

81ST CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } } No. 535

INCREASING RATES OF COMPENSATION OF THE HEADS
AND ASSISTANT HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS
AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

MAY 9, 1949.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee, from the Committee on Post Office and
Civil Service, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1689]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1689) to increase rates of compensation of the heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That the rate of basic compensation of the head of each executive department and of the Secretary of Defense shall be \$25,000 per annum.

SEC. 2. (a) The rate of basic compensation of the Administrator for Economic Cooperation, the Comptroller General of the United States, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, the Federal Security Administrator, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, each Under Secretary of an executive department, the Assistant to the Attorney General, the Solicitor General of the United States, and the First Assistant Postmaster General shall be \$20,000 per annum.

(b) Section 105 of title 3 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

“COMPENSATION OF SECRETARIES AND EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND STAFF ASSISTANTS TO PRESIDENT

“§ 105. The President is authorized to fix the compensation of the six administrative assistants authorized to be appointed under section 106 of this title, of the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, and of five other secretaries or other immediate staff assistants in the White House Office as follows: Two at rates not exceeding \$20,000 per annum, three at rates not exceeding \$18,000 per annum, and seven at rates not exceeding \$16,000 per annum.”

(c) The first sentence of section 106 of title 3 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows: "The President is authorized to appoint not to exceed six administrative assistants and to fix their compensation in accordance with section 105 of this title."

SEC. 3. (a) The rate of basic compensation of the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, the Federal Works Administrator, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Chairman of the Munitions Board, the Chairman of the Research and Development Board, the Deputy Administrator for Economic Cooperation, the Assistant Comptroller General of the United States, the Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and the Deputy Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall be \$18,000 per annum.

(b) The first sentence of section 603 of title 28 of the United States Code (relating to the salary of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts) is amended to read as follows:

"The Director shall receive a salary of \$17,500 a year."

(c) The rate of basic compensation of the Public Printer, the Librarian of Congress, the members (other than the Chairman) of the Council of Economic Advisers, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director, and the Assistant Federal Security Administrator shall be \$17,500 per annum.

SEC. 4. The rate of basic compensation of the members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; the Director of Aeronautical Research of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; members of the Civil Aeronautics Board; the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington; members of the Federal Communications Commission; members of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (including the Comptroller of the Currency); members of the Federal Power Commission; members of the Federal Trade Commission; members of the Interstate Commerce Commission; members of the National Labor Relations Board; members of the National Mediation Board; members of the Railroad Retirement Board; the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; members of the Securities and Exchange Commission; members of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority; members of the Civil Service Commission; the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission; members of the United States Tariff Commission; members (other than the Chairman) of the Atomic Energy Commission; the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board; the Architect of the Capitol; and the Assistant Federal Works Administrator shall be at the rate of \$16,000 per annum.

SEC. 5. (a) The rate of basic compensation of the Housing Expediter; the War Assets Administrator; the Director of Selective Service; the Archivist of the United States; members of the Displaced Persons Commission; members of the Indian Claims Commission; members of the War Claims Commission; members of the Philippine War Damage Commission; members of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia; each Assistant Secretary of an executive department (including the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury); each Assistant Attorney General; the Assistant Solicitor General of the United States; the Counselor of the Department of State; the Second, Third, and Fourth Assistant Postmasters General; the Associate Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director; the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence; the Philippine Alien Property Administrator; the Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress; the Deputy Public Printer; members (other than the Chairman) of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington; members (other than the Chairman) of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; members (other than the Chairman) of the United States Maritime Commission; Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration; Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Director of the Bureau of Prisons; Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Commissioner of Public Roads; Commissioner of Public Buildings; Commissioner of Community Facilities; Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization; Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration; Commissioner for Social Security; Commissioner of Reclamation; Chief, Soil Conservation Service; Commissioner of Customs; Governor of the Farm Credit Administration; Chief Forester of the Forest Service; Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration; the three Special Assistants to the Secretary of Defense; and of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, and the Panama Canal shall be at the rate of \$15,000 per annum. Notwithstanding section 30 of the Act of May 24, 1924, as amended (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 152a), the salary of the Legal Adviser of the Department of State shall continue to be at the rate of \$10,330 per annum.

(b) The second sentence of section 603 of title 28 of the United States Code (relating to the compensation of the Assistant Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts) is amended to read as follows: "The Assistant Director shall receive a salary of \$15,000 a year."

(c) The rate of compensation of the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives and of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate shall be \$12,000 per annum.

Sec. 6. In any case in which the chairman or other head of a board or commission and the other members of such board or commission receive the same rate of basic compensation under this Act, and such chairman or other head has important duties or responsibilities not imposed upon other members of such board or commission, the President is authorized in his discretion to fix the compensation of such chairman or other head at the rate of \$18,000 per annum.

Sec. 7. (a) Section 304 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948 is hereby repealed effective as of July 3, 1948. No additional compensation shall be payable by reason of the enactment of this section for any period prior to the effective date of this Act in the case of any person who is not an employee in or under the municipal government of the District of Columbia on such date.

(b) Effective as of the first day of the first pay period which began after June 30, 1948, each of the rates of basic compensation provided by sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (U. S. C., title 22, secs. 867 and 870) which do not exceed \$10,000 are hereby increased by \$330. No additional compensation shall be payable by reason of the enactment of this section for any period prior to the effective date of this Act in the case of any person who is not a Foreign Service officer, a Foreign Service Reserve officer, or a Foreign Service staff officer or employee on such date.

(c) No person whose compensation is increased by this section shall be entitled to any overtime pay, or compensation for night and holiday work, as provided in sections 201, 301, and 302 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, based on the additional compensation provided by this section for any pay period ending prior to the effective date of this Act.

Sec. 8. This Act shall take effect on the first day of the first pay period which begins after the date of enactment of this Act.

PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT

The purpose of the amendment is to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert new language agreed to by the committee. (In the discussion below under "Statement" reference will be made to the new language of the bill.)

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is: (1) to establish proper rates of annual compensation for the heads and assistant heads of executive departments and agencies; (2) to increase the salaries of 7,598 classified Federal employees in the municipal government of the District of Columbia by \$330 annually, retroactive to July 1948; and (3) to provide a \$330 annual salary increase in the compensation of the 6,000 officers and employees of the Foreign Service, retroactive to July 1948.

The following chart shows the number of positions affected by the bill and the estimated cost of the legislation:

Estimated cost of H. R. 1689, as reported

	Number of positions	Estimated annual cost of bill
Secs. 1 through 6: Increase in compensation of top-bracket positions listed in appendix A.....	244	\$1,237,173
Sec. 7: (a) District of Columbia.....	7,598	2,507,340
(b) Foreign Service of the United States, Department of State.....	6,000	1,980,000
Total.....	13,842	5,724,513

Extensive hearings were conducted with respect to this legislation, and after much consideration a majority of the committee agreed to establish the annual compensation of 244 heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies as shown in the bill, as reported, and in appendix A, page 13.

Section 1 establishes the compensation of the head of each executive department and of the Secretary of Defense at \$25,000 per annum. At present the compensation of Cabinet members is \$15,000 per annum, and in no case has been changed since 1925. In the judgment of the committee, upward revisions in the compensation of these important government officials are long overdue.

Section 2 (a) establishes the compensation of the Comptroller General, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, the Federal Security Administrator, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, the Administrator for Economic Cooperation, each Under Secretary of an executive department, the Assistant to the Attorney General, the Solicitor General of the United States, and the First Assistant Postmaster General at \$20,000 per annum. In section 2 (b) the President is authorized to fix the compensation of his six Administrative Assistants, the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council and five other secretaries or staff assistants in the White House Office as follows: two at rates not exceeding \$20,000 annually, three not exceeding \$18,000 annually, and seven not exceeding \$16,000 annually.

Section 3 establishes the annual compensation of the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, Federal Works Administrator, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Chairman of the Munitions Board, the Chairman of the Research and Development Board, the Deputy Administrator for Economic Cooperation, the Assistant Comptroller General, the Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and the Deputy Administrator of Veterans' Affairs at \$18,000, and the compensation of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Public Printer, the Librarian of Congress, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director, the Assistant Federal Security Administrator, and the members (other than the Chairman) of the Council of Economic Advisers, at \$17,500 annually.

Section 4 establishes the annual compensation of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Director of Aeronautical Research of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, the Architect of the Capitol, the Assistant Federal Works Administrator, and the members of the Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Communications Commission, Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, National Labor Relations Board, National Mediation Board, Railroad Retirement Board, Securities and Exchange Commission, Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Civil Service Commission, United States Tariff Commission, and Atomic Energy Commission (other than the Chairman), at \$16,000.

Section 5 establishes the annual compensation of the Housing Expediter; the War Assets Administrator; the Director of Selective Service; the Archivist of the United States; Assistant Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts; each Assistant Secretary of an executive department; the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; each Assistant Attorney General; the Assistant Solicitor General of the United States; the Counselor of the Department of State; the Second, Third, and Fourth Assistant Postmasters General; the Associate Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director; the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence; the Philippine Alien Property Administrator; the Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress; the Deputy Public Printer; the Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration; Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Director of the Bureau of Prisons; Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Commissioner of Public Roads; Commissioner of Public Buildings; Commissioner of Community Facilities; Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization; Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration; Commissioner for Social Security; Commissioner of Reclamation; Chief, Soil Conservation Service; Commissioner of Customs; Governor of the Farm Credit Administration; Chief Forester of the Forest Service; Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration; the three Special Assistants to the Secretary of Defense; the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, and the Panama Canal; and the members of the Displaced Persons Commission, Indian Claims Commission, War Claims Commission, Philippine War Damage Commission, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington (other than the Chairman), Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (other than the Chairman), United States Maritime Commission (other than the Chairman), at \$15,000. The annual compensation of the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives and of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate is established at \$12,000 per annum.

Section 6 provides that the President is authorized in his discretion to increase the compensation of any chairman or other head of a board or commission to \$18,000 per annum, when such head has important duties or responsibilities not imposed upon the other members of such board or commission.

Section 7 (a) proposes to effect a readjustment in the salaries of classified Federal employees in the municipal government of the District of Columbia. Under this provision, these employees who were omitted from the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees' Salary Act of 1948, will receive an increase of \$330 annually, retroactive to July 1948. There are 7,598 District of Columbia employees affected, and the cost of such increase has been estimated by the Bureau of the Budget to be \$2,507,340 annually.

Section 7 (b) provides a \$330 annual salary adjustment, retroactive to July 1948, in the compensation of 6,000 officers and employees of the Foreign Service whose rates of basic compensation are provided for under the Foreign Service Act of 1946. Such employees did not receive the \$330 annual increase provided for other Federal employees under the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees' Salary Act of 1948, which became effective in July 1948. The Bureau of the Budget estimates that the annual cost of this subsection will be \$1,980,000.

Section 8 provides that the effective date of the legislation shall be the first day of the first pay period which begins after the date of its enactment. This will facilitate the administration of the legislation, and eliminate unnecessary bookkeeping and pay-roll accounting.

The committee believes that in view of the important responsibilities and duties of the heads and assistant heads of Government departments and agencies the annual salary increases provided for in the bill are moderate and are justified. Past adjustments in the compensation of such officials have been on a piecemeal basis from time to time as Congress recognized the necessity for action to secure particularly qualified individuals for important assignments. The pattern of annual pay rates adopted by the committee has established the relationship which should exist between the annual compensation for the heads of the executive departments and such compensation for the heads of the independent agencies, establishments, commissions, and boards.

In cooperation with the Bureau of the Budget, the committee secured detailed information with respect to the duties and responsibilities of the 244 Government officials whose salaries are increased under the provisions of the bill. Appendix B on page 16 contains the following information regarding each position covered by the bill: the position title, a brief description of the duties and responsibilities, the present salary and the date upon which such salary was established, the proposed salary, the name of the incumbent and the State of his residence, the number of employees supervised and the estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1949 by the agency in which the position is located.

This is the first time information of this nature has been assembled, and it is believed that such information will be of value in appraising the importance of the duties of the positions covered by the bill.

The salary increases for these 244 important Government officials will cost \$1,237,173 annually. The committee believes that this small investment in terms of securing and retaining highly competent Government officials will be beneficial to the American people.

The committee believes this legislation will provide appropriate incentives in terms of annual compensation to attract well qualified and able top-level officials into the Federal Government. As heads and assistant heads of executive departments and agencies, they should conduct the affairs of our country more efficiently and more economically. They will bring with them into the Federal service extensive experience in handling the affairs of companies in private industry. They will initiate new procedures and devices for decreasing the cost of government which will result in savings of many millions of dollars which will more than offset the moderate increases proposed in the bill.

In the judgment of the committee, failure to take favorable action on this measure on the grounds that the annual appropriation of a little more than a million dollars is too exorbitant will be "penny-wise and pound-foolish."

During consideration of this measure the committee's attention was directed to the fact that within the past several years our Government has suffered because some of its best-qualified and highly competent officials holding positions covered by the bill left the Federal service because they could not afford to remain at their present salaries. The

committee considers it incongruous that the Government of the United States, which is charged with the responsibility of administering the affairs of 145,000,000 people and whose budget is over \$40,000,000,000 annually, cannot afford to pay the heads and assistant heads of the departments and agencies sufficient income to keep them in the Federal service. While it is recognized that compensation alone is not the only incentive for attracting competent persons into the Federal service, it is important that such compensation bear a reasonable relationship to the duties and responsibilities of the positions being filled.

In its report to the Congress in February 1949 the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, usually referred to as the Hoover Commission, stated that the Congress should "increase legislative, judicial, and executive salaries at the level of Assistant Secretary, or its equivalent, and above." The bill approved by the committee establishes annual compensation consistent with the report of the Commission's task force.

Witnesses appearing before the committee represented the General Accounting Office, the Bureau of the Budget, the Civil Service Commission, and the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. They stressed the necessity for immediate salary revisions for the more than 200 heads and assistant heads of the executive departments and agencies and independent establishments. Additional statements were submitted to the committee by Federal and postal employees' organizations, and by executives in private industry who supported the policy expressed in the bill.

The committee made downward adjustments in the increases proposed in the bill as introduced, but it believes the compensations fixed by the bill as reported are fair and reasonable. The annual compensation fixed by the committee is based upon the duties and responsibilities of the positions covered by the bill. Surveys show that the compensation paid executives in private industry far exceeds that which is paid Government executives performing even more important work. It is recognized that the Federal Government can never compete with private industry in this respect. However, the annual compensation provided for in the bill establishes a better relationship between Government and private industry than exists at the present time.

Since July 1, 1945, the annual compensation of Federal employees has been substantially increased. The heads and assistant heads of the departments and agencies covered by this bill have not received such statutory increases. Except in a few cases, upward salary adjustments have not been made during the past 25 years in the salaries of the 244 top-level officials included in the bill. Moreover, in those instances where the annual compensation of heads and assistant heads of independent establishments and agencies has been fixed since 1940, the salary adjustments have resulted in a disproportionate relationship between those positions and similar positions established prior to the war years.

In establishing the annual compensation for heads and assistant heads of agencies created since World War II, a more realistic approach has been made by Congress, e. g., the Administrator for Economic Cooperation receives a salary of \$20,000 annually, the Deputy Administrator for Economic Cooperation \$17,500 annually, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission \$17,500 annually, the Housing and Home Finance Administrator \$16,500 annually, and the members

of the Council of Economic Advisers \$15,000 annually. In view of the recent action by Congress with respect to these salaries the committee made only minor adjustments in them. Also, such congressional action served as a guide to the committee in establishing the compensation of the remainder of the positions covered by the bill.

The committee recognizes that consideration should be given to a comprehensive revision of the entire salary structure of the Federal Government, and intends to give this matter attention as soon as possible. However, it must be stressed that this legislation is the first step toward a realistic revision of the Government's pay structure.

The foregoing statement represents the views of a majority of the members of the committee.

The reports concerning this legislation from the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission, both dated February 3, 1949; and a letter from the President of the United States to the Speaker of the House of Representatives with respect to this problem, dated January 6, 1949, are as follows:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington 25, D. C., February 3, 1949.

HON. TOM MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,
United States House of Representatives

DEAR MR. MURRAY: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 28, 1949, requesting the Commission's views with respect to H. R. 1689, a bill "To increase rates of compensation of the heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies."

H. R. 1689 consists of the unenacted provisions of S. 103. This bill was reported out favorably by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee on January 11, 1949, considered on the floor of the Senate on January 13, 1949, and passed with certain provisions, now in H. R. 1689, eliminated.

These provisions—

1. Would establish a new pay schedule for heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies, members of independent boards and commissions, governors of territories or possessions (except Puerto Rico), and certain White House officials. A salary rate of \$25,000 is established for heads of executive departments, in lieu of the present rate of \$15,000 per annum. For the other positions a new range of pay is fixed with rates of \$17,500, \$20,000, and \$22,500. Each of these rates is applied to the positions specifically enumerated in the various sections of the bill.

2. Would apply to statutory rates of pay in the District of Columbia municipal government (except those for police, fire fighters, and teachers) and in the Foreign Service of the United States under the State Department, the \$330 increase authorized generally by Public Law 900, Eightieth Congress, effective July 11, 1948, from the benefits of which these groups have been excluded.

The Commission has on several occasions since 1945 emphasized the need for a systematic, comprehensive rescheduling of the salary rates for the topmost administrative and executive positions in the Federal Government. Legislation accomplishing this purpose has long been needed. It is a prerequisite, it seems to us, to a sound and lasting solution, through a revision of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, of the problem of revising existing salary rates for positions, such as heads of bureaus which are, organizationally at least, just below those covered by H. R. 1689.

We are in favor of extending the \$330 per annum increase of last July to those employees of the District of Columbia municipal government who theretofore had received the benefits of the Federal Employees Pay Acts of 1945 and 1946.

We believe that the same action should be taken with reference to the statutory pay scales under the Foreign Service Act of 1946. However, unlike the District of Columbia employees, none of the officers or employees in the Foreign Service of the United States under the State Department is compensated under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. That Service has its own set of compensation schedules, consisting of three parts: One for ambassadors and other chiefs of mission, one for Foreign Service officers, and one for Foreign Service

staff officers and employees. The ceiling rate of the topmost schedule was raised from \$17,500 to \$25,000 in 1946, and the whole set of schedules was then reconstructed. Whether or not this matter is under the jurisdiction of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, we believe that concurrently with a revision of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, there should be a parallel revision of the Foreign Service schedules.

We recommend enactment of H. R. 1689. The committee's report on S. 103 (S. Rept. No. 1, 81st Cong.) treats the subject fully. H. R. 1689 is highly desirable legislation that should be promptly enacted.

The proposed bill is in accord with the President's financial and administrative program. On January 6, 1949, he recommended, in a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, House Document No. 34, the passage of legislation of this type.

By direction of the Commission:
Sincerely yours,

HARRY B. MITCHELL,
President.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 3, 1949.

Hon. TOM MURRAY,
*Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,
House of Representatives,
Washington 25, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. MURRAY: The Bureau appreciates your invitation of January 24, 1949, to report upon H. R. 1689, which proposes to increase the compensation of the heads of the executive departments, the Secretary of Defense, the heads of independent agencies of the Government, and certain other specified officials. We note that, in addition, the bill makes provision for granting to employees of the District of Columbia government, and certain Foreign Service officers and personnel, the pay increase of \$330 which was extended to Government employees generally by the Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948.

The President has on numerous occasions indicated his desire to see these objectives achieved. His reasons for this position were made available as recently as December 31, 1948, in the testimony presented to a subcommittee of the Senate Civil Service Committee by Mr. James E. Webb, former Director of the Bureau of the Budget, upon S. 103. Sections 2 through 8 of this latter bill are virtually identical with the provisions of H. R. 1689.

The Bureau feels no hesitancy, therefore, in reporting that the enactment of H. R. 1689 would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr., *Director.*

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 6, 1949.

The honorable the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I request that the Congress take prompt action to increase the compensation of the heads and assistant heads of the executive departments and of other Government officers of comparable rank.

Inadequate salaries have long made it difficult to obtain and hold able men for positions of greatest responsibility in the Government service. For most of those positions, there have been no pay increases in many years. In the meantime, other salaries, in both government and industry, have risen sharply, and opportunities for larger compensation in private industry have greatly expanded.

In recent years, the difficulties of obtaining and holding the best qualified citizens for official positions has definitely impaired the Government service. This condition has now progressed to the point where it constitutes a serious threat to the efficiency of the Government.

The men who hold the offices in question must translate into action the policies determined upon by the Congress. Their ability determines in large measure whether these policies are to succeed or fail. The national interest requires that we get and keep in these positions the most capable men and women that can be found. To do this, we must pay fair salaries.

I recognize that the Government cannot pay salaries equal to those in private industry for positions of comparable importance. But it can reduce the discrepancy enough to permit able and public-spirited citizens to serve the Government without too great a disadvantage.

Fortunately, the Congress is in a position to take intelligent and considered action on this problem without delay. Within the last month, extensive evidence on the subject has been presented to a Senate subcommittee and is now available to the Congress. This evidence includes supporting testimony by former President Hoover, as Chairman of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. The subcommittee examined the problem carefully, fairly, and without partisanship. The bill which they developed, and which has now been introduced in the Eighty-first Congress, is the result of more than a year's study.

That bill establishes a salary range of from \$17,500 to \$25,000 for the officials in question. These provisions are in accordance with recommendations made to the subcommittee by the Administration. I urge their passage in their present form. Questions concerning the compensation of Federal officers and employees not included in this bill should not be permitted to impede or delay its passage, but should be considered separately at an early date.

On January 20, a new Presidential term will begin. During that term the executive branch of the Government will be called upon to bear responsibilities of great magnitude. Prompt action on this bill is of great importance to me in strengthening the management of the executive branch to meet those responsibilities. Its small cost will be repaid many times. I ask the Congress to give me the means which will make it possible for me to get and keep the men who are required for the job ahead.

I hope that this legislation will be enacted into law immediately.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

TITLE 3 OF UNITED STATES CODE

SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT; COMPENSATION

§ 105. The compensation for the position of Secretary to the President shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum.

COMPENSATION OF SECRETARIES AND EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND STAFF ASSISTANTS TO PRESIDENT

Sec. 105. The President is authorized to fix the compensation of the six administrative assistants authorized to be appointed under section 106 of this title, of the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, and of five other secretaries or other immediate staff assistants in the White House Office as follows: Two at rates not exceeding \$22,500 per annum, three at rates not exceeding \$20,000 per annum, and seven at rates not exceeding \$17,500 per annum.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS

§ 106. The President is authorized to appoint not to exceed six administrative assistants and to fix [the compensation of each at the rate of not more than \$10,000 per annum] *their compensation in accordance with section 105 of this title.* * * *

TITLE 28 OF UNITED STATES CODE

§ 603. Salaries

The Director shall receive a salary of [\$10,000] \$20,000 a year. The Assistant Director shall receive a salary of [\$7,500] \$17,500 a year.

* * * * *

POSTAL RATE REVISION AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SALARY ACT OF 1948

Sec. 304. The provisions of this Act granting an increase in compensation to employees of the United States and of the District of Columbia shall not apply to any employee in or under the municipal government of the District of Columbia prior to the time that legislation providing adequate revenues to meet the obligation in the District of Columbia is enacted by the Congress and becomes effective.

FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1946

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

SEC. 412. There shall be seven classes of Foreign Service officers, including the class of career minister. The per annum salary of a career minister shall be \$13,500. The per annum salaries of Foreign Service officers within each of the other classes shall be as follows:

- Class 1, \$12,000, \$12,400, \$12,800, \$13,200, \$13,500;
- Class 2, ~~[\$10,000]~~ \$10,330, \$10,350, \$10,700, \$11,050, \$11,400, \$11,750, \$11,900;
- Class 3, \$8,000, \$8,300, \$8,600, \$8,900, \$9,200, \$9,500, \$9,800, \$9,900;
- Class 4, \$6,000, \$6,300, \$6,600, \$6,900, \$7,200, \$7,500, \$7,800, \$7,900;
- Class 5, \$4,500, \$4,700, \$4,900, \$5,100, \$5,300, \$5,500, \$5,700, \$5,900;
- Class 6, \$3,300, \$3,500, \$3,700, \$3,900, \$4,100, \$4,300, \$4,400.
- Class 3, \$8,330, \$8,630, \$8,930, \$9,230, \$9,530, \$9,830, \$10,130, \$10,230;
- Class 4, \$6,330, \$6,630, \$6,930, \$7,230, \$7,530, \$7,830, \$8,130, \$8,230;
- Class 5, \$4,830, \$5,030, \$5,230, \$5,430, \$5,630, \$5,830, \$6,030, \$6,230;
- Class 6, \$3,630, \$3,830, \$4,030, \$4,230, \$4,430, \$4,630, \$4,730.

* * * * *

FOREIGN SERVICE STAFF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

SEC. 415. There shall be twenty-two classes of Foreign Service staff officers and employees, referred to hereafter as staff officers and employees. The per annum rates of salary of staff officers and employees within each class shall be as follows:

- Class 1, \$8,820, \$9,120, \$9,420, \$9,720, \$10,000;
- Class 2, \$8,100, \$8,340, \$8,580, \$8,820, \$9,120;
- Class 3, \$7,380, \$7,620, \$7,860, \$8,100, \$8,340;
- Class 4, \$6,660, \$6,900, \$7,140, \$7,380, \$7,620;
- Class 5, \$6,120, \$6,300, \$6,480, \$6,660, \$6,900, \$7,140;
- Class 6, \$5,580, \$5,760, \$5,940, \$6,120, \$6,300, \$6,480;
- Class 7, \$5,040, \$5,220, \$5,400, \$5,580, \$5,760, \$5,940;
- Class 8, \$4,500, \$4,680, \$4,860, \$5,040, \$5,220, \$5,400;
- Class 9, \$3,960, \$4,140, \$4,320, \$4,500, \$4,680, \$4,860;
- Class 10, \$3,600, \$3,720, \$3,840, \$3,960, \$4,140, \$4,320, \$4,500;
- Class 11, \$3,240, \$3,360, \$3,480, \$3,600, \$3,720, \$3,840, \$3,960;
- Class 12, \$2,880, \$3,000, \$3,120, \$3,240, \$3,360, \$3,480, \$3,600;
- Class 13, \$2,520, \$2,640, \$2,760, \$2,880, \$3,000, \$3,120, \$3,240;
- Class 14, \$2,160, \$2,280, \$2,400, \$2,520, \$2,640, \$2,760, \$2,880;
- Class 15, \$1,980, \$2,040, \$2,100, \$2,160, \$2,280, \$2,400, \$2,520;
- Class 16, \$1,800, \$1,860, \$1,920, \$1,980, \$2,040, \$2,100, \$2,160;
- Class 17, \$1,620, \$1,680, \$1,740, \$1,800, \$1,860, \$1,920, \$1,980;
- Class 18, \$1,440, \$1,500, \$1,560, \$1,620, \$1,680, \$1,740, \$1,800;
- Class 19, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, \$1,560, \$1,620;
- Class 20, \$1,080, \$1,140, \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440;
- Class 21, \$900, \$960, \$1,020, \$1,080, \$1,140, \$1,200, \$1,260;
- Class 22, \$700, \$780, \$840, \$900, \$960, \$1,020, \$1,080.
- Class 1, \$9,150, \$9,450, \$9,750, \$10,050, \$10,330;
- Class 2, \$8,430, \$8,670, \$8,910, \$9,150, \$9,450;
- Class 3, \$7,710, \$7,950, \$8,190, \$8,430, \$8,670;
- Class 4, \$6,990, \$7,230, \$7,470, \$7,710, \$7,950;
- Class 5, \$6,450, \$6,630, \$6,810, \$6,990, \$7,230, \$7,470;
- Class 6, \$5,910, \$6,090, \$6,270, \$6,450, \$6,630, \$6,810;
- Class 7, \$5,370, \$5,550, \$5,730, \$5,910, \$6,090, \$6,270;
- Class 8, \$4,830, \$5,010, \$5,190, \$5,370, \$5,550, \$5,730;
- Class 9, \$4,290, \$4,470, \$4,650, \$4,830, \$5,010, \$5,190;
- Class 10, \$3,930, \$4,050, \$4,170, \$4,290, \$4,470, \$4,650, \$4,830;
- Class 11, \$3,570, \$3,690, \$3,810, \$3,930, \$4,050, \$4,170, \$4,290;

Class 12, \$3,210, \$3,330, \$3,450, \$3,570, \$3,690, \$3,810, \$3,930;
Class 13, \$2,850, \$2,970, \$3,090, \$3,210, \$3,330, \$3,450, \$3,570;
Class 14, \$2,490, \$2,610, \$2,730, \$2,850, \$2,970, \$3,090, \$3,210;
Class 15, \$2,310, \$2,370, \$2,430, \$2,490, \$2,610, \$2,730, \$2,850;
Class 16, \$2,130, \$2,190, \$2,250, \$2,310, \$2,370, \$2,430, \$2,490;
Class 17, \$1,950, \$2,010, \$2,070, \$2,130, \$2,190, \$2,250, \$2,310;
Class 18, \$1,770, \$1,830, \$1,890, \$1,950, \$2,010, \$2,070, \$2,130;
Class 19, \$1,590, \$1,650, \$1,710, \$1,770, \$1,830, \$1,890, \$1,950;
Class 20, \$1,410, \$1,470, \$1,530, \$1,590, \$1,650, \$1,710, \$1,770;
Class 21, \$1,230, \$1,290, \$1,350, \$1,410, \$1,470, \$1,530, \$1,590;
Class 22, \$1,050, \$1,110, \$1,170, \$1,230, \$1,290, \$1,350, \$1,410.

APPENDIX A

Positions affected by H. R. 1689, describing present pay, amounts proposed in H. R. 1689 and H. R. 1689 as amended by House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, with increases

Positions included in H. R. 1689, as amended	Number	Annual compensation			Increase ¹
		Present	H. R. 1689	H. R. 1689, amended	
SEC. 1					
Secretary, Department of State.....	1	\$15,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$10,000
Secretary, Department of the Treasury.....	1	15,000	25,000	25,000	10,000
Secretary of Defense.....	1	15,000	25,000	25,000	10,000
Secretary, Department of the Army.....	1	15,000	25,000	25,000	10,000
Secretary, Department of the Navy.....	1	15,000	25,000	25,000	10,000
Secretary, Department of the Air Force.....	1	15,000	25,000	25,000	10,000
Attorney General, Department of Justice.....	1	15,000	25,000	25,000	10,000
Postmaster General, Post Office Department.....	1	15,000	25,000	25,000	10,000
Secretary, Department of Interior.....	1	15,000	25,000	25,000	10,000
Secretary, Department of Agriculture.....	1	15,000	25,000	25,000	10,000
Secretary, Department of Commerce.....	1	15,000	25,000	25,000	10,000
Secretary, Department of Labor.....	1	15,000	25,000	25,000	10,000
SEC. 2 (a)					
Under Secretary, Department of State.....	1	12,000	22,500	20,000	8,000
Under Secretary, Department of Treasury.....	1	10,000	22,500	20,000	10,000
Under Secretary of Defense.....	1	12,000	22,500	20,000	8,000
Under Secretary, Department of the Army.....	1	10,000	22,500	20,000	10,000
Under Secretary, Department of the Navy.....	1	10,000	22,500	20,000	10,000
Under Secretary, Department of the Air Force.....	1	10,000	22,500	20,000	10,000
Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice.....	1	10,330	22,500	20,000	9,670
Solicitor General, Department of Justice.....	1	10,330	22,500	20,000	9,670
First Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department.....	1	10,330	22,500	20,000	9,670
Under Secretary, Department of Interior.....	1	10,330	22,500	20,000	9,670
Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture.....	1	10,330	22,500	20,000	9,670
Under Secretary, Department of Commerce.....	1	10,000	22,500	20,000	10,000
Under Secretary, Department of Labor.....	1	10,330	22,500	20,000	9,670
Comptroller General of the United States.....	1	12,000	22,500	20,000	8,000
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.....	1	10,000	22,500	20,000	10,000
Chairman of Council of Economic Advisers.....	1	15,000	22,500	20,000	5,000
Chairman, National Security Resources Board.....	1	14,000	22,500	20,000	6,000
Administrator of Federal Security.....	1	12,000	22,500	20,000	8,000
Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.....	1	12,000	22,500	20,000	8,000
Administrator for Economic Cooperation.....	1	20,000	22,500	20,000	
SEC. 2 (b)					
Assistant to the President.....	1	15,000	(²)	(³)	(⁴)
Special Counsel to the President.....	1	12,000	(²)	(³)	(⁴)
Secretaries to the President.....	3	10,330	(²)	(³)	(⁴)
Administrative Assistants to the President.....	6	10,330	(²)	(³)	(⁴)
Executive Secretary, National Security Council.....	1	10,000	(²)	(³)	(⁴)
SEC. 3 (a)					
Assistant Comptroller General.....	1	10,330	20,000	18,000	7,670
Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget.....	1	10,330	20,000	18,000	7,670
Chairman of the Munitions Board.....	1	14,000	20,000	18,000	4,000
Chairman of the Research and Development Board.....	1	14,000	20,000	18,000	4,000
Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission.....	1	17,500	22,500	18,000	500
Federal Works Administrator.....	1	12,000	20,000	18,000	6,000
Housing and Home Finance Administrator.....	1	16,500	20,000	18,000	1,500
Deputy Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.....	1	10,330	20,000	18,000	7,670
Deputy Administrator for Economic Cooperation.....	1	17,500	20,000	18,000	500

¹ The increase is the difference between annual compensation provided for in H. R. 1689, as amended, and present compensation.

² Rates of compensation to be fixed by the President as follows: 2 not exceeding \$22,500 annually; 3 not exceeding \$20,000 annually; and 7 not exceeding \$17,500 annually.

³ Rates of compensation to be fixed by the President as follows: 2 not exceeding \$20,000 annually; 3 not exceeding \$18,000 annually; and 7 not exceeding \$16,000 annually.

⁴ Estimated total increase in annual salaries of 12 positions covered in subsec. 2 (b) is \$76,030.

