estimate in anticipation of a continuation of the decline in trainee load during the next fiscal year. This item provides for the payment of benefits to or in behalf of veterans for education and training, loans, and unemployment allowances as authorized by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 as amended. Approximately 92 percent of the funds recommended for 1952 are for education and training (Public Law 346). Training in colleges, other schools and on-the-job training is expected to decline quite rapidly in 1952, while institutional on-the-farm training is expected to decline at a slower rate. The total number in training is estimated to average approximately one-third less in 1952 than in 1951.

Military and naval insurance.—The bill includes \$6,000,000 for this item, a decrease of \$830,000 from the 1951 appropriation. This appropriation covers payments arising from contracts with World War I veterans for what was known as war-risk insurance. Payments now being made are those to veterans who suffered a permanent and total disability as a result of war service or during the postwar period in which they carried this type of insurance; payments to beneficiaries of members of the armed services who died in service or during the postwar period during which this type of insurance was in force; and payment to the United States Government life-insurance fund to meet obligations sustained by that fund incident to the extra hazard of military or naval service in the case of persons so engaged while protected by the United States Government insurance policies.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities.—The committee recommends \$27,955,440 under this item for 1952. These funds are for the liquidation of obligations incurred against contract authorizations previously granted and increase the total cash appropriations applicable to the total contract authorizations of \$822,500,000 to \$389,955,440. The bill also includes specific authority for the modernization and improvement of the hospital facilities at Lake City, Florida, in order to provide facilities for medical care to veterans in the State of Florida and the southern portion of Georgia comparable to facilities which exist elsewhere. The limitation on the amount that can be expended for portable initial equipment (for new construction) is increased to \$31,455,440. This appropriation is to finance the cost of constructing new

hospitals and homes and additions to existing hospitals and homes to provide new beds and administrative facilities at hospital sites. It also provides for the purchase of portable initial equipment for new hospital and home beds. Cash appropriations to meet expenditure requirements are estimated to be exhausted before the end of 1952, necessitating an appropriation of \$27,955,440.

National Service life insurance.—The bill includes \$66,795,000 for this purpose which is \$35,195,000 greater than the appropriation for 1951. This item covers payment to the national service life insurance trust fund to meet obligations sustained by that fund incident to mortality costs on account of deaths traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service; the cost of waiver of premiums on account of total disability traceable to such extra hazards; cost of waiver of recovery of payments under the provisions of section 609 (a) on national life insurance policies in accordance with the provisions of part I, title VI, Public Law 801, Seventy-sixth Congress; and the payment of benefits directly from and the crediting of premiums directly to the appropriation under the authority of the act as amended, August 1, 1946, Public Law 589, Seventy-ninth Congress.

Veterans miscellaneous benefits.—The bill includes \$21,060,370 for miscellaneous benefits consisting of the cost of allowances for burial expenses authorized by Veterans Regulation 9 (a) as amended, tuition, supplies and equipment for disabled veteran trainees under Public Law 16, and assistance to veterans with specified permanent and total service-connected disabilities in acquiring suitable housing. The amount recommended is a decrease of \$50,039,630 below the 1951 appropriation, and \$2,539,630 less than the budget estimate. The major portion of this decrease is attributable to the rapidly declining trainee load of veterans granted vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 16. The amount of \$21,060,370 recommended herein plus the estimated balance of \$21,244,110 available from the current fiscal year will provide funds for expenditure during 1952 in the total amount of \$42,304,480.

Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.—The committee recommends \$1,100,000 for this item in 1952. The appropriation for 1951 totaled \$3,285,000 which was to provide treatment and medical care for Philippine veterans eligible under Public Law 865, 80th Congress. However, the expected rate of expenditure for this purpose has not materialized, and \$2,635,000 of the amount appropriated for 1951 has been impounded under Section 1214 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951. The amount of \$9,400,000 included in the appropriation for 1950 for the construction and equipping of hospitals in the Philippines is estimated to be sufficient at this time to complete the presently proposed construction program authorized under Public Law 865 of the 80th Congress. Section 4 of Public Law 865 provides that grants for expenses incident to hospitalization may be made for a period not to exceed 5 years to reimburse the Republic of the Philippines for moneys expended for such hospitalization with a proviso that the total of such grants shall not exceed \$3,285,000 for any fiscal year.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

The War Claims Commission adjudicates the claims of internees, prisoners of war, and religious organizations. Approximately 275,000 valid claims, amounting to about \$120,000,000 were received by March 1, 1951, the statutory deadline for filing claims. The Commission is required by its basic Act to wind up its affairs by March 1, 1954. The Budget estimate of \$1,200,000 for administrative expenses, which is a 100 percent increase over the current appropriation, is based on the goal of completing its work a substantial period before the termination of the life of the commission. In recommending \$800,000, a one-third increase over the current appropriation, the committee believes it has provided the maximum justifiable under present employment conditions. With the trend in employment toward active defense agencies, the committee believes this agency should find ways and means of simplifying its work with a view to accomplishing the desired goal through increased speed and efficiency.