Positions affected by H. R. 1689, describing present pay, amounts proposed in H. R. 1689 and H. R. 1689 as amended by House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, with increases—Continued

Positions included in H. R. 1689, as amended	Number	Annual compensation			Increase ¹
		Present	H. R. 1689	H. R. 1689, amended	
SEC. 3 (b)					
Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.....	1	\$10,330	\$20,000	\$17,500	\$7,170
SEC. 3 (c)					
Public Printer.....	1	10,330	20,000	17,500	7,170
Librarian of Congress.....	1	10,330	20,000	17,500	7,170
Members (other than Chairman) of the Council of Economic Advisers.....	2	15,000	20,000	17,500	2,500
Director of Central Intelligence.....	1	14,000	20,000	17,500	3,500
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director.....	1	12,000	20,000	17,500	5,500
Assistant Federal Security Administrator.....	1	10,000	20,000	17,500	7,500
SEC. 4					
Architect of the Capitol.....	1	10,330	17,500	16,000	5,670
Members (other than Chairman) of Atomic Energy Commission.....	4	15,000	20,000	16,000	1,000
Members of the Civil Aeronautics Board:					
Chairman.....	1	12,000	17,500	16,000	4,000
Members.....	4	11,500	17,500	16,000	4,500
Chairman of the Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	1	15,000	17,500	16,000	1,000
Members of the Federal Communications Commission.....	7	10,000	17,500	16,000	6,000
Members of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (including the Comptroller of the Currency).....	3	15,000	17,500	16,000	1,000
Members of the Federal Power Commission.....	5	10,000	17,500	16,000	6,000
Members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System:					
Chairman.....	1	15,000	22,500	16,000	1,000
Members.....	6	15,000	20,000	16,000	1,000
Members of Federal Trade Commission.....	5	10,000	17,500	16,000	6,000
Assistant Federal Works Administrator.....	1	10,000	17,500	16,000	6,000
Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.....	11	12,000	17,500	16,000	4,000
Director of Aeronautical Research of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	1	10,330	17,500	16,000	5,670
Members of the National Labor Relations Board and the General Counsel.....	6	12,000	17,500	16,000	4,000
Members of the National Mediation Board.....	3	10,000	17,500	16,000	6,000
Members of the Railroad Retirement Board.....	3	10,000	17,500	16,000	6,000
Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	1	15,000	17,500	16,000	1,000
Members of Securities and Exchange Commission.....	5	10,000	17,500	16,000	6,000
Members of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority.....	3	10,000	17,500	16,000	6,000
Members of the Civil Service Commission.....	3	10,000	17,500	16,000	6,000
Chairman of U. S. Maritime Commission.....	1	12,000	17,500	16,000	4,000
Members of the U. S. Tariff Commission.....	6	10,000	17,500	16,000	6,000
Members of the Home Loan Bank Board.....	3	15,000	17,500	(²)	(²)
Public Housing Commissioner.....	1	15,000	17,500	(²)	(²)
Federal Housing Commissioner.....	1	15,000	17,500	(²)	(²)
SEC. 5(a)					
Assistant Secretaries, Department of State.....	6	10,330	17,500	15,000	4,670
Counselor.....	1	10,330	17,500	15,000	4,670
Assistant Secretaries, Department of Treasury.....	2	10,000	17,500	15,000	5,000
Fiscal Assistant Secretary.....	1	10,330	17,500	15,000	4,670
Assistant Secretaries, Department of the Army.....	2	10,000	17,500	15,000	5,000
Assistant Secretaries, Department of the Navy.....	2	10,000	17,500	15,000	5,000
Assistant Secretaries, Department of Air Force.....	2	10,000	17,500	15,000	5,000
Assistant Attorneys General, Department of Justice.....	7	10,330	17,500	15,000	4,670
Assistant Solicitor General, Department of Justice.....	1	10,330	17,500	15,000	4,670
Second, Third, Fourth Assistant Postmasters General, Post Office Department.....	3	10,330	17,500	15,000	4,670
Assistant Secretaries, Department of the Interior.....	2	10,330	17,500	15,000	4,670
Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, and Virgin Islands, Department of the Interior.....	3	10,330	17,500	15,000	4,670

¹ The increase is the difference between annual compensation provided for in H. R. 1689, as amended, and present compensation.

² The following positions were struck out of H. R. 1689; Commissioner, Public Housing Administration; Commissioner, Federal Housing Administration; and members of the Home Loan Bank Board, which left these positions at their present salary of \$15,000 per annum.

Positions affected by H. R. 1689, describing present pay, amounts proposed in H. R. 1689 and H. R. 1689 as amended by House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, with increases—Continued

Positions included in H. R. 1689, as amended	Number	Annual compensation			Increase ¹
		Present	H. R. 1689	H. R. 1689, amended	
SEC. 5(a)—Continued					
Governor of Panama Canal, National Military Establishment.....	1	\$10,000	\$17,500	\$15,000	\$5,000
Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture.....	1	10,330	17,500	15,000	4,670
Assistant Secretaries, Department of Commerce.....	2	10,000	17,500	15,000	5,000
Assistant Secretaries, Department of Labor.....	3	10,330	17,500	15,000	4,670
Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress.....	1	10,330	17,500	15,000	4,670
Deputy Director of Central Intelligence ⁶	1	10,000	17,500	15,000	5,000
Philippine Alien Property Administrator.....	1	10,000	17,500	15,000	5,000
Housing Expediter.....	1	12,000	17,500	15,000	3,000
War Assets Administrator.....	1	12,000	17,500	15,000	3,000
Members of the Philippine War Damage Commission.....	3	12,000	17,500	15,000	3,000
Members of Displaced Persons Commission.....	3	10,000	17,500	15,000	5,000
Members of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.....	3	10,000	17,500	15,000	5,000
Members (other than Chairman) of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	3	12,000	17,500	15,000	3,000
Associate Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director.....	1	10,330	17,500	15,000	4,670
Members of the Indian Claims Commission.....	3	10,000	17,500	15,000	5,000
Archivist of the United States.....	1	10,000	17,500	15,000	5,000
Members (other than the Chairman) of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	4	12,500	17,500	15,000	2,500
Director of Selective Service.....	1	12,500	17,500	15,000	2,500
Members (other than the Chairman) of the U. S. Maritime Commission.....	4	10,000	17,500	15,000	5,000
Members of the War Claims Commission.....	3	12,000	17,500	15,000	3,000
Deputy Public Printer.....	1	10,330	17,500	15,000	4,670
Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration.....	1	10,330	-----	15,000	4,670
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.....	1	10,000	-----	15,000	5,000
Director of the Bureau of Prisons.....	1	10,330	-----	15,000	4,670
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	1	14,000	-----	15,000	1,000
Commissioner of Public Roads.....	1	10,330	-----	15,000	4,670
Commissioner of Public Buildings.....	1	10,330	-----	15,000	4,670
Commissioner of Community Facilities.....	1	10,330	-----	15,000	4,670
Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.....	1	10,000	-----	15,000	5,000
Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration.....	1	10,000	-----	15,000	5,000
Commissioner for Social Security.....	1	10,330	-----	15,000	4,670
Commissioner of Reclamation.....	1	10,000	-----	15,000	5,000
Chief, Soil Conservation Service.....	1	10,330	-----	15,000	4,670
Commissioner of Customs.....	1	10,330	-----	15,000	4,670
Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.....	1	10,000	-----	15,000	5,000
Chief Forester of the Forest Service.....	1	10,000	-----	15,000	5,000
Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration.....	1	10,000	-----	15,000	5,000
Special Assistants to the Secretary of Defense.....	3	10,000	-----	15,000	5,000
SEC. 5 (b)					
Assistant Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.....	1	9,707	17,500	15,000	5,293
SEC. 5 (c)					
Legislative Counsels of the House of Representatives and the U. S. Senate.....	2	10,330	-----	12,000	1,670
Total (exclusive of White House and Executive Secretary of the National Security Council).....					
White House and National Security Council.....	232	2,061,857	3,957,500	3,823,000	1,161,143
	12	120,070	227,500	205,000	76,030
Grand total.....	244	2,791,827	4,185,000	4,028,000	1,237,173

¹ The increase is the difference between annual compensation provided for in H. R. 1689, as amended, and present compensation.
⁶ Position presently filled by a brigadier general.

APPENDIX B

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Position title: Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Section of bill: 3 (b).
 Present salary: \$10,330. Salary established: July 12, 1948, by Public Law 900
 of Eightieth Congress.
 The base salary of \$10,000 was fixed August 7, 1939, by Public Law 299 of Seventy-
 sixth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$17,500.
 Incumbent: Henry P. Chandler. State: Resident of Illinois when appointed,
 now Maryland.

Responsibilities: The Director, who is appointed by the Supreme Court, is
 responsible by statute (28 U. S. C. 604-605) for the management of the adminis-
 trative matters of the United States courts and the improvement of the adminis-
 tration of the offices of the courts under the general direction of the Judicial
 Conference of the United States consisting of the Chief Justice of the United
 States, chairman, and the chief judges of the courts of appeals of the 11 judicial
 circuits including the District of Columbia. The United States courts with which
 he deals are the courts of appeals, the district courts, the Court of Customs and
 Patent Appeals, the Court of Claims, the Customs Court, and the United States
 courts in Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The responsibilities of the Director, more specifically, include the following:
 (1) To provide the business administration of the courts including among
 others: (a) preparing estimates for the appropriations, justifying them before the
 Judicial Conference, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Appropriations Com-

20 INCREASING COMPENSATION OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

general program policies have important effects on American agriculture and world trade and relationships.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949:

Appropriation authorized to borrow, and trust funds---	\$1, 158, 700, 000
Working funds, transferred and allocated from other departments and agencies-----	1, 500, 000, 000
Commodity loan programs-----	2, 000, 000, 000

Size of organization: Number of employees, 72,161.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary, \$10,305. Date salary established: July 3, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Vacancy.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture participates with the Secretary and the Under Secretary in planning and carrying out the programs of the Department in accordance with statutory authority and policies of the President. He has a responsibility covering all agricultural programs through his participation in program planning and policy conferences, but frequently he is designated by the Secretary to provide leadership for specific programs or broad fields of work, such as conservation, land and water use, research activities, etc.

As a general assistant to the Secretary, his recommendations help to influence and shape the basic policies and programs for the Department. His decisions on specific programs assigned to him are made for the Secretary and determine the scope of such programs and the manner in which they are carried out. In the absence of the Secretary and the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretary carries out the responsibilities of the Secretary.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949:

Appropriation authorized to borrow, and trust funds----	\$1, 158, 700, 000
Working funds, transfers, and allocations from other departments and agencies-----	1, 500, 000, 000
Commodity loan programs-----	2, 000, 000, 000

Size of organization: Number of employees, 72,161.

Position title: Governor, Farm Credit Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: May 16, 1933, by Public Law 75 of Seventy-third Congress.

Proposed salary, \$15,000.

Incumbent: I. W. Duggan. State: Georgia.

Responsibilities: The Governor is the executive head of the entire farm credit system. Subject only to the general direction and supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Governor has over-all direction of the Farm Credit Administration in Washington and exercises broad powers of regulation and supervision over the lending corporations and associations, numbering about 1,800, that comprise the system. These 1,800 institutions had more than 9,000 employees and had total assets of about \$2,600,000,000 as of December 31, 1948. During the calendar year 1948 they made loans to farmers and farmers' cooperative associations aggregating about 1¼ billion dollars. As of June 30, 1948, they had outstanding \$1,187,000,000 in bonds and debentures which they issue and sell to the general public (without any guaranty by the Government) to obtain loan funds.

The Governor's supervisory responsibilities embrace the general management, the loan policies and terms, the fiscal operations, and all other phases of the business of the lending institutions. As examples of the importance of his responsibilities, he exercises final authority over the interest rates charged on loans and the interest rates paid on bonds and debentures. A change of one-fourth of 1 percent in the interest rate on loans could make a difference of over \$4,000,000 per year to the system, while a change of one-tenth of 1 percent in the interest rate paid on bonds and debentures could make a difference of over \$1,000,000 a year.

Appointments to this position made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Size of organization:

Number of employees: 996, plus approximately 9,000 non-Federal employees of FCA institutions.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949:

Central office	\$3,025,000
Banks and corporations supervised	33,000,000

Position title: Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: August 14, 1946, by Public Law 731 of Seventy-ninth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Dillard B. Lasseter. State: Georgia.

Responsibilities: The Administrator is responsible for planning, directing, and coordinating all program activities of the Farmers Home Administration offering the small farmer a start on the road to better farming and improved living for his family through supervised credit. He has ultimate responsibility for the efficiency and effectiveness of program operations in the administration of real-estate loans and production and subsistence loans to low-income farmers and veterans, in the promotion of ownership of family-type farms, for providing equitable farm-debt adjustment, and for administering a water-facilities program in arid and semiarid areas of the United States. The program currently being administered involves an annual expenditure of approximately \$118,000,000. Collections in the fiscal year 1948 amounted to \$148,000,000, involving the outstanding indebtedness of 950,000 borrowers. In addition to the current programs, the Administrator is responsible for the liquidation of the assets and liabilities of predecessor agencies, the assets of which on November 1, 1946, totaled \$830,000,000.

The Farmers Home Administration program is carried out through a national office, 40 State offices, 4 area finance offices, and approximately 1,600 county offices. The 40 State directors and 4 area finance managers are in charge of activities in their respective jurisdictional areas, acting for and serving under the immediate leadership of the Administrator. In addition, the Administrator directs his national office staff of technical and administrative personnel and gives approval to and directs the application of policies and procedure in administering all program activities and servicing functions. He also has primary responsibility or seeing that the Congress is kept currently advised and fully informed as to the status of the Farmers Home Administration program and that the public in general is properly advised of the activities of the Administration. The Administrator functions under the general direction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Appointments to this position made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 15,071 (including part-time committeemen).

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$118,000,000.

Position title: Chief Forester, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established, June 22, 1946, by Public Law 422 of Seventy-ninth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Lyle F. Watts. State: Oregon.

Responsibilities: The Forest Service, through its Chief, has, by acts of Congress and as delegated to him by the Secretary of Agriculture, the principal responsibility for providing national leadership in the broad field of forestry and related watershed management, leading to the best practicable protection, management, development, and utilization of all forest resources in the national interest. More specifically, these major responsibilities are:

1. The national forests: The technical management (including the protection, development and utilization) of more than 180,000,000 acres of these federally owned lands in 40 States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico; an area equivalent to about 10 percent of the land area of the continental United States. This includes responsibility for the cutting of 4,000,000,000 board feet of timber from a total stand of 600,000,000,000 board feet (one-third of the remaining saw timber in this country), for the grazing of 9,000,000 head of livestock, for 20,000,000 recreation visits, for 70 percent of the big game in the West, and for the protec-

tion and management of many important watersheds for flood and erosion control, power, and irrigation. Cash receipts exceed \$30,000,000.

2. Cooperation with 44 States, and many private owners, in obtaining better protection and forest practices on 439,000,000 acres of State and privately owned lands. These lands are in major part still being badly handled. Through these cooperating agencies, the Forest Service, through its Chief, aims to provide national leadership, education, planning, protection against fire, aid in forest planting, and technical assistance in obtaining improved forest and watershed-management practices.

3. All Federal forest and range research for some 1,000,000,000 acres of forest and open-range lands. (This area is equivalent to one-half of the land area of the continental United States.) This responsibility includes research for forest management, range management, watershed management, fire control, forest-products utilization, and the forest-resource survey. Included also are flood-control surveys, mainly of forested lands.

Organizationally, the work of the Forest Service is handled through 10 regional offices, 152 national forests, a tropical unit, 11 forest and range experiment stations, 62 forest and range research centers, and the Forest Products Laboratory. The average number of employees is some 15,000. Many are temporary; hence the total number of employments annually exceeds 70,000.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 15,000 (annual average).

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$70,215,821.

Position title: Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 3, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Ralph S. Trigg. State: New Mexico.

Responsibilities: The Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration reports directly to the Secretary of Agriculture and is responsible for the following programs which affect producers, market operators and consumers, and to a large degree determines the economic stability of American agriculture:

1. Commodity Credit Corporation: The price support, supply, and related programs of the Department are financed through the CCC. During the fiscal year 1949 the volume of price-support commodity loans will exceed \$2,000,000,000. The purchase and supply operations for foreign governments, Army, and ECA during 1949 will approximate \$1,500,000,000. The Administrator is also President of CCC and a member of its Board of Directors.

2. The agricultural conservation program, through which more than 3,000,000 farmers are assisted in carrying out conservation and soil-building practices through incentive payments averaging more than \$200,000,000 annually. This program also provides a framework for the State, county, and community committee system through which the production adjustment, price-support, and related programs are administered.

3. The production-adjustment program, under which acreage allotments and marketing quotas are established for certain agricultural commodities.

4. The surplus-removal program, authorized by section 32 of the AAA Act of 1935, under which surplus agricultural commodities have been diverted from normal channels of trade through export, diversion, and direct distribution to schools and public institutions.

5. The National School Lunch Act, through which more than 6,000,000 school children are provided midday lunches.

6. The Sugar Act of 1948, which provides assistance to sugar producers totaling approximately \$72,000,000 in the fiscal year 1949.

7. The marketing-services activities, involving the administration of more than a score of agricultural marketing regulatory, research, and service laws. These include the Federal Seed Act of 1912; the United States Warehouse Act of 1916; the Cotton Standards, Futures, and Classing Acts; the market-news service; and market-inspection services.

Policy and program decisions made by the Administrator have a direct effect on the total economy of the Nation.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 10,000 full-time Federal employees plus 100,000 non-Federal county-office employees and committeemen.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949:
Program expenditures, approximately, \$2,500,000,000.
Administrative funds expenditures including county expenses,
\$80,000,000.

Position title: Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. Section of bill 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 3, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: Claude R. Wickard. State: Indiana.

Responsibilities: All of the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the Rural Electrification Administration are vested in, and exercised by the Administrator under the general direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. The transfer of REA to the Department of Agriculture in 1939 did not, as a practical matter, diminish or lessen in any way the duties and ultimate responsibilities of the Administrator with respect to the REA program. The Administrator thus administers a lending program for which Congress, through fiscal 1949, has authorized lending power of almost 1.9 billions of dollars of which all but \$160,000,000 have been loaned. The 1950 appropriation bill (as passed by the House) would make available up to \$500,000,000 in additional loan authorizations for fiscal 1950. A total of 1.2 billions of dollars have been advanced to 1,044 independent electric systems existing in 45 States, Alaska, and Virgin Islands. Such systems are actually serving over 2.5 million consumers on 765,000 miles of electric lines and related facilities.

The administrative burdens and responsibilities of the Administrator are greatly increased and rendered more complex by three important aspects of the REA program which distinguish it sharply from other lending programs, either governmental or private: (1) the loans are 100 percent loans requiring correspondingly greater precaution by the lender than would be necessary in a case where the borrower has an equity interest. This factor also requires more than usual over-all supervision of the construction of the electric systems; (2) the loans are required by law to be self-liquidating within a limited statutory period, necessitating effective and continuing attention to assure repayment of the loans on schedule; and (3) the program is not merely a lending program per se; it is the responsibility of Administrator, stressed repeatedly by congressional committees, to see that the basic program objective of extending electric service to all unserved rural people is effectuated as rapidly as possible. To accomplish this program objective requires prompt, continuing, and effective solution, under many diverse conditions, of such matters as power shortage problems, and problems incident to extending service to the "thinner" or "pocketed" areas of the country.

Appointments to this position made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Size of organization:
Number of employees, 1,133.
Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949:
Loan funds, \$466,000,000.
Administrative funds, \$5,825,000.

Position title: Chief, Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 3, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: Hugh H. Bennett. State: North Carolina.

Responsibilities: The Chief of the Soil Conservation Service directs a program of soil and water conservation on the privately owned farm and range lands of the Nation, a program of submarginal land purchase and development, and that part of the Nation's flood-control program primarily involving watershed protection work on privately owned farm and range lands. Research investigations at strategically located experiment stations throughout the country are carried on currently in support of the operations programs. The soil and water conservation program, directed toward the protection and improvement of the Nation's agricultural productive capacity, is carried forward in cooperation with more than 2,000 farmer-directed soil-conservation districts, already embracing more than three-fourths of the farms and ranches of the United States. It is based on physical analysis of the land, acre by acre; a scientific determination of the

capabilities of the land; and scientific application of protective measures specifically designed to meet the needs and capabilities of the land for permanently productive use. Insofar as productive land affects the quality, quantity, and cost of food and other farm products, the work of the Soil Conservation Service to protect and improve the Nation's productive land resources affects every segment of American society. It helps hold down production costs on the farm and thereby improves the economic position of the farmers as a buyer as well as a seller; it helps insure the food-producing capacity of the Nation, either for national emergencies or for future increases in population; and it contributes to the nutritional quality of the food produced.

In the soil and water conservation program, as well as the programs for flood control and submarginal land purchase and development, the technical and scientific proficiency of the operations are of paramount importance. This proficiency, as well as the manner in which the operations are related to the requirements of the Nation's economy as a whole, are particular responsibilities of the Chief of the Service. He administers annual appropriations approximating \$56,000,000 and a corps of land and water technicians numbering more than 10,000, stationed in all the States and Territories. All major policy decisions of the Service are made by the Chief, who is responsible directly to the Secretary.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 13,493.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949: \$55,431,354.

Position title: Architect of the Capitol. Section of bill: 4.

Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 1, 1929, by Public Law 17 of Seventy-first Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbent: David Lynn. State: Washington, D. C.

Responsibilities: The Architect of the Capitol, acting as an agent of the Congress, is charged with the care and improvement of buildings occupied by the Congress and the Federal judiciary. The properties under the Architect are evaluated at more than \$100,000,000. The legislative group includes the United States Capitol Building and Grounds, Senate Office Building, House Office Buildings, Capitol power plant, Legislative Garage, and Library of Congress Buildings. The judiciary group includes the United States Supreme Court Building, United States Court of Claims Buildings, United States Courthouse, District of Columbia, and United States Court of Appeals Building, District of Columbia. Duties include structural and mechanical care of all properties, operation of mechanical equipment, domestic care of the Senate and House Office Buildings and partial domestic care of the Capitol Building, care of the works of art in the Capitol, arrangements in cooperation with other officials of the Congress for ceremonies held in the Capitol Building and on the Capitol Grounds. The Capitol power plant, as operated by the Architect, supplies heat, light, and power for the buildings and grounds in the legislative group, the United States Supreme Court Building and Botanic Garden; air conditioning refrigeration for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, and steam for heating the Government Printing Office and Washington City post office. Duties also include care of Columbia Hospital for Women; maintenance and operation of the United States Botanic Garden, as Acting Director; operation of the House of Representatives restaurants. The Architect serves as a member of the District of Columbia Zoning Commission; also as a member of the Capitol Police Board which directs the policing and protection of the Capitol Buildings and Grounds and regulation of traffic control in the grounds; also performs other miscellaneous maintenance duties. In addition, the Architect is charged with the planning and construction of such buildings and other improvements as committed to his care by Congress from time to time, being charged at present with the planning and construction of the New Senate Office Building, a \$20,000,000 project; and reconstruction of the roofs over the Senate and House wings of the Capitol and remodeling of the Senate and House Chambers, a \$5,000,000 project. Maintenance appropriations average about \$4,000,000 annually.

The Architect performs most of his duties under the direction of commissions and committees of the Congress, the Senate Office Building under the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration; the House Office Buildings and Capitol power plant under the House Office Building Commission; the Legislative Garage under the Vice President and Speaker of the House; Botanic Garden and works of art under the Joint Committee on the Library; New Senate Office Building under the Senate Office Building Commission; Senate roof and Chamber improvements

under a special committee of five Senators; House roof and Chamber improvements under a special committee of five Members of the House. Service to the Congress is the prime duty of the Architect of the Capitol.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 1,200.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$7,500,000.

Position title: The Archivist of the United States. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: June 19, 1934, by Public Law 432 of Seventy-third Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Wayne C. Grover. State: Utah.

Responsibilities: The Archivist of the United States is responsible, by law, for housing, preserving, and making available for use the official records of the United States Government (legislative, executive, judicial, and other) that, because of their administrative, legal, historical, research, or other value have been transferred to his custody. He is responsible for directing the National Archives Establishment, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, and Division of the Federal Register and also serves as chairman of the National Archives Council, the National Historical Publications Commission, National Archives Trust Fund Board, and Board of Trustees of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. The directors of the Division of the Federal Register, of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, and of the eight operating divisions of the National Archives are immediately responsible to the Archivist of the United States. The Archivist is a member of the: Governing Body, Federal Fire Council; National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings; Board of Trustees, American Military Institute; and Board of Directors, National Records Management Council.

The Archivist of the United States contributes to the improvement of the national economy and the welfare of the people by preserving the records and making the evidence of our national experience, as it is embodied in the permanently valuable records of the Government, available to guide and assist the Government and the people in planning and conducting their activities. The Archivist of the United States, through his liaison relationships with some 150 Federal departments and agencies, fosters the efficient management of records, inspects records in these agencies and evaluates and selects for preservation the core of valuable records, facilitates the prompt disposal of records of only temporary usefulness by appraising them and making recommendations to Congress with respect to their disposition, formulates and applies technical methods for the repair and preservation of records, organizes the records in custody and prepares guides and other descriptive aids to their use, and makes the records or the information in them available for official or public use under regulations prescribed by him. The records in the custody of the Archivist or the more than twenty million cubic feet subject to the appraisal of his staff involve the legal rights and obligations of millions of persons and document the expenditure of billions of dollars. Records in custody, some 875,000 cubic feet, constitute the largest and probably the most valuable single collection of modern archives in the world. The Division of the Federal Register receives and publishes the texts and codes of all Presidential proclamations and Executive orders and of rules and regulations issued by Federal agencies that have general applicability and legal effect, and publishes a manual of statements describing the organization and functions of agencies in the three Branches of the Government. The Archivist of the United States is also responsible for the preservation and administration of historical material in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 390.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$1,608,123.

Position title: Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission. Section of bill: 3 (a).

Present salary: \$17,500. Date salary established: August 1946, by Public Law 585 of Seventy-ninth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$18,000.

Incumbent: David E. Lilienthal. State: Tennessee.

Responsibilities: The Atomic Energy Act of 1946 established salaries for the chairman and the other members of the Commission, as well as the general manager, at a level intended "to indicate that the duties and responsibilities of these positions are comparable to those on the highest level in the Government

administration." The reasons for this were stated in the report of the McMahon committee (S. Rep. 1211, 79th Cong., 2d sess., p. 11) as follows:

"The provision for full-time Commissioners was urged by many witnesses at the committee hearings, especially by experts in Government administration. These witnesses emphasized the grave responsibility for national security and welfare devolving upon the Commissioners, the need for continuous study of changing technical developments, and the many innovations in administrative techniques that will be involved. While the Commissioners need not be scientists or technical experts, they must combine clear judgment with imagination and courage, and they must, like the members of the judiciary, be so divorced from private and competing concerns as to give complete, disinterested, and undivided attention to their tasks. A salary of \$17,500 per annum for the chairman and \$15,000 for the other commissioners has been set to indicate that the duties and responsibilities of these positions are comparable to those on the highest level of Government administration."

The Commission has responsibility for determining all important matters of policy and carrying on the country's atomic-energy program.

The Commission is the agent of the United States to develop and control atomic energy. It has a direct responsibility to the President on atomic matters relating to the country's common defense and security. It owns all facilities which can or might produce the fissionable material required for atomic weapons, and determines which facilities are capable of such production. It controls the manufacture and transfer of such facilities. It owns all fissionable material under the jurisdiction of the United States. It controls the transfer of all important quantities of source materials, and determines what quantities are important. It distributes atomic materials in the interests of research, medical therapy, industrial uses, and other purposes.

The Commission is responsible for the conduct of large industrial operations in various parts of the country and for the national atomic laboratories organized on a regional basis. It carries on programs of exploration for and acquisition and production of raw materials; production of fissionable materials; construction of necessary facilities and installations; development, production, and test of atomic weapons; development of new types of nuclear reactors and production of power from atomic fission; research in the physical sciences and in biology and medicine; and management of communities which it owns and which are necessary to support the basic programs. By contracts and other arrangements it assists and fosters research and development work relating to atomic energy by other public and private institutions. It carries on activities, with the collaboration of the National Military Establishment, which are necessary to enable the use of atomic energy or atomic weapons in the national defense. It is responsible for safeguarding atomic plants and restricted data, and for determining what information may be removed from the category of restricted data. It has a program relating to dissemination of information relating to atomic energy. It determines, after receipt of investigative reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who may have access to restricted data. It rules on patents and inventions in the field of atomic energy. With the paramount objective of assuring the common defense and security, the Commission has extensive authority and responsibility in the fields of personnel administration, labor relations, property management, and financial accounting. It establishes boards, conducts investigations, and advises with the General Advisory Committee and the Military Liaison Committee. It has a duty to keep the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy fully and currently informed with respect to the Commission's activities.

The Commission carries a continuing responsibility for assuring the continued preeminence of the United States in the applications of atomic energy for peace or war. The rapidly shifting frontiers of atomic energy reveal daily new and difficult problems that require decisions for which there is little or no precedent. These decisions affect the entire Nation's economy and defense. The Commission has delegated to the General Manager responsibility for the actual execution of this program.

Size of organization:

Number of employees. Direct AEC, 5,000; contractor, 65,000; total AEC and contractor, 70,000.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$700,000,000.

Position title: Commissioner, Atomic Energy Commission. Section of bill: 4.
Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established: August 1946 by Public Law
585 of Seventy-ninth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$16,000.
Incumbents: Sumner T. Pike, Maine; Lewis L. Strauss, New York; Robert F.
Bacher, New Mexico; vacancy.

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war. The rapidly shifting frontiers of atomic energy reveal daily new and difficult problems that require decisions for which there is little or no precedent. These decisions affect the entire Nation's economy and defense. The Commission has delegated to the General Manager responsibility for the actual execution of this program.

Size of organization:

Number of employes: Direct AEC, 5,000; contractor, 65,000; total AEC and contractor, 70,000.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$700,000,000.

Position title: Director, Bureau of the Budget. Section of bill: 2 (a).

Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: June 10, 1921 by Public Law 13 of Sixty-seventh Congress.

Proposed salary \$20,000.

Incumbent Frank Pace, Jr. State: Arkansas.

Responsibilities: The Director of the Bureau of the Budget is the President's principal staff assistant for handling budget and management problems of the Government as a whole. He is the responsible head of the Bureau of the Budget which is the largest unit of the Executive Office of the President. His primary responsibilities are to assist the President in (1) the annual formulation of an integrated budget for the entire Federal Government which, when approved by the President, is submitted to the Congress, and (2) the administration of the budget as passed by Congress in such a way as to prevent overobligation of funds and to insure that they are spent economically and effectively. Formulating an over-all budget for the Federal Government involves the review and analysis of the programs and related budget estimates for annual, supplemental and deficiency appropriations proposed by Federal agencies; the analysis and interpretation of economic guide lines and data furnished by other agencies for use in policy formulation, program planning and budget preparation; the continuing analysis of major areas of Government activity; the coordination of agency views on proposed legislation, Executive orders and proclamations; the development of action recommendations for the President concerning legislative enactments and Executive proposals; and the furnishing of advice to the President on major policy issues. Administration of the budget includes the apportionment of funds; the determination of personnel ceilings; assistance to agencies in developing and installing improved organization, procedures and methods; advising the President on the most effective organization of the executive branch and on methods for coordinating interagency functions; the planning and promoting of improved and better coordinated Federal and other statistical services; and keeping the President informed of major work programs proposed, initiated, and completed by the agencies.

In order to carry out his responsibilities, the Director must have a familiarity with the Government programs of over 75 agencies, which together make up a budget of over \$40,000,000,000 and must be able to see how they relate to each other. He must have a clear and thorough understanding of general economic, political, and social conditions in the country in order to advise the President on the need for and impact of all Government programs. As Director of the organization which performs the functions described in the first paragraph, he concentrates his personal energies on furnishing active leadership to his organization; maintaining continuous and close relationships with the President, Cabinet members, the heads of other agencies, top Executive Office officials, public groups, and the Congress; making final recommendations to the President on all major policy issues concerning the budget; handling the budget appeals of major agencies and negotiating the setting of budget ceilings; and giving some attention to major internal problems of personnel and organization. As a staff assistant to the President, he advises him regularly from the over-all point of view on problems varying from the proper organization of a Government corporation to the proportion of national resources which should be spent for national-security purposes.

Size of organization:

Number of employes, 534.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$3,267,013.

Position title: Assistant Director, Bureau of the Budget. Section of bill: 3 (a).
 Present Salary: \$10,330.¹ Date salary established: April 28, 1942,¹ by Public
 Law 528 of Seventy-seventh Congress.
 Proposed salary: \$18,000.
 Incumbent: Frederick J. Lawton. State: District of Columbia.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget assists the Director of the Bureau in carrying out the latter's function as principal adviser to the President on questions of over-all budgeting and management for the Federal Government. The Assistant Director acts for the Director in the latter's absence, and in general must have equivalent knowledge of the programs and activities of all Government agencies. He assists the Director on practically an equal basis in the formulation of an integrated Federal budget for submission to the Congress after approval by the President, and in the administration of the budget as passed by Congress so as to prevent overobligation of funds and to insure that they are spent economically and effectively. Formulating an over-all budget for the Federal Government involves the review and analysis of the programs and related budget estimates for annual, supplemental, and deficiency appropriations proposed by Federal agencies; the analysis and interpretation of economic guide lines and data furnished by other agencies for use in policy formulation, program planning, and budget preparation; the continuing analysis of major areas of Government activity; the coordination of agency views on proposed legislation, Executive orders and proclamations; the development of action recommendations for the President concerning legislative enactments and Executive proposals; and the furnishing of advice to the President on major policy issues. Administration of the budget includes the apportionment of funds; the determination of personnel ceilings; assistance to agencies in developing and installing improved organization, procedures, and methods; advising the President on the most effective organization of the executive branch and on methods for coordinating interagency functions; the planning and promoting of improved and better coordinated Federal and other statistical services; and keeping the President informed of major work programs proposed, initiated, and completed by the agencies.

At the present time, the Assistant Director spends somewhat less time than the Director in contacts with the President, Cabinet members, and the general public. He spends more time than the Director in maintaining contact with the Congressional Appropriations Committees, in dealing with technical budgeting and accounting problems, in conducting continuous and regular review of agency budget estimates, and in directing the day-to-day operations of the Bureau of the Budget.

Size of organization:
 Number of employees, 534.
 Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$3,267,013.

Position title: Director, Central Intelligence Agency. Section of bill: 3 (c).
 Present salary: \$14,000. Date salary established: July 26, 1947, by Public Law
 253 of Eightieth Congress.
 Proposed salary: \$17,500.
 Incumbent: Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, rear admiral, United States Navy. State:
 Missouri.

Responsibilities: The Director of Central Intelligence is charged with the over-all administration of the Central Intelligence Agency and the supervision of its functions as outlined by section 102 of the National Security Act of 1947 and as further elaborated by the directives of the National Security Council. These functions include advising the National Security Council on all matters concerning national intelligence, coordination of the foreign intelligence activities of the United States, the correlation and evaluation of intelligence relating to the national security, and its appropriate dissemination, and the performance in the field of foreign intelligence of certain functions of common concern to the existing intelligence activities of the Government. The Director serves as sole adviser to the National Security Council in the field of foreign intelligence, and is responsible for preparing the national intelligence estimates required by the Council for its deliberation.

¹ Salary set at \$10,000 by Public Law 528 of 77th Cong., April 28, 1942. Raised to \$10,330 under Public Law 900 of 80th Cong., July 3, 1948.

In coordinating the foreign intelligence activities of the United States, the Director recommends fields of primary responsibilities, particularly in regard to the intelligence organizations of the State Department and members of the National Military Establishment. He also recommends eliminations of duplications and unnecessary overlaps, and ascertains gaps in the fields of intelligence collection and reporting, with the responsibility of closing such gaps. The sole responsibility in these matters lies with the Director of Central Intelligence.

Information on size of organization is classified for security reasons and will be supplied verbally.

Position title: Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: ² ----- Date salary established: -----, by Public Law ----- of ----- Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: ² None. State: -----

Responsibilities: The Deputy Director assists the Director of Central Intelligence in carrying out the functions and responsibilities of the Agency and acts for the Director in his absence in the performance of the functions and duties assigned by the National Security Act of 1947 and the appropriate directives of the National Security Council.

Information on size of organization is classified for security reasons and will be supplied verbally.

Position title: Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board. Section of bill: 4.

Present salary: \$12,000. Date salary established: June 3, 1948, by Public Law 597 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbent: Joseph J. O'Connell, Jr. State: New York.

Responsibilities: The responsibilities of the five members of the Board, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, are established by statute since the members collectively are charged with carrying out the duties and functions devolving upon the Civil Aeronautics Board under the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended. The Board is charged, under the act, with responsibility for fostering and encouraging the development of an air transportation system which will be adequate to the present and future needs of the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, the postal service and the national defense; and regulating air commerce in such manner as to best promote its development and safety. The members act on specific cases, and develop plans, policies, and programs directly affecting all phases of an industry, which has expanded with unparalleled rapidity since the war, and is vital to both the economy and security of the Nation.

In general, the activities of the Board fall into four principal areas: (1) regulation of the economic aspects of United States air carrier operations, both domestic and international, which includes granting and denying certificates of public convenience and necessity; prescribing or approving rates and rate practices of air carriers; fixing mail-rate compensation (at present totaling in excess of \$100,000,000 per year); prevention of unfair methods of competition or discrimination; approval or disapproval of business relationships between air carriers, (2) promulgation of safety standards in the form of Civil Air Regulations, which include standards for the issuance of airman certificates, aircraft type production and airworthiness certificates and air carrier operating certificates, with power to suspend or revoke such certificates, (3) investigation and analysis of accidents involving civil aircraft, which includes reviewing reports of all accidents and determining, after investigation to the extent required, the probable cause of all accidents; and the initiation of preventive action as indicated by accident investigation and analysis, (4) cooperation and assistance in international air transportation which includes assisting the State Department in the negotiation of agreements with foreign governments for the establishment or development of air transportation; providing information for and assisting the International Civil Aviation Organization in the development of all international safety and operational standards.

In addition to the statutory responsibilities falling on all members, the duties of the Chairman embrace certain administrative responsibility. He presides at

² The position of Deputy Director is now vacant. It was formerly occupied by a brigadier general who was paid by the Department of the Army in accordance with the applicable Army pay scale.

meetings of the Board; determines the order in which from day to day, matters will receive attention of the Board; his office is the focal point of a large volume of communications, incoming and outgoing and for numerous inquiries of various types; by virtue of his role as Chairman, he is usually called upon to act as spokesman of the Board before committees of Congress. In the absence or disability of the Chairman the foregoing duties are performed by the Vice Chairman.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 680.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$3,637,000.

Position title: Member, Civil Aeronautics Board. Section of bill: 4.
Present salary: \$11,500. Date salary established: June 3, 1948, by Public Law 597 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbents: Oswald Ryan, Vice Chairman, Indiana; Josh Lee, Oklahoma; Harold A. Jones, California; Russell B. Adams, West Virginia.

Responsibilities: The responsibilities of the five members of the Board, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, are established by statute since the members collectively are charged with carrying out the duties and functions devolving upon the Civil Aeronautics Board under the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended. The Board is charged, under the act, with responsibility for fostering and encouraging the development of an air transportation system which will be adequate to the present and future needs of the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, the postal service, and the national defense; and regulating air commerce in such manner as to best promote its development and safety. The members act on specific cases, and develop plans, policies, and programs directly affecting all phases of an industry, which has expanded with unparalleled rapidity since the war, and is vital to both the economy and security of the Nation.

In general, the activities of the Board fall into four principal areas: (1) Regulation of the economic aspects of United States air carrier operations, both domestic and international, which includes granting and denying certificates of public convenience and necessity; prescribing or approving rates and rate practices of air carriers; fixing mail rate compensation (at present totaling in excess of \$100,000,000 per year); prevention of unfair methods of competition or discrimination; approval or disapproval of business relationships between air carriers (2) promulgation of safety standards in the form of civil air regulations, which include standards for the issuance of airman certificates, aircraft type production and airworthiness certificates and air carrier operating certificates, with power to suspend or revoke such certificates (3) investigation and analysis of accidents involving civil aircraft, which includes reviewing reports of all accidents and determining, after investigation to the extent required, the probable cause of all accidents; and the initiation of preventive action as indicated by accident investigation and analysis (4) cooperation and assistance in international air transportation which includes assisting the State Department in the negotiation of agreements with foreign governments for the establishment or development of air transportation; providing information for and assisting the International Civil Aviation Organization in the development of all international safety, operational standards.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 680.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$3,637,000.

Position title: Member, Civil Service Commission. Section of bill: 4.
Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: November 26, 1940, by Public Law 880 of Seventy-sixth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbents: Frances Perkins, New York; Harry B. Mitchell, Montana; James M. Mitchell, Illinois.

Responsibilities: As the central personnel agency for the Federal Government, the Civil Service Commission provides leadership in the field of personnel administration and promulgates such rules and regulations as are required for the proper administration of the merit system. Each Civil Service Commissioner shares equally with his two colleagues the full responsibility for directing the work of the Civil Service Commission in providing examinations to test the fitness of applicants for positions in the competitive service; establishing qualifications standards

as a basis for reinstatement, promotion, and transfer of Federal employees; providing, in response to recruitment requests, the best qualified available persons to fill positions in the Federal service; administering the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944; conducting investigations relative to the enforcement of civil service laws and rules and to the character and suitability of applicants for certain types of positions; administering, in part through the Loyalty Review Board, statutory and Executive order provisions relating to the loyalty of Federal employees; administering the Classification Act of 1923 as amended; administering an efficiency rating system for Federal employees; maintaining service records of Federal employees; administering statutory provisions and civil service regulations restricting political activity by Federal employees; administering the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Canal Zone Retirement Act, and the Alaska Railroad Retirement Act; administering, partly through the Federal Fair Employment Board, statutory and Executive order provisions relating to the following of fair employment practices by Federal agencies.

The Commission as a body, and each Commissioner as an individual, must have a thorough knowledge and appreciation of the current personnel requirements of the Federal Government. The Commission is responsible, further, for planning for future personnel needs and responsible for taking steps to meet these needs, such as recommending legislation; advising the President of the desirability of the issuance of appropriate Executive orders; and exercising continuing vigilance to insure that the Commission's own regulations are in such form as to promote maximum efficiency and effectiveness in Federal personnel management consistent with existing legislative and executive policy. Finally, the Commission must furnish information and other assistance to a very large number of individual citizens in their capacities as prospective, present, or former employees of the Federal Government in such a way that Federal employment will be held in good repute and high esteem.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 4,185.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$244,114,098.³

Position title: Secretary of Commerce. Section of bill: 1.

Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established: March 4, 1925, by Public Law 624 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$25,000.

Incumbent: Charles Sawyer. State: Ohio.

Responsibilities: The Secretary of Commerce directs the activities of the entire Department of Commerce and serves in the President's Cabinet.

In this capacity he is responsible for extensive national programs of the United States Government, including population, agricultural, and other censuses; collection, analysis and dissemination of commercial data; efforts to promote foreign and domestic commerce; coast and geodetic surveys; establishment of commodity weights, measures, and standards; comprehensive scientific research programs; issuance of patents and the registration of trade-marks; establishment and maintenance of aids to air navigation, certification of airmen, and inspection and registration of aircraft; issuance of weather forecasts and warnings; development of inland waterway transportation; operation of Government-owned barge lines; and many other related activities of great significance to the national well-being.

The foregoing activities are administered through the National Bureau of Standards, United States Weather Bureau, Bureau of the Census, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, United States Patent Office, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Inland Waterways Corporation, and other organizations comprising the Department of Commerce. In addition, the Secretary also is a member of the Board of Governors of the American Red Cross, Foreign Service Buildings Commission, Smithsonian Institution, Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, National Munitions Control Board, and the National Security Resources Board, and is Chairman of the Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 41,000.⁴

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$260,000,000.

³ Expenditures include operating costs and retirement-account costs.

⁴ Includes 6,200 part-time employees.

Position title: Under Secretary of Commerce. Section of bill: 2 (a).
Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: June 5, 1939, by Public Law 113 of Seventy-sixth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$20,000.
Incumbent: Cornelius V. Whitney. State: New York.

Responsibilities: The Under Secretary of Commerce performs the duties of the Secretary of Commerce in the absence of the Secretary.

He also serves as principal deputy of the Secretary in appearances before the President, Congress, other agencies of Government, industry, and the public. In the same capacity he also is responsible for planning and coordinating the activities of the various component bureaus and offices of the Department of Commerce on an integrated basis. This includes intensive planning and review of programs related to promotion of the domestic commerce of the United States and its manufacturing, shipping, and transportation interests; the making of coast and geodetic surveys; construction, maintenance, and application of standards of weights and measurements; the gathering and supplying of information regarding industries and markets; promotion of foreign trade; technological aids, and service to business, including small business; supervision of the issuance of patents and the registration of trade-marks; the promotion and development of air commerce; weather service for the benefit of agriculture, commerce, navigation, and the general public; development of inland waterways transportation; and numerous other activities related to these responsibilities. In addition, he is responsible for the direction of and coordination of numerous special studies and other duties assigned to the Department from time to time and for such special assignments as may be specified by the Secretary.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 41,000.⁵

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$260,000,000.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of Commerce. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: July 15, 1947, by Public Law 191 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr. State: District of Columbia.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Foreign and Domestic Commerce exercises immediate direction and supervision over the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and other activities of the Department of Commerce which promote and foster foreign and domestic commerce.

These activities are conducted by the Office of International Trade, Office of Domestic Commerce, Office of Business Economics, Office of Field Service, Office of Technical Services, and Office of Industry Cooperation. In carrying out their functions they provide American business with published aids in the fields of international and domestic commerce and industry; maintain detailed information concerning over 750,000 foreign firms and individuals engaged in foreign trade and prepare trade list classifications by commodities and by countries covering both distributors and suppliers; constitute the major source of data on foreign exchange developments and foreign public finance; prepare numerous statistical and economic reports required by both Government and industry; supply numerous individual services on business operations to small-business men and to American industry generally; direct a program of voluntary industry agreements; maintain requisite export controls; promote United States interests in-exports and imports; stimulate the profitable operation of manufacturing, construction, distribution, transportation, and service industries, in order to achieve and sustain full and efficient production and employment; provide factual, analytical, and interpretive data on commodities, industry, transportation, and marketing; and provide basic indicators of the condition of the national economy, current analyses of the business situation and trends, and technical research in the functioning of the economy—including the development and analysis of measures of the national income, gross national product, and international balance of payments of the United States—thus establishing a factual groundwork for use in both business and Government operations; and related activities.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 2,100.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$14,000,000.

⁵Includes 6,200 part-time employees.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of Commerce. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: July 15, 1947, by Public Law 191 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: Vacant.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air exercises immediate direction and supervision over the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Weather Bureau, and other activities of the Department which promote and foster civil aviation.

This involves the development of civil aeronautics and air commerce in the United States; orderly planning and construction of civil airways and landing areas; installation and maintenance of air navigation facilities; registration of aircraft; enforcement of air safety rules, regulations, and standards; direction of programs of aviation development and training; hydrographic surveys of the coasts of the United States and its possessions, including observations of tides and currents; geographical surveys and mapping of the United States; compilation and publication of aeronautical, nautical, and inland maps and charts; observation and reporting of weather conditions and forecasts from stations throughout the United States and its possessions; cooperating in the international exchange of weather reports and information for domestic and international purposes; programs of agricultural, hurricane, flood warning, and other types of specialized forecasting; and related activities.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 24,000.⁶

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$196,000,000.

Position title: Chairman of Economic Advisers. Section of bill: 2 (a).
Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established: February 20, 1946, by Public Law 304 of Seventy-ninth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$20,000.
Incumbent: Edwin G. Nourse. State: District of Columbia.

Responsibilities: The Council of Economic Advisers has statutory responsibility (sec. 4 of the Employment Act of 1946) "to assist and advise the President in the preparation of the Economic Report; to gather timely and authoritative information concerning economic developments and economic trends, both current and prospective; to analyze and interpret such information * * *; to appraise the various programs and activities of the Federal Government in the light of the policy declared in section 2 * * *; to develop and recommend to the President national economic policies to foster and promote free competitive enterprise; to avoid economic fluctuations or to diminish the effects thereof, and to maintain employment, production, and purchasing power; to make and furnish such studies, reports thereon, and recommendations with respect to matters of Federal economic policy and legislation as the President may request.

The Chairman of the Council presides over its work, consults with the President, and maintains contacts with Cabinet officers and agency heads and with outside organizations of business or economic character.

Size of organization:

Number of employees: 34 (excluding Council members).

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$300,000.

Position title: Member Council of Economic Advisers. Section of bill: 3 (c).
Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established: February 20, 1946. By Public Law 304 of Seventy-ninth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$17,500.
Incumbents: Leon H. Keyserling, Vice Chairman, New York; John D. Clark, Wyoming.

Responsibilities: The Council of Economic Advisers has statutory responsibility (sec. 4 of the Employment Act of 1946) "to assist and advise the President in the preparation of the Economic Report; to gather timely and authoritative information concerning economic developments and economic trends, both current and prospective, to analyze and interpret such information * * *; to appraise the various programs and activities of the Federal Government in the light of the policy declared in section 2 * * *; to develop and recommend

⁶ Includes 4,300 part-time employees.

to the President national economic policies to foster and promote free competitive enterprise, to avoid economic fluctuations or to diminish the effects thereof, and to maintain employment, production, and purchasing power; to make and furnish such studies, reports thereon, and recommendations with respect to matters of Federal economic policy and legislation as the President may request.

Each member of the Council, in the exercise of his responsibilities, consults with the President, and maintains contacts with Cabinet officers and agency heads and with outside organizations of business or economic character.

The Vice Chairman of the Council presides over its work in the absence of the Chairman, and supervises certain assigned segments of the staff work.

Size of organization:

Number of employees 34 (excluding Council members)

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$300,000.

Position title: Member, Displaced Persons Commission. Section of bill: 5 (a). Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: June 25, 1948, by Public Law 774 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbents: Ugo Carusi, Chairman, District of Columbia; Harry N. Rosenfield, New York; Edward M. O'Connor, New York.

Responsibilities: Shares joint responsibility with the other members of the Displaced Persons Commission in establishing the policies, rules, and regulations under which the displaced-person immigration program of the United States is administered. Participates in the direction of the activities of the Commission in the selection, security investigation, and resettlement of displaced persons in this country. Shares coordination of the program activities of, and allocates funds to, such participating Federal agencies as the Department of the Army, Federal Security Agency, Department of State, and Department of Justice. Integrates the activities of the State government and voluntary agencies which are concerned with the problem of resettlement of displaced-person immigrants.

The Chairman of the Commission performs the usual functions of the presiding head of a commission-type independent agency of the Federal Government.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 250.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$1,375,000.

Position title: Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Section of bill: 5 (a). Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: July 1, 1946, by Public Law 390 of Seventy-ninth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbents: John Russell Young, District of Columbia; Guy Mason, District of Columbia; Brig. Gen. Gordon R. Young, District of Columbia.

Responsibilities: The Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia as the officers of the corporation of the District of Columbia, direct the executive functions of government in the District of Columbia by enforcement of pertinent laws of the Congress, the promulgation and enforcement of police, health, and other municipal ordinances and regulations, and membership on statutory boards and commissions. This program must provide for the health, safety, education, welfare, and good order of the populace of approximately 900,000. The annual fiscal operations of the corporation involve approximately \$100,000,000. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are responsible for and collect all revenues, prepare the budget, and direct expenditures after appropriation by the Congress. Responsibility for this program is completely that of the Board of Commissioners. For the purpose of better coordination, the Commissioners have allocated the several departments and agencies of the over-all organization among themselves, reducing thereby the number of channels of communication to and from the Board, and bringing about a more efficient and speedier correlation and supervision.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 18,000.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$100,000,000.

Position title: Administrator for Economic Cooperation. Section of bill: 2 (a).
Present salary: \$20,000. Date salary established: April 3, 1948, by Public Law
472 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$20,000.
Incumbent: Paul G. Hoffman. State: Michigan.

Responsibilities: The Administrator for Economic Cooperation is responsible to the President for the administration of the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, and for the direction and coordination of all activities of the Administration. He is also charged with carrying out economic relief and recovery programs in China and Korea.

His status in the executive branch of the Government is comparable to that of the head of an executive department during the period of operation of the Administration.

In the performance of his duties, the Administrator is responsible for planning and determining current and long-range policy and operations in respect to economic assistance provided the participating countries consistent with the declaration of policy in the authorizing acts. The responsibility for organizing and directing the European recovery program includes the promotion of agricultural and industrial production in the participating countries, the restoration and maintenance of sound currencies, budgets and finances, and the facilitation of trade within Europe and by Europe with the rest of the world.

At the same time, he must institute measures to safeguard the interests of farmers, businessmen, and consumers in the United States, including the encouragement of the use of normal private trade channels, assuring that the program will not react adversely upon the United States economy in the financing of shipments and commodities the export of which would create domestic shortages, and arranging for the purchase from participating countries and their dependencies of strategic materials needed by the United States. Corollary responsibilities are numerous and include promotion of tourist travel of United States citizens in Europe, and encouraging voluntary foreign relief activities of American organizations and individuals for the benefit of the participating countries.

In executing the foregoing responsibilities, the Administrator, in effect, is administering a wide segment of American foreign policy. He must work in close consultation, of course, with the Secretary of State and with other cabinet officers. He must deal directly and closely with the heads of foreign governments in Europe and the Far East, with the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in Paris, and with leaders of industry and labor in the United States.

The Administrator serves as a member of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, and is also Chairman of the Public Advisory Board appointed by the President to advise on general and basic policy matters relating to economic recovery.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 3,350.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$4,000,000,000.

Position title: Deputy Administrator for Economic Cooperation. Section of bill: 3 (a).

Present salary: \$17,500. Date salary established: April 3, 1948, by Public Law 472, of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$18,000.

Incumbent: Howard Bruce. State: Maryland.

Responsibilities: The Deputy Administrator functions as a general assistant to the Administrator for Economic Cooperation in carrying out the total range of responsibilities of the Administrator. He handles, on behalf of the Administrator, many of the principal problems of ECA relating to such recovery measures as agricultural and industrial programs, trade and fiscal policy, provision of technical assistance to the participating countries, development of dependent areas, and acquisition of strategic materials.

The Deputy Administrator is generally responsible for administration of the agency, which has a domestic and overseas establishment of broad scope and considerable size, with missions in 19 European countries, a European headquarters organization in Paris, and special missions in China and Korea.

The Deputy Administrator serves as Acting Administrator for Economic Cooperation during the absence of the Administrator; such absences are frequently occasioned by conferences or negotiations abroad.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 3,350.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$4,000,000,000.

Position title: Chairman, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of Washington.

Section of bill: 4.

Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established: (?).

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbent: Mr. Herbert E. Gaston. State: New York.

Responsibilities: As one of four full-time directors (excluding the Secretary of State, who ex officio, is also a director), charged by law with the responsibility for the management of Export-Import Bank of Washington, whose purpose, as laid down by Congress, is "to aid in financing and to facilitate exports and imports and the exchange of commodities between the United States or any of its Territories or insular possessions and any foreign country or the agencies or nationals thereof," having lending authority therefor in the present amount of \$3,500,000-000; participates not only in the current management of all the phases of the bank's activities but also in the discussion and formation of general lending policies and the formulation of decisions with respect to new loans and the administration of existing loans; incidental thereto, personally reviews all applications for or changes in credits, discusses these and administrative actions with other members of the Board and the staff of the bank; meets and negotiates with high-ranking officials of foreign governments and with representatives of domestic and foreign industries; consults and negotiates with commercial bankers and others in carrying out the expressed policy of Congress that the bank should supplement and encourage and not compete with the investment of private capital in the foreign field.

Designated by the President as Chairman of the Board of Directors and, by election of the Board, President of the bank, serves as the chief administrative officer of the bank and generally supervises the operations of the staff employees subject to approval of all his actions by the Board of Directors as a whole.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 125.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$551,500,000.

Position title: Member, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of Washington.

Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$12,000. Date salary established: July 31, 1945, by Public Law 173 of Seventy-ninth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbents: Hawthorne Arey, vice chairman, Nebraska; Clarence E. Gauss, Connecticut; Lynn U. Stambaugh, North Dakota.

Responsibilities: As one of four full-time directors (excluding the Secretary of State, who ex officio, is also a director), charged by law with the responsibility for the management of Export-Import Bank of Washington, whose purpose, as laid down by Congress, is "to aid in financing and to facilitate exports and imports and the exchange of commodities between the United States or any of its Territories or insular possessions and any foreign country or the agencies or nationals thereof," having lending authority therefor in the present amount of \$3,500,000-000; participates not only in the current management of all the phases of the bank's activities but also in the discussion and formation of general lending policies and the formulation of decisions with respect to new loans and the administration of existing loans; incidental thereto, personally reviews all applications for or changes in credits, discusses these and administrative actions with other members of the Board and the staff of the bank; meets and negotiates with high-ranking officials of foreign governments and with representatives of domestic and foreign industries; consults and negotiates with commercial bankers and others in carrying out the expressed policy of Congress that the bank should supplement and encourage and not compete with the investment of private capital in the foreign field.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 125.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$551,500,000.

⁷ Salary received as President of the bank in accordance with Public Law 173, 79th Cong

Position title: Member, Federal Communications Commission. Section of bill: 4. Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: June 19, 1934. By Public Law 416 of Seventy-third Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbents: Wayne Coy, Indiana; Robert F. Jones, Ohio; Edward M. Webster, District of Columbia; Frieda B. Hennock, New York; Geo. E. Sterling, Maine; Rosel H. Hyde, Idaho; Paul A. Walker, Oklahoma.

Responsibilities: The duties of a member of the Federal Communications Commission include those generally and specifically set forth in the Federal Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and cover the field of radio, telephone, and telegraph. Specifically, the Commissioners are required to regulate "interstate and foreign commerce in communication by wire and radio so as to make available, so far as possible, to all the people of the United States a rapid, efficient, Nation-wide and world-wide wire- and radio-communication service with adequate facilities at reasonable charges, for the purpose of the national defense, for the purpose of promoting safety of life and property through the use of wire and radio communication." The foregoing involves a thorough study not only of the Communications Act but of all the problems, applications, and complaints arising under the act. It particularly involves the directing of the staff of the Commission in the preparation of all matters which Congress has placed within the jurisdiction of the Commission. A Commissioner must, so far as possible, make a thorough study of all matters coming before the Commission, express his views thereon, and vote on all cases arising thereunder.

Specifically, in the common-carrier field Commission regulation covers interstate and international tariffs, through routes and charges, construction and abandonments, mergers, accounting, valuation, and service of telephone and telegraph companies. Each Commissioner must participate in decisions involving interstate, or long-distance telephone rates, including matters of conflict between interstate and intrastate long-distance rates. He must also study and pass upon matters involving the operation of Western Union Telegraph Co. to see that this company, or any telegraph company, shall provide satisfactory Nation-wide telegraph service at costs sufficiently satisfactory to the public that it will use such service at rates sufficient to maintain the industry in a sound financial condition. The Commission must also study and determine those problems looking to and connected with a possible merger of international communications carriers. The Commission is confronted with innumerable problems in the radio field. Many of these problems are the direct result of new developments in the science of radio. The effective utilization of these new developments is dependent upon policy decisions in which each Commissioner participates and which require a comprehensive knowledge of highly technical matters and a careful evaluation of the facts. Furthermore, these developments make effective international agreements essential. This Commission advises the Department of State and the President on such matters and each Commissioner participates fully in the formulation of these recommendations. At the request of the Commission each Commissioner undertakes the study and supervision of special projects in the fields above-mentioned and recommends appropriate action to be taken thereon.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 1,350.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$6,677,000.

Position title: Member, Board of Directors, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Section of bill: 4.

Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established: August 5, 1947, by Public Law 363 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbent: Maple T. Harl. State: Colorado.

Responsibilities: As Chairman of the Board: The Board of Directors of the Corporation has the responsibility of insuring deposits in insured banks up to \$5,000 for each depositor and of maintaining the solvency of some 14,000 banks. Deposits in these banks totaled \$153,000,000,000, as of December 31, 1948, representing the interests of 90,000,000 depositors. Included in these responsibilities is the management of an insurance fund in excess of \$1.1 billion. The Federal deposit insurance law (12 U. S. C. 264 b) provides that the management of the Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of three members, one of whom shall be the Comptroller of the Currency. The Board of Directors acts in three capacities—quasi-legislative, administrative, and quasi-judicial.

(1) As a quasi-legislative body, under legislative standards prescribed by the

Federal deposit insurance law (12 U. S. C. 264 g), the Board acts upon applications from banks for admission to deposit insurance and applications by insured banks under its jurisdiction for consent to establish, operate, or change location of branches. It promulgates regulations governing the payment of deposits and interest thereon by insured banks under its jurisdiction, advertisements by all insured banks, and other regulations implementing the provisions of the law. (2) In an administrative capacity the Board supervises the examination of more than 6,000 insured State nonmember banks and maintains close vigilance over the condition of all 14,000 insured banks. It passes upon applications of all insured banks under its jurisdiction for consent to retirement or reduction of capital; change of location of main office; merge or consolidate with or assume deposit liabilities of noninsured banks; transfer of assets to noninsured banks; extension of corporate or charter powers; or to change the general character of their business. It passes upon all matters pertaining to the liquidation of assets acquired from insured banks by purchase or loan or which the Corporation is administering as receiver thereof including the sale, compromise, settlement, or other disposition of assets, and the allowance and payment of claims. It also passes upon all matters relating to internal management of the Corporation which have not been delegated to the Chairman. (3) Under a procedure prescribed in detail in the Federal deposit insurance law (12 U. S. C. 264 i) the Board acts as a quasi-judicial tribunal in regard to the termination of the insured status of insured banks for continued unsafe and unsound practices. In this capacity it receives and evaluates evidence, makes findings of fact and conclusions of law, and takes appropriate action to carry out this quasi-judicial process.

Duties of the Chairman of the Board: In addition to his responsibilities as a member of the Board of Directors the Chairman is the chief executive and administrative officer of the Corporation and as such he is responsible for the execution of policies fixed by the Board and for the operations of the Corporation including financial transactions averaging \$400,000,000 annually. Pursuant to power delegated to him by the Board, he performs or supervises all managerial functions and executes, on behalf of the Corporation, all documents of major importance requiring signature. He acts as presiding officer at all Board meetings. He is the liaison officer between the Board of Directors and the President, the Congress, other governmental agencies and the State bank supervisory authorities of the 48 States. As chief executive officer, he maintains a close day-by-day liaison between the heads of the divisions of the Corporation and the Board of Directors, concerning all operations of the Corporation and especially in regard to the condition of approximately 14,000 insured banks, having 90,000,000 depositors, as revealed by examinations and investigations conducted by the Corporation's examiners under the bank examining powers granted the Corporation by the Congress as a vital necessity for the success of deposit insurance.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 1,065.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$5,546,114.⁸

Position title: Member of Board of Directors, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Section of bill: 4.

Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established: August 5, 1947, by Public Law 363 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbent: H. E. Cook. State: Ohio.

Responsibilities: As appointive member of the Board other than the Chairman: The Board of Directors of the Corporation has the responsibility of insuring deposits in insured banks up to \$5,000 for each depositor and of maintaining the solvency of some 14,000 banks. Deposits in these banks totaled \$153,000,000,000 as of December 31, 1948, representing the interests of 90,000,000 depositors. Included in these responsibilities is the management of an insurance fund in excess of \$1,100,000,000. The Federal deposit insurance law (12 U. S. C. 264b) provides that the management of the Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of three members, one of whom shall be the Comptroller of the Currency. The Board of Directors acts in three capacities—quasi-legislative, administrative, and quasi-judicial. (1) As a quasi-legislative body, under legislative standards prescribed by the Federal deposit insurance law (12 U. S. C. 264g), the Board acts upon applications from banks for admission to deposit insurance and applications by insured banks under its jurisdiction for consent to

⁸Administrative expenses only.

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establish, operate, or change location of branches. It promulgates regulations governing the payment of deposits and interest thereon by insured banks under its jurisdiction, advertisements by all insured banks, and other regulations implementing the provisions of the law. (2) In an administrative capacity the Board supervises the examination of more than 6,000 insured State nonmember banks and maintains close vigilance over the condition of all 14,000 insured banks. It passes upon applications of all insured banks under its jurisdiction for consent to retirement or reduction of capital; change of location of main office; merge or consolidate with or assume deposit liabilities of noninsured banks; transfer of assets to noninsured banks; extension of corporate or charter powers; or to change the general character of their business. It passes upon all matters pertaining to the liquidation of assets acquired from insured banks by purchase or loan or which the Corporation is administering as receiver thereof including the sale, compromise, settlement, or other disposition of assets, and the allowance and payment of claims. It also passes upon all matters relating to internal management of the Corporation which have not been delegated to the Chairman. (3) Under a procedure prescribed in detail in the Federal deposit insurance law (12 U. S. C. 264i) the Board acts as a quasi-judicial tribunal in regard to the termination of the insured status of insured banks for continued unsafe and unsound practices. In this capacity it receives and evaluates evidence, makes findings of fact and conclusions of law, and takes appropriate action to carry out this quasi-judicial process.

Duties of the appointive member of the Board other than the Chairman: In addition to his responsibilities as a member of the Board, the appointive member of the Board other than the Chairman acts as Chairman of all committees and boards which review and make recommendations on matters to be presented to the Board for consideration and action. In the absence of the Chairman, he executes documents of major importance on behalf of the Corporation.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 1,065.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$5,546,114.³

Position title: Member, Board of Directors, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Comptroller of the Currency). Section of bill: 4.

Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established: August 23, 1935, by Public Law 305 of Seventy-fourth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbent: Preston Delano. State: Maryland.

Responsibilities: As ex-officio member of the Board: The Board of Directors of the Corporation has the responsibility of insuring deposits in insured banks up to \$5,000 for each depositor and of maintaining the solvency of some 14,000 banks. Deposits in these banks totaled \$153,000,000,000, as of December 31, 1948, representing the interests of 90,000,000 depositors. Included in these responsibilities is the management of an insurance fund in excess of 1.1 billion dollars. The Federal Deposit Insurance law (12 U. S. C. 264b) provides that the management of the Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of three members, one of whom shall be the Comptroller of the Currency. The Board of Directors acts in three capacities—quasi-legislative, administrative, and quasi-judicial. (1) As a quasi-legislative body, under legislative standards prescribed by the Federal Deposit Insurance law (12 U. S. C. 264g), the Board acts upon applications from banks for admission to deposit insurance and applications by insured banks under its jurisdiction for consent to establish, operate or change location of branches. It promulgates regulations governing the payment of deposits and interest thereon by insured banks under its jurisdiction, advertisements by all insured banks, and other regulations implementing the provisions of the law. (2) In an administrative capacity the Board supervises the examination of more than 6,000 insured State nonmember banks and maintains close vigilance over the condition of all 14,000 insured banks. It passes upon applications of all insured banks under its jurisdiction for consent to: retirement or reduction of capital; change of location of main office; merge or consolidate with or assume deposit liabilities of noninsured banks; transfer of assets to noninsured banks; extension of corporate or charter powers; or to change the general character of their business. It passes upon all matters pertaining to the liquidation of assets acquired from insured banks by purchase or loan or which the Corporation is administering as receiver thereof including the sale, compromise, settlement or

³Administrative expenses only.

other disposition of assets, and the allowance and payment of claims. It also passes upon all matters relating to internal management of the Corporation which have not been delegated to the Chairman. (3) Under a procedure prescribed in detail in the Federal deposit insurance law (12 U. S. C. 264i) the Board acts as a quasi-judicial tribunal in regard to the termination of the insured status of insured banks for continued unsafe and unsound practices. In this capacity it receives and evaluates evidence, makes findings of fact and conclusions of law and takes appropriate action to carry out this quasi-judicial process.

Duties of the Comptroller of the Currency as ex officio member of the Board: The Comptroller of the Currency is the ex officio member of the Board of Directors. In the absence of the Chairman, the Comptroller of the Currency acts as presiding officer at all meetings of the Board. In the event of vacancy in the office of the Chairman, the Comptroller of the Currency acts as Chairman. His entire compensation is paid by the Bureau of Comptroller of the Currency and he receives no additional compensation from the Corporation for his services as ex officio member of the Board.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 1,065.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$5,546,114.

Position title: Director, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Section of bill: 3 (c).

Present salary: \$12,000. Date salary established: August 22, 1947; by Public Law 101 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$17,500.

Incumbent: Cyrus S. Ching. State: New York.

Responsibilities: Administers the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service which was created by title II of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, 80th Cong.).

1. The principal objective of the Service is to prevent or minimize interruptions of the free flow of commerce growing out of labor disputes in industries affecting commerce by assisting the parties to settle such disputes through conciliation and mediation.

2. The Director meets with the National Labor-Management Panel and seeks its advice on the avoidance of industrial controversies and the manner in which mediation and voluntary adjustment shall be administered, particularly with reference to controversies affecting the general welfare of the country.

3. He arranges, through the regional directors in the field, for the development and maintenance of cooperative working relationships with State and local mediation agencies.

4. He directs, through the small staff in Washington and a group of 12 regional directors, a staff of approximately 215 mediators and conciliators engaged in the prevention and peaceful settlement of labor-management disputes.

5. He provides, through his national office staff, facilities for the nomination and appointment of arbitrators upon request.

Size of organization:

Number of employees: 380.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$2,836,000.

Position title: Associate Director, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: December 30, 1945.⁸

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Howard T. Colvin. State: Virginia.

Responsibilities: Assists the Director in the formulation of policy and has particular responsibility for the administration and coordination of the program activities in the field.

1. Serves as Acting Director in the absence of the Director.

2. Has immediate responsibility for the direction and supervision of the 12 regional directors and the coordination of their program activities.

3. Has responsibility for supervising the conciliation of particular cases which involve two or more regions.

⁸ Administrative expenses only.

⁹ By Civil Service Commission Classification Act of 1937, amended.

4. Through a series of reports from the field, keeps the Director and the national office staff informed as to the significant cases arising in the field and the current status of such cases until settlement is achieved.

5. Upon occasion participates in the conciliation of the more important or significant cases.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 380.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$2,836,000.

Position title: Member, Federal Power Commission. Section of bill: 4.
Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: June 23, 1930, by Public Law 412 of Seventy-first Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbents: Nelson Lee Smith, chairman, New Hampshire; Claude L. Draper, Wyoming; Thomas C. Buchanan, Pennsylvania; Harrington Wimberly, Oklahoma; Leland Olds, New York.

Responsibilities: The five members of the Federal Power Commission share equally the responsibility placed upon it by Congress for administering the provisions of the Federal Power Act, the Natural Gas Act, and the incidental regulatory provisions of certain other Federal statutes. (The functions of the Commission are more fully described in the U. S. Government Manual for 1948, pp. 354-364.)

Under these acts the Commission is responsible for the development and application of national policies with respect to: the licensing of all nonfederally owned water power developments on lands or waters subject to congressional jurisdiction; the making of numerous and comprehensive river basin, power market, supply, and requirement surveys for regulatory purposes and for the use of Congress and other Federal agencies; the regulation of all wholesale rates for electricity and natural gas sold in interstate commerce for resale; the enforcement of uniform accounting for electric and gas utilities and licensees; the regulation of security issues, mergers and consolidations, and interlocking directorates of electric utilities; and the issuance of certificates authorizing construction, acquisition, and operation of natural-gas pipe-line facilities.