TITLE II—MARITIME ACTIVITIES, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Ship construction.—The committee has included in the bill the budget estimate of \$105,000,000 for the payment of obligations incurred on or after July 1, 1946, for ship construction, reconditioning and betterments, pursuant to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended. Funds provided in the bill will not permit the initiation of any new construction during the fiscal year 1952. The budget request for the construction of additional ships in fiscal year 1952 is being deferred pending further analysis of total requirements.

Operating-differential subsidies.—During hearings on the bill the committee questioned representatives of the Department as to the need for the total estimate of \$35,000,000 for the fiscal year 1952, particularly in view of the favorable situation as to shipping anticipated during the next fiscal year. The committee was advised that the outlook was most encouraging and that profits should be sufficient to enable funds required for this purpose to be reduced by \$15,000,000. The committee has therefore included in the bill \$20,000,000 for operating differential subsidies instead of \$35,000,000 as proposed by the budget.

The Maritime Administration's request, as submitted in the 1952 Budget, proposed that the limitation dealing with operating-differential subsidies be on a voyage basis rather than on a ship basis as is the case during the current year. The Administration estimates the number of subsidized voyages for the fiscal year 1951 at 1434. The committee, for the fiscal year 1952, has removed the limitation of 263 subsidized ships, in accordance with the budget recommendation, and has authorized 1450 subsidized voyages, which is an increase of 16 voyages over 1951. The committee requests the Maritime Administration to distribute the number of voyages equitably among all shipping interests in order that each company may have a fair share of the subsidies provided by this appropriation. In the past the law has been so administered that it developed a monopoly among the big shipping

interests. This monopoly should be broken. During this period of tremendous movement of cargoes there is very little if any justification for the payment of any subsidy.

The greatest of care should be used in figuring out the actual amounts paid to subsidized ships on all of the five items on which subsidies are based: wages, subsistence, maintenance, repairs, and insurance. As the matter now stands, a broad invitation exists to the companies to pay the top figure for each of the subsidized items, because the taxpayer must pay the difference between those figures and the foreign prices. This, in substance, is very much akin to a cost-plus contract. In other words, the more the expense with reference to the five subsidized items the more the ship operator gets in the form of a subsidy.

Administrative expenses.—The bill includes \$8,029,400 for this purpose which is a reduction of \$865,600 in the budget estimate. A breakdown of the reductions made by the committee is set forth below as follows:

Item:

Office of Subsidy and Government Aid.....	\$113, 740
Office of Maritime Operations.....	346, 440
Office of the Comptroller.....	327, 920
Model testing.....	77, 500
Total.....	865, 600

In connection with the Office of the Comptroller, the committee is of the opinion that there are more personnel than essential in the auditing and accounting divisions, and that while some progress is being made in reducing the backlog of work, much greater efficiency can be effected through appropriate supervision and direction of personnel.

Shipyards, terminals, warehouses.—Funds for these three activities, heretofore carried as separate items, are consolidated into a single paragraph as proposed in the budget with a total estimate of \$2,215,000. The committee has approved the estimate of \$775,000 for shipyards, \$470,000 for warehouses, and has effected a reduction of \$118,000 in the estimate of \$970,000 for terminals. An increase of \$118,000 is allowed to provide for the repair and rehabilitation of terminals which have been neglected during the past few years.

Reserve fleet expenses.—The bill contains \$5,525,000 for this purpose which is \$975,000 less than the budget estimate. The committee has based its reduction in this item primarily on the substantial number of vessels to be taken out of the reserve fleet during the next fiscal year thus relieving the Maritime Administration from care and upkeep of such vessels. As of December 31, 1950, there were 2,104 vessels in the reserve. The committee was advised that about 400 ships will be taken out of the reserve fleet during the next few months, that there would be about 1,700 ships remaining in the fleet during the fiscal year 1952, and that a proportionate reduction could be made in the 1952 estimate. This information was not available at the time of the preparation of the estimate in December 1950 but was supplied the committee during hearings on the bill some five weeks ago. The committee's reduction in the estimate of \$975,000

is made in order to adjust the appropriation to requirements on the basis of the latest information available.