As an indication of the magnitude of the Commission's responsibility, approximately 70 percent of the privately owned electric utility industry of the United States, representing a total capitalization of over \$11,500,000,000, is subject to its jurisdiction under the Federal Power Act, and approximately 69 percent of the natural-gas industry, representing a total capitalization of over \$3,000,000,000, is subject to its jurisdiction under the Natural Gas Act.

In addition to its quasi-legislative duties of policy determination and its administrative responsibility for the direction of its staff in their application, the Commission performs quasi-judicial functions through both formal and informal proceedings, involving the issuance of its opinions and orders totaling, in 1948, nearly 1,100.

The Chairman is by statute the principal executive officer of the Commission. As such he performs such administrative functions as are delegated to him by the commission, and usually serves as its spokesman before congressional committees and other governmental agencies on such matters as legislation and finance.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 830.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$4,305,450.

Position title: Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System. Section of bill: 4.

Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established: August 23, 1935, by Public Law 305 of Seventy-fourth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbent: Thomas B. McCabe. State: Pennsylvania.

Responsibilities: Designated by the President as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and is its active executive officer. The Board has responsibility for national monetary and credit policies, the objective of which is to promote sound banking conditions and an adequate supply of money and credit for use in commerce, industry, and agriculture. One of the important instruments of credit policy is open-market operation (administered

by the Federal Open Market Committee, of which each member of the Board is a member) for the purpose of maintaining a basis for bank credit ample to meet the business needs of the country. Other instruments administered by the Board include changes in reserve requirements of member banks to prevent injurious credit expansion or contraction, determination of discount rates of Federal Reserve banks, regulation of margin requirements to prevent the excessive use of credit for the purchase of securities, and the regulation of consumer installment credit. All of these instruments are interrelated and place upon the Board a broad responsibility for the formulation of policies in the monetary and banking field designed to promote stability in the economy. In addition, the Board is charged with responsibility for the supervision of the 12 Federal Reserve banks and their 24 branches, the issuance and retirement of Federal Reserve notes, which constitute the major portion of our currency, and the exercise of special supervision over all relationships of these banks with foreign banks and bankers. It has numerous other responsibilities relating to the supervision of banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System.

When the Federal Reserve System was established in 1913 as a governmental agency charged with primary responsibility for national monetary and credit policies, Congress specified for the then-as-now full time Reserve Board members salaries equal to those of Cabinet heads. Subsequently, though not concurrently, salaries of Cabinet officers and of Board members were increased to \$15,000.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, Board, 545; Federal Reserve banks, 19,081.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, Board, \$3,357,700;

Federal Reserve banks, \$92,581,000.

Position title: Member, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System. Section of bill: 4.

Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established: August 23, 1935, by Public Law 305 of Seventy-fourth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbents: Marriner S. Eccles, Utah; M. S. Szymczak, Illinois; Ernest G. Draper, Connecticut; R. M. Evans, Virginia; James K. Vardaman, Jr., Missouri; Lawrence Clayton, Massachusetts.

Responsibilities: The Board has responsibility for national monetary and credit policies, the objective of which is to promote sound banking conditions and an adequate supply of money and credit for use in commerce, industry, and agriculture. One of the important instruments of credit policy is open-market operations (administered by the Federal Open Market Committee, of which each member of the Board is a member) for the purpose of maintaining a basis for bank credit ample to meet the business needs of the country. Other instruments administered by the Board include changes in reserve requirements of member banks to prevent injurious credit expansion or contraction, determination of discount rates of Federal Reserve banks, regulation of margin requirements to prevent the excessive use of credit for the purchase of securities, and the regulation of consumer installment credit. All of these instruments are interrelated and place upon the Board a broad responsibility for the formulation of policies in the monetary and banking field designed to promote stability in the economy. In addition, the Board is charged with responsibility for the supervision of the 12 Federal Reserve banks and their 24 branches, the issuance and retirement of Federal Reserve notes, which constitute the major portion of our currency, and the exercise of special supervision over all relationships of these banks with foreign banks and bankers. It has numerous other responsibilities relating to the supervision of banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System.

When the Federal Reserve System was established in 1913 as a governmental agency charged with primary responsibility for national monetary and credit policies, Congress specified for the then-as-now full-time Reserve Board members salaries equal to those of Cabinet heads. Subsequently, though not concurrently salaries of Cabinet officers and of Board members were increased to \$15,000.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, Board, 545; Federal Reserve banks, 19,081.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, Board, \$3,357,700;

Federal Reserve banks, \$92,581,000.

Position title: Administrator, Federal Security Agency. Section of bill: 2 (a).
Present salary: \$12,000. Date salary established, July 1, 1939, by Public Law ¹⁰
_____ of Seventy-sixth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$20,000.

Incumbent: Oscar R. Ewing. State: New York.

The Administrator directs and supervises all of the activities of the Federal Security Agency, an organization of more than 37,000 employees, located in over 600 different establishments throughout the continental United States, the Territories, and in several foreign posts. He administers a budget of over \$1,500,000,000 (proposed for fiscal year 1950) including the handling of over a billion dollars in Federal grants to the States for social security, public welfare, public health, education, and vocational rehabilitation. He is responsible, as provided by statute, for the proper administration of such major programs as those provided in the Social Security Act, Public Health Service Act, Office of Education Act, Federal Employees Compensation Act, Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, for the operation of vast research programs under the National Institutes of Health, and for a wide range of related acts and programs. He also supervises the management of numerous large institutions such as Freedmen's Hospital, St. Elizabeths Hospital, 26 Marine hospitals, 2 Public Health mental-hygiene hospitals, the Federal Leprosarium, and various other smaller institutions. He is also responsible for the budgeting and handling of Federal funds allocated to Howard University, Columbia Institution for the Deaf, and the American Printing House for the Blind.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, over 37,000.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$1,350,110,164.

Position title: Assistant Administrator, Federal Security Agency. Section of bill: 3 (c).

Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 1, 1939,¹¹ by Public Law _____¹⁰ of Seventy-sixth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$17,500.

Incumbent: J. Donald Kingsley. State: Ohio.

The Assistant Administrator serves as a deputy and alter ego to the Administrator in directing and supervising all of the activities of the Federal Security Agency. He shares with the Administrator, as directed by the latter, responsibility for the administration of all of the programs with which this Agency is charged. In terms of day-to-day operations, he is particularly concerned with the direction of internal administration, while the Administrator concentrates more upon congressional and public relations. The scope and content of the functions supervised by the Assistant Administrator are the same as those described for the Administrator. He also serves as Acting Administrator in the absence of the Administrator and at such times performs all the functions of the Administrator.

Position title: Commissioner for Social Security. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: January 1, 1948, by Public Law ¹² _____ of _____ Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Arthur J. Altmeyer. State: Wisconsin.

The Commissioner for Social Security directs and supervises the activities of the Social Security Administration. He is responsible, under delegated authority, to the Federal Security Administrator for the administration of all phases of the Social Security Act pertaining to old-age and survivors insurance, public assistance, and employment security, and also for the Children's Bureau and the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions. This includes grants to States for the public-assistance and employment-security programs, and direction of one of the largest insurance operations in the world. He supervises the work of approximately 13,000 employees located throughout the United States.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, approximately 13,000.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$1,010,540,288.

¹⁰ 53 Stat. 1424 (no Public Law number; Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1939).

¹¹ Salary initially set at \$9,000; subsequently raised by effects of Pay Acts of 1945, 1946, and 1948 to the present rate.

¹² Not a statutory salary. Position classified as P-8 under Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Prior to January 1, 1948, this was a statutory salary provided in Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 (no Public Law number; 60 Stat. 1095).

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Position title: Chairman, Federal Trade Commission. Section of bill: 4.
 Present salary: \$10,000.¹³ Date salary established: September 26, 1914, by Public Law 203 of the Sixty-third Congress.
 Proposed salary: \$16,000.
 Incumbent: Vacancy. State: ———.

Responsibilities: The five Commissioners comprising the Federal Trade Commission are authorized and directed by acts of Congress (1) to promote free and fair competition in interstate trade in the interest of the public through prevention of price-fixing agreements, boycotts, combinations in restraint of trade, unlawful price discriminations, and other unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts and practices, including false advertising; (2) to safeguard life and health of the consuming public by preventing the dissemination of false advertisements of food, drugs, cosmetics, and devices; and (3) to make available to the President, the Congress, and the public factual data concerning economic and business conditions as a basis for remedial legislation when needed, and for the guidance and protection of the public.

The extent and magnitude of these responsibilities of the Commissioners is emphasized by the fact that the value of the goods flowing in interstate commerce and subject to their authority is in the aggregate tens of billions of dollars' worth a year. Since the \$10,000 per annum salary for the Commissioners was fixed by the Congress in 1914, the importance and volume of the duties of the Commissioners have been greatly enlarged both by reason of the extent of the additional duties delegated by the Congress to the Commissioners and the increase in the number and complexity of the economic and legal problems presented for their determination. The Commissioners, in their discretion, must weigh, consider, and decide delicately balanced questions of law and fact and in individual cases their decisions, including the choice of remedy imposed, may involve millions of dollars to a particular concern or concerns and vitally affect the economic interests of competitors and consumers. The economic and political structure of the United States is based on a free and competitive economy, and the Congress has delegated to the Commissioners the responsibility and discretion in the selecting of the matters for consideration and, in their determination of the matters selected, the keeping of the channels of interstate commerce free and fair.

In addition to the above duties as a Commissioner, the Chairman calls and presides at meetings of the Commission and presides at hearings on litigation cases before the Commission. He is ordinarily the spokesman for the Commission in testifying on appropriations and other matters before the committees of Congress and at other important official functions. The Chairman reviews and corrects when necessary all press releases prior to issuance by the Commission. The Chairman also reviews and signs all stipulations to cease and desist and all findings as to the facts proposed for issuance by the Commission. The Chairman also reviews and usually signs all letters from the Commission containing important statements of policy, including letters sent to Members of Congress.

Position title: Member, Federal Trade Commission. Section of bill: 4.
 Present salary: \$10,000.¹³ Date salary established: September 26, 1914, by Public Law 203 of Sixty-third Congress.
 Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbents: Garland S. Ferguson, North Carolina; Ewin L. Davis, Tennessee; W. A. Ayres, Kansas, Lowell B. Mason, Illinois.

Responsibilities: The five Commissioners comprising the Federal Trade Commission are authorized and directed by acts of Congress (1) to promote free and fair competition in interstate trade in the interest of the public through prevention of price-fixing agreements, boycotts, combinations in restraint of trade, unlawful price discriminations, and other unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts and practices including false advertising; (2) to safeguard life and health of the consuming public by preventing the dissemination of false advertisements of food, drugs, cosmetics, and devices; and (3) to make available to the President, the Congress and the public factual data concerning economic and business conditions as a basis for remedial legislation when needed, and for the guidance and protection of the public.

The extent and magnitude of these responsibilities of the Commissioners is emphasized by the fact that the value of the goods flowing in interstate commerce and subject to their authority is in the aggregate tens of billions of dollars' worth

¹³ Pending independent-offices appropriation bill for fiscal year 1950 provides salaries of \$12,000 for each Commissioner.

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a year. Since the \$10,000 per annum salary for the Commissioners was fixed by the Congress in 1914, the importance and volume of the duties of the Commissioners have been greatly enlarged both by reason of the extent of the additional duties delegated by the Congress to the Commissioners and the increase in the number and complexity of the economic and legal problems presented for their determination. The Commissioners, in their discretion, must weigh, consider, and decide delicately balanced questions of law and fact and in individual cases their decisions, including the choice of remedy imposed, may involve millions of dollars to a particular concern or concerns and vitally affect the economic interests of competitors and consumers. The economic and political structure of the United States is based on a free and competitive economy and the Congress has delegated to the Commissioners the responsibility and discretion in the selecting of the matters for consideration and, in their determination of the matters selected, the keeping of the channels of interstate commerce free and fair.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 681.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$3,612,000.

Position title: Administrator, Federal Works Agency. Section of bill: 3 (a).
Present salary: \$12,000. Date salary established: July 1, 1939, by Public Law 20 of Seventy-sixth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$18,000.

Incumbent: Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming. State, Iowa.

Responsibilities: The Federal Works Administrator is appointed by the President by and with the approval of the Senate; responsible for general direction and supervision over administration of the Public Buildings Administration, the Public Roads Administration, and the Bureau of Community Facilities; exercises all functions of secretaries of departments relating to bureaus transferred to this Agency; reports directly to the President; sits regularly with the Cabinet, since 1941; advises the President and congressional committees on matters of public works planning and construction and relation of such matters to the national economy; establishes policies and programs of the Agency and effectuates them by direct negotiations with and delegations to the heads of the constituent bureaus; provides direct line of responsibility from President to operating officials of the Agency; provides supervision over the administrative functions of the bureaus through a small specialized central staff reporting directly to him; maintains liaison with Members of Congress, the heads of other Federal agencies, State and local officials, professional societies concerned with public works, and the public; executes or coordinates special programs assigned to him by the President such as disaster relief, highway safety, fire prevention, etc.; assigns to the appropriate bureau for execution, programs vested in him by legislation.

Agency programs involve services in public works planning and construction by direct action, grants-in-aid, and loans; they spread over all 48 States, the territories and possessions and 10 foreign countries; they involve continuing cooperative relationships with almost every agency of the executive establishment, the governments of each State and Territory as well as each foreign country involved and with many local public bodies; measured in expenditure of Federal funds for 1949 the main categories of programs are: highways, \$485,000,000 (which generates a total expenditure of some \$900,000,000); building construction and maintenance, \$135,000,000, other public works, \$32,000,000, a total of \$652,000,000; the building-construction program is purposely subnormal to avoid competition for construction facilities with essential private building construction: the program of public works other than highways and buildings is subnormal as certain programs are nearing completion and a new program is just starting; authorizations for substantial new programs for buildings and for other public works are being considered by this Congress.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, March 31, 1949, 23,142.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$651,662,000.

Position title: Assistant Administrator, Federal Works Agency. Section of bill: 4.
Present salary: \$10,000.¹⁴ Date salary established: July 1, 1946, by Public Law
334 of Seventy-ninth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$16,000.
Incumbent: James W. Follin. State: District of Columbia.

Responsibilities: The position of Assistant Federal Works Administrator is provided for by law and is filled by appointment by the Administrator; acts by law for the Administrator in his absence; assists the Federal Works Administrator throughout the full gamut of his responsibilities; reviews for the Administrator legislative and budgetary proposals and represents the Administrator before congressional committees; exercises general supervision over the program planning and program accomplishments of the agency; as chief of staff directs the staff activities of the Administrator's office; immediate supervision of economic and statistical research concerning construction and State and local planning, both with specific reference to public construction as a whole and to agency programs; participates actively in the development and furtherance of proposed authorizations of new and continued programs; performs such other special assignments as the Administrator may from time to time require.

Agency programs involve services in public-works planning and construction by direct action, grants-in-aid, and loans; they spread over all 48 States, the Territories and possessions and 10 foreign countries; they involve continuing cooperative relationships with almost every agency of the executive establishment, the governments of each State and Territory as well as each foreign country involved and with many local public bodies; measured in expenditure of Federal funds for 1949 the main categories of programs are: Highways \$485,000,000 (which generates a total expenditure of some \$900,000,000), building construction and maintenance \$135,000,000, other public works \$32,000,000, a total of \$652,000,000; the building-construction program is purposely subnormal to avoid competition for construction facilities with essential private building construction; the program of public works other than highways and buildings is subnormal as certain programs are nearing completion and a new program is just starting; authorizations for substantial new programs for buildings and for other public works are being considered by this Congress.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, March 31, 1949, 23,142.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$651,662,000.

Position title: Commissioner, Bureau of Community Facilities. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 11, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: Perc F. Seward. State: Maryland.

Responsibilities: The Commissioner of Community Facilities is appointed by the Federal Works Administrator and reports directly to him; responsible by delegation from the Administrator for the proper administration and execution of programs assigned to the Bureau of Community Facilities by the Administrator and in conformity to his policies and programs; directs these programs through a small central staff and executes them through a field organization of nine divisions with appropriately limited delegation of his authorities and exactment of equal responsibilities to him; participates actively in program planning and in developing and furthering proposed authorizations for new or continued programs in the field of public works, other than buildings and highways; provides direction for President's disaster-relief program.

Programs are in the field of public-works planning and construction by direct action, grants-in-aid, and loans; spread over 48 States, Territories, and possessions; involve continuing cooperative relationships with other Federal agencies, governments of States and with local public bodies; include 5-year program of public works in the Virgin Islands totaling \$10,000,000, 5-year program for water-pollution control totaling \$120,000,000, custody and disposal of Federal properties and bonds totaling some \$168,000,000, the completion of programs for veterans' educational facilities, public-works advance planning involving repayment of advances to local bodies of some \$51,000,000, assistance in maintenance and

¹⁴ Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, as passed by the House provides \$10,330.

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operation of certain schools, and direction and coordination of disaster relief by special delegation from the Administrator; authorization for several substantial new programs are being considered by this Congress.

Size of organization:

Number of employees March 31, 1949, 395.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$32,000,000.

Position title: Commissioner, Public Buildings Administration. Section of bill:

5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,330.¹⁵ Date salary established: July 11, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress. (\$10,000 July 1, 1943 by Public Law 125 of Seventy-eighth Cong.).

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: W. E. Reynolds. State: Iowa.

Responsibilities: Reorganization Plan No. 1 provides in section 301 (a) that the Federal Works Administrator "shall have general direction and supervision over the administration of the several agencies consolidated into the Federal Works Agency * * * and shall be responsible for the coordination of their functions." Section 303 of the plan states: "The Commissioner of Public Buildings shall be appointed by the Federal Works Administrator. The Commissioner of Public Buildings shall act under the direction and supervision of the Federal Works Administrator." Subject to the foregoing general directive, the Commissioner of Public Buildings is charged with the responsibility of developing and executing construction and repair programs involving Federally owned buildings and other programs for the management, operation, and utilization of Federally owned and rented buildings, including the leasing of space in the latter, for the accommodation of the executive establishments in Washington and for the country at large, exclusive of certain special service types of structures and facilities and those upon reservations of National Military Establishments.

These programs include: (a) the complete design, construction, repair, and preservation of Federal buildings; (b) management, operation, and protection of Government-owned and leased buildings; (c) providing and operating public utility communication services to Government activities; (d) maintenance of a continuous survey of the use of Government-owned and leased office space, and obtaining economical utilization or surrender; control and disposition of surplus real property; acquisition and management until commencement of construction of sites for Federal buildings; and (e) management of a continuous program, Nation-wide in scope, whereby an essential nucleus of Government-owned industrial plants and a national reserve of machine tools and industrial manufacturing equipment may be available to assist the supply of essential needs of the armed forces in time of national emergency or in anticipation thereof.

Size of organization:

Number of employees March 31, 1949, 19,118.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$134,315,000.

Position title: Commissioner, Public Roads Administration. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,330.¹⁵ Date salary established: July 11, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress (\$10,000 July 1, 1943, by Public Law 125 of 78th Cong.).

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Thomas H. MacDonald. State: Iowa.

Responsibilities: The Commissioner of Public Roads is head of the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency and reports directly to the Federal Works Administrator. As the principal road-building organization of the Federal Government, Public Roads administers the Federal-Aid Highway Act through which funds are made available to the States for a cooperative program for improvement of primary, secondary, and urban highways. The Federal-aid system of these three groups of highways now totals 617,215 miles. Public Roads also carries on an extensive program of highway research, which provides a setting for national and international leadership in the development of progressive highway administration, engineering, and research. Federal aid to the States for the improvement of highways has been in effect since 1916. The current Federal-aid program is financed largely from funds authorized by the Federal-Aid Highway Acts of 1944 and 1948. The 1944 act authorized \$500,000,000 a year in Federal funds for each of the first three postwar fiscal years,

¹⁵ Independent offices appropriation bill, 1950, as passed by the House provides \$12,000.

and the 1948 act continued the program by authorizing \$450,000,000 a year for each of the fiscal years 1950 and 1951.

The Public Roads Administration also cooperates with the Forest Service, National Park Service, and other Federal agencies in the development of programs for major highway improvements in the national forests, parks, and other Federal areas and is responsible for plans and surveys, location, design, and construction of highway projects in the areas. Public Roads Administration is also responsible for direction of the following programs: Cooperation with other Federal agencies in the design and improvement of main highways in Alaska, design and construction of the Inter-American Highway in cooperation with Central American Republics, advice and assistance in highway matters to member countries of the Pan American Union and rehabilitation and restoration of highways destroyed and damaged during the war in the Philippines.

Size of organization:

Number of employees March 31, 1949, 3,542.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$484,984,000.

Position title: Comptroller General of the United States. Section of bill: 2 (a). Present salary: \$12,000. Date salary established: April 5, 1941, by Public Law 28 of Seventy-seventh Congress. Proposed salary: \$20,000. Incumbent: Lindsay C. Warren. State: North Carolina.

Responsibilities: The Comptroller General controls and directs the General Accounting Office, created by the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, and vested with all the powers and duties of the former accounting officers of the Treasury. The Office is in the legislative branch and the Comptroller General is the agent of the Congress. The principal functions of the Office are to audit all Federal expenditures and settle accounts reflecting Federal financial transactions. Its determinations as to the legal availability of appropriations are final and conclusive upon the executive branch.

The execution of these responsibilities involves (a) issuance of rules and regulations for carrying out the work of the General Accounting Office; (b) counter-signing of warrants authorized by law and issued by the Secretary of the Treasury making funds available for expenditure; (c) prescribing of forms, systems, and procedures for administrative appropriation accounting in all departments and agencies, and inventory accounting systems in all independent agencies as well as leadership in the joint accounting program of the Budget Bureau, Treasury, and General Accounting Office; (d) rendering of advance decisions to the heads of departments and agencies, disbursing or certifying officers upon any question involving a payment to be made by or under them; (e) settlement and adjustment, independent of the executive departments, of all claims and accounts in which the United States is concerned either as debtor or creditor—balances certified by the Comptroller General being final and conclusive upon the executive branch; (f) audit of all Government corporations and the reporting of their operations and financial condition, and any illegal transactions found, for each fiscal year to the Congress, the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the corporation; (g) expenditure analyses of executive agencies, from the standpoint of economy and efficiency and reporting of results to congressional committees; (h) investigation of all matters relating to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds; (i) making of recommendations to the President, when requested, and to the Congress, for legislation to facilitate prompt rendition and settlement of accounts, as well as other matters in regard to the application of public funds and economy or efficiency in public expenditures. The Comptroller General is required to make investigations and reports ordered by either House of Congress or by any committee of either House having jurisdiction over revenues, appropriations, or expenditures.

As having an important bearing upon the national economy, the discharge of these responsibilities results in an independent audit over expenditures, and recoveries of large sums of public moneys which have been paid out erroneously or illegally. Far larger, incalculable savings flow from the effects of audit and control as a deterrent against careless or wrongful spending.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 9,500.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$35,600,000.

Position title: Assistant Comptroller General. Section of bill: 3 (a).
 Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 3, 1943, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.
 Proposed salary: \$18,000.
 Incumbent: Frank L. Yates. State: West Virginia.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Comptroller General is responsible for performing duties assigned to him by the Comptroller General and acts as Comptroller General during the absence of that official or during a vacancy in such office. He counsels the Comptroller General on major policy matters in connection with the direction and control of the General Accounting Office. This Office was created by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 and is in the legislative branch. Its principal functions are to audit all Federal expenditures and settle accounts reflecting Federal financial transactions. Its determinations as to the legal availability of appropriations are final and conclusive upon the executive branch.

The execution of these responsibilities involves the rendering of decisions and opinions, having the same force and effect as though rendered by the Comptroller General, in cases involving the legality of Government expenditures; representing the Comptroller General in meetings with officials of the executive branch and before committees of Congress; consulting with and advising Chiefs of Divisions of the Office on matters related to their operating problems; and assisting the Comptroller General in carrying out the duties of his office which include (a) issuance of rules and regulations for carrying out the work of the General Accounting Office; (b) countersigning of warrants authorized by law and issued by the Secretary of the Treasury making funds available for expenditure; (c) prescribing of forms, systems, and procedures for administrative appropriation accounting in all departments and agencies and inventory accounting systems in all independent agencies, as well as leadership in the joint accounting program of the Budget Bureau, Treasury, and General Accounting Office; (d) rendering of advance decisions to the heads of departments and agencies, disbursing or certifying officers upon questions involving payments to be made by or under them; (e) settlement and adjustment, independent of the executive departments, of all claims and accounts in which the United States is concerned either as debtor or creditor—balances certified as a result being final and conclusive upon the executive branch; (f) audit of all Government corporations and the reporting of their operations and financial condition, and any illegal transactions found, for each fiscal year to the Congress; (g) expenditure analyses of executive agencies, from the standpoint of economy and efficiency; (h) investigation of all matters relating to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds; (i) recommendations to the President upon request, and to the Congress, for legislation to effect prompt settlement of accounts, and as to the application of public funds and economy or efficiency in public expenditures; (j) investigations and reports ordered by either House of Congress or by any committee of either House having jurisdiction over revenues, appropriations, or expenditures, as well as continuous service to congressional committees, upon their request, on pending measures or matters under inquiry.

As having an important bearing upon the national economy, the discharge of these responsibilities results in an independent audit over expenditures, and recoveries of large sums of public moneys which have been paid out erroneously or illegally. Far larger, inestimable savings flow from the effects of audit and control as a deterrent against careless or wrongful spending.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 9,500.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$35,600,000.

Position title: The Public Printer. Section of bill: 3 (c).
 Present salary: \$10,330.¹⁶ Date basic salary established: May 29, 1928, by Public Law 619 of Seventieth Congress (45 Stat. 1006, 44 U. S. C. 39 A).
 Proposed salary: \$17,500.

Incumbent: John J. Deviny. State: Washington, D. C.

Responsibilities: Appointed by the President by and with the consent of the Senate, the Public Printer is the executive head of the Government Printing Office, which is, by law, the agency through which all printing for the United States Government is produced or obtained, and which employs more than 7,000 persons, several thousand of whom are journeyman craftsmen in the graphic arts trades; is responsible for originating or approving and promulgating all orders of

¹⁶ Additional \$330 per annum authorized by Public Law 900, Eightieth Cong., effective July 11, 1948.

policy affecting administration, production and personnel within the Government Printing Office; advises the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing on action to be taken on applications for the establishment of departmental printing plants and suggests suitable legislation covering public printing and binding; grants waivers for direct procurement of printing and binding by Government agencies; directs procurement of printing from commercial sources; arranges the making of contracts for paper, printing equipment and supplies; is responsible for policy decisions, employment of personnel and departmental relations affecting the expenditure of approximately \$55,000,000 annually; negotiates wage rates with journeyman craftsmen as provided by the Kiess Act and fixes the rates of pay for all other employees. In addition, the Public Printer is required to adopt and employ such measures as, in his discretion, may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect, delay, duplication, or waste in the public printing and binding and the distribution and sale of Government publications and documents.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 7,000.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$55,000,000.

Position title: Deputy Public Printer. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,330.¹⁷ Date salary established: May 29, 1928, by Public Law 619 of Seventieth Congress (45 Stat. 1006, 44 U. S. Code 39A).

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Philip L. Cole. State: Maryland.

Responsibilities: In compliance with statutory requirements, acts as Public Printer in the absence of the latter. Responsible for over-all administration of plant production; reviews and passes upon recommendations of Production Manager on all matters affecting policy, techniques, equipment, and personnel of production divisions; develops and recommends to the Public Printer major policy affecting production; serves as chairman of Permanent Board of Inspection of Paper, etc., Board of Inspection—binding materials, board of condemnation, committee on remelting plates, committee on deferment, employee suggestion committee, and committee on certification of awards.

In addition, develops policy affecting production and administration through the medium of direct contact with line and staff officials and conferences with representatives of the industry; and is responsible for improving methods and operations and effecting economies therein, through development and placement of personnel.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 7,000.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$55,000,000.

Position title: Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency. Section of bill: 3 (a).

Present salary: \$16,500. Date salary established: August 10, 1948, by Public Law 901 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$18,000.

Incumbent: Raymond M. Foley. State: Michigan.

Responsibilities: The Administrator is responsible for general supervision and coordination of the functions of the constituent agencies (Home Loan Bank Board, including Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation, and Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Public Housing Administration); supervises and directs management and disposition of war and emergency housing; supervises a program of research in connection with standardized building codes and modular coordination; serves as chairman of the National Housing Council. He serves as the Government's principal housing official, and reports to and advises the President and the Congress with respect to housing matters. Actual program operations are carried out by the Commissioners of the Federal Housing Administration, and the Public Housing Administration, and the Chairman and Board members of the Home Loan Bank Board.

The program of the Agency under the Administrator's general supervision and coordination includes assistance to private home building through mortgage insurance covering approximately one-third of current new construction, plus insurance of mortgages financing sales of existing housing and notes to finance repair and modernization; administration of outstanding mortgage and home loan

¹⁷ Increase to \$8,225 per annum effective July 1, 1945, Public Law 106, 79th Cong. Increase to \$10,000 per annum, Public Law 390, 79th Cong., effective July 1, 1946. Additional \$330 per annum, authorized by Public Law 900, 80th Cong., effective July 11, 1948.

insurance totaling more than \$7,600,000,000; operation of a national system of Federal home loan banks and savings and loan associations; insurance of savings in institutions of the savings and loan type with an outstanding insured liability of some \$8,000,000,000; administration of nearly 200,000 units of permanent low-rent housing under the United States Housing Act program; management and disposition of nearly 500,000 war and emergency housing units and other housing in liquidation.

Size of organization:

Number of employees; 11,589 as of March 31, 1949.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$43,000,000.

Position title: The Housing Expediter. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$12,000. Date salary established: May 22, 1946, by Public Law 388 of Seventy-ninth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: Tighe E. Woods. State: Illinois.

Responsibilities: The Housing Expediter is charged with the responsibility of administering the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended by the Housing and Rent Act of 1949, in accordance with the intent of the Eighty-first Congress. The purpose of this act, as indicated by Congress, is to provide an orderly process of stabilizing rents for housing accommodations and to control unwarranted evictions during the transitional period from war to peace. The act gives the Housing Expediter the authority to issue such regulations and orders as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of the act, including (1) establishment and maintenance of maximum rents on housing accommodations, (2) the control of evictions, (3) the right to sue for treble damages in cases of over-ceiling violations, (4) authority to decontrol areas where the demand for housing has been reasonably met, (5) authority to recontrol areas which he has decontrolled after April 1, 1949, (6) according preference to veterans of World War II in the sale or rent of new housing accommodations.

The Housing Expediter has an obligation to both Congress and the people of the United States to administer a Nation-wide rent-control program on housing which will result in fair and impartial consideration to both tenants and landlords alike, and to keep the public in general informed as to their rights and privileges under the Housing and Rent Act. He is responsible further for investigating alleged violations of the act and bringing about proper legal proceedings in enforcing the regulations and orders issued thereunder.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 4,836 (expected to increase by 1,500).

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$22,972,000.

Position title: Member, Indian Claims Commission. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: August 13, 1946, by Public Law No. 726 of Seventy-ninth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbents: Edgar E. Witt, Chief Commissioner, Texas; Louis J. O'Marr, Associate Commissioner, Wyoming; William M. Holt, Associate Commissioner, Nebraska.

Responsibilities: As a member of the Indian Claims Commission he has the responsibility, in conjunction with the two other Commissioners, to hear and adjudicate all claims presented by tribes, bands, and identifiable groups of American Indians against the United States, accruing prior to August 13, 1946. His duties are judicial in character and correspond to the duties and responsibilities of a judge of the Court of Claims. He is barred by the act creating the Commission from engaging in any other business, vocation, or employment during his term of office.

Besides the hearings in such cases the Commission must make findings of fact, conclusions of law, and prepare opinions or statements of the reasons for its findings and conclusions in each case. Such findings, conclusions, and opinions are prepared by the Commissioner to whom the cases may be assigned for this purpose. The claims over which the Commission has jurisdiction are numerous and involve many millions of dollars; and, under the act creating the Commission, they must be finally determined within 10 years after April 10, 1947, at which time the existence of the Commission terminates, unless terminated by an earlier completion of its work.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 11.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$82,500.

Position title: Secretary of the Interior. Section of bill: 1.
Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established: March 4, 1925, by Public Law 624 of Sixty-eighth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$25,000.
Incumbent: Julius A. Krug. State: Wisconsin.

Responsibilities: The Secretary of the Interior is the head of the Department and is charged with the supervision and direction of the functions performed and activities carried on by the offices and employees throughout the Department. The Department is responsible for the management, conservation, and development of the natural resources of the United States. These resources include the public lands and the Federal range, water, and power resources, oil and gas and other mineral resources, certain forest resources, fish and wildlife resources, and the national park system. In addition, the Department has specialized responsibilities to the Indians and to the Territories and island possessions of the United States.

The jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior covers the following principal bureaus and offices: Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Mines, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bonneville Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, Oil and Gas Division, Board on Geographic Names, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Division of Power, Office of Land Utilization, Office of the Solicitor, Division of Information, Division of Budget and Administrative Management, Division of Administrative Services, Division of Personnel Supervision and Management.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, paid, 49,958; uncompensated, 2,093; total, 52,051.
Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$537,638,504.

Position title: Under Secretary of the Interior. Section of bill: 2 (a).
Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: May 9, 1935, by Public Law 53 of Seventy-fourth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$20,000.
Incumbent: Oscar L. Chapman. State: Colorado.

Responsibilities: The Under Secretary of the Interior is the ranking administrative official of the Department under the Secretary of the Interior. He shares with the Secretary direct supervision of the following bureaus and offices: Office of the Solicitor, Program Staff, Oil and Gas Division, Office of Land Utilization, Office of Information, Division of Power (Bonneville Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, power activities of other bureaus), Division of Personnel Supervision and Management, Division of Budget and Administrative Management, Division of Administrative Services, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, and Division of Geography.

The Under Secretary performs such other duties as are proscribed by the Secretary, and is authorized to exercise the powers of the Secretary with respect to matters which come before him.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 7.
Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$37,272.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: February 29, 1944, by Public Law 241 of Seventy-eighth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: C. Girard Davidson. State: Oregon.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Secretary of the Interior is one of the chief administrative officials of the Department under the Secretary of the Interior. The following bureaus are assigned for supervisory purposes: Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Mines, Geological Survey, National Park Service.

In addition, this Assistant Secretary's assignment includes all matters concerning the Pacific Northwest. In this connection he is charged with the responsibility of formulating a departmental program and maintaining a continuing supervision over the departmental and bureau programs and activities involved in the Pacific Northwest area.

The Assistant Secretary performs such other duties as are prescribed by the Secretary, and is authorized to exercise the powers of the Secretary with respect to matters which come before him.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 6.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$33,274.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: February 29, 1944, by Public Law 241 of Seventy-eighth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: William E. Warne. State: California.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Secretary of the Interior is one of the chief administrative officials of the Department under the Secretary of the Interior. The Department is responsible for the management, conservation, and development of the natural resources of the United States.

The following bureaus are assigned for supervisory purposes: Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service.

Activities of these bureaus include water and power resources, fish and wildlife resources, and the particular responsibility to the Indians.

In addition, this Assistant Secretary's assignment includes all matters concerning the Territory of Alaska. In this connection he is charged with the responsibility of formulating a department program and maintaining a continuing supervision over the departmental and bureau programs and activities involved in the Territory of Alaska.

The Assistant Secretary performs such other duties as are prescribed by the Secretary and is authorized to exercise the powers of the Secretary with respect to matters which come before him.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 7.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$33,677.

Position title: Governor of Alaska. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,330.¹⁸ Date salary established: March 4, 1931, by Public Law 863 of Seventy-first Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Ernest Gruening. State: Alaska.

Responsibilities: The Governor of Alaska has practically all the responsibilities and duties of the governor of a State plus some important functions not performed by a State governor. He is the chief executive. He recommends, approves, or vetoes legislation; supervises the work of Territorial agencies; and represents the President and the Federal Government in their relations with the Territory. With the Delegate he is the spokesman for the Territory in its relations with Congress and the American public. Because of his position, public and social demands on his time and purse are very heavy.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 7.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$67,357.

Position title: Governor of Hawaii. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,330.¹⁸ Date salary established: July 9, 1921, by Public Law 34 of Sixty-seventh Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Ingram M. Stainback. State: Hawaii.

Responsibilities: The Governor of Hawaii has practically all the responsibilities and duties of the governor of a State plus some important functions not performed by a State governor. He is the chief executive. He recommends, approves, or vetoes legislation; supervises the work of Territorial agencies; and represents the President and the Federal Government in their relations with the Territory. With the Delegate he is the spokesman for the Territory in its relations with Congress and the American public. Because of his position, public and social demands on his time and purse are very heavy.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 4.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$26,431.

¹⁸Salary established at \$10,000 per annum; \$330 added in accordance with Employees Pay Act of July 1948.

Position title: Governor of Virgin Islands. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: Under provisions of Classification Act.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: William H. Hastie. State: Virgin Islands.

Responsibilities: The Governor of the Virgin Islands has practically all the responsibilities and duties of the governor of a State plus some important functions not performed by a State governor. He is the chief executive. He recommends, approves, or vetoes legislation; supervises the work of the municipal governments; and represents the President and the Federal Government in their relations with the islands. He is the spokesman for the islands in their relations with Congress and the American public. Because of his position, public and social demands on his time and purse are very heavy.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 49.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$225,214.

Position title: Commissioner of Reclamation. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: May 26, 1926, by Public Law 297 of Sixty-ninth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: Michael W. Straus. State: Illinois.

Responsibilities: The Commissioner of Reclamation is responsible for the administration of the reclamation law (original act and all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto) and the Commissioner's administration is subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Interior. This administration of the reclamation acts includes responsibility for everything provided for by approximately 1,000 pages of reclamation law covering the 17 Western States, including essential investigations, economic studies, physical studies, negotiations, contracting for delivery of water and repayment therefor and construction, and the same for power, as well as the administration of funds, reporting on all activities to the Congress, settlement and development of project areas by irrigation, and production and disposition of electrical energy and, also, all executive actions in setting up, developing, and administering a 17-State major planning, economic development, and construction program.

NOTE.—The statutory office of Commissioner of Reclamation, as well as the salary, was established by the one-paragraph act of May 26, 1926, which has never been amended by the Congress. On that date the Bureau of Reclamation was carrying on a program involving the expenditure of \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a year. At the present time, annual reclamation expenditures appear to be approaching the \$400,000,000 velocity and the completed works which are also a responsibility of the Commissioner of Reclamation represent a Federal investment of about a billion and a half dollars. The program since the war has been accelerated by the Congress. As demands for water and power are not now being met and probably will not be met within the immediate foreseeable future, the program may continue to expand until the supply of water is exhausted. It is estimated that the supply of available water in the West is about half developed under present economic and legal standards.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 13,438.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$284,723,295.

Position title: Member, Interstate Commerce Commission. Section of bill: 4.
Present salary: \$12,000. Date salary established: February 28, 1920, by Public Law 152 of Sixty-sixth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbents: Charles D. Mahaffie, chairman, District of Columbia; Clyde B. Aitchison, Oregon; Walter M. W. Splawn, Texas; Carroll Miller, Pennsylvania; William E. Lee, Idaho; J. Haden Alldredge, Alabama; Richard F. Mitchell, Iowa; Hugh W. Cross, Illinois; John L. Rogers, Tennessee; William J. Patterson, North Dakota.

Responsibilities: The Commissioners are authorized and required: primarily to execute and enforce the provisions of title 49, of the United States Code as it relates to the transportation of passengers or property in interstate and foreign commerce, by railroads, motor carriers, water carriers, express, sleeping cars, pipe lines (other than for water or gas, natural or artificial) and freight forwarders; is

authorized and required to determine the lawfulness of interstate, and in some cases, State rates, rules and regulations of such carriers; to pass upon applications for certificates of convenience and necessity, permits or licenses to operate as common carriers, contract carriers, or brokers by motor vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce; to pass upon applications for certificates of convenience and necessity or permit to operate as common carriers by water or contract carriers by water; to pass upon applications for permits to operate as freight forwarders; to ascertain and report the value of all property owned or used by every common carrier by rail or pipe line, and to keep such valuations up to date; to authorize security issues; to act upon applications for convenience and necessity to propose construction of a new line of railroad or contemplated abandonment or operation with or without abandonment of the track; to require installation of block signal systems and other safety devices, and to pass on changes therein; to administer the car service sections of the act and the emergency powers relating thereto; all in keeping with national transportation policy, United States Code, title 49. Also to deal with matters arising under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act; to make regulations for the safe transportation, within the United States, of explosives and other dangerous articles under sections 831-835 of title 18, United States Code, and part II of the Interstate Commerce Act; to administer the Safety Appliance Acts, and the Locomotive Inspection Act, United States Code, title 45; Railway Mail Pay Acts, standard time, and various other miscellaneous and related acts.

The significance of the program outlined above is to carry out the broad transportation policy declared by Congress, United States Code, title 49, note before section 1. In carrying out that policy, the Commission is authorized to divide its members into divisions of not less than three members, as necessary. Certain of the matters have been initially assigned to each of such divisions, subject to review by the entire Commission.

Commissioner Mahaffie is Chairman and is assigned to Divisions 1 and 4, and has direct supervision over the Bureaus of Administration, Finance, and Accounts, and Cost Finding. Member, committees on legislation, and rules and reports. Commissioner Aitchison is assigned to Division 2, generally, and Division 1 for certain purposes, and has direct supervision over the Bureau of Formal Cases, and Sections of Indices, and the Commission's library. Chairman, committee on rules and reports. Commissioner Splawn is assigned to Division 2, and has direct supervision over the Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics. Chairman, committee on legislation. Commissioner Miller is assigned to Divisions 3 and 4, and has direct supervision over the Bureau of Valuation. Commissioner Lee is assigned to Divisions 1 and 5, and has direct supervision over the Bureaus of Informal Cases and Law. Commissioner Alldredge is assigned to Division 2 and has direct supervision over the Bureau of Traffic. Member, committee on rules and reports. Commissioner Mitchell is assigned to Divisions 1 and 4, and has direct supervision over the Bureau of Inquiry. Commissioner Cross is assigned to Division 2 for certain purposes and Division 3, and has direct supervision over the Bureau of Water Carriers and Freight Forwarders. Commissioner Rogers is assigned to Divisions 2 and 3 for certain purposes, and Division 5, and has direct supervision over the Bureau of Motor Carriers. Member, committee on legislation. Commissioner Patterson is assigned to Divisions 3 and 5, and has direct supervision over the Bureaus of Safety and Locomotive Inspection.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 2,184.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$11,300,317.

Position title: Member, Interstate Commerce Commission. Section of bill: 4.
Present salary: \$12,000. Date salary established: February 28, 1920, by Public Law 152 of Sixty-sixth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$16,000.
Incumbent: J. Monroe Johnson. State: South Carolina.

Responsibilities: With the 10 other Commissioners composing the Commission executes and enforces the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act and related acts, and more particularly, performs the duties allocated to Division 3, of which he is a member. That division hears and decides cases dealing with railroad-operating matters, safety and car service, including the hearing of rate cases alternating in monthly rotation with Division 2, involving rates, fares and charges of railroads, motor carriers, water carriers, and freight forwarders. The division administers the sections of the act relating to pooling of traffic, joint use

of terminals, physical connection between rail lines and docks, routing of traffic, reasonable allowances to shippers, compulsory construction of new railroads, or additional facilities, transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles and formal complaints handled under the shortened procedure. It also administers the car-service sections of the act and the emergency powers of the Commission relating thereto, prescribed by sections 1 (10) to (17), inclusive. The Commissioner likewise sits as a member of the entire Commission in hearing and deciding any case which goes to the entire Commission for final decision. Such cases include rate cases of national scope and magnitude involving many hundreds of millions of dollars, all of the foregoing with the purpose of carrying out the national transportation policy of the Congress.

The Commission's Bureau of Service which deals with car service, as defined in the act, through its Washington office and field force, located at important railroad terminals throughout the United States, reports direct to this Commissioner. The car service provisions affect commerce and industry and the efficient and economical operation of all of the railroads in the Nation. He likewise has assigned to him independently uncontested matters relating to the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles. Because of this Commissioner's duties as Director of the Office of Defense Transportation since April 1944, and which will not be fully discontinued until June 30, 1949, his duties have been confined principally to the car service provisions of the act. He has however voted with the entire Commission in cases involving tie votes and in cases of national scope.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 2,184.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$11,300,317.

Position title: The Attorney General. Section of bill: 1. Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established: March 4, 1925, by Public Law 624 of Sixty-eighth Congress. Proposed salary: \$25,000. Incumbent: Tom C. Clark. State: Texas.

Responsibilities: The Attorney General, a member of the President's Cabinet, is the head of the Department of Justice and the chief law officer of the Federal Government. He is responsible for representing the United States in legal matters generally and advises the President and the heads of executive departments on legal questions. He appears in person in the Supreme Court of the United States in cases of exceptional gravity and importance and directs the work of the Department of Justice through the heads of the offices, divisions, bureaus, and boards of which the Department consists, including the 96 United States district attorneys and the 96 marshals in the various judicial districts of the United States. The work of the Department of Justice, which is under the administration of the Attorney General, consists of the following: The Office of the Solicitor General, the Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General, the Tax Division, the Claims Division, the Lands Division, the Antitrust Division, the Criminal Division, the Office of Alien Property, the Customs Division, the Administrative Division, the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General, the Office of Pardon Attorney, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Bureau of Prisons, the Board of Parole, the Board of Immigration Appeals.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 26,773.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$131,081,172.

Position title: Solicitor General, Department of Justice. Section of bill: 2 (a). Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 11, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress. Proposed salary: \$20,000. Incumbent: Philip B. Perlman. State: Maryland.

Responsibilities: The Solicitor General has special charge of the business of and appears for and represents the Government in the Supreme Court. When requested by the Attorney General he may conduct and argue any case in which the United States is interested, in any court of the United States, or may attend to the interests of the Government in any State court or elsewhere, conferring with and directing the activities of the Federal law officers throughout the country when the case so requires. No appeal is taken by the United States to any appellate court without the Solicitor General's approval. He becomes Acting Attorney General in the absence or inability of the Attorney General to perform his duties.

During the last (1947) term of the Supreme Court, the Government argued in 88 cases, which was 57 percent of all the cases argued. In all of the Government cases the Solicitor General had general supervision of the preparation of the Government's briefs, and approved them before filing. The Solicitor General and his staff personally argued a large number of the cases. The Government was successful in 51 out of 69 cases decided, or in 74 percent. During the term the Supreme Court granted 19 petitions for writs of certiorari filed by the Solicitor General and denied 10. During the term of the petitions for writs of certiorari filed in the Supreme Court against the Government 22 were granted and 283 were denied. In each of these cases the Solicitor General and his staff had supervision over the preparation and filing of briefs.¹⁰ During the last fiscal year, the Solicitor General personally passed upon some 936 matters involving recommendations from different divisions of the Department of Justice, and various departments and agencies of the Government. The Solicitor General authorized 46 applications for writs of certiorari, decided not to file applications in 266 cases, authorized appeals in 226 cases, and decided not to appeal in 361 cases, in addition to authorizing various actions in 87 other instances.

During the last (1947) term of the Supreme Court the Solicitor General's Office was responsible for the conduct of more than 40 percent of all the business of the Supreme Court, in addition to deciding as to appeals and reviews to and from the several circuit courts of appeals throughout the country.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 22.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$127,670.

Position title: The assistant to the Attorney General. Section of bill: 2 (a).

Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 11, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$20,000.

Incumbent: Peyton Ford. State: Oklahoma.

Responsibilities: The assistant to the Attorney General, under the Attorney General, has supervision over all major units of organization of the Department, and over United States attorneys and marshals. He is also chief liaison officer of the Department of Justice with the Congress and with other governmental departments and agencies.

The assistant to the Attorney General has direction of all personnel and general administration of the Department and coordinates the functions of the various divisions, offices, and bureaus of the Department. He has charge of all reports and recommendations to the Congress with respect to pending legislation in response to request of congressional committees and other agencies, and prepares recommendations as to the approval of enrolled bills. During the absence or inability of both the Attorney General and Solicitor General he becomes Acting Attorney General.

As general manager of the Department of Justice the assistant to the Attorney General exercises final direction of all appointments, promotions, and other personnel changes. In this capacity, he also coordinates for the Attorney General the activities of the legal divisions of the Department heretofore enumerated, as well as the 96 United States attorneys and 96 United States marshals, with their staffs. Under the direction of the Attorney General, he supervises the work of the Department in connection with the recommendations made to the President as to the appointment of judges, United States attorneys, United States marshals, and other presidential appointees relating to the legal work of the Government.

As chief liaison officer with respect to legislation, he coordinates the reports and recommendations of the Department with the work of congressional committees, as well as the work of the Bureau of the Budget, and the other agencies of the Government.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 42.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$181,930.

¹⁰ The records indicate 66 of the Government's petitions were granted and only 7 percent of those against the Government.

Position title: Assistant Solicitor General. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 11, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: George T. Washington. State: New York.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Solicitor General, as the Attorney General's chief adviser on matters of law, holds one of the most responsible and difficult posts in the Department of Justice. He is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by law receives the same compensation as the Assistant Attorneys General (5 U. S. C. 293a). The Assistant Solicitor General reports directly to the Attorney General. His staff of attorneys constitutes a separate office in the Department, distinct from that of the Solicitor General and having entirely different functions.

The Assistant Solicitor General prepares for the Attorney General formal legal opinions to the President, the heads of the executive departments, and the Veterans' Administration; he also gives informal opinions and legal advice on a continuous basis to the various agencies and instrumentalities of the executive branch, as well as advising the other divisions and offices of the Department of Justice on any questions of law requiring special consideration. The scope of the opinions rendered is as broad as the legal problems which arise in the administration of the executive branch of the Government, and usually relate to matters of special importance and difficulty.

The Assistant Solicitor General also reviews as to form and legality, and makes necessary revisions of, all proposed Executive orders and proclamations of the President prior to their final submission to the President; all proposed regulations which require the approval of the President or of the Attorney General; all land orders of the Secretary of the Interior; and all instruments making disposition of land under the Federal Airport Act. He reports on pending legislation, particularly with regard to constitutionality and effect on governmental structure, and assists in the drafting of important legislation sponsored by the President or the Attorney General. He also supervises all legal work connected with the receipt of gifts and bequests by the Government of the United States. The Assistant Solicitor General also handles nearly all international matters in which the Department of Justice is interested, and is consulted by the Department of State on a day-to-day basis concerning questions of international and domestic law arising in connection with the United Nations and other international organizations. The Assistant Solicitor General is by designation the legal adviser to the United States delegation to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. He also represents Federal agencies in the coordination of Federal-State relations in the field of law, to the end that matters which may best be disposed of by State action are handled by the States rather than by the Federal Government.

Aside from matters on general assignment to him, the Assistant Solicitor General handles numerous important miscellaneous special assignments made by the Attorney General involving the many complicated and diverse legal and policy problems with which that officer is faced.

The Assistant Solicitor General must personally review each matter presented to his office, and must assume full responsibility for each decision made. He must be familiar with the Federal statutes, old and new, as well as with the regulations and orders of the departments and agencies. He must be ready to advise with expedition and accuracy on questions of importance arising in every branch of the Government, and must endeavor to establish uniformity in legal policy and administrative standards throughout the executive branch. The work is semi-judicial in nature and involves a high degree of responsibility. The rulings made by the Assistant Solicitor General are regarded as final by the departments and agencies and by the other attorneys and officials of the Department of Justice, subject, of course, to appeal to the Attorney General. No instance is known in which a ruling of the Assistant Solicitor General has been reversed by the Attorney General or overturned by the courts in litigation.

In addition, the Assistant Solicitor General is frequently called upon by the Solicitor General to prepare and argue cases in the Supreme Court. In the absence of the Solicitor General, or in the case of a vacancy in that office, the Assistant Solicitor General also acts as the Solicitor General of the United States.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 29.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$162,370.

Position title: Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division. Section of bill: 5 (a). Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 11, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Theron L. Caudle. State: North Carolina.

Responsibilities: Heads the Tax Division and has charge of the prosecution and defense in all courts of civil suits arising out of the internal revenue laws including appellate proceedings in connection therewith, briefs and arguments in the Federal circuit courts of appeals of petitions to review decisions of The Tax Court of the United States and appellate proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States upon assignment by and under the supervision of the Solicitor General of the United States. Also has charge of criminal prosecutions of violations of the internal revenue laws except criminal prosecutions arising out of the liquor tax laws; the enforcement of tax liens, the conduct of mandamus, injunctions, and other specific writs and all general matters relating to taxes including jurisdiction over questions of intergovernmental tax immunity. Also has charge of special assignments by the Attorney General.

The Assistant Attorney General supervises a staff of 162 employees including 93 attorneys, in the discharge of the functions of the Tax Division, and is finally responsible for all of the work done by them in court. In fact, everything that is done to further the progress of litigation of either civil or criminal tax cases, devolves upon the Assistant Attorney General. All briefs, pleadings, stipulations, and correspondence are signed in his name. All of the decisions affecting civil compromises are approved by him personally and he assumes the responsibility for such action.

All criminal tax cases wherein it is recommended that prosecution be had must be personally passed upon by him and it devolves upon him to guide and to supervise, as well as assume the full responsibility for any decision and recommendation of, his staff as to whether prosecutions are to be made, depending upon the facts in a given case. The taxpayer and his attorneys have the right to appeal to the Assistant Attorney General for a final hearing as if it were the last court before grand jury consideration. Such conferences go on all the time.

The Tax Division is a litigative division. It has no administrative responsibilities; it confines itself to the actual preparation and trial of all tax litigation, whether in a trial court or in an appellate court. It is the responsibility of the Assistant Attorney General personally to see that sufficient funds are provided annually to carry on the work of the Tax Division from year to year and he must justify his estimates before the Bureau of the Budget and committees of Congress. The Tax Division annually produces or saves approximately \$24,000,000 per year in revenue and during the last 5 years it has put into the Treasury approximately \$120,000,000.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 162.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$910,000.

Position title: Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,305. Date salary established: July 11, 1948. By Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Alexander M. Campbell. State: Indiana.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Attorney General of the United States in charge of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice has supervision of all of the Federal criminal cases in the United States and its possessions. The work entails constant supervision, direction, and conferring with the United States attorneys in the many Federal judicial districts regarding said criminal matters, including FBI investigations, grand jury investigations, and presentations and supervision of the trial of said criminal cases in court.

The office of the Criminal Division coordinates on a national plane all matters of policy outlined, designated, and directed by the Attorney General with respect to criminal prosecutions and investigations.

An example of such coordinating activity is the various policies with respect to the administration from a criminal legal viewpoint of the selective service and training act, and particularly with respect to the many and varied types of conscientious objectors and the treatment of their cases by United States attorneys.

It entails the organization on a national plane of programs for the prosecution of certain types of cases, which include export-control cases (meaning the illegal export of arms, munitions, airplanes, and implements of war with respect to attempted aid to foreign countries in an illegal manner).

The Criminal Division has vigorously and actively and directly supervised and coordinated grand-jury investigations and prosecutions by United States attorneys in the now all-important and vital field of subversive activities. The work along these lines includes the direction of investigations, grand-jury presentations, and prosecutions in Federal court of cases involving former Government employees who are members of the Communist Party.

The head of the Criminal Division is supervising grand-jury presentations and prosecutions of such Communist cases in New York, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Ohio, Illinois, Colorado, California, and elsewhere throughout the country.

The Criminal Division supervises prosecution of the 12 top Communists in New York and is now correlating similar investigations which are alleged violations of the Smith Act in other parts of the United States.

Cases involving espionage, such as the instant Judith Coplon and Gubitchev espionage case in New York and Washington, are under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division.

The treason cases which have been investigated and tried and are being investigated in Massachusetts, New York, District of Columbia, and California, involving such defendants as Mildred Gillars, alias Axis Sally, Iva Ikoku Toguri D'Aquino, alias Tokyo Rose, Herbert John Burgman, Douglas Chandler, and Robert Best, and others. In the process of investigation and grand-jury presentation of these cases, the work comes under the direct supervision of the Assistant Attorney General.

The Criminal Division supervises such grand-jury investigations as the present espionage and subversive activity investigating through the grand jury sitting in the Federal court in New York City, which returned an indictment against Alger Hiss and which is currently investigating the Hiss-Chambers-Bentley, etc., espionage and alleged subversive evidence.

The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice supervises currently between 60,000 and 70,000 criminal cases in the United States and its possessions.

Size of organization:

Number of employees: 158.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949: \$785,000.

Position title: Assistant Attorney General, Claims Division. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,305. Date salary established: July 11, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: H. Graham Morison. State: Virginia.

Responsibilities: Has charge of all civil suits and claims for and against the Government or its officers not otherwise specially assigned, patent and copyright cases, cases arising out of war transactions including civil war frauds matters, civil bankruptcy matters, civil proceedings, under the National Bank Act, admiralty and shipping matters, veterans' claims and litigation including all suits under national service life insurance contracts, defending all suits under the Federal Tort Claims Act and all contract termination and renegotiation cases. Has charge of civil matters arising out of military control measures over the civil population of the United States and its Territorial possessions, habeas corpus matters and other civil litigation relating to alien enemies. Also defends all suits against the Government in the Court of Claims and has charge of preparation of briefs and arguments in the Supreme Court on assignment by the Solicitor General, and of special assignments by the Attorney General.

The Assistant Attorney General, in carrying out his responsibility as head of the Division, must consider and act upon all offers in compromise generally not in excess of \$50,000 in the name of the Attorney General. He must make decisions prior to and during the conduct of matters in litigation as to the legal position of the Government, both on the pleadings and oral argument. In important cases of national interest he is required to personally appear in court and litigate on behalf of the United States both in the Court of Claims, the district Federal courts, the appellate courts, and Supreme Court of the United States. The Assistant Attorney General, in addition, must handle in the first instance the

administrative problems of the Division, including the efficiency of his staff, the procurement of qualified personnel, and the expenditure of the funds appropriated to the Division by the Congress.

Size of organization:

Number of employees: 326.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949: \$1,671,000.

Position title: Assistant Attorney General; Director, Office of Alien Property

Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established July 1, 1948, by Public Law 597 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: David L. Bazelon. State: Illinois.

Responsibilities: As Assistant Attorney General and Director of the Office of Alien Property, exercises the functions of the Attorney General in controlling foreign-owned property and in vesting enemy property in the United States. Once vested, the enemy property is held, used, administered, liquidated, sold, or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States. To date, vested business enterprises and other properties are valued at approximately \$482,000,000 of which \$348,900,000 represents the Government's net equity interest. Included in that amount, 88 business enterprises are being supervised with assets exceeding \$224,000,000, employing approximately 15,000 persons, performing a wide variety of activities, manufacturing and selling dyestuff, film, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery, and petroleum products. Also over 45,000 patents, 500,000 copyrights, 500 trademarks and interests in over 800 patent contracts have been vested. The Director supervises the administration of all of these activities and establishes Government policies with respect to liquidation and disposal of these properties. In the patent field, the Office has adopted the policy of making the vested patents available to American citizens on a nonexclusive, royalty-free basis, because it is believed that the public interest is best served by the retention and control by the Government of the monopoly privileges involved. In supervising the business enterprises vested, the operating and policy questions which affect the public interest are determined by the Director, Office of Alien Property.

The Office directs the foreign funds program under which foreign property was blocked before and during the war to protect assets of occupied countries so as to assure their availability for postwar reconstruction of those countries. As a part of the Government's program for liquidation of the over-all wartime controls, properties are presently being unblocked under arrangements assisting the Marshall plan countries to secure the benefit of these assets for reconstruction. Blocked property is estimated to be valued at \$300,000,000.

The Director, Office of Alien Property, is also responsible for all litigation in which property vested is concerned. The payment of debt claims, title claims, and taxes out of vested property is authorized under specific statutory conditions. Over 42,000 administrative claims have been filed either for the return of property or asserting debts against the former enemy owners to be satisfied out of the proceeds of that property.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 851.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$4,300,000.

Position title: Assistant Attorney General, Customs Division. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,305. Date salary established: July 11, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: David N. Edelstein. State: New York.

Responsibilities: Has charge of protecting the interests of the Government in matters of reappraisal and classification of imported goods, and all litigation incident thereto. Also has charge of briefs and arguments in the Supreme Court on assignment by the Solicitor General, and of matters specially assigned to him by the Attorney General.

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of this Division is a Presidential appointee. He directs and supervises a staff of lawyers and clerks who are technicians in a specialized field of law, namely customs litigation. He assumes the responsibility of the staff carrying out their required duties under the law and in protecting the interests of the United States. His is a great responsibility

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inasmuch as revenues running into hundreds of millions of dollars are involved in these lawsuits and the operations of his office result in saving many millions of dollars to the Treasury of the United States each year.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 33.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$197,000.

Position title: Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 11, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Herbert A. Bergson. State: Massachusetts.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Attorney General for the Antitrust Division is charged with the enforcement of the antitrust laws and 30 other kindred acts. In addition to the administrative direction of the Division, he is primarily responsible for making and carrying out all policies relative to effective enforcement of these laws. As the Division head, he initiates and recommends to the Attorney General the instituting of all investigations and the criminal and civil cases resulting therefrom.

At the present time the Division carries on its activities through its 8 sections in the Washington office and the 12 field offices located throughout the country. As of May 1, 1949, there were under his supervision 354 attorneys and economists in addition to 292 nonprofessional, or a total of 646 employees. The Assistant Attorney General assigns all investigations and cases to the Division's sections and field offices. On May 1, 1949, there were 217 active antitrust investigations, 89 civil antitrust cases, and 33 criminal antitrust cases on the docket, exclusive of numerous kindred law cases. The Assistant Attorney General defines the scope of these investigations and determines the appropriate procedures to be followed by the staff.

The Assistant Attorney General argues antitrust cases in the courts of appeal, particularly if the case is of national importance. From time to time and at the request of the Solicitor General he argues antitrust cases before the Supreme Court, because of his familiarity with the law and facts and its significance in the national economy.

The position the Assistant Attorney General occupies has a direct relation to the national economy since the primary purpose of the antitrust laws is to protect the free competitive enterprise system of this Nation from monopolies, combinations, or conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States.

Antitrust enforcement is the only bulwark in the country today against concentration of economic power in this country, which constantly threatens the continued existence of small business. The law is an expression of the people for free enterprise which every individual gains from the enormous social advantages due to the skill and initiative of their fellow man.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 658.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$3,571,700.

Position title: Assistant Attorney General, Lands Division. Section of bill: 5 (a). Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 11, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: A. Devitt Vanech. State: Connecticut.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Lands Division is responsible for and supervises the handling of litigation and legal matters arising in connection with the acquisition of real property (by condemnation or direct purchase) and the ownership, possession, or use of real property, including the public domain, housing, and water rights. He also supervises and participates in the conduct of litigation relating to Indian affairs, including the protection of Indians in their rights and property, acts as counsel for the Government in defense of claims filed in the Court of Claims by Indians under special jurisdictional acts, and represents the Government in claims filed against the United States before the Indian Claims Commission. He also is responsible for the enforcement of statutes regulating the use of public domain, the national forests, and other Federal lands, the interpretation and cancellation of land grants and patents, trespasses and evictions, the recovery of rents and royalties, the adjudication of water rights and the interpretation of irrigation and reclamation laws,

the defense of actions against Government officers and of actions against the United States under the Tucker Act and the Tort Claims Act relating to real property, and the handling of litigation involving conservation of natural resources, including oil, gas, and other minerals.

Litigation involving the above matters is extremely complicated and involves very large amounts of money. Each year titles to properties valued at many millions of dollars are acquired and claims amounting to over \$5,000,000,000 are now pending before the Indian Claims Commission. Condemnation proceedings and other litigation are pending throughout the entire United States, its Territories and possessions. The handling of this great amount of legal work requires the supervision of a force of professional and clerical personnel (approximately 450 persons) in the field as well as at the seat of government, and the work is channeled through four sections, each headed by a chief located at Washington. In carrying out his responsibilities it is necessary for the Assistant Attorney General to determine major questions of policy involving law, practice and procedure, and the public welfare, and, in many instances, it is necessary for him to prepare and present to the interested committees of Congress legislation touching upon these matters. In addition, he personally acts upon and assumes full responsibility for the acceptance or rejection of compromise offers within certain limitations fixed by the Attorney General, and as to other such matters he recommends acceptance or rejection to the Attorney General. He also prepares memoranda and opinions of the Attorney General upon the effect, legality, and form of proposed executive orders and legislation involving matters within the purview of the work of the division and upon questions as to which the legal opinion of the Attorney General has been requested by the President or the head of an executive department. In addition, he prepares and argues cases before the Supreme Court of the United States upon assignment of the Solicitor General and appears before the courts of appeals in unusual or complex cases; he makes recommendations to the Solicitor General for or against appeals and as to petitions for certiorari to the Supreme Court.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 438.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$2,600,000.

Position title: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Section of bill: 5 (a). Present salary: \$14,000. Date salary established: July 1, 1948, by Public Law 537 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: J. Edgar Hoover. State: District of Columbia.

Responsibilities: I. How the Director administers the bureau in carrying out its responsibilities: The Director personally has organized the FBI's seat-of-government offices into seven divisions with a chief of each division. Each division in turn is organized into sections and subordinate units when necessary. The Director is in personal contact with the chiefs of these divisions frequently and regularly; gives close personal attention to the performances of each of these divisions and passes on all matters of policy, all suggestions, all general procedural requirements and all programs of planning. Through regular and frequent consultation with the division chiefs and at times their subordinates, through the personal examination of the major items of production of each division, he is able to keep in touch with the efficiency and economy of their operations and to make changes, improvements, and modifications as circumstances require. He is assisted in these duties by an associate director who reviews and makes recommendations as to matters of policy but even these recommendations are passed on personally by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The field organization of the FBI consists of 51 territorial divisions with an office located in each division. There is a special agent in charge of each office. Matters of major importance are communicated directly to the Director and he is thus able to keep in touch with these matters of major importance and major developments as they occur. He is able also to give personal direction to major cases and procedures in the field, although naturally, due to the volume of work, routine and the normal flow of work is first processed and supervised in the respective divisions responsible therefor. The Director, at least annually, is in personal conference with each special agent in charge and with many of the special agents from these various offices, and he is thus able to identify their major problems, to counsel, advise, and direct the programs and make modifications of procedure being employed.

Through a system of inspections, carefully selected personnel of the most experienced type are designated as inspectors and they conduct personal inspec-

tions both of the field offices and of the seat of government divisions and during such inspections they are acting as personal representatives of the Director. Their reports, in turn, are forwarded to the Director. The inspection of each of these seat of government and field establishments embraces every phase of operations, including physical condition, maintenance, property, inventory, operations, administration, personnel, economy, training, planning, and general functionings of these establishments. Through this relationship there is provided to the director personally a second method of contact and supervision of the entire operations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Of course, within prescribed policies, the special agents in charge in the field and the seat of government division chiefs operate with considerable latitude. Modifications of these policies, however, are first approved by the Director when exigencies require. Any changes of policy are also approved personally by the Director himself.

Through a system established personally by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, there is a careful selection of personnel who, after selection, are each adequately trained and then through the procedure of organization they are supervised and directed through organizational processes.

II. How the Director's responsibilities and duties relate to the national security, economy, or health: Law enforcement is a security program. The internal security duties of the Federal Bureau of Investigation also are of primary importance in the work of the FBI. Cooperation is obtained through a program of coordination with all of the police forces of the Nation at State, county, and local levels. Relations and cooperative services have been established over a period of years. The FBI offers services to the local, county, and State police in fingerprint identification, in technical laboratory services, in uniform crime reporting and crime statistics work, in police training, and in numerous other similar ways. The police of all levels, in turn, offer assistance to the special agents of the FBI in their work. The director initiated as an outgrowth of the FBI training program, the FBI National Academy to help train police instructors and police executives. Similarly, there are hundreds of schools conducted annually with the assistance of the FBI, all of which raise the standard of police performance in both the enforcement of criminal laws and the handling of national defense, internal security, and related matters, including espionage, sabotage, and subversiveness.

The Presidential directive of September 6, 1939, specifically designates the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the coordinator of internal security matters. The program of law enforcement conferences, activating this directive, has resulted in a broad national pattern of friendly cooperation on a voluntary basis to insure the country maximum protection against subversiveness, spies, saboteurs, and similar enemies of the Nation and at the same time through personal contacts and training the enforcement of the criminal laws has been improved, giving added protection on a national basis to the citizenry.

Since crime is an enormously expensive problem, estimated in its total costs in the billions of dollars annually, the consequence of improved security naturally results in savings and affects the national economy. Improved law enforcement and improved work by the police in national security in cooperation with the FBI has also given added confidence to the citizens in their security as a Nation, which, as a consequence, affects the national security.

The responsibilities placed on the FBI by either congressional action or Executive order, or both, give added security in connection with the atomic-energy projects, the Selective Service Act enforcement, the loyalty of Government employees, and the qualifications of certain governmental personnel in key positions who are investigated prior to appointment by the FBI. The latter groups include judges, United States district attorneys, marshals, and key Government officials when inquiries are requested by competent authority.

As a result of the responsibilities and duties performed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the personal direction of the Director of the FBI, there is supervision or coordination of the activities and the results of such activities of not only the staff of the FBI but of over 100,000 law-enforcement officers brought within the voluntary program of cooperation and coordination in keeping with the Presidential directive.

The FBI also maintains the closest liaison with the intelligence agencies of the military services, both foreign and domestic, which also relates to the national pattern of security, and the Director personally is a member of the Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 9,664.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$47,461,800.

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Position title: Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,330. Date of salary established: July 11, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Watson B. Miller. State: Maryland.

Responsibilities: The Commissioner, under the direction of the Attorney General, supervises and directs the administration of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which agency is responsible for the enforcement of the immigration, nationality and alien registration laws. These laws require generally (1) the inspection of all persons applying for admission or reentry to the United States to determine admissibility; (2) the prevention of the entry of persons not entitled under these laws to enter the United States; (3) the investigation, determination of status and expulsion of aliens unlawfully in the United States; (4) the maintenance of records of aliens who are in or enter the United States; and (5) the supervision of administrative processes and preliminary determination for the courts concerning persons applying for naturalization as citizens of the United States.