Maritime training.—The committee recommends a total of \$3,724,500 for this purpose. The committee has applied a reduction of \$344,500 in the estimate, consisting of \$248,500 in connection with funds requested for personal services, and \$96,000 from funds requested for supplies and materials. The committee has inserted in the bill \$464,000 additional which will permit pay of \$65 per month to cadet midshipmen in lieu of providing a straight \$200 annual allowance for uniforms and textbooks for such midshipmen as proposed in the budget estimates. Activities carried on under this heading consist of cadet midshipman training at the Kings Point Academy in New York, upgrade and specialist training at Sheepshead Bay, New York, and Alameda, California, and correspondence training courses.

State marine schools.—The bill contains \$683,000 for this purpose which is \$419,050 less than funds available for the current fiscal year and \$112,000 less than the budget estimate. \$340,000 is included in the bill for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$475 per cadet. The committee has approved the budget recommendation eliminating the \$65 per month allowance for cadet midshipmen, funds for uniforms and textbooks in lieu thereof being provided in the \$475 allowance. The reduction of \$112,000 in the budget estimate is due to the denial of a proposed increase of \$102,000 in funds requested for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned to the states, and to a further reduction of \$10,000, consisting of a cut of \$2,500 for out-of-state students at each of the state schools located in California, Maine, Massachusetts and New York.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On pages 2 and 3, in connection with the appropriation for disaster relief:

Provided, That the appropriation "Emergency Fund for the President" shall not be available for obligation after June 30, 1951, and any unobligated balance remaining on that date shall be disposed of pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Fund—Certified Claims Act of 1949: Provided further, That not exceeding 2 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

On page 16, in connection with the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission:

The appropriation granted under the head "Filipino Rehabilitation Commission," in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, shall not be available after June 30, 1951, and the balance thereof remaining on that date shall be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Fund—Certified Claims Act of 1949 (31 U. S. C. 712b); and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to the Republic of the Philippines the sum of \$15,000 heretofore deposited in the Treasury by the Republic of the Philippines as a contribution toward its share of the expenses of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission.

On page 24, in connection with the appropriation for the Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency:

* * * *but such nonadministrative expense shall not exceed \$140,000*

On page 45, in connection with operating-differential subsidies, Maritime Activities, Department of Commerce:

* * * *Provided further, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation, nor any obligation made, for the payment of an operating-differential subsidy for any number of voyages, during the current fiscal year, in excess of fourteen hundred and fifty which number shall include the number of voyages under contracts hereafter awarded.*

On page 46, in connection with the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Maritime Activities, Department of Commerce:

Provided further, That the administrative expenses of ship construction shall not exceed 5 per centum of the total cost of such construction;

On page 53, in connection with the Federal National Mortgage Association:

* * * *Provided further, That the expenses excluded from the limitation of \$3,060,000 shall not exceed \$150,000.*

On page 55, in connection with the Home Loan Bank Board:

* * * *Provided further, That the nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions shall not exceed \$1,664,000.*

On page 56, in connection with the Home Owners' Loan Corporation:

Home Owners' Loan Corporation: Not to exceed \$75,000 of funds of Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall be available to the Home Loan Bank Board for expenditure as nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

On page 57, in connection with the Federal Housing Administration:

* * * *Provided further, That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$22,320,000.*

On page 58, in connection with the Public Housing Administration:

* * * *Provided further, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law shall not exceed \$33,000,000:*

On pages 60 and 61 in connection with fees and charges:

TITLE V—FEES AND CHARGES

It is the sense of the Congress that any work, service, publication, report, document, benefit, privilege, authority, use, franchise, license, permit, certificate, registration, or similar thing of value or utility performed, furnished, provided, granted, prepared, or issued by any Federal agency (including wholly owned Government corporations as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945) to or for any person (including groups, associations, organizations, partnerships, corporations, or businesses), except those engaged in the transaction of official business of the Government, shall be self-sustaining to the full extent possible, and the head of each Federal agency is authorized by regulation (which, in the case of agencies in the executive branch, shall be as uniform as practicable and subject to such policies as the President may prescribe) to prescribe therefor such fee, charge, or price, if any, as he shall determine, in case none exists, or redetermine, in case of an existing one, to be fair and equitable taking into consideration direct and indirect cost to the Government, value to the recipient, public policy or interest served, and other pertinent facts, and any amount so determined or redetermined shall be collected and paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided, that nothing contained in this title shall repeal or modify

existing statutes prohibiting the collection, fixing the amount, or directing the disposition of any fee, charge or price: Provided further, That nothing contained in this title shall repeal or modify existing statutes prescribing bases for calculation of any fee, charge or price, but this proviso shall not restrict the redetermination or recalculation in accordance with the prescribed bases of the amount of any such fee, charge or price.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 2 (A)

The following is submitted in compliance with Clause 2 (A), of rule XIII:

(PENDING BILL)

On page 17, lines 4 to 15, inclusive, in connection with the General Accounting Office:

The Comptroller General of the United States hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place two positions in grade GS-18, two positions in grade GS-17, and seven positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505. The authority granted herein shall not be construed to require or preclude the reallocation of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505.

On page 25, line 17, through line 14, page 26:

Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) authorize during the fiscal year 1952 the commencement of construction of in excess of fifty thousand dwelling units, or (2) after the date of approval of this Act, enter into any agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of fifty thousand to be authorized for commencement of construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year 1952, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized by the Congress: Provided further, That the Public Housing Administration shall not, after the date of approval of this Act, authorize the construction of any projects initiated before or after March 1, 1949, in any locality in which such projects

(EXISTING LAW)

Public Law 429, Eighty-first Congress, Sec. 505:

SEC. 505. (a) No position shall be placed in Grade 16 or 17 of the General Schedule except by action of, or after prior approval by, the Commission. At any one time there shall not be more than three hundred positions in Grade 16 of the General Schedule and not more than seventy-five positions in Grade 17 of the General Schedule.

(b) No position shall be placed in or removed from Grade 18 of the General Schedule except by the President upon recommendation of the Commission. There shall not be more than twenty-five positions in such grade at any one time.

Public Law 171, 81st Congress, Section 305 (a):

“* * * With respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, the Authority may authorize the commencement of construction of not to exceed one hundred and thirty-five thousand dwelling units after July 1, 1949, which limit shall be increased by further amounts of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dwelling units on July 1 in each of the years 1950 through and including 1954, respectively: *Provided*, That (subject to the authorization of not to exceed eight hundred and ten thousand dwelling units) such limit, and any such authorized increase therein, may be increased at any time or times by additional amounts aggregating not more than sixty-five thousand dwelling units, or may be decreased at any time or times by amounts aggregating not more than eighty-five thousand dwelling units, upon a determination by the President, after receiving advice from the Council of Economic Advisers as to the general effect of such increase or decrease upon conditions in the building

(PENDING BILL)

have been or may hereafter be rejected by the governing body of the locality or by public vote, unless such projects have been subsequently approved by the same procedure through which such rejection was expressed.

Page 30, lines 2 to 6, inclusive, in connection with the National Capital Housing Authority:

: *Provided further, that so long as funds are available from appropriations for the foregoing purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress) shall not be effective.*

(EXISTING LAW)

industry and upon the national economy, that such action is in the public interest: *And provided further, That contracts for annual contributions with respect to low-rent housing projects initiated after March 1, 1949, shall not provide for the commencement of construction of more than eight hundred and ten thousand dwelling units without further authorization from the Congress: And provided further, That in no event shall the Authority permit the commencement of construction of more than two hundred thousand dwelling units in any fiscal year.*”;

Section 507, Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress:

SEC. 507. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, except provisions of law hereafter enacted expressly in limitation hereof, receipts of the National Capital Housing Authority from leases, sales, or other sources under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act are and shall remain available to the Authority for the purposes of said title I, subject to approval by the Public Housing Administration of budgets for maintenance and operation of properties administered under title I in the same manner as budgets are approved by said Administration with respect to maintenance and operation of projects under title II of said Act.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1951 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1952 PERMANENT
INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Object	Appropriations, 1951	Estimates, 1952	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Atomic Energy Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----	\$13, 132	\$6, 500	-\$6, 632
Civil Service Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----	3, 000	3, 000	-----
Federal Communications Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----	1, 500	1, 500	-----
Federal Power Commission:			
Payments to States under Federal Power Act-----	27, 800	29, 400	+1, 600
Replacement of personal property sold-----	800	800	-----
General Services Administration:			
Costs of maintenance, repair, etc., of improvements, public buildings-----	274, 707	275, 000	+293
Maintenance, etc., Lafayette Building, Washington, D. C.-----	38, 400	38, 400	-----
Replacement of personal property sold-----	1, 500	2, 000	+500
Interstate Commerce Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Replacement of personal property sold-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Tariff Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----	358	300	-58
Veterans' Administration: Replacement of personal property sold-----	63, 900	50, 000	-13, 900
Total-----	436, 097	417, 900	-18, 197