In the execution of his duties and responsibilities, the Commissioner is assisted by an official staff as follows: (1) a Deputy Commissioner who assists the Commissioner generally and acts for him in his absence; (2) an Assistant Commissioner, Enforcement Division, who supervises all enforcement work of the field including inspection, examination, investigation, patrol of the border, arrest, custody and deportation of aliens; (3) an Assistant Commissioner, Adjudications Division, who directs the quasi-judicial functions of the Service arising out of determinations of alien or citizenship status, exclusion and expulsion of aliens unlawfully in the United States; (4) an Assistant Commissioner, Administrative Division, who supervises the management functions of the Service including budget and fiscal matters, personnel administration and the procurement of services and supplies; and (5) an Assistant Commissioner, Research and Education Division, who supervises the citizenship educational programs and the general statistical work of the Service. The Commissioner is also assisted by a general counsel who renders legal advice to the Commissioner and other officers of the Service.

The foregoing functions include the direction of all field activities of the 16 field districts throughout the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Offices and stations are located in approximately 450 places in this area to accommodate border and seaport travel of approximately 80,000,000 persons annually seeking entry or reentry into the United States, and the apprehension and removal of approximately 250,000 aliens who have violated immigration laws. The Service personnel consists of approximately 7,000 employees and the appropriation to the Service runs approximately \$30,000,000 annually.

The Commissioner personally determines policy matters for the Service arising out of operating needs or directives received from the Attorney General; reviews appeals and determines matters involving difficulty; maintains liaison with the Attorney General, officials of the Department and other Government, public and private agencies; appears before congressional committees and maintains personal contact with Members of the Congress on matters of mutual interest, and with the general public and consultation with persons or their legal representatives.

The national security and welfare of the Government and the people of the United States are dependent in a very great measure upon the efficient and effective execution of the duties and responsibilities of the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 7,057.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$30,657,900.

Position title: Director, Bureau of Prisons. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 11, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: James V. Bennett. State: Maryland.

Responsibilities: The Director of the Bureau of Prisons has administrative responsibility for the operation of the Federal Prison System which certainly is the largest integrated prison system in this country and probably in the world. He is responsible for the control and management of twenty-six institutions of various types, housing approximately 17,000 prisoners convicted of offenses

against the United States. The Government has a capital investment in these institutions and their facilities of a value conservatively estimated at over \$100,000,000.

In addition to prisoners confined in Federal institutions there are approximately 3,000 Federal prisoners confined in State, city, and county institutions under contracts executed by the Director for their care and custody. Contracts are entered into with only such of these institutions as meet Federal standards. The Director must not only be an outstanding expert in the field of penology but in order to properly administer the activities of the system must have technical knowledge in many fields, such as agriculture, operation of power plants, construction of buildings, road building, and the many varied activities necessary in the housing, subsistence, and training of inmates. In connection with these operations the Director must supervise over 4,000 civilian employees, many of whom are highly skilled technicians in their various fields.

The Director of the Bureau of Prisons is also ex-officio Commissioner of Industries and is directly responsible to the Board of Directors of Federal Prison Industries, Inc., a Government corporation which operates more than 40 industries in the various institutions, giving employment and training to about 3,500 inmates with a civilian staff of approximately 500. These industries produce articles for sale to other Government agencies of a gross value of approximately \$18,000,000 per year. A wide variety of articles is manufactured, such as mail bags, textiles, shoes, clothing, brushes, metal shelving and specialties, to name only a few. These industries operate at a net profit to the Government of approximately \$3,000,000 per year. The Director must have an intimate knowledge of the production problems in these various industries. In order to successfully administer the Bureau of Prisons and the related industrial and training activities the Director must have experience and technical knowledge in probably as wide a field as is required of any administrative officer of the Government.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 4,476.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$23,430,372.

Position title: Secretary of Labor. Section of bill: 1.

Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established: March 4, 1925, by Public Law 1301 of Sixty-eighth Congress (43 Stat.).

Proposed salary: \$25,000.

Incumbent: Maurice J. Tobin. State: Massachusetts.

The Secretary of Labor is responsible for administering the basic act establishing the Department of Labor which is for the purpose of fostering, promoting, and developing the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, improving their working conditions and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment. Examples of other legislation administered within the Department are the Fair Labor Standards Act, Walsh-Healey Act, Davis-Bacon Act, Copeland Act, and Veterans' Reemployment Rights statutes.

The Secretary as a member of the President's Cabinet is the official to whom the President and Congress look for the development of national and international labor policy and programs.

At the present time there are included within the framework of the Department of Labor the Bureau of Apprenticeship, the Bureau of Labor Standards, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, the Wage and Hour Division, the Women's Bureau, and the Office of International Labor Affairs.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 3,304 plus an average of 155 intermittent.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$15,263,550.

Position title: Under Secretary of Labor. Section of bill: 2 (a).

Present salary: \$10,000.²⁰ Date salary established: April 17, 1946, by Public Law 346 of Seventy-ninth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$20,000.

Incumbent: Michael J. Galvin. State: Massachusetts.

Responsibilities: Within the scope of policies and instructions issued by the Secretary, he is charged with full administrative responsibility for directing the organization and activities of the several bureaus, divisions, offices, and services of the Department to the end that the policies and programs of which they have

²⁰ Rate increased to \$10,330 by Public Law 900, 80th Cong., effective July 11, 1948.

charge shall be coordinated and executed efficiently without duplication or overlapping.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 3,304 plus an average of 155 intermittent.
Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$15,263,550.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of Labor. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,000.²⁰ Date salary established: April 17, 1946, by Public Law 346 of Seventy-ninth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Ralph Wright. State: New York.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Secretary acts in a liaison capacity for assigned bureaus and functions on matters of concern to the Secretary. This involves responsibility for proper relationship of the bureaus' programs with each other and the Department's relationship with other agencies of Government. Also handles matters of major importance by special assignment from the Secretary which may concern labor, management, Government, State, educational, municipal, and other groups.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 3,304 plus an average of 155 intermittent.
Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$15,263,550.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of Labor. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,000.²⁰ Date salary established: April 17, 1946, by Public Law 346 of Seventy-ninth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: John W. Gibson. State: Michigan.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Secretary acts in a liaison capacity for assigned bureaus and functions on matters of concern to the Secretary. This involves responsibility for proper relationship of the bureaus' programs with each other and the Department's relationship with other agencies of Government. Also handles matters of major importance by special assignment from the Secretary which may concern labor, management, Government, State, educational, municipal, and other groups.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 3,304 plus an average of 155 intermittent.
Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$15,263,550.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of Labor. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,000.²⁰ Date salary established: April 17, 1946, by Public Law 346 of Seventy-ninth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Vacancy.

Responsibilities: One Assistant Secretary is responsible for developing, directing, supervising, and coordinating all of the activities of all organizational units of the Department in the field of international labor activities. The Department of Labor is held responsible for the development and coordination of the Federal Government's international labor policy and programs.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 3,304 plus an average of 155 intermittent.
Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$15,263,550.

Position title: Librarian of Congress. Section of bill: 3 (c).

Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: March 6, 1928, by Public Law 97 of Seventieth Congress.²¹

Proposed salary: \$17,500.

Incumbent: Luther H. Evans. State: Texas.

Responsibilities: The Librarian of Congress is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and gives bond to the United States in the sum of \$20,000. He directs the Library of Congress; makes rules and regulations for its government; selects and appoints all officers and employees of the Library, including the Register of Copyrights; makes an annual report to Congress; and is ex officio a member of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and of the National Archives Council.

²⁰ Rate increased to \$10,330 by Public Law 900, 80th Cong., effective July 11, 1948.

²¹ At \$10,000, increased to \$10,330 by Public Law 900, 80th Cong.

The Library of Congress, in addition to the primary function indicated by its name, is the principal library of the Federal Government and of the United States. It has collections approximating 27,000,000 pieces, and is organized in 40 divisions in 5 departments, in addition to a number of special projects. These include the Legislative Reference Service (124 persons, performing research and analysis work exclusively for Members and committees of Congress), the Copyright Office (229 persons, which as a self-sustaining activity handles 238 copyright registrations and more than half a million dollars in fees per annum); the Manuscripts Division (which holds the papers of most of the Presidents from Washington to Coolidge, in addition to other principal historical sources for United States history). It has principal collections of Chinese, Japanese, Russian, and rare books, maps, music, prints, and many other categories of materials. Through its national union catalog and interlibrary loan system it serves as a national clearinghouse for published research materials and supplements local resources throughout the United States; and through its technical divisions (especially the Card Division, 153 persons) it provides largely self-sustaining central cataloging and bibliographic services to the libraries of the country (22,000,000 catalog cards sold in 1948). It provides a national library service for the blind through 26 regional libraries under a special annual authorized appropriation of over \$1,000,000. Through private endowments it has funds for the promotion of chamber music, not only in Washington but throughout the country, and for the prosecution of activities in behalf of researches in American history. As the agency of the Federal Government for conducting international exchanges under the Brussels conventions it is in contact with institutions in most foreign countries.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 1,874 (1,601 on annual appropriations, 273 on other funds).

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$9,839,346 (\$8,439,346 annual appropriations, \$1,400,000 other funds).

Position title: Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established, July 3, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.²²

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Verner W. Clapp. State: Maryland.

Responsibilities: The Chief Assistant Librarian assists the Librarian of Congress in the general administration of the Library, serving for this purpose as his deputy in all matters including the oversight of the Library's 40 divisions and numerous special projects, the special service to Congress, and the general service to the Federal agencies and to the public, as well as relations with libraries in the United States and foreign countries.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 1,874 (1,601 on annual appropriations, 273 on other funds).

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$9,839,346 (\$8,439,346 annual appropriations; \$1,400,000 other funds).

Position title: Chairman, United States Maritime Commission. Section of bill: 4.

Present salary: \$12,000. Date salary established: June 29, 1936, by Public Law 835 of Seventy-fourth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbent: Vacant.

Responsibilities: The United States Maritime Commission is an independent executive agency created by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, comprised of five members appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Chairman is designated by the President and functions as the presiding official of meetings, but all authority exercised by the Commission rests in the Commission acting as a single body, hence the authority and responsibility of each member of the Commission is equal. As one of five Commission members nominated by the President and approved by the Senate, the Chairman, with other members, is responsible to the Congress and the President under a declaration of merchant marine policy and discretionary standards prescribed by the Congress, for deliberative exercise of judgment and impartial determination in

²² Position allocated at P-8 by Civil Service Commission September 4, 1944, in accordance with Classification Act of 1923 as amended.

the public interest in respect of controversial policy issues, the wise selection of courses within a wide range of choice, and the approval or disapproval of applications, complaints, and recommendations in the administration, execution, and enforcement of the merchant-marine and shipping statutes affecting directly a private industry with investments of more than a billion dollars, and employing thousands of persons, and indirectly affecting virtually the entire economy of the United States, important matters of foreign and domestic policy and relations, the whole national public interest, and the national defense.

These laws vest in the Commission, in addition to the quasi-judicial and legislative function of regulating carriers in oceangoing water transportation, the administration of direct subsidies and other aids to the development and maintenance of the merchant marine, the construction of essential ships and the provisions for shipping services needed to serve the requirements of the domestic and foreign water-borne commerce and the national defense, the development of long-range programs for additions to and replacement with efficient vessels for the merchant marine, the training of ship operating personnel, the fixing of minimum manning and wage and working conditions for employment by subsidized operators and the management of a Government-owned national defense vessel reserve comprising some 1,500 vessels costing several billion dollars, Government-owned reserve shipyards worth several million dollars, terminal facilities worth several million dollars, reserve fund deposits of subsidized operators of over \$100,000,000, construction reserve funds of nonsubsidized operators, the operation under agency or charter of Government-owned vessels involving expenses and revenues and charter return of many million dollars monthly, processing of marine and war risk insurance of values amounting to several billion dollars, the operation, sale, charter, and trade-in of merchant vessels in accord with the merchant marine policy, the insurance of ship mortgages, the administration of reserve funds for new vessel construction, the control of sales and transfers of registry of American-owned vessels to foreign ownership or flag, and the requisition and operation of the American-owned merchant fleet in time of war or national emergency. The regulatory powers of the Commission extend to carriers in foreign water-borne commerce and commerce with our possessions and Territories, to freight forwarders, and to port terminal operators and include the prescribing of rules and regulations relating to their operations, the control of abuses with respect to the practices of such carriers, and the investigation and elimination of discriminations by foreign governments against American vessels.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 6,512.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$142,500,000.

Position title: Member, United States Maritime Commission. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: June 30, 1948, by Public Law 862 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbents: Grenville Mellen, Mississippi; Raymond S. McKeough, Illinois; David J. Coddair, Massachusetts; Joseph K. Carson, Oregon.

Responsibilities: As one of five Commission members nominated by the President and approved by the Senate, the Commissioner, with other members, is responsible to the Congress and the President under a declaration of merchant-marine policy and discretionary standards prescribed by the Congress, for deliberative exercise of judgment and impartial determination in the public interest in respect of controversial policy issues, the wise selection of courses within a wide range of choice, and the approval or disapproval of applications, complaints, and recommendations, in the administration, execution, and enforcement of the merchant-marine and shipping statutes affecting directly a private industry with investments of more than a billion dollars, and employing thousands of persons, and indirectly affecting virtually the entire economy of the United States, important matters of foreign and domestic policy and relations, the whole national public interest, and the national defense.

These laws vest in the Commission, in addition to the quasi-judicial and legislative function of regulating carriers in oceangoing water transportation, the administration of direct subsidies and other aids to the development and maintenance of the merchant marine, the construction of essential ships and the provisions for shipping services needed to serve the requirements of the domestic and foreign water-borne commerce and the national defense, the development of long-range programs for additions to and replacement with efficient vessels for the

merchant marine, the training of ship-operating personnel, the fixing of minimum manning and wage and working conditions for employment by subsidized operators, and the management of a Government-owned national defense vessel reserve comprising some 1,500 vessels costing several billion dollars, Government-owned reserve shipyards worth several million dollars, terminal facilities worth several million dollars, reserve-fund deposits of subsidized operators of over \$100,000,000, construction reserve funds of nonsubsidized operators, the operation under agency or charter of Government-owned vessels involving expenses and revenues and charter return of many million dollars monthly, processing of marine and war-risk insurance of values amounting to several billion dollars, the operation, sale, charter, and trade-in of merchant vessels in accord with the merchant-marine policy, the insurance of ship mortgages, the administration of reserve funds for new vessel construction, the control of sales and transfers of registry of American-owned vessels to foreign ownership or flag, and the requisition and operation of the American-owned merchant fleet in time of war or national emergency. The regulatory powers of the Commission extend to carriers in foreign water-borne commerce and commerce with our possessions and Territories, to freight forwarders and to port terminal operators and include the prescribing of rules and regulations relating to their operations, the control of abuses with respect to the practices of such carriers, and the investigation and elimination of discriminations by foreign governments against American vessels.

Size of organization:

Number of employces, 6,512.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$142,500,000.

Position title: Director of Aeronautical Research, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Section of bill: 4.

Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 3, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbent: Hugh L. Dryden. State: Maryland.

Responsibilities: The Director of Aeronautical Research is the operating head of the organization which conducts the major portion of the basic aeronautical research for the Nation. This work is of vital importance to the national security and is the basis for our hope of maintaining American supremacy in the air.

In directing the research program of the NACA, he anticipates the research needs of aviation, civil and military, plans the necessary new research facilities to meet those needs, and times the institution and evaluation of research programs so as most effectively to provide the military services and the aircraft industry with the basic design data needed for the continuing improvement in the performance and effectiveness of America's military aircraft and in the safety and efficiency of America's civil aircraft. He directs and evaluates research contracts with other organizations, public and private, including scientific and educational institutions. He acts as the Government's leading expert adviser on basic aeronautical research.

Under his direction are three major and two smaller research stations employing approximately 7,000 employces, with an annual expenditure of \$44,000,000 and having a plant value of \$120,000,000. The Director meets frequently with an unpaid committee of the Nation's outstanding aeronautical authorities from the fields of industry, science, and the military services to formulate the research programs, not only for this organization, but also for other governmental agencies and for scientific and educational institutions throughout the country.

Size of organization:

Number of employces, 6,863.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$44,000,000.

Position title: Chairman and member, National Labor Relations Board. Section of bill: 4.

Present salary: \$12,000. Date salary established: August 22, 1947, by Public Law 101 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbent: Paul M. Herzog. State: New York.

Responsibilities: As a member of the Board, is responsible for effectuating the Federal labor policy expressed in the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, regulating all industries, trades, and businesses affecting commerce in the United States and its Territories except railroads and air lines. Prescribes rules and regulations necessary to carry out provisions of the act. Decides cases arising

under the act involving all major phases of employer-employee relations, unfair labor practices by employers and unions, rights of employees, representation (election), and jurisdictional disputes. Also decides rights of employees under Telegraph Merger Act and certifies labor organizations as bona fide for purposes of section 7 (b) of Fair Labor Standards Act.

Besides resolving disputes which obstruct or threaten to obstruct commerce, the Board members in their quasi-judicial capacity inevitably make decisions deeply affecting the entire economic life of the Nation, as they translate the general statutory language into specific policies and principles of law governing labor relations, establish the units for collective bargaining, fix the scope of collective bargaining, and define the rights of employers, employees, and labor organizations.

In addition to his duties as a member of the Board, the Chairman is responsible for such administrative functions as handling the Board's more important correspondence and personal contacts with Members of Congress, with executive agencies and with the public; the preparation and presentation of the Board's testimony on legislation and on appropriations; presiding at Board meetings and—with the assistance of the Executive Secretary—planning the flow of the Board's judicial work. Of course, if section 3 (d) of the present act (which created the independent general counsel) is repealed or modified and/or if certain Hoover Commission recommendations on regulatory agencies are implemented, the special administrative duties of the Chairman's office would increase.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 1,420 full-time employees, as of March 31, 1949.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$8,750,000.

Position title: Member, National Labor Relations Board. Section of bill: 4.
Present salary: \$12,000. Date salary established: August 22, 1947, by Public Law 101 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbents: James J. Reynolds, New Jersey; John M. Houston, Kansas; Abe Murdock, Utah; J. Copeland Gray, New York.

Responsibilities: As a member of the Board, is responsible for effectuating the Federal labor policy expressed in the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, regulating all industries, trades, and businesses affecting commerce in the United States and its Territories except railroads and air lines. Prescribes rules and regulations necessary to carry out provisions of the act. Decides cases arising under the act involving all major phases of employer-employee relations, unfair labor practices by employers and unions, rights of employees, representation (election) and jurisdictional disputes. Also decides rights of employees under Telegraph Merger Act and certifies labor organizations as bona fide for purposes of section 7 (b) of Fair Labor Standards Act.

Besides resolving disputes which obstruct or threaten to obstruct commerce, the Board members in their quasi-judicial capacity inevitably make decisions deeply affecting the entire economic life of the Nation, as they translate the general statutory language into specific policies and principles of law governing labor relations, establish the units for collective bargaining, fix the scope of collective bargaining, and define the rights of employers, employees, and labor organizations.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 1,420 full-time employees, as of March 31, 1949.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$8,750,000.

Position title: General Counsel, National Labor Relations Board. Section of bill: 4.

Present salary: \$12,000; Date, salary established: August 22, 1947, by Public Law 101 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbent; Robert N. Denham. State: Maryland.

Responsibilities: The General Counsel is, in fact, the general administrator of the National Labor-Management Relations Act in all of its aspects, except the judicial task of conducting hearings, making findings, and reviewing records and making final decisions and orders. Another exception is that questions concerning representation, when contested, are determined by the Board and not by the General Counsel, notwithstanding that this is an administrative function.

The agency receives and processes unfair labor practice and representation cases involving virtually every type of business and industry which affects interstate commerce, except agriculture. During the calendar year 1948, the offices under the direction of the General Counsel, received and processed 47,263 cases.

The General Counsel has full supervision, responsibility, and authority over the 19 regional offices of the National Labor Relations Board which are strategically placed throughout the United States, and the nine subregional offices. By Statute he has final authority concerning the issuance of all complaints charging offenders with commissions of unfair labor practices. He also determines whether and when injunctions shall be sought to stop unfair labor practices. In certain cases he is required by the law to seek such injunctions. He is in charge of all the administrative affairs of the Washington office as well, with responsibility for all personnel matters except those particularly applicable to the Board, the staffs of the Board members, and the Executive Secretary's office. All matters pertaining to policies in the handling of unfair labor practice charges, and the relations of the regional offices with the public, the conduct and handling of all of the business of the Board short of that which falls into the judicial field, are the responsibility of the General Counsel and his staff.

There are at present 873 employees who man the various regional offices and suboffices under the supervision and on behalf of the General Counsel and there are 373 in Washington who function under his administration and direction.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 1,420 as of March 31, 1949, full time employees.
Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$8,750,000.

Position title: Member, National Mediation Board. Section of bill: 4.
Present salary: \$10,000. Date of salary established: June 21, 1934, by Public Law 442 of Seventy-third Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbents: Frank P. Douglass, Oklahoma; Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., New York; John Thad Scott, Jr., Texas.

Responsibilities: The three members of the National Mediation Board are charged with administering the Railway Labor Act, which governs labor relations on the railroads and air lines of the continental United States and its Territories. The mediation of issues growing out of the making, maintaining, and revising of labor agreements affecting wages, hours, and conditions of employment of more than 2,000,000 employees, and the prevention of strikes in these vital transportation industries is the major responsibility of the members of this Board, together with the detailed functions outlined in the act. The Board also acts in a quasi-judicial capacity, making findings of fact and conclusions of law after hearings on problems involving representation of employees. In instances where agreements are achieved through mediation, the Board is required to interpret such agreements on request. In addition to the principal duties outlined above, members of the Board are charged with expediting the functioning of many other provisions in the act.

The execution of the exacting duties of this Board makes it necessary that the members be men who have gained national prominence in some related field and be of such caliber that they will command respect and engender confidence in the people with whom they deal, whether it be the representatives of labor and management, the Members of the Congress, or the White House. In addition, a wide area of specific knowledge of working conditions and techniques, economic conditions, objectiveness, infinite patience, and utmost discretion are essential qualities of Board members in their task of coordinating the views of the parties to a dispute. Operating from a single headquarters in Washington, with no regional offices, the members spend much time at various points throughout the country, conducting hearings and mediating cases of special importance, often national in scope, which cannot be delegated to their staff of mediators. Prior to 1934, the predecessor of the present Board, the United States Board of Mediation, consisted of five members with salaries of \$12,000 each, per annum. The Board is bipartisan and the chairmanship is rotated.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 91 plus 20 intermittent.
Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$939,250.

Position title: Secretary of the Department of the Air Force. Section of bill: 1.
Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established: March 4, 1925, by Public Law 624²³ of Sixty-eighth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$25,000.
Incumbent: W. Stuart Symington. State: Missouri.

Responsibilities: The Secretary of the Air Force is designated as the head of the Department by the National Security Act of 1947. He is responsible to the President and the Secretary of Defense for the carrying out of congressional and Executive directives on military aviation policy. The National Security Act also provides that he serve as a member of the National Security Council and the War Council. As head of the Department of the Air Force, the Secretary has final authority for all matters pertaining to the Air Force. Through his statutory civilian and military assistants (including the Under Secretary, the two Assistant Secretaries, and the Chief of Staff) he directs the day-to-day operation of the Department and both its short- and long-term programs. In general, only matters of a policy nature are referred to the Secretary for decision. The emergency and short-term programs (such as the Berlin air lift) require that the Secretary have full knowledge of the operational and administrative capabilities of the Air Force. He is responsible to the Secretary of Defense for integrating the programs of the Department of the Air Force with national and foreign policy in such matters as defense, military and civil aviation, military and civil air transport, intelligence, etc.

He must determine the scope and nature of the long-term program of the Air Force. This requires the integration of a budget of more than \$5,000,000,000, a civilian and military personnel strength of over 560,000, and an active aircraft strength of more than 9,500 into a phased operation that is in accord with the economic potential of the Nation as expressed by the President and the Secretary of Defense.

As a member of the National Security Council, the Secretary participates with the Secretaries of State, Defense, Army, and Navy in advising the President on the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security. As a War Council member, he, together with the civilian and military heads of the other two military services, advises the Secretary of Defense on policy matters relating to the armed forces.

Position title: Under Secretary of the Department of the Air Force. Section of bill: 2 (a).
Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: July 26, 1947 by Public Law 253 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$20,000.
Incumbent: Arthur S. Barrows. State: California.

Responsibilities: The Under Secretary of the Air Force is responsible to the Secretary of the Air Force for the formulation and supervision of policies relating to procurement, production, and related industrial matters; contract renegotiation; planning for industrial mobilization; supply, maintenance, and transportation; research and development; industrial security. The Under Secretary is the Air Force member of the Munitions Board.

The degree of effectiveness with which the above-listed functions are discharged is directly reflected in the success of the tactical mission. The scope of the functions is indicated by the following: Procurement includes the purchase of all Air Force type matériel (Public Law 547 provided \$2,285,100,000 for aircraft and related equipment). The direction of the procurement program by the Under Secretary requires constant review of contract methods and procedures, the capabilities of aircraft companies, and the coordination of production scheduling to meet Air Force tactical requirements. In this connection the Under Secretary is responsible for the introduction of sound purchasing and distribution practices and for the establishment of effective methods for the distribution and storage of matériels valued at approximately \$2,000,000,000.

²³ July 26, 1947, Public Law 253, 80th Cong.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Air Force. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,000. **Date salary established:** July 26, 1947, by Public Law 253 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Eugene M. Zuckert. **State:** Connecticut.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Secretary acts for the Secretary on all matters pertaining to the over-all management of the Department. He formulates the departmental policy on organization, budget, fiscal affairs, cost control, military installations, and civilian and military personnel. He supervises and directs the carrying out of these policies. Some examples of the scope of this position follow: He supervises the obligation and expenditure of the Department's budget of approximately \$5,000,000,000. He controls these matters through the Comptroller, United States Air Force, and works closely with the designated representative of the Secretary of Defense. Together with the Secretary of the Air Force, presents to the Congress the annual budget. He is responsible for seeing that such estimates represent valid requirements.

He closely supervises the Air Force cost control program to provide not only a sound basis for budgeting but an effective measurement of efficiency in expenditure of funds. He is responsible for seeing that the Department's policies with respect to personnel are properly executed. The Chief of Staff or his designated representative report to him directly on these matters. The Secretary has directed him to supervise the carrying out of Presidential and congressional programs with respect to fair employment and loyalty. In this connection, the Assistant Secretary personally supervises the fair employment officer and the Loyalty-Security Appeal Board.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Air Force. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,000. **Date salary established:** July 26, 1947, by Public Law 253 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Vacant.

Responsibilities: In general the responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary may be defined as all matters pertaining to national security. This includes the development of a sound Reserve force program. In this connection, working under the policy direction of the Secretary, develops and prescribes Air Force policy relative to its Reserve components. It requires the supervision of all detailed plans and the development of a Reserve force sufficient to meet the defense requirements of the Nation. Further, he is responsible for recommending to the Secretary the formulation of national policy with respect to military and civil air carriers; intelligence and foreign affairs concerned with air matters. In performing such functions the Assistant Secretary acts as the representative of the Secretary in providing assistance to other Federal agencies and civil organizations concerned with national aviation policy. In this connection he acts as a member of the Air Coordinating Committee and the State-Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee.

The major responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary are of a highly classified and confidential nature.

Position title: Secretary of the Army. Section of bill: 1.

Present salary: \$15,000. **Date salary established:** March 4, 1925, by Public Law 624 of Sixty-eighth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$25,000.

Incumbent: Vacant.

Responsibilities: The Secretary of the Army is head of the Department of the Army and performs such duties as are required of him by law or may be enjoined upon him by the President and the Secretary of Defense. Basically he is responsible for the provision of adequate forces organized, trained, and equipped primarily for prompt and sustained combat incident to operations on land in defense of the United States. As a member of both the War Council and the National Security Council, he advises the Secretary of Defense on broad armed forces policy matters and the President on integration of domestic, foreign, and military policy.

The Secretary of the Army also performs a number of tasks of a quasi-military or civil nature, each of which is of special significance. Problems incident to occupation of foreign areas demand a considerable amount of his attention. He is charged with the defense, maintenance, care, and operation of the Panama Canal. The development and execution of plans for flood control on inland rivers, as well as rivers and harbors projects in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, have been placed under his supervision. Likewise, he is president of the National Forest Reservation Commission, which is authorized to purchase such forested, cut-over, or denuded lands within the watersheds of navigable streams as in its judgment may be necessary to the regulation of stream flow or for the production of timber. These and other similar functions require active attention and, in many instances, coordination with other Government agencies and detailed reporting to the Congress.

Size of organization:

Number of employees: civilian, 370,011; military, 705,076; total 1,075,087.
Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$7,776,000,000 (including civil functions).

Position title: Under Secretary of the Army. Section of bill: 2 (a).
Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: July 26, 1947, by Public Law 253 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$20,000.
Incumbent: Vacancy.

Responsibilities: The Under Secretary of the Army acts as the principal assistant to the Secretary of the Army in the entire field of the Secretary's responsibilities. He assists with the formulation of policy and supervises at the secretarial level those Army activities delegated by the Secretary and not specifically assigned to an Assistant Secretary. He acts as the Secretary of the Army in the absence of the Secretary.

His major interest and responsibility is in coordinating the policies and activities of the Department of the Army with those of the State Department and other governmental agencies in the development and execution of United States foreign policy. In the field of politico-military affairs, the Under Secretary is concerned with the integration of military policy with national policy. Consequently, the Under Secretary of the Army has for consideration those politico-military matters (other than occupation matters) upon which Army opinion and advice is requested by the National Security Council, the War Council, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He is the Army member of the State-Army-Navy Air Force Coordinating Committee. Also for the Under Secretary's consideration are the military aspects of United Nations' plans and policies, the Army's role in psychological and economic warfare, the development of policies relating to war plans and all other requirements of United States security, the Army's responsibilities resulting from international treaties and agreements, and supervision of Army missions to foreign nations, such as the hemisphere defense groups and special missions for aid to Greece and Turkey.

(This position is now vacant and the duties which might normally be assigned to this office are now being carried out by the two Assistant Secretaries.)

Position title: Assistant Secretary of the Army. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: July 26, 1947, by Public Law 253 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: Tracy S. Voorhees. State: New York.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Secretary of the Army is responsible for supervision and control of military government affairs in the occupied areas of Germany, Japan, Austria, and Trieste. As the primary agent for implementation of the Department of the Army's responsibility in this field, the Assistant Secretary is primarily concerned with the diverse political, economic, and psychological problems arising among almost 130,000,000 peoples and involving an expenditure of United States Government funds of approximately one and one-half billion dollars in the 1949 fiscal year. Briefly, he is responsible for the development, initiation, and execution of policy on such varied subjects as the German constitution, reparations, economic stabilization, foreign investment policy, exchange rates of the mark and the yen, restitution of property, reorientation of the German and Japanese people in the ways of democracy, and numerous similar matters. In addition, the Assistant Secretary of the Army is designated as the Food Administrator for Occupied Areas and supervisor of the bizonal (Germany)

operations as a member of the OEEC. Administration of relief in Germany and Japan requires the expenditure of over one-half billion dollars for food and fertilizer. Preparation of the budget and its presentation before the Congress is the responsibility of the Assistant Secretary. Apart from the above functions, the Assistant Secretary of the Army is the supervisor at secretarial level of other Army activities assigned by the Secretary, such as membership on the National Military Establishment Personnel Policy Board and on the Committee on Federal Medical Services.

To carry out his responsibilities the Assistant Secretary is required to be in constant communication with numerous other departments and agencies of the Government. He is in daily contact with State Department and ECA chiefs working out details of United States Government policies which affect all three of these agencies. The Congress and the public need constantly to be informed on occupation matters, and this duty devolves largely upon the Assistant Secretary of the Army.

(Since the position of Under Secretary of the Army has been vacant, the political-military matters which concern the Army throughout the world (except for the occupied areas) have been handled by one of the Assistant Secretaries. At this time responsibility is being assigned to the Assistant Secretary.)

Position title: Assistant Secretary of the Army. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: February 12, 1925, by Public Law 413 of Sixty-eighth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: Gordon Gray. State: North Carolina.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Secretary exercises the supervisory responsibility of the Secretary of the Army for all logistical and related fiscal activities of the Department, including the broad aspects of logistics programs, over-all procedures, advance planning, budget estimates, future expenditure programs, and the implementation of these plans and programs. Briefly it includes the procurement of all military supplies and other business pertaining thereto; industrial and related matters including industrial mobilization and demobilization; matters relating to the supply and service systems of the Army; and research and development.

In addition, the Assistant Secretary exercises policy supervision over renegotiation; contract appeals; contractual and damage claims; acquisition and disposal of real estate; bridge permits and relocations; civil functions of the Corps of Engineers; national cemeteries, monuments, and military parks; patents; transactions involving the management of civil and military property both real and personal; disposal of utilities; transfer of supplies and equipment; engineering surveys for civil projects; Army exchange system; labor relations; and operation of disciplinary barracks and custody of military prisoners. He is the Department of the Army member of the Munitions Board, President of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and Department of the Army member of the State Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee (SANACC). He supervises the political-military activities (other than Occupied Areas' matters) of the Department as well as matters pertaining to psychological warfare. In addition, the Assistant Secretary performs such other duties of a military and nonmilitary nature as are delegated to him by the Secretary of the Army and in the absence of both the Secretary and the Under Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Army.

Position title: Governor, The Panama Canal. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: August 24, 1912; by Public Law 337 of Sixty-second Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: Brig. Gen. Francis K. Newcomer. State: Illinois.

Responsibilities: The Governor of the Panama Canal under the general supervision of the President exercised through the Secretary of the Army and in conformity to the treaty obligations and foreign policy of the United States affecting the Republic of Panama, is responsible for the operation, maintenance, and protection of the Panama Canal, the operation of the auxiliary enterprises necessary to provide adequately for the needs of shipping and of the Canal operating forces, the operation of the Panama Railroad Company, and the government and sanitation of the Canal Zone. These broad responsibilities include complete and immediate responsibility for:

(1) Operation and maintenance of the Canal, including ports, transiting of ships, operation of locks, dredging of channels and general administration at a gross

expense of \$13,400,000 during the fiscal year 1948 in which 5,920 tolls-paying ships were transited, producing over \$20,000,000 in tolls;

(2) Operation of the auxiliary enterprises of shipyards, storerooms, electric power system, water system, building, and other construction, quarters for employees, etc., doing a business of \$35,000,000 in fiscal year 1948;

(3) Operation of the Panama Railroad Company under the management of a Board of Directors, including the three 10,000-ton ships between New York and Cristobal; the railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific terminal cities, Colon and Panama; two hotels; the wharves and piers in the terminal ports; the Panama Railroad commissary and minor auxiliary enterprises doing a gross business of \$45,000,000 in fiscal year 1948;

(4) The government of the Canal Zone, including the provision of municipal government, police, fire, schools, etc., for a population of 40,000 persons at a gross expense of \$3,250,000 in fiscal year 1948;

(5) The sanitation of the Canal Zone, the supervision of the sanitation and health in the cities of Colon and Panama in the Republic of Panama; including provision of water sewerage and street maintenance and repairs, and the operation of the health and hospital services in the Canal Zone at a gross expense of \$5,650,000 in fiscal year 1948.