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation or agency	Authorization, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in bill for 1952	Bill compared with—	
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214			1951 as reduced under sec. 1214	1952 estimates
Housing and Home Finance Agency:						
Federal National Mortgage Association	\$4,512,800	\$4,512,800	\$3,600,000	\$3,060,000	-\$1,452,800	-\$540,000
Loans for prefabricated housing	¹ 150,000	150,000	185,000	157,250	+7,250	-27,750
Home Loan Bank Board	455,000	455,000	750,000	750,000	+295,000	-----
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	635,000	635,000	435,000	435,000	-----	-----
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	1,400,000	1,400,000	(2)	(3)	-1,400,000	-----
Federal Housing Administration	5,425,000	5,425,000	5,360,000	4,824,000	-601,000	-536,000
Public Housing Administration	⁴ 15,024,000	⁵ 14,724,000	⁶ 16,000,000	⁷ 12,780,000	-1,944,000	-3,220,000
Inland Waterways Corporation: Department of Commerce	542,000	542,000	481,200	481,200	-60,800	-----
Tennessee Valley Authority	⁸ 4,250,000	⁸ 4,250,000	4,600,000	(9)	-4,250,000	-4,600,000
Total	32,393,800	32,093,800	31,411,200	22,487,450	-9,606,350	-8,923,750

¹ For period from Sept. 7, 1950, to June 30, 1951.

² \$100,000 available for nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation.

³ \$75,000 available for nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation.

⁴ Includes \$9,000,000 of appropriated funds.

⁵ Includes \$8,700,000 of appropriated funds.

⁶ Includes estimate of \$12,400,000 of appropriated funds.

⁷ Includes \$9,540,000 of appropriated funds.

⁸ Increased from \$4,026,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

⁹ Limitation on administrative expenses eliminated.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1951, AMOUNTS AS REDUCED UNDER SECTION 1214
(GENERAL REDUCTION OF \$550,000,000 IN GENERAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1951), ESTIMATES FOR 1952
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1952

[NOTE.—Appropriations for 1951 include supplemental and deficiency appropriations]

TITLES I AND III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

Corporation or agency	Appropriations, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in bill for 1952	Bill compared with—	
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214			1951 as reduced under sec. 1214	1952 estimates
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
Compensation of the President----	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	-----	-----
The White House Office-----	1,585,553	1,585,553	1,883,615	1,883,615	+\$298,062	-----
Emergencies (national defense) (See title III of bill)-----	10,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000	12,500,000	+2,500,000	-\$12,500,000
Disaster relief-----	-----	-----	1,000,000	800,000	+800,000	-200,000
Emergency fund for the President--	1,000,000	1,000,000	-----	-----	-1,000,000	-----
Executive Mansion and grounds----	266,000	266,000	315,600	315,600	+49,600	-----
Bureau of the Budget-----	3,412,000	3,362,000	3,447,000	3,412,000	+50,000	-35,000
Council of Economic Advisers----	300,000	300,000	375,000	300,000	-----	-75,000
Office for Emergency Management: Philippine Alien Property Administration, administrative expenses-----	(²)	(²)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Executive Office of the President-----	16,713,553	16,663,553	32,171,215	19,361,215	+2,697,662	-12,810,000

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION									
Salaries and expenses-----	670,000	660,000	775,000	710,400	+50,400	-64,600			
Construction of memorials and cemeteries-----	³ 8,500,000	7,010,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	-4,010,000	-1,000,000			
Total, American Battle Monuments Commission-----	³ 9,170,000	7,670,000	4,775,000	3,710,400	-3,959,600	-1,064,600			
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION-----	⁴ 1,972,820,000	⁴ 1,972,820,000	1,210,000,000	1,140,017,750	-832,802,250	-69,982,250			
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION									
Salaries and expenses-----	⁵ 16,511,913	⁵ 16,511,913	⁶ 23,000,000	18,050,000	+1,538,087	-4,950,000			
Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Light-house-Service widows-----	2,803,177	2,803,177	2,955,900	2,955,900	+152,723				
Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund-----	305,000,000	305,000,000	320,450,350	300,000,000	-5,000,000	-20,450,350			
Total Civil Service Commission-----	324,315,090	324,315,090	346,406,250	321,005,900	-3,309,190	-25,400,350			
COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION-----	⁷ 35,000	⁷ 35,000	33,000	20,000	-15,000	-13,000			

¹ Contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

² Not to exceed \$187,750 for administrative expenses payable from funds available from operations.

³ And contract authorization of \$1,500,000.

⁴ And contract authorization of \$300,150,000 and unexpended balances of prior year appropriations continued available; includes \$260,000,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, and \$1,065,000,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

⁵ Includes \$1,000,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

⁶ Includes \$3,125,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 49.

⁷ And not to exceed \$30,000 of unobligated balances of prior year appropriations.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1951, amounts as reduced under section 1214 (general reduction of \$550,000,000 in General Appropriation Act, 1951), estimates for 1952 and amounts recommended in the bill for 1952—Continued

TITLES I AND III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued

Corporation or agency	Appropriations, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in bill for 1952	Bill compared with—	
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214			1951 as reduced under sec. 1214	1952 estimates
DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION	\$8,000,000	\$7,800,000	\$8,260,000	\$6,195,000	—\$1,605,000	—\$2,065,000
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS • COMMISSION	6,625,000	6,575,000	6,850,000	6,575,000	-----	—275,000
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses	4,013,300	3,950,300	4,045,000	3,926,800	—23,500	—118,200
Flood-control surveys	351,700	314,700	320,000	314,700	-----	—5,300
Total, Federal Power Commission	4,365,000	4,265,000	4,365,000	4,241,500	—23,500	—123,500
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION	3,891,695	3,891,695	4,392,000	4,136,400	+244,705	—255,600
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE						
Salaries	32,689,500	32,689,500	30,325,000	29,894,000	—2,795,500	—431,000
Miscellaneous expenses	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,667,000	1,600,000	—150,000	—67,000
Total, General Accounting Office	34,439,500	34,439,500	31,992,000	31,494,000	—2,945,500	—498,000

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Operating expenses-----	78,500,000	78,200,000	114,400,000	109,551,680	+31,351,680	-4,848,320
Sites and planning, public buildings outside the District of Columbia-----	22,000,000	1,000,000			-1,000,000	
Renovation and improvement of federally owned buildings outside of the District of Columbia--	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	4,500,000	-5,500,000	-500,000
Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia-----	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	9,000,000	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Expansion of post office facilities, Chicago, Ill-----						
Federal office building, Nashville, Tenn-----	1,200,000	1,200,000				
Federal Courts Building, District of Columbia-----	6,000,000	6,000,000				
General Accounting Office Building, District of Columbia-----	15,358,194	15,358,194				
Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion-----	3,400,000	3,400,000				
Strategic and critical materials----- ¹⁰³	3,038,548,370	3,038,548,370				
Refunds under Renegotiation Act--	7,400,000	7,400,000	9,000,000	8,500,000	+1,100,000	-500,000

⁸ Includes \$500,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 66.

⁹ Contained in H. Doc. No. 66.

¹⁰ And contract authorization of \$125,000,000; includes \$598,637,370 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, and \$1,834,911,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1951, amounts as reduced under section 1214 (general reduction of \$550,000,000 in General Appropriation Act, 1951), estimates for 1952 and amounts recommended in the bill for 1952—Continued

TITLES I AND III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued

Corporation or agency	Appropriations, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in bill for 1952	Bill compared with—	
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214			1951 as reduced under sec. 1214	1952 estimates
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—continued						
General supply fund-----	¹¹ \$34,000,000	¹¹ \$34,000,000	-----	-----	-\$34,000,000	-----
Expenses, General Supply Fund-----	-----	-----	\$18,426,000	\$16,426,000	+16,426,000	-\$2,000,000
War public works (community facilities) liquidation-----	(¹²)	(¹²)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Acquisition of additional land in the District of Columbia, public buildings-----	¹³ 525,000	¹³ 525,000	-----	-----	-525,000	-----
Acquisition, Department of State building, New York, N. Y.-----	¹³ 3,000,000	¹³ 3,000,000	-----	-----	-3,000,000	-----
Emergency operating expenses-----	¹³ 15,000,000	¹³ 15,000,000	-----	-----	-15,000,000	-----
Total, General Services Administration-----	3,244,931,564	3,223,631,564	165,594,000	156,745,680	-3,066,885,884	-8,848,320
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY						
Office of the Administrator:						
Salaries and expenses-----	4,200,000	4,100,000	4,330,000	3,446,200	-653,800	-883,800

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

Advance planning of non-Federal public works-----	14 20,000,000	14 20,000,000	6,000,000	15 550,000	-19,450,000	-5,450,000
Public works advance planning-----	(16)	(16)				
Public works advance planning liquidation-----	(17)	(17)				
Total, Office of the Administrator-----	24,200,000	24,100,000	10,330,000	3,996,200	-20,103,800	-6,333,800
Public Housing Administration:						
Annual contributions-----	7,500,000	7,500,000	15,000,000	10,000,000	+2,500,000	-5,000,000
Administrative expenses-----	9,000,000	8,700,000	12,400,000	9,540,000	+840,000	-2,860,000
Total, Public Housing Administration-----	16,500,000	16,200,000	27,400,000	19,540,000	+3,340,000	-7,860,000
Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency-----	40,700,000	40,300,000	37,730,000	23,536,200	-16,763,800	-14,193,800
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION-----	18 91,700	18 87,700	99,000	90,000	+2,300	-9,000

¹¹ Includes \$30,000,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

¹² Not to exceed \$40,000 of unobligated balances made available.