The significance of the activities and responsibilities is that the Canal-railroad enterprise is an international utility performing an indispensable service to world trade and an essential element in the defense of the United States.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 22,560.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$106,000,000.

Position title: Secretary of Defense, National Military Establishment. Section of bill: 1.

Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established: July 26, 1947, by Public Law 253 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$25,000.

Incumbent: Louis Johnson. State: West Virginia.

Responsibilities: While recognizing that the functions of the Secretary of Defense may materially change as a result of an evolutionary process growing out of accumulating experience and further legislative action, his basic functions at the present time may be described broadly as follows:

1. Assistant to the President in all matters relating to the national security, including matters beyond the jurisdiction of the National Military Establishment, as such.

2. Establish the policies and formulate the basic programs of the National Military Establishment.

3. Generally direct and control the affairs of the National Military Establishment as a whole, a duty which includes among other things—

(a) Determining those major jobs or responsibilities which must be performed to carry out the general mission of the National Military Establishment;

(b) Deciding upon the general procedures and techniques by which each job will be done;

(c) Assigning these responsibilities among the several component agencies at least to the extent that such assignment has not already been made by statute;

(d) Assuring that each responsibility is being adequately discharged;

(e) Coordinating the activities of the several component agencies in the performance of these responsibilities both among themselves and with outside agencies; and

(f) Making certain that the objectives, policies, and programs which are established are carried out by all concerned.

4. Eliminate unnecessary duplication and overlapping in the fields of procurement, supply, transportation, storage, health, and research.

5. To supervise and coordinate preparation of budget estimates of the several components of the National Military Establishment, to determine the final budget estimates, and to supervise the budget programs which are adopted.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, military 1,662,046, civilians 893,026.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$13,800,000,000.

Position title: Under Secretary of Defense, National Military Establishment.

Section of bill: 2 (a).
Present salary: \$12,000. Date salary established: April 2, 1949, by Public Law 36 of Eighty-first Congress.
Proposed salary: \$20,000.
Incumbent: Stephen T. Early. State: District of Columbia.

Responsibilities: The National Military Establishment is still in the process of evolution. The organization headed by the Secretary of Defense is unique to the Government and there is no body of law, tradition, or usage which serves as a guide to the specific authorities and requisites of the office. The multitude of problems to be considered, the variety of programs to be coordinated, the decisions to be made—all make it humanly impossible for any one individual to carry the full weight of directing the affairs of the National Military Establishment. The Under Secretary, therefore, serves as an "alter ego" to the Secretary in all matters and acts for him in his absence. He is specifically charged with coordinating on a day-to-day basis the activities of the agencies above the level of the three military departments.

Position title: Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, National Military Establishment. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: July 26, 1947, by Public Law 253 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: W. J. McNeil. State: Iowa.

Responsibilities: One of the strongest directives and powers given to the Secretary of Defense by the National Security Act of 1947 is that of supervising and coordinating the preparation of budget estimates of the National Military Establishment, formulating and determining the budget estimates for submittal to the Bureau of the Budget and supervising the budget programs of the departments and agencies of the National Military Establishment.

It has been one of the primary responsibilities of this special assistant to carry out for the Secretary of Defense his responsibilities in budget matters. He has developed a complete budget process which coordinates all the planning of the National Security Council, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Research and Development Board, Munitions Board, and the departments, assuring that each annual budget program will enable the National Military Establishment to support effectively the foreign and domestic policy of the United States.

He supervises for the Secretary the expenditure of funds administered by the National Military Establishment; establishes general policies, programs, and procedures for fiscal, cost, and other accounting; he supervises the establishment of programs and statistical reporting procedures which provide for the Secretary current information on the operations of the National Military Establishment.

He has been the primary motivating force in securing uniformity and simplification of the administrative processes involved in running the National Military Establishment. Examples of such activities are (1) the efforts made in establishing appropriation structures which will enable the inclusion of all costs for a particular operation in a single budget program; (2) the proposed management fund bill, and (3) the proposed National Military Establishment Accounting Act of 1948, both of which would simplify procedures within the Military Establishment in cross-servicing activities and in common operations. In this work, the special assistant has carried out the programs almost entirely on his own initiative with complete authority from the Secretary of Defense.

In general, he is responsible for establishing the policies and coordinating the programs of budget, fiscal, reporting, and related activities of the National Military Establishment, involving over 2,500,000 employees and an annual expenditure of \$13,800,000,000.

Position title: Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, National Military Establishment. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: July 26, 1947, by Public Law 253 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: John Ohly. State: District of Columbia.

Responsibilities: Due to the complexity of the National Military Establishment, there are arising continually problems of major importance on which the Secretary must take action and on which he needs expert advice, but which do not fall

within the field of responsibility of one of his staff agencies. It has been the responsibility of this special assistant to secure for the Secretary this information and guidance and act for him in the resolution of the problems. Under the guidance of the special assistant have been carried out studies on intelligence activities, civil defense, planning against unconventional forms of attack, internal security, foreign aid, politico-military affairs; and he has provided primary guidance to the Secretary on all these matters. He has provided for the Secretary, guidance to such specific operations as the Committee on Medical and Hospital Services of the Armed Forces; the Advisory Commission on Service Pay; and the Committee on Civilian Components.

The need for coordination of activities at this level is of paramount importance and it has been the responsibility of this special assistant to make certain that the activities of each of the staff agencies are properly coordinated with, and related to, the activities of all other staff agencies.

In carrying out his responsibilities, the actions taken by this Special Assistant affect the total Establishment, involving over 2,500,000 employees and an annual expenditure of \$13,800,000,000.

Position title: Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, National Military Establishment. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: July 26, 1947, by Public Law 253 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Marx Leva. State: District of Columbia.

Responsibilities: At the time the National Security Act of 1947 was enacted, the military departments had long years of history in developing their own legislative programs. The resulting maze of laws under which the Military Establishment had to be governed was completely confusing and one of the primary responsibilities of this special assistant has been to bring order out of this chaos. He has instituted procedures which, under his active direction, now provide a complete and coordinated legislative program for the entire Military Establishment. It can be truly said that in the legal and legislative field the National Military Establishment is operating on a unified basis, largely through the personal work of this special assistant. In addition, this special assistant has been the personal adviser to the Secretary on all legal matters and has directed a staff which furnishes legal advice and counsel to all elements of the National Military Establishment above the level of the military departments.

One of the major jobs carried out under his direction was a study of the several systems of military justice in the armed services, resulting in a recommended uniform Code of Military Justice for the Military Establishment. Further, he has represented the Secretary of Defense in activities leading to the consolidation of NATS and ATC into the single Military Air Transport Service; in reorganizing the Military Liaison Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission; and in negotiations leading to the enactment of the Selective Service Act of 1948. In all these activities, he has acted with complete authority from the Secretary of Defense to make decisions which have the same force as decisions by the Secretary.

In carrying out his responsibilities of coordinating and directing the legal and national affairs of the National Military Establishment, the policies, programs, and procedures which he establishes directly affect the operations of the National Military Establishment including over 2,500,000 employees and an annual expenditure of \$3,800,000,000.

Position title: Chairman, Munitions Board, National Military Establishment.

Section of bill: 3 (a).

Present salary: \$14,000. Date salary established: July 26, 1947, by Public Law 253 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$18,000.

Incumbent: Donald F. Carpenter. State: Connecticut.

Responsibilities: The Chairman of the Munitions Board is responsible for directing the industrial aspects of the activities of the National Military Establishment. With full authority delegated by the Secretary to act in his name, his is the responsibility for seeing that our supply program keeps pace with the strategic and logistic planning of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He assures that the strategic and logistic plans of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are feasible from an industrial and economic standpoint—that plants and tools are available to produce the goods required to implement the JCS plans and that such production will not seriously

affect the civilian economy of the country. Through a stock-piling program, he makes certain that adequate stocks of strategic and critical materials are on hand in this country to enable industry to start immediate production of instruments of war in the event of an emergency. By means of a reserve-plant and machine-tool program, he assures that industry is capable of a quick change-over from peacetime to wartime production. He is responsible for determining that the policies, procedures, and programs for procurement, production, and related activities throughout the Military Establishment are properly coordinated, do not contain any unnecessary duplication, and generally provide for the efficient and economical procurement, production, and distribution of material.

Position title: Chairman, Research and Development Board, National Military Establishment. Section of bill: 3 (a).

Present salary: \$14,000. Date salary established: July 26, 1947, by Public Law 253 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$18,000.

Incumbent: Dr. Karl T. Compton. State: Massachusetts.

Responsibilities: The Chairman of the Research and Development Board is responsible for directing the research and development aspects of the activities of the National Military Establishment. With full authority delegated by the Secretary to act in his name, his is the responsibility for seeing that the research and development programs provide for the armed forces of the United States the most advanced equipment and weapons of warfare. He advises the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the interaction of research and development and strategy. He furnishes the scientific know-how in the evaluation of proposed weapons and weapons systems.

He is responsible for determining that every dollar appropriated for research and development activities (\$530,000,000 for fiscal year 1949) is so used as to secure the maximum benefit for the National Military Establishment.

Size of organization:

Number of employees: 58 military (immediate staff only); 257 civilian.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$1,500,000.

Position title: Secretary of the Navy. Section of bill: 1.

Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established March 4, 1925, by Public Law 624 of Sixty-eighth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$25,000.

Incumbent: Vacant.

Responsibilities: The Secretary of the Navy is directly responsible by law for supervision of all naval affairs, the public trust for proper administration of the Naval Establishment resting finally upon him as its top executive. This establishment involves both military and business operations extremely diverse in character which extend over a wide portion of the world. It represents capital investment and expenditures, personnel, plants, and operations which by a rough comparison are almost three times the size of the United States Steel Corp. Effective management in the public interest of an organization of this size places upon its executive head a responsibility without parallel in private business and with few parallels even in government.

From the Secretary of the Navy stems the top direction, guidance, and control which maintain the Naval Establishment in a position to bear its share of the military task of meeting national interests and obligations, balance that position with the Nation's economic and political situation, and provide a constant and progressive drive for improvement in its effectiveness. He must understand national interests and policies fully, interpret, apply, and uphold them in their naval aspects, and by explicit policies and instructions of his own direct the Naval Establishment so that its development and use will be in consonance with them.

The Secretary of the Navy is provided with executive and technical assistants, both civil and military, and apportions the work of the Naval Establishment among them in such a manner as is most efficient, varying this proportion as circumstances dictate. He furnishes to them the policies to be followed in administering naval affairs, and reviews and evaluates their performance for adherence to these policies and for effective achievement of the missions assigned to the Navy. He coordinates their work so that the whole is kept in balance and consistent with the military and civil policies and objectives of the country at large. In evaluating the performance of his assistants he is responsible for recommending the appointment, removal, or reassignment of the incumbents of

the legally constituted positions, and controls in his own discretion the selection and assignment of all other principal naval officials. His is the task of insuring that naval strength and effectiveness is maintained sufficiently for the Nation's needs, that its level of operations is consistent with the public interest, that such factors as the local economic and social influence of naval installations are considered in its operations, that its money and property are administered in accordance with the public trust, and that the Naval Establishment in its far-flung activities conducts itself as a good neighbor in relations with the other Government agencies and with the public.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 901,462 (539,942 military; 361,520 civilian).
Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$4,485,000,000.

Position title: Under Secretary of the Navy. Section of bill: 2 (a).
Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: June 20, 1940, by Public Law 644 of Seventy-sixth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$20,000.
Incumbent: W. John Kenney. State: California.

Responsibilities: As one of the Secretary's civilian executive assistants, the Under Secretary of the Navy has as a principal responsibility that of insuring that the business operations of the Navy are properly administered and that sound business administration is obtained. To this end he collaborates with the Assistant Secretaries as regards the shore establishment and with the Chief of Naval Operations as regards the operating forces, and sees to it that the work of all is coordinated to the best interests of economical and efficient operation.

He has the responsibility for the general supervision of the preparation of the Navy budget, a business operation involving over \$4,000,000,000. A balanced distribution of funds, proper emphasis to priority programs, and adequate justification of the money required for the work of the Naval Establishment are factors demanding his careful attention throughout the budget's review and analysis. Since the budget naturally is the most determining factor in prescribing the extent of naval operations, its proper preparation is of utmost importance and requires exceeding care in each step of its construction. To the Under Secretary has been assigned the responsibility for insuring that its preparation follows sound principles and that its structure meets essential requirements.

The Under Secretary is responsible for the administration of the petroleum reserves assigned to the Navy's custody, and for the direction of all petroleum matters. The paramount importance of petroleum as a fuel extends to both the military and civil economies and the demands of one must be tempered by the requirements of the other. In the event of an emergency these petroleum reserves provide a ready source for at least partially offsetting a sudden increase in requirements by the armed services. To keep them in a condition of readiness, the Navy must pursue an intensive conservation and exploratory program. This program is a business operation of size involving many millions of dollars.

The Under Secretary has also the responsibility for the proper handling of the legislative and legal matters of the Navy, which include the preparation of legislation required for the administration of naval affairs and the review and careful analysis of all proposed legislation which would affect the Naval Establishment.

The Under Secretary might well be likened to an executive vice president of a large corporation, in that he coordinates its business operations and administration and assures by collaboration effective business administration by the other executive assistants of the most specialized functions assigned to their cognizance.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Section of bill 5: (a).
Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: May 26, 1947, by Public Law 253 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: John T. Kochler. State: Maryland.

Responsibilities: As one of the Secretary's civilian executive assistants, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy has as his principal responsibility the supervision of all naval affairs which concern procurement, production, and disposition of materials and facilities. To this end he supervises the operations of the bureaus and offices of the Navy Department in their purchase, manufacture, or other acquisition of materials necessary to carry out their functions; in the disposition of materials which are in excess of their requirements; in the determination of proper stock levels and replenishment requirements; in establishing and admin-

istering inventory control systems which will insure the right quantities of the right material at the right place at the right time.

Of primary significance in the Navy's material and procurement programs is the administration of purchase assignments for a single procurement agency both within Navy and within the National Military Establishment so that the economics of large-scale purchasing may be obtained and the waste of competitive procurement eliminated. Also of importance is the screening of procurement actions of one activity against material in excess of requirements at other activities to avoid needless purchase of items already on hand.

Since the amount of the Navy's procurement and production amounts in any one year to several billion dollars, supervision of its procurement matters is a tremendous responsibility and one requiring constant care and attention to the prevention of waste.

To the Assistant Secretary of the Navy are also assigned the responsibility for Navy participation in the joint procurement activities of the National Military Establishment. His also is the task of reviewing the requests and proposals for new facilities to see that they are in consonance with personnel available for their staffing. He has the responsibility for the contractual matters of the Navy in its procurement affairs, including the leasing of facilities for industrial reserve purposes and the preparation of industrial mobilization plans.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: July 26, 1947, by Public Law 253 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: Dan A. Kimball. State: California.

Responsibilities: As one of the Secretary's civilian executive assistants, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air is assigned as his principal responsibility the supervision of the Navy's aeronautical affairs and the coordination of these affairs with other Government agencies interested in aeronautics. With a total inventory of 14,000 planes, over 50 air stations, and extensive plants, over-all facilities and personnel to man them, the Navy's aviation organization and its operations have considerable influence on aviation in general; and its mobile character enhances the problems of administering it so that the public good as well as military requirements are met. As Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, this official is responsible for the decisions which affect the Navy's use of the airways and for coordination with other users in resolving the problems of air traffic, control, regulations, and similar matters. With the growth of aviation the Navy's active operation of over 10,000 planes presents problems requiring constant effective collaboration with other aviation organizations, both United States and international, and the administration of its supporting aeronautical organization is a task of very broad scope.

No less important in their effect are the Navy's research, development, experimental, and testing activities, the supervision of which is also the responsibility of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air. Since these activities range widely from fundamental research on abstract scientific subjects to the development of specific weapons, close coordination of the programs they involve is essential to channel them toward proper objectives and to prevent unnecessary duplication of projects. Many millions of dollars are spent for research and development and close administration is necessary to insure that they are spent wisely.

Also assigned to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air are the administration of civilian personnel matters and supervision of all affairs regarding naval personnel. The Navy is one of the world's largest employers with over 350,000 civilian employees and its task of handling its relations with those employees is correspondingly greater than that of any single industrial activity.

Position title: Executive Secretary, National Security Council. Section of bill: 2 (b).
Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: July 26, 1947, by Public Law 253 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: Fixed by President.
Incumbent: Sidney W. Souers. State: Missouri.

Responsibilities: Under the personal direction of the President, who is Chairman of the National Security Council, the Executive Secretary is responsible for assisting the Council in advising the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security, by the performance of the following functions on behalf of the Council:

(a) Developing a program of studies and recommendations for consideration by the council and arranging for their preparation by the Council's staff or by other appropriate departments and agencies.

(b) Preparing and maintaining the agenda of subjects under consideration by the Council, assuring in each case that they are appropriate matters for Council consideration.

(c) Keeping the President and other members of the Council advised concerning all current and pending items of Council business.

(d) Arranging and attending all Council meetings, and preparing and disseminating a record of the actions taken therein.

(e) Advising the other Council members of the President's actions with respect to the Council's recommendations.

(f) Maintaining the official Council files and acting as the official channel of communications and liaison between the Council and other departments, agencies, and individuals.

The Executive Secretary is the head of the Council's staff, which assists him in discharging the above responsibilities. Some members of the staff are employees of the Council, while others are detailed from the participating departments and agencies.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 30.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$155,000.

Position title: Chairman, National Security Resources Board. Section of bill: 2 (a).

Present salary: \$14,000. Date salary established: July 26, 1947, by Public Law 253 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$20,000.

Incumbent: Vacant.²⁴

Responsibilities: To serve as the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board and to appoint and direct the staff of the Board in such programs as may be necessary to carry out the function of the Board which is to advise the President concerning the coordination of military, industrial, and civilian mobilization including:

(1) Policies concerning industrial and civilian mobilization in order to assure the most effective mobilization and maximum utilization of the Nation's manpower in the event of war;

(2) Programs for the effective use in time of war of the Nation's natural and industrial resources for military and civilian needs, for the maintenance and stabilization of the civilian economy in time of war, and for the adjustment of such economy to war needs and conditions;

(3) Policies for unifying, in time of war, the activities of Federal agencies and departments engaged in or concerned with production, procurement, distribution, or transportation of military or civilian supplies, materials, and products;

(4) The relationship between potential supplies of, and potential requirements for, manpower, resources, and productive facilities in time of war;

(5) Policies for establishing adequate reserves of strategic and critical material, and for the conservation of these reserves;

(6) The strategic relocation of industries, services, government, and economic activities, the continuous operation of which is essential to the Nation's security.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 327.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$2,610,362.

Position title: Administrator, Philippine Alien Property Administration. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: December 9, 1946, Presidential letter.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: James McInnes Henderson. State: Texas.

Responsibilities: The Philippine Alien Property Administrator is responsible for the vesting of enemy-owned property and interests in the Republic of the Philippines under the Philippine Property Act of 1946; and the Trading With the

²⁴ John R. Steelman of Arkansas, the assistant to the President, has been designated by the President as Acting Chairman. Dr. Steelman is not on the pay roll of the Board. Mr. Mon C. Wallgren of Washington was nominated Feb. 3, 1949 by the President for the position of chairman of the National Security Resources Board. Mr. Wallgren's nomination is pending before the Senate.

Enemy Act, as amended. The Philippine Property Act of 1946 extended the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act to the Republic of the Philippines, and provided that the United States should, after vesting of enemy property, payment of claims, and expenses of administration, transfer the property or proceeds to the Republic of the Philippines. The authority and jurisdiction of the incumbent with respect to Philippine activities is comparable to the authority and jurisdiction of the Director of the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice (formerly Alien Property Custodian) in the United States.

The Philippine Property Act was enacted by the United States Congress and the program was undertaken by the United States at the request of the Philippine Government, and the enemy property or proceeds vested in this connection, amounting to millions of dollars and consisting of great agricultural lands, manufacturing plants, businesses, mines, and other holdings, will according to law be transferred to the Philippine Government. The incumbent holds, uses, administers, liquidates, sells these formerly enemy-owned properties in the name of the United States. He must by statute, however, pay title and debt claims, taxes and expenses, and defend suits in the Philippine courts. Transfers of properties to the Republic of the Philippines are accomplished periodically and as expeditiously as possible under law.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 125.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$440,000.

Position title: Member, Philippine War Damage Commission. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$12,000. Date salary established: April 30, 1946, by Public Law 370 of Seventy-ninth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbents: Frank A. Waring, chairman, California; John A. O'Donnell, Pennsylvania; Francisco A. Delgado, Philippine Islands.

Responsibilities: The Commissioners are responsible for the administration of title I and section 304 of title III of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, as amended. The total authorization for the payment of private and public claims by the Commission is \$457,000,000. The responsibility for title I includes the examination, investigation, and adjudication, by April 30, 1951, of more than 1,250,000 private claims filed by individuals and organizations for war damage in the Philippines with a claimed value of \$1,215,000,000 and the review of a claim when its adjudication has been appealed by the claimant. As of April 1, 1949, the Commission has received 10,800 appeals, or 1.5 percent of the 709,000 claims liquidated. The responsibility for section 304 of title III includes the authorization of compensation to the Philippine Government, its political subdivisions, and corporate entities for loss or damage to public property as a result of certain perils of war. The task of administering the program of rehabilitating public-property damage, as a result of the war, is divided into two phases: (1) The receipt, evaluation, and adjudication of claims, and (2) the servicing, control, and evaluation of the accomplishments resulting from the granting of awards.

Commissioner Waring is the elected Chairman of the Commission and, as such, is responsible for the administrative, fiscal, and public-relations functions of the Commission.

Commissioner O'Donnell is responsible for the supervision of the operations of the Bureau of Private Property Claims and the Bureau of Public Property Claims.

Commissioner Delgado is responsible for the supervision of the operations of the Bureau of Law and Appeals.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 951.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$167,454,904.

Position title: The Postmaster General. Section of bill: 1.

Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established: March 4, 1925, by Public Law 624 of Sixty-eighth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$25,000.

Incumbent: Jesse M. Donaldson. State: Illinois.

Responsibilities: As a member of the President's Cabinet he is an adviser to the President of the United States in matters concerning the formulation of national policy and is appointed for and during the term of the President, and for 1 month thereafter.

He is the chief executive of the Postal Establishment, which is the national postal communications arm of the Federal Government, authorized by article I, section 8, of the Constitution of the United States.

The United States postal service is probably the largest single enterprise in the world and one of the largest employers of civilian personnel. It handles more than 43 billion pieces of mail matter and 975 million special service transactions annually. The revenue from all postal service operations in 1949 will amount to more than 1.6 billion dollars, or two and one-half times the revenue in 1925. Its operations will cost more than 2 billion dollars and the present number of employees is one and one-half times the number in 1925. More than 18 billion dollars are received and disbursed through it annually.

This postal system provides many communication and special services, including transmission of money, to all of the 145 million citizens of the United States through more than 47,000 local offices, and provides similar services between them and citizens of foreign countries where such postal services are available to their citizens. Within its ramified structure are found activities of such magnitude as a fleet of over 13,000 trucks; a savings system with more than 4,000,000 depositors; a real-estate operation of over 3,000 Government-owned public buildings and around 20,000 rental units; a civilian-procurement program requiring an expenditure of approximately \$60,000,000 annually for supplies, material, and equipment.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements with foreign countries, he negotiates and concludes postal treaties, by and with the advice and consent of the President, and sets postage rates thereunder, and his construction and interpretation of provisions of such treaties are final and conclusive upon all officers of the United States.

He is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System and with the other two members, who are the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and the Attorney General of the United States, is responsible for the management and investment of the postal savings funds of more than \$3,000,000,000.

The execution of these responsibilities involves the planning for, the establishment and provision of, postal service; the formulation of postal policy in terms of the national interest; the appointment, instruction, and direction through subordinate officials of more than 500,000 civilian personnel in all branches of the postal service; the interpretation and enforcement of laws of the United States as they may apply to the operation of the postal system; the planning of the postal service to keep in step with national progress, and to meet emergency requirements on a national scale; the management of finances of the postal service; and the accounting for his stewardship of property and money.

The proper discharge of these responsibilities is important to the national interest because the objective of the postal service is to provide the lowest priced and most available means of communication between the citizens of the United States, and with their friends and relatives in foreign countries; to provide an economical means of communication for the business community of this Nation within the boundaries of the United States and with foreign countries; and it has been from the beginning of this Nation a most important means for the dissemination of knowledge to the citizens of this country.

In addition to the services provided directly to the citizens of the United States for a small fee, the postal system provides many services indirectly to them by serving other branches of their Government without charge. In time of war, free service has been extended to members of the armed services wherever they might be located throughout the world. These services have been rendered with such alacrity that it has become traditional, and the citizens have learned to expect it.

The Postmaster General is assisted in the administration of the Postal Establishment by four Assistant Postmasters General who are responsible, respectively, for the administration of post office services, transportation of mail, postal financial operations, and services and supply; and by the Comptroller, Bureau of Accounts; Director of Budget and Administrative Planning; Solicitor for the Post Office Department; Chief Post Office Inspector; Chief Clerk and Director of Personnel; and the Purchasing Agent.

In addition to the foregoing responsibilities, the Postmaster General serves the United States further as a statutory member of the Smithsonian Institution; as a member of the National Archives Council; as a member of the United States Washington and Lee University Bicentennial Commission by appointment by

President Truman; and as a member of the Advisory Board, Federal Interdepartmental Safety Council.

Size of organization:

Number of employees (March 1949): Full time, 345,903; part time, 163,023; total, 508,926.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$2,072,392,872.

Position title: First Assistant Postmaster General. Section of bill: 2 (a).

Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 1, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$20,000.

Incumbent: Vincent C. Burke. State: Kentucky.

Responsibilities: The First Assistant Postmaster General is chairman of the Postmaster General's Staff, the chief functions of which are formulation and implementation of policy respecting administration and coordination of the activities of the bureaus and offices of the postal establishment. He is appointed by the President of the United States for an indefinite term with the advice and consent of the Senate. He functions as head of the Department in the absence of the Postmaster General, unless otherwise directed by the President.

He is the chief administrative officer of the bureau which supervises the operation of and authorizes expenditures for the operation of post offices, contract stations, delivery services, and custodial services in rented and leased quarters; determines the treatment of ordinary mail in post offices and its delivery; handles and disposes of dead letters and parcel post.

He authorizes the establishment and discontinuance of post offices, stations and branches. He sets standards for respective post office services and authorizes establishment, expansion or discontinuance in conformity therewith.

As fair-employment officer for the postal field service he regulates the employment activities of the field service in compliance with the Executive order of July 26, 1948.

Acting for the Postmaster General, he selects and recommends for nomination by the President postmasters at first-, second-, and third-class post offices. He selects and recommends for appointment by the Postmaster General postmasters at fourth-class post offices. He acts for the Postmaster General in the appointment, instruction, and direction of about 450,000 postal personnel.

The execution of these responsibilities involves direction of specialists in the planning and development of policies for the administration of the 47,000 offices of the postal service through which the public is served. This involves the development of plans and programs for efficient and economical spending of more than \$1,300,000,000 for the operation of the postal service respecting organization, staffing, operating, maintaining and managing every post office in the postal service from the smallest fourth-class office which may average only a few dollars of business in a month to the largest first-class office with average business of more than \$12,000,000 a month. This means planning not only to meet the day-to-day demands of the public for service, but to keep pace with the expanding requirements of a growing section or a national emergency.

The proper discharge of these responsibilities is important to the national interests because the purposes of the postal establishment, to provide the lowest priced, most available and economical means of communication and other special services, can be accomplished only through proper administration.

The activities of the Bureau are administered through the following divisions: Division of Post Office Clerical Service, responsible for planning, administration and budgetary control of post offices of the first, second, and third classes; Division of City Delivery Service, responsible for planning, establishment, administration, and budgetary control of delivery services; Division of Post Office Personnel, responsible for all personnel management in the field, except that relating to rural carriers and postmasters; Division of Postmasters, responsible for selection, nomination and instruction of postmasters at first-, second-, and third-class offices and the appointment of postmasters at offices of the fourth class, the handling of personnel matters affecting postmasters, the establishment of post offices, and handling of service matters in connection with fourth-class post offices; Division of Rural Delivery Service, responsible for planning and administration of the rural delivery service; Division of Budget and Administrative Services, responsible for financial planning and budgetary control, budget organization, work methods and procedures analyses of bureau operations, and the annual adjustment of salaries of postmasters.

The First Assistant Postmaster General is a member of the Post Office Department Loyalty Board.

Size of organization:

Number of employees (March 1949): Full time, 296,448; part time, 149,827; total, 446,275.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$1,370,154,534.

Position title: Second Assistant Postmaster General. Section of bill: 5 (a). Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 1, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Paul Aiken. State: Kansas.

Responsibilities: The Second Assistant Postmaster General is a member of the Postmaster General's staff and participates in the formulation and implementation of policy concerning the operation of the postal establishment and is appointed by the President of the United States for an indefinite term by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He assumes all of the responsibilities and performs all of the duties of the Postmaster General in the absence of that official and the First Assistant Postmaster General, unless otherwise directed by the President.

He is the chief administrative officer of the Bureau of Postal Transport and plans, procures, and directs the use of surface and air transportation within and between the United States and its Territories and between the United States and foreign countries. He is the representative of the Postmaster General in negotiating and concluding postal treaties with foreign countries and administers the International Postal Service. He selects means and methods of routing mail and establishes time schedules controlling its movement and distribution en route. He plans and budgets financial requirements for postal transport and authorizes payment under appropriations therefor. He represents the Postmaster General in the appointment and instruction through various subordinate officials of the service more than 33,000 personnel employed in mail transportation activities. In the planning of transportation requirements he selects sites for terminal post-office facilities and negotiates leases therefor.

Transportation of mail is performed by railroads, electric cars, steamships, powerboats, mail messengers, star routes, highway post offices, and air carriers, which will cost more than \$500,000,000 in 1949.

The execution of these responsibilities involves the planning for, and provision of, transportation service to meet requirements of normal growth and emergency conditions; implementation of postal policy in terms of the national interest; appointment, instruction, and direction through subordinate officials of the personnel employed in transportation of mails.

The proper discharge of these responsibilities is important to the national interest because of the vast stake the Post Office Department has in the economy and security of the Nation through the postal transport system, particularly in light of the staggering implications of air transportation operating, developing, and expanding for world-wide coverage.

The affairs of the Bureau are administered through the following offices: Office of Surface Postal Transport responsible for surface transportation of mails in the continental United States, territories, and possessions; Office of Air Postal Transport responsible for all mail transportation by aircraft of all types in the domestic and foreign air postal transport system; Office of International Postal Service responsible for the entire operation of international postal service embracing the exchange of mails with foreign countries and the making of agreements and arrangements in the name of the United States with foreign postal administrations; Office of Administrative Services responsible for the verification and authorization of the payment of claims for the transportation of mails, improvement in systems and procedures of the Bureau, and the preparation of budget estimates.

The Second Assistant Postmaster General is a member of the Air Coordinating Committee and its Panel on International Civil Aviation Organization; Inter-agency Committee on Development of Alaska; Liaison and Technical Committees of the Universal Postal Union; and the Transportation Committee of the National Security Resources Board. He represents the Postmaster General at congresses of the Universal Postal Union, the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, and the Universal Postal Union at meetings of the United Nations. He is contact and liaison officer with the State Department and the Office of International Trade.

Size of organization:

Number of employees (March 1949): Full time, 25,964; part time, 7,096; total, 33,060.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$501,672,047.

Position title: Third Assistant Postmaster General. Section of bill: 5 (a). Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 1, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Joseph J. Lawler. State: Pennsylvania.

Responsibilities: The Third Assistant Postmaster General is a member of the Postmaster General's staff and participates in the formulation and implementation of policy concerning the operation of the postal establishment. He is appointed by the President of the United States for an indefinite term by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He functions as head of the Department in absence of the Postmaster General, the First Assistant and Second Assistant Postmasters General, unless otherwise directed by the President.

He is the chief finance officer of the postal service and through subordinate officials administers the Bureau which supervises all postal financial operations and many special services. He determines the manner of handling the financial operations of the post office and money order services, controlling through subordinate officials the movement of cash throughout the postal service.

He interprets the application of the financial provisions of laws relating to the postal service, including postal rate legislation and establishes mail classifications for the protection of postal revenue.

He advises the Postmaster General and Congress on matters concerning postage rates and controls the use of the free mailing privileges. He controls the manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper, administers the philatelic activities of the postal service, and authorizes the use of the second-class mail privilege and the issuance of permits for metered and nonmetered mail.

As agent of the Postal Savings System he is responsible for the stewardship of all funds and the operation of the system. He also directs and accounts for the sale of savings bonds and stamps and documentary stamps by the postal system for the United States Treasury, and migratory bird stamps for the Department of the Interior.

He administers the domestic and international money order system. This not only involves the movement of large sums of money within the United States and territories, but extensive dealing in foreign exchange.

He regulates the manner of performance respecting insurance, registry service and collect-on-delivery mail and the payment of indemnities for damage or loss thereunder.

Revenues in 1949 are two and one-half times and expenditures are more than three times those in 1925. At present nearly three times as much money flows through the postal system as in 1925.

The execution of the foregoing responsibilities involves direction of specialists in determination of and planning for the funds required of each of the 47,000 offices of the postal service and financial management respecting post office, money order, and postal-savings services; in the regulation for receipt of, movement, and safe-keeping of funds throughout the service; in interpretation of legal requirements respecting classification, admissibility and rating of mail matter; in the determination of and planning for the use of stamps and stamped paper, including the design, procurement, distribution, sale and accounting for postage stamps, which represent 66 percent of postal revenue; in the purchase and sale of foreign exchange; and in the discharge of the fiduciary responsibilities respecting both money order and postal savings funds.

The proper discharge of these responsibilities is important to the national interests because the purpose of the postal establishment, to provide the lowest priced, most available and economical means of communication and other special services, can be accomplished only through proper financial management.

The affairs of the Bureau are administered through heads of the following divisions: Division of Postal Finances, responsible for receipts, disbursements and accounting for postal funds and for maintenance of methods and procedures for the handling of postal finances from origin to disposition according to the laws of Congress, the decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States, and Treasury Department regulations; Division of Postal Savings Banking and Investments, responsible for administration of the entire postal savings system.

and investment of the funds derived therefrom, control of the sale of United States savings bonds and stamps in post offices, and the handling and accounting for the proceeds from such sales; Division of Stamps and Philately, responsible for the procurement, manufacture, and distribution of stamps, stamped paper, and postal cards and the examination, verification, adjustment, certification, and settlement of accounts due contractors; Division of Letter and Miscellaneous Mail, responsible for determination of the classification of mail of the first, third, and fourth classes, including collection of and accounting for such postage, as well as administration of the laws and regulations governing penalty, franking, and other free mailing privileges; Division of Newspaper and Periodical Mail, responsible for administration of all matters pertaining to the entry of publications as second-class matter, their right to continue therein, and supervision of the collection of postage on such matter; Division of Money Orders, responsible for management and conduct of the domestic and international money order services, including the issuance and payment of postal notes; Division of Registered, Insured, and C. O. D. Mail, responsible for management and operation of the registry, insurance, and c. o. d. services, the collection of fees therefor, and the adjustment of claims for indemnity to cover loss or damage arising therefrom; Division of Administrative Services, Parcel Post and Budget, responsible for the planning and scheduling of projects for the examination of organization methods, procedures, forms, and services and the development of new services and methods affecting the operations of the Bureau, the preparation of budget estimates, and the study and consideration of matters relating to development of the parcel post system and methods designed to improve this system.