¹³ Contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

¹⁴ And contract authorization of \$27,000,000, reduced to \$12,000,000 by sec. 1214.

¹⁵ And \$13,100,000 of contract authorizations heretofore granted, rescinded.

¹⁶ Not to exceed \$4,350,000 of the unexpended balances on June 30, 1950, continued available until June 30, 1951.

¹⁷ Not to exceed \$125,000 of unobligated balances made available.

¹⁸ And not to exceed \$7,300 of unobligated balances made available.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1951, amounts as reduced under section 1214 (general reduction of \$550,000,000 in General Appropriation Act, 1951), estimates for 1952 and amounts recommended in the bill for 1952—Continued

TITLES I AND III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued

Corporation or agency	Appropriations, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in bill for 1952	Bill compared with—	
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214			1951 as reduced under sec. 1214	1952 estimates
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION						
General expenses-----	\$9,889,600	\$9,718,600	\$9,823,000	\$9,069,870	-\$648,730	-\$753,130
Railroad safety-----	1,000,000	983,000	1,000,000	983,000	-----	-17,000
Locomotive inspection-----	718,600	706,600	719,000	706,600	-----	-12,400
Total, Interstate Commerce Commission-----	11,608,200	11,408,200	11,542,000	10,759,470	-648,730	-782,530
INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN-----	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	-----	-----
MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION-----	190,000	190,000	40,000	34,000	-156,000	-6,000
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS						
Salaries and expenses-----	¹⁹ 45,750,000	¹⁹ 45,750,000	55,000,000	48,112,980	+2,362,980	-6,887,020
Construction and equipment at laboratories-----	²⁰ 17,318,000	²⁰ 17,318,000	25,000,000	18,350,000	+1,032,000	-6,650,000
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics-----	63,068,000	63,068,000	80,000,000	66,462,980	+3,394,980	-13,537,020

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY-----	38, 000	38, 000	-----	32, 800	-5, 200	+32, 800
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION-----	724, 500	599, 500	1, 150, 000	155, 000	-444, 500	-995, 000
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION-----	225, 000	225, 000	-----	-----	-225, 000	-----
OFFICE OF THE HOUSING EXPEDITER-----	²¹ 11, 815, 500	²¹ 11, 815, 500	-----	-----	-11, 815, 500	-----
PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION-----	40, 200, 000	40, 200, 000	-----	-----	-40, 200, 000	-----
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION-----	6, 230, 000	6, 080, 000	5, 924, 000	5, 699, 000	-381, 000	-225, 000
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM-----	²² 36, 430, 000	²² 36, 430, 000	-----	-----	-36, 430, 000	-----
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION						
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 700, 000	2, 600, 000	2, 557, 000	2, 391, 200	-208, 800	-165, 800
National Gallery of Art, salaries and expenses-----	1, 179, 000	1, 154, 000	1, 187, 000	1, 154, 000	-----	-33, 000
Total, Smithsonian Institution-----	3, 879, 000	3, 754, 000	3, 744, 000	3, 545, 200	-208, 800	-198, 800

¹⁹ Includes \$3,250,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

²⁰ And contract authorization of \$11,000,000; includes \$1,818,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

²¹ And \$1,600,000 of prior year unobligated balances made available; includes \$1,200,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

²² Total includes \$20,476,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, \$4,954,000 transferred from the appropriation "Office of Selective Service Records" by the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, and \$11,000,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1951, amounts as reduced under section 1214 (general reduction of \$550,000,000 in General Appropriation Act, 1951), estimates for 1952 and amounts recommended in the bill for 1952—Continued

TITLES I AND III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued

Corporation or agency	Appropriations, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in bill for 1952	Bill compared with—	
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214			1951 as reduced under sec. 1214	1952 estimates
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES BOARD-----	23 \$175,000	23 \$175,000	\$620,000	\$235,000	+\$60,000	-\$385,000
TARIFF COMMISSION-----	1,290,700	1,265,700	1,266,000	1,259,300	-6,400	-6,700
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY-----	24 197,714,000	24 194,714,000	248,568,000	236,139,600	+41,425,600	-12,428,400
THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES-----	826,900	809,900	818,000	818,000	+8,100	-----
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION						
Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services-----	25 890,364,800	25 880,364,800	894,788,000	875,163,335	-5,201,465	-19,624,665
Compensation and pensions-----	2,147,520,000	2,147,520,000	2,223,400,000	2,112,230,000	-35,290,000	-111,170,000
Readjustment benefits-----	2,505,600,000	2,505,600,000	1,211,640,000	861,640,000	-1,643,960,000	-350,000,000
Military and naval insurance-----	6,830,000	6,830,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	-830,000	-----
Hospital and domiciliary facilities--	26 160,000,000	26 160,000,000	28,000,000	27,955,440	-132,044,560	-44,560
National service life insurance-----	31,600,000	31,600,000	66,795,000	66,795,000	+35,195,000	-----
Veterans' miscellaneous benefits---	71,100,000	71,100,000	23,600,000	21,060,370	-50,039,630	-2,539,630

Grants to the Republic of the Philippines-----	3, 285, 000	650, 000	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000	+450, 000	-----
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans-----	27 375, 000	27 375, 000	-----	-----	-375, 000	-----
Total, Veterans' Administration-----	5, 816, 674, 800	5, 804, 039, 800	4, 455, 323, 000	3, 971, 944, 145	-1, 832, 095, 655	-483, 378, 855
WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION						
Payment of claims-----	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	-----	-----
Administrative expenses-----	(29)	(29)	(30)	(31)	-----	-----
Total, titles I and III, Executive Office of the President and independent offices-----	11, 857, 192, 702	11, 817, 311, 702	6, 661, 667, 465	6, 014, 218, 540	-5, 803, 093, 162	-647, 448, 925

²³ Contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

²⁴ Includes \$28,500,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, and \$66,500,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

²⁵ And \$179,000 of unobligated prior year appropriations continued available; includes \$8,614,800 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

²⁶ Contract authorizations contained in prior appropriation acts for this purpose continued available until July 1, 1952.

²⁷ Contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

²⁸ Funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund available for payment of claims.

²⁹ Amount of \$600,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.

³⁰ Amount of \$1,200,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.

³¹ Amount of \$800,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1951, amounts as reduced under section 1214 (general reduction of \$550,000,000 in General Appropriation Act, 1951), estimates for 1952 and amounts recommended in the bill for 1952—Continued

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Object	Appropriations, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in bill for 1952	Bill compared with—	
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214			1951 as reduced under sec. 1214	1952 estimates
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
MARITIME ACTIVITIES						
Ship construction-----	³² \$35,000,000	³² \$35,000,000	\$105,000,000	\$105,000,000	+\$70,000,000	-----
Operating-differential subsidies----	³³ 26,450,000	³³ 26,450,000	35,000,000	20,000,000	-6,450,000	-\$15,000,000
Salaries and expenses-----	19,903,300	19,803,300	17,610,000	15,651,400	-4,151,900	-1,958,600
Maritime training-----	4,348,520	4,298,520	3,605,000	3,724,500	-574,020	+119,500
State marine schools-----	1,102,050	1,102,050	795,000	683,000	-419,050	-112,000
Vessel operating functions-----	764,760	754,760	-----	-----	-754,760	-----
Construction fund-----	10,000,000	10,000,000	14,000,000	12,500,000	+2,500,000	-1,500,000
War Shipping Administration liquidation-----	(³⁴)	(³⁴)	(³⁴)	(³⁴)	-----	-----

Repair of reserve fleet vessels-----	35 18,000,000	35 18,000,000			
Total, title II, Maritime activities-----	115,568,630	115,408,630	176,010,000	157,558,900	-18,000,000
Grand total, titles I, II and III-	11,972,761,332	11,932,720,332	6,837,677,465	6,171,777,440	-5,760,942,892
					-18,451,100
					-665,900,025

SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING TOTAL SAVINGS RESULTING FROM ACTION RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE

Reduction in Budget estimates-----	
Rescission of contract authorization for public works advance planning-----	\$665,900,025
Rescission of uncommitted authorization to make loans, prefabricated housing-----	13,100,000
Estimated reduction in loans due to limit of 50,000 public housing units to be started in fiscal year 1952-----	10,500,000
Total savings, fiscal year 1952-----	57,300,000
	746,800,025

³² Plus contract authority of \$63,000,000. Appropriations and contract authority for fiscal years 1950 and 1951, and additional contract authorization for \$224,000,000, made available for cargo-ship construction in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

³³ And reappropriation of 1949 and 1950 appropriations and other unobligated balances of special deposit funds.

³⁴ Unexpended balance continued available.

³⁵ Contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.



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Summary of the work of the Commission in the year 1912. The Commission has been busy with the work of the General Land Office, and has been successful in carrying out its duties. The Commission has been successful in carrying out its duties, and has been successful in carrying out its duties.

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1912. The Commission has been successful in carrying out its duties, and has been successful in carrying out its duties.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES



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