In addition to the foregoing responsibilities, the Third Assistant Postmaster General is a member of the Interdepartmental Committee for Voluntary Pay-roll Savings Bonds and the Post Office Department Loyalty Board.

Size of organization:

Number of employees (March 1949), 429.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$18,080,988.

Position title: Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 1, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Walter Myers. State: Indiana.

Responsibilities: The Fourth Assistant Postmaster General is a member of the Postmaster General's staff and participates in the formulation and implementation of policy concerning the operation of the postal establishment. He is appointed by the President of the United States for an indefinite term by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He functions as head of the Department in the absence of the Postmaster General and the other Assistant Postmasters General unless otherwise directed by the President.

He is the chief administrative officer of the Bureau which is responsible for the engineering research affecting the use of space and equipment by the postal service; the equipment and supplies used in the operations of the postal service; the procurement standards and specifications, inspection, custody, and distribution of equipment and supplies; the administration and operation of Government-owned post-office buildings; the leasing or renting of quarters for post-office units not housed in Federal buildings; the administration and operation of local transportation of mail by pneumatic tube and Government-owned and rented vehicles; the production and distribution of post-route maps; the manufacture and repair of mail-bag and lock equipment; the traffic management involved in transportation of equipment, material, and supplies for the postal establishment.

He represents the Postmaster General on the Interdepartmental Committee on Public Buildings in joint action with the Federal Works Agency in the selection of sites and planning construction of public buildings that will be used for postal operations.

The execution of these responsibilities involves financial planning and budgetary control and coordination of all operations with activities of other bureaus; engineering research and planning for the provision of adequate and economical utilization of space for post-office operations; the acquisition of the necessary supplies and equipment to meet the specialized requirements of the postal service; and the exercising of technical supervision over the activities in the field under the jurisdiction of the Bureau.

The proper discharge of these responsibilities is important to the national interest because the purpose of the postal establishment to provide lowest priced,

most available and economical means of communication and other special services, can be accomplished only through the uninterrupted flow of necessary equipment, materials, supplies, and services, and the research and planning for their most economical procurement and use.

The affairs of the Bureau are administered through the heads of the following divisions: Division of Equipment and Supplies, responsible for planning, budgetary control, specifications and standards, procurement and distribution of the supplies and equipment used in the operation of the postal service; Division of Federal Building Operations, responsible for planning, budgetary control, standards and specifications for management and operation of 3,262 Government-owned buildings housing large postal units and field offices of other Government departments, including personnel management for 19,800 employees; Division of Engineering and Research, responsible for technical and mechanical research, planning, and development relating to utilization of postal space in Federal buildings including the installation and design of all mechanical equipment; engineering, installation, and lay-out problems related to quarters; detailed plans of screen lines; design and supervision of installation of conveyors, and other labor-saving devices; Division of Motor Vehicle Service, responsible for the planning, budgetary control, standards, specifications, and inspection of equipment and supplies, and authorization, operation, and maintenance of 13,000 Government-owned motor vehicles and rented vehicles and the pneumatic-tube service, including personnel management for 6,600 employees and provision of transportation for special delivery service; Division of Topography, responsible for design, compilation, production, and distribution of post-route maps, county and local maps; Division of Mail Equipment Shops, responsible for management, budgetary control, procurement and inspection of materials and supplies, and personnel management for 540 employees for manufacture and repair of mail-bag and lock equipment; Division of Traffic, responsible for budgetary control, traffic management including routing and rating for the shipment of equipment, material, and supplies; Division of Post Office Quarters, responsible for budgetary control, planning for space utilization, and negotiating for the leasing or renting of quarters for 20,000 postal units not housed in Federal buildings.

The Fourth Assistant Postmaster General is a member of the Federal Fire Council as well as the governing body of that Council; the Federal Interdepartmental Safety Council; and the Post Office Department Loyalty Board.

Size of organization:

Number of employees (March 1949): Full time, 21,365; part time, 6,099; total, 27,464.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$170,332,574.

Position title: Member, Railroad Retirement Board. Section of bill: 4.

Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: August 29, 1935, by Public

Law 399 of the Seventy-fourth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbent: William J. Kennedy, Chairman. State: Ohio.

Responsibilities: The Board members, acting collectively, exercise all of the duties and powers conferred by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act which provide (a) retirement benefits for aged and disabled railroad employees and benefits for their survivors; and (b) unemployment, maternity, and sickness insurance benefits for such employees. Total employees covered by both programs number approximately 8,000,000. As of the close of the fiscal year 1949 fund balances were approximately \$2,600,000,000.

The Board is responsible for the certification of benefit payments aggregating approximately \$400,000,000 annually; the collection of contributions from employers for payment of unemployment-insurance benefits; the operation of a system of free employment offices and the promotion of vocational training so as to reduce unemployment; entrance into agreements with State, Federal, and foreign agencies conducting similar programs so as to coordinate all phases of related operations; entrance into agreements with employers, employee organizations, hospitals, clinics, and others for use of facilities for taking benefit claims and conducting physical, mental, and other types of examinations of claimants; and appointment of advisory councils and the conduct of research projects to aid in the formulation of Board policies, programs, and recommendations of amendatory legislation. The members acting collectively also determine the structure of the administrative organization and personnel policies; review requests for appropriations totaling approximately 600 to 800 million dollars annually, including 10 to 12 million dollars for administrative expenditures; authorize all litigation by

or in behalf of the Board; and serve as the court of final administrative appeal for employees of the administrative organization and employers and employees covered by the acts.

In addition to his duties as a member of the Board, outlined above, the Chairman is the presiding officer at Board meetings; concludes formal agreements with States, employers, and others; furnishes information concerning Board policies and operations requested by the President, the Director of the Budget, the Comptroller General, and chairmen of the various committees of the Congress; appears before appropriations committees of the Congress at hearings on Board requests for annual and deficiency appropriations; as circumstances require, conducts negotiations on administrative matters with the heads of other Government agencies; furnishes to the Bureau of the Budget the Board's views on pending legislation affecting the administration of the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act and appears before committees of the Congress holding hearings on such legislation to give testimony on behalf of the Board.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 2,550.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$369,800,000.

Position title: Member, Railroad Retirement Board. Section of bill: 4.
Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: August 29, 1935 by Public Law 399 of Seventy-fourth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbents: Julius G. Luhrsen (railroad labor member), Illinois; Frank C. Squire (railroad member), Illinois.

Responsibilities: The Board members, acting collectively; exercise all of the duties and powers conferred by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act which provide (a) retirement benefits for aged and disabled railroad employees and benefits for their survivors; and (b) unemployment-, maternity-, and sickness-insurance benefits for such employees. Total employees covered by both programs number approximately 8,000,000. As of the close of the fiscal year 1949 fund balances were approximately \$2,600,000,000.

The Board is responsible for the certification of benefit payments aggregating approximately \$400,000,000 annually; the collection of contributions from employers for payment of unemployment-insurance benefits; the operation of a system of free employment offices and the promotion of vocational training so as to reduce unemployment; entrance into agreements with State, Federal and foreign agencies conducting similar programs so as to coordinate all phases of related operations; entrance into agreements with employers, employee organizations, hospitals, clinics and others for use of facilities for taking benefit claims and conducting physical, mental and other types of examinations of claimants; and appointment of advisory councils and the conduct of research projects to aid in the formulation of Board policies, programs, and recommendations of amendatory legislation. The members acting collectively also determine the structure of the administrative organization and personnel policies; review requests for appropriations totaling approximately 600 to 800 million dollars annually, including 10 to 12 million dollars for administrative expenditures; authorize all litigation by or in behalf of the Board; and serve as the court of final administrative appeal for employees of the administrative organization and employers and employees covered by the acts.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 2,550.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$369,800,000.

Position title: Chairman, Board of Directors, Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Section of bill: 4.

Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established: June 30, 1947, by Public Law 132 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbent: Harley Hise. State: California.

Responsibilities: The direction and management of RFC, including its 31 loan agencies, is vested in a Board of Directors consisting of 5 persons appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate. The Chairman of the Board of Directors, designated by the President, is the chief executive officer of the Corporation, and is charged with the responsibility of general executive supervision, in an operating capacity, of the affairs of the Corporation as described below.

Lending operations: The normal peacetime loan and investment program of the Corporation embraces the making of direct business loans and participations with banks and other lending institutions in such loans, including loans to foster and develop small business enterprises and loans to railroads, air lines and other common carriers, public agencies, financial institutions, catastrophe loans, provision for a secondary market for FIIA-insured and VA-guaranteed mortgage loans through its subsidiary, the Federal National Mortgage Association. From 1932 through March 31, 1949, the Corporation authorized loans aggregating approximately \$21,000,000,000. The Corporation had outstanding as of March 31, 1949, loans (excluding the purchase of FIIA-insured and VA-guaranteed mortgage loans) of \$787,784,961. As of the same date the Corporation had in portfolio, or committed itself to purchase, FIIA-insured and VA-guaranteed mortgage loans of \$696,954,986.

Production and sales of synthetic rubber: Synthetic rubber is produced under the Rubber Act of 1948 and Executive Order 9942, through the operation and maintenance of 34 plants, representing a capital investment of over \$500,000,000. Practically all the synthetic rubber consumed in the United States is produced in these plants, with current annual production and sales exceeding 400,000 long tons at a cost of approximately \$200,000,000.

Production, purchases and sales of tin: This program includes the operation and management of the Texas City tin smelter under Public Law 125, as amended by Public Law 824, both of the Eightieth Congress. This smelter is a unique facility and produces a large proportion of the Nation's current annual industrial requirements of tin metal. Production is dependent upon the acquisition of the requisite tin-bearing materials from highly competitive sources in the foreign market. For the current fiscal year acquisition of materials in the form of ores, concentrates and metal will aggregate approximately \$200,000,000. Both operations, production, and sales, are subject to close supervision by the RFC Directors.

Liquidation of war activities: This includes the disposal of plants and properties, of which 83, valued at approximately \$99,000,000, are under leases expiring over the next 30 years; sales of \$8,000,000 of properties under expired leases; liquidation of miscellaneous claims and accounts aggregating approximately \$82,000,000, such claims and accounts arising out of the wartime operations of RFC's former subsidiaries, plus approximately \$27,000,000 of liabilities arising from the same source. There are also approximately \$28,000,000 of contingent assets and liabilities, many of which are presently the subject of litigation.

Except as otherwise provided by law, the Directors of the Corporation determine the necessity for, and the character and amount of, its obligations and expenditures under the RFC Act, and the manner in which they are incurred, allowed, paid, and accounted for, without regard to the provisions of any other laws governing the expenditure of public funds, and such determinations are final and conclusive upon all other officers of the Government. Since 1932, the Directors have authorized the expenditure (including wartime activities) of approximately \$42,500,000,000, and under existing law for new business since June 30, 1947, are authorized to have outstanding at any one time in normal lending operations \$2,050,000,000.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 4,575 (as of March 31, 1949).

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$1,000,000,000 (approximately).

Position title: Member, Board of Directors, Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$12,500. Date salary established: June 30, 1947, by Public Law 132 of the Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbents: Walter L. Dunham, Michigan; Harvey J. Gunderson, South Dakota; Henry A. Mulligan, New York; William E. Willett, Maryland.

Responsibilities: The direction and management of RFC is vested in a Board of Directors consisting of five persons appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Directors are charged jointly with the sole responsibility, in an executive operating capacity, for carrying out the duties and activities of the Corporation described below:

Lending operations: The normal peacetime loan and investment program of the Corporation embraces the making of direct business loans and participations with banks and other lending institutions in such loans, including loans to foster and develop small business enterprises and loans to railroads, air lines, and other

common carriers, public agencies, financial institutions, catastrophe loans, provision for a secondary market for FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed mortgage loans through its subsidiary, the Federal National Mortgage Association. From 1932 through March 31, 1949, the Corporation authorized loans aggregating approximately \$21,000,000,000. The Corporation had outstanding as of March 31, 1949, loans (excluding the purchase of FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed mortgage loans) of \$787,784,961. As of the same date the Corporation had in portfolio, or committed itself to purchase, FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed mortgage loans of \$696,954,986.

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Size of organization:

Number of employees: 4,575 (as of March 31, 1949).

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$1,000,000,000 (approximately).

Position title: Member, Securities and Exchange Commission. Section of bill: 4. Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: June 6, 1934, by Public Law 291 of Seventy-third Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbents: Edmond M. Hanrahan, New York; Richard B. McEntire, Kansas; Robert K. McConnaughey, Ohio; Harry A. McDonald, Michigan; Paul R. Rowen, Massachusetts.

Responsibilities: The Commission administers seven statutes which provide for a variety of work in connection with corporate financing; the regulation of stock exchanges; the supervision of trading in securities both on stock exchanges and in the over-the-counter markets; the reorganization of gas and electric public utility holding company systems to simplify their security structures, to distribute voting power equitably, and to integrate their properties geographically; the qualification of trust indentures underlying the issues of the debt; the regulation of certain activities of investment advisers and the supervision of internal financial affairs of investment companies; and the rendition of advice to Federal courts in corporate reorganization proceedings arising under chapter X of the Bankruptcy Act. The Commissioners participate in the quasi-judicial adjudication of individual rights and duties and affairs of companies and their security holders, often involy-

ing large sums of money. Whether calling for direct regulatory action or determination of the adequacy of disclosure the problems may involve law, accounting, financial analysis, domestic and foreign economics, or engineering. Each Commissioner bears primary responsibility for full understanding, sound judgment, and fair administration in deciding matters as a body. The conduct of the Commission vitally affects individual and economic welfare and is exposed to public scrutiny in courts and through extensive news coverage.

Some of the effects of the Commission's administration upon the particular fields it regulates and upon the national economy, as well as the multitude of individual actions involved, may be envisioned by these summary figures:

Securities Act of 1933, issues of securities for public sale:	<i>1 year, fiscal 1948</i>
As originally filed.....	\$6, 149, 704, 287
As effective.....	5, 675, 723, 016
Trust Indenture Act, securities covered by indenture:	
As originally filed.....	2, 554, 029, 380
As effective.....	2, 445, 903, 580
Approximate assets of registered investment companies.....	3, 825, 000, 000
Assets of public utility holding company systems under the Commission's jurisdiction.....	14, 574, 000, 000
Total market value of stock sales on national stock exchanges.....	13, 932, 441, 000
Corporate reorganizations under ch. X of the Bankruptcy Act:	
Assets.....	1, 744, 674, 000
Indebtedness.....	1, 130, 548, 000
Size of organization:	
Number of employeecs, 1,150.	
Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$5,826,140.	

Position title: Director, Selective Service. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$12,500. Date salary established: June 24, 1948, by Public Law 759 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey. State: Indiana.

Responsibilities: The Director of Selective Service is the head of the Selective Service System and is responsible directly to the President for the organization and administration of the Selective Service System, established by title I of the Selective Service Act of 1948, which consists of a national headquarters; 54 State headquarters in the States, Territories, possessions, and District of Columbia; 54 appeal boards, and 3,659 local boards.

The Director of Selective Service is responsible for the carrying out of the functions of the Selective Service System under title I of the Selective Service Act of 1948, which include the registration, examination, classification, delivery for induction, and maintenance of records of the male persons ages 18 to 26 who are required to register under the provisions of that title; the preservation and servicing of the 50,000,000 individual records of persons who registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and the preservation of the knowledge and methods of Selective Service.

Size of organization:

Number of employeecs, 5,943 compensated; 36,697, uncompensated.
Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$27,476,700.

Position title: Secretary of State. Section of bill: 1.
Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established: March 4, 1925, by Public Law 624 of Sixth-eighth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$25,000.
Incumbent: Dean Acheson. State: Maryland.

Responsibilities: The Secretary of State, who is the highest ranking Cabinet member, serves as principal adviser to the President in the determination and execution of United States foreign policy, and has general direction over all the functions of the Department and the Foreign Service. He has custody of the Seal of the United States, conducts correspondence with the States of the Union on the ratification of proposed amendments to the Constitution and on the ascertainment of Presidential electors, and publishes laws enacted by Congress.

Size of organization:

Number of employeecs, 21,672 positions.
Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$317,512,941.

Position title: Under Secretary of State. Section of bill: 2 (a).
Present salary: \$12,000. Date salary established: June 3, 1948, by Public Law 597 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$20,000.
Incumbent: James E. Webb. State: North Carolina (District of Columbia).

Responsibilities: The Under Secretary of State serves as the principal adviser and assistant to the Secretary in the formulation, determination, and execution of United States foreign policy. The Under Secretary is the second ranking officer in the Department and in the absence of the Secretary serves as Acting Secretary of State.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of State, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 3, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: Willard L. Thorp. State: Connecticut.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs advises and assists the Secretary in the development and implementation of foreign economic policy with respect to international trade, finance, transportation, communications, and economic and social development and security.

In these respects, the Assistant Secretary is responsible for the effective performance of the following functions:

1. Initiating, formulating, and coordinating foreign economic policy and action, and the implementing of such policy and action determinations.
2. Providing an economic policy information service for editing and publishing periodic and special economic reports and summaries of activities and policy positions of the economic offices of the Department, for the use and guidance of the Department, the Foreign Service, and other interested Government agencies.
3. Forecasting and bringing to the attention of high-level interdepartmental committees for consideration and policy recommendations problems arising in the Federal agencies that involve United States foreign economic and social relations.
4. Providing departmental representation on foreign economic and social affairs in international conferences and in connection with the negotiation and implementation of international treaties and agreements.

The Assistant Secretary participates at the highest level with the Secretary and Under Secretary in the formulation of the United States foreign policy and in the administration of the Department and the Foreign Service.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of State, Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 3, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: Ernest A. Cross. State: New York.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations collaborates closely with the Secretary, Under Secretary, and Assistant Secretaries on major policy and program considerations. He advises and assists the Secretary and Under Secretary in determining current and long-range foreign policy.

The Assistant Secretary is responsible for the maintenance of liaison with the Congress and the Bureau of the Budget in connection with the development and implementation of United States foreign policy. His authority includes directing consultation with Members of the Congress concerning foreign policy developments, legislative proposals and related matters, including testimony before congressional committees; correspondence with Members of the Congress and with Government officials and private individuals concerning congressional matters; development of the Department's legislative program and the presentation of legislative proposals, and treaties and other international agreements to the Congress; and maintenance of liaison with the Bureau of the Budget in connection with legislative reports to Congress, proposals for legislation and related matters.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of State, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs.

Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 3, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: George V. Allen. State: North Carolina.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary of State with regard to the development and implementation of (1) international information and educational exchange programs as authorized by Public Law 402; and (2) domestic information programs designed to inform the American public concerning foreign relations.

The area of responsibility of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs includes the following: United States participation in UNESCO, including the furnishing of secretariat services to the National Commission; liaison with the United States Advisory Commission on Information and the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange and the furnishing of secretariat services to these Commissions; the preparation and distribution of material regarding the American way of life to foreign audiences through the media of radio, motion pictures, press, photographs, film strips, and publications, including the broadcast operations of the Voice of America, the issuance of daily State Department Wireless Bulletin, and the publication of the Russian-language magazine Amerika; the cooperation with other nations in the interchange of knowledges and skills, the rendering of technical services, and the interchange of developments in education, the arts, and sciences, including the furnishing of a secretariat for the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation, the maintenance of overseas libraries and institutes, the administration of exchange of persons and programs under the Fulbright Act and other laws; the direction of domestic public information programs designed to furnish the American people with information on United States foreign policy, and to provide the Department with accurate knowledge and understanding of public opinion with regard to foreign policy issues; the direction of a program of historical research studies in the field of American foreign policy and American diplomatic relations; and the direction of the Department's publications program, which includes the publication of the annual volumes entitled "Foreign Relations of the United States," the State Department Bulletin, and other periodicals.

He directs the relations of the Department of State with other Federal agencies on all above matters.

He is responsible for stimulating and facilitating the activities of public and private agencies in carrying out the above responsibilities.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of State, Assistant Secretary for Administration. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 3, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: John E. Peurifoy. State: Virginia.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Secretary for Administration advises and assists the Secretary in the development and formulation of over-all organizational, administrative, and budgetary policies for the Department, the Foreign Service, and such special programs as may be vested in the Department of State or the Secretary by statute, Executive order, or otherwise; for executing and implementing policies so developed; and for providing the necessary facilities to implement policies approved by the Secretary.

In these respects, the Assistant Secretary is responsible for the effective performance of the following functions:

1. Supervision and control over the organization of the Department, the Foreign Service, and special programs, and their component offices, divisions, and other units.
2. Exercise of the authority vested in the Secretary of State or the Department of State, by statute, Executive order, or otherwise, to allocate funds made available to the Secretary or the Department.
3. Preparation of annual budget estimates; and supervision over the use of and accounting for appropriated funds, in accordance with congressional limitations, administrative objectives, and policies of the President and the Secretary.

4. Direction of personnel management of the Department, the Foreign Service, and the special programs, including training and educational programs for the Foreign Service and departmental personnel.

5. Operation of the procurement, communication, cryptographic, transportation, and language interpretation and translation services.

6. Provision, maintenance, and operation of the physical establishments in the United States and abroad.

7. Provision of physical and personnel security within the Department, the Foreign Service, and the special programs.

8. Protection of American interests through administration of passport, visa, and munition-control laws and programs, and other pertinent laws.

The Assistant Secretary participates at the highest level with the Secretary and Under Secretary in the formulation of the United States foreign policy and in the administration of the Department and the Foreign Service.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of State, Assistant Secretary of State for Political Affairs. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 3, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Dean Rusk.²⁵ State: Virginia.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Secretary of State for Political Affairs advises and assists the Secretary in the formulation and coordination of policy and action for the conduct of United States relations with the various nations of the world, taking the initiative in affairs primarily political, and, in other affairs, stimulating the functional offices of the Department and other Federal agencies charged with primary responsibility in specialized fields.

He controls the activities of and gives final approval to policy recommendations emanating from the several offices established on a geographical basis engaged in:

1. Developing basic policies to govern the conduct of United States relations with countries and areas under their respective jurisdiction.

2. Reviewing and evaluating programs and activities of other offices of the Department and other Federal agencies as they affect the political situation in a particular area.

3. Directing and instructing United States Foreign Service establishments in the countries and areas within their jurisdiction.

4. Maintaining close relationships with appropriate foreign diplomatic missions in the United States and at international conferences.

The Assistant Secretary participates at the highest level with the Secretary and Under Secretary in the formulation of United States foreign policy and in the administration of the Department and the Foreign Service.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of State, Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 3, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Dean Rusk.²⁵ State: Virginia.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs advises and assists the Secretary in the formulation and coordination of policy and action with respect to programs for United States participation in United Nations and other international organizations. It is his responsibility to see that the most effective use is derived of the machinery of international organizations in the conduct of foreign affairs, through the development and presentation of constructive policies and programs to the United Nations and other international bodies.

He is responsible for supervising the work of the Office of United Nations Affairs, which in collaboration with other offices of the Department, is responsible for the following functions:

(a) Initiation and development, recommendation, and execution of United States policy on problems of concern to the United Nations and other international organizations, with particular reference to United States commitments as a member of the United Nations.

²⁵ Mr. Rusk is temporarily serving in a dual capacity.

(b) Reviews the development and execution of the foreign policy of the United States from the viewpoint of its United Nations or multilateral aspects.

(c) Interprets the provisions of the United Nations Charter for use by the Department, other Federal agencies, and United States representatives to the United Nations.

(d) Preparation of instructions to United States representatives to the United Nations and its related international specialized and regional organizations.

(e) Implementation by the United States of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations and other international organizations.

(f) Dissemination of information to the Department, to the field, and through the Office of Public Affairs, to the public regarding the United States participation in the United Nations and other international organizations assigned to the jurisdiction of the Office.

The Assistant Secretary participates at the highest level with the Secretary and Under Secretary in the formulation of United States foreign policy and its implementation through membership in various international organizations.

Position title: Counselor of the Department of State. Section of bill: 5 (a).
 Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 3, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.
 Statutory salary of \$10,000 established May 18, 1937, by Public Law 91 of Seventy-fifth Congress.
 Proposed salary: \$15,000.
 Incumbent: Charles E. Bohlen. State: District of Columbia.

Responsibilities: The counselor serves as close personal adviser to the Secretary of State in the entire field of foreign relations, assisting the Secretary in the consideration and solution of major problems of foreign relations, and specializing on problems of a highly critical nature. He regularly attends international meetings and conferences with the Secretary. Generally, his assignments include those matters as are referred to him from time to time by the Secretary which require uninterrupted consideration and investigation, and involve advanced policy or other questions.

Position title: Member, United States Tariff Commission. Section of bill: 4.
 Present salary: \$10,000.
 Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbents: Oscar B. Ryder, Chairman, Virginia; Lynn R. Edminster, Vice Chairman, Illinois; Edgar B. Brossard, Utah; E. Dana Durand, Minnesota; John P. Gregg, Oregon; George McGill, Kansas.

Responsibilities: The six members of the Tariff Commission, acting as a unit, have responsibility for investigating and reporting to the President and the Congress on the operation and effects of United States customs laws (and proposed legislation regarding them), on import competition with domestic industry and on the commercial policies of the United States and of foreign countries; for finding differences in costs of production here and abroad upon the basis of which the President may proclaim changes in tariff rates; for determining whether imports are competing unfairly and injuriously with domestic industry and, if so, recommending to the President appropriate action; for finding for each article listed for negotiations in a trade agreement the lowest duty which could be imposed without causing or threatening serious injury to the domestic industry concerned; for determining whether, with respect to an article on which a concession has been made in a trade agreement, imports are causing or threatening serious injury to the domestic industry and, if so, recommending to the President appropriate action; for determining whether imports are interfering with any program of the Department of Agriculture and, if so, recommending to the President what action should be taken to prevent such interference; for reporting annually on the operations of the trade-agreements program; for determining whether imports of Philippine articles which have preferential free entry are interfering with domestic industry and, if so, to recommend a quota which the President has authority to impose. In some cases the Commission is required to hold public hearings; in other cases it may do so at its discretion.

The Commission has a number of other duties but those mentioned above include the major ones. In carrying out its duties, each Commissioner participates in all the findings and decisions. Each Commissioner also participates in the planning, and in the review and revision, of every report issued.

Mr. Ryder, as Chairman of the Commission, in addition to his duties as a member of the Commission, presides over the Commission meetings and, under the direction of the Commission, has charge of the general administrative activities of the Commission.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 235.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$1,270,300.

Position title: Member, Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority. Section of bill: 4.

Present salary: \$10,000. Date salary established: May 18, 1933, by Public Law 17 of Seventy-third Congress.

Proposed salary: \$16,000.

Incumbents: Gordon R. Clapp, Tennessee; James P. Pope, Idaho; Harry A. Curtis, Tennessee.

Responsibilities: The members of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority are responsible for the administration of all the agency's activities. They provide administrative leadership and policy guidance for the organization, establish the administrative framework, develop plans and programs for carrying out the provisions of the basic legislation, and authorize or approve all activities and expenditures. They do not engage in detailed administrative supervision, the execution of all programs and activities being confided to a general manager who operates under the direction of the Board.

The Board administers a broad program for the integrated development of the natural resources of the Tennessee Valley area, comprising approximately 40,000 square miles and including parts of seven States. The program includes the development of the water resources of the area for navigation, flood control, and power purposes, and programs for the development of the agricultural, forestry, minerals, recreation, and other regional resources, including the operation of large-scale experimental works for the production of new and improved fertilizer materials in peacetime and munitions in time of war. The TVA water-control system includes 28 major dams and reservoirs, including 9 dams on the main river which provide a 9-foot navigable channel for the entire length of the Tennessee River, a distance of 630 river miles. The power system, the largest integrated system in the country, includes 2,285,502 kilowatts of installed capacity in hydro plants, 444,900 kilowatts in steam plants, and 7,000 miles of high-tension transmission lines.

TVA sells power at wholesale to 144 municipalities and cooperatives, who in turn sell power at retail to approximately 950,000 residential, commercial, and industrial consumers. In fiscal year 1948 TVA sold over 11½ billion kilowatt-hours of electricity and received gross power revenues of more than \$46,500,000; 370,000 tons of fertilizer materials were sold in that year and revenues from this source were more than \$14,500,000.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 13,205 as of March 31, 1949.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$113,237,000.

Position title: Secretary of the Treasury. Section of bill: 1.

Present salary: \$15,000. Date salary established: March 4, 1925, by Public Law 624 of Sixty-eighth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$25,000.

Incumbent: John W. Snyder. State: Missouri.

Responsibilities: The Secretary of the Treasury is responsible for the management of the national finances. The execution of his responsibilities involves the following duties: The supervision and over-all direction of the bureaus, offices, and divisions of the Treasury Department which are charged with (1) the collection of the revenue; (2) the management of the public debt; (3) the marketing of United States securities; (4) the maintenance of the financial accounts of the Government; (5) the receipt and disbursement of public funds, and accounting therefor; (6) the publication of statements showing the financial condition of the Government; (7) the formulation and execution of policies and programs in the international financial and monetary field which require collaboration with other governments; (8) the studying of the national economy in order that recommendations may be made for the improvement and protection of the revenue; (9) the printing of currency and securities; (10) the minting of coins; (11) the protection of the President and the suppression of counterfeiting, forging, and alteration of obligations, currency, securities, and coins of the United

States; (12) the procurement and stock piling of strategic and critical materials and the purchase, warehousing, and distribution of supplies for use by Federal agencies; (13) the enforcement of tariff and export and import control acts, and the suppression of smuggling; (14) the regulation and inspection of the national banking system; (15) the protection and safety of vessels at sea and the saving of lives; (16) the enforcement of navigation laws, and those pertaining to the registry, enrollment, and licensing of vessels; (17) the inspection of vessels and the signing on of crews; (18) the suppression of illicit traffic in narcotics and the regulation of the distribution of narcotic drugs; (19) the regulation of the alcoholic beverage industry and the suppression of illicit distilleries; and (20) such other duties as may be assigned from time to time by the President of the United States.

The financial integrity of the country depends upon the proper discharge of these responsibilities, therefore, they are important to the national economy.

Listed below are the principal bureaus and divisions comprising the Treasury Department which are under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: Bureau of Internal Revenue, Coast Guard, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Bureau of the Mint, Bureau of Narcotics, Secret Service, Bureau of Federal Supply, Bureau of Customs, United States Savings Bonds Division, Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of Public Debt, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, and Office of International Finance.

The Secretary of the Treasury is ex officio a member of the following boards and committees: Chairman, board of trustees, endowment fund of the American Red Cross; Chairman, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board; Chairman, National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems; Chairman, Contract Settlement Advisory Board; United States Governor of the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Managing Trustee, Board of Trustees of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund; Member, National Park Trust Fund Board; Board of Trustees, Postal Savings System; Board of Directors, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation; Advisory Board, Export-Import Bank of Washington; Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures; Foreign-Trade Zones Board; National Munitions Control Board; Smithsonian Institution; Board of Trustees, National Gallery of Art; National Archives Council; Foreign Service Buildings Commission; National Security Resources Board; Trustee, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 93,537.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$795,914,855.

In addition, permanent indefinite appropriations of \$11,923,307,408 for fiscal year 1949.

Position title: Under Secretary of the Treasury. Section of bill: 2 (a).

Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: April 4, 1924, by Public Law 68 of Sixty-eighth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$20,000.

Incumbent: Edward H. Foley, Jr. State: New York.

Responsibilities: The Under Secretary of the Treasury assists the Secretary of the Treasury in the administration of the affairs of the Department and participates in the formulation of over-all policies of the Department. He exercises direct supervision over the bureaus and divisions listed below and performs such other duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary. In the absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary assumes management of the entire Department. (See statement of duties of the Secretary of the Treasury.)

The execution of these responsibilities and duties requires that the Under Secretary render decisions regarding the operation of a wide range of activities which include: (1) large industrial activities; (2) tremendous procurement and warehousing enterprise; (3) the regulation and inspection of national banks; (4) law enforcement; (5) a maritime agency which is responsible for aids to navigation, assistance to distressed vessels, and the rescue of shipwreck victims; and (6) the enrollment of agents and attorneys to practice before the Treasury Department.

The Under Secretary exercises direct supervision over the following organizational units of the Department: United States Coast Guard, United States Secret Service, Bureau of the Mint, Office of the Chief Coordinator, Treasury Enforcement Agencies, Bureau of Federal Supply, Bureau of Engraving and Printing,

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Bureau of Narcotics, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Committee on Practice.

The Under Secretary serves as the representative of the Secretary of the Treasury or as his alternate on the following committees or boards: National Security Resources Board, Board of Trustees, National Gallery of Art, Foreign Service Buildings Commission, Air Coordinating Committee, Interdepartmental Rubber Committee, Inter-Agency Committee on the Development of Alaska, Shipping Coordinating Committee.

In addition, the Under Secretary has been appointed by the President as a member of the Board of Governors of the American National Red Cross and has been designated as its treasurer.

Size of organization:

Number of employees: Civilian, 16,979; military, 22,856.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$466,893,355.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Section of bill: 5 (a). Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: May 10, 1934, by Public Law 216 of Seventy-third Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: John S. Graham. State: North Carolina.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury assists the Secretary of the Treasury in the administration of the affairs of the Department and participates in the formulation of the policies of the Department. He exercises supervision over the bureau and divisions listed below and, in addition, undertakes such assignments as the Secretary may direct with respect to the administration of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. In the absence of the Secretary and the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretary serves as Acting Secretary of the Treasury and assumes management of the entire Department. (See statement of duties for the Secretary of the Treasury.)

The execution of these duties requires that the Assistant Secretary render decisions regarding the management policies of organizations charged with the responsibility of (1) the collection of the revenue; (2) the survey of tax problems of the Federal Government to devise methods of meeting revenue requirements and to develop methods of adjusting the tax system to changing economic conditions; and (3) the promotion and sale activities relating to United States savings bonds and savings stamps.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury exercises direct supervision over the following organizational units of the Department: Bureau of Customs, Division of Tax Research, United States Savings Bonds Division.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 9,095.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$54,775,000.

Position title: Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Section of bill: 5 (a). Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: May 10, 1934, by Public Law 216 of Seventy-third Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: William McChesney Martin, Jr. State: New York.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury assists the Secretary of the Treasury in the administration of the affairs of the Department and participates in the formulation and execution of policies and programs in the international financial and monetary field. He exercises direct supervision over the Office of International Finance and the operations of the United States Exchange Stabilization Fund. In addition, he performs such other duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. In the absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Senior Assistant Secretary, he serves as Acting Secretary of the Treasury. (See statement for Secretary.)

The execution of this responsibility requires that the Assistant Secretary advise the Secretary and render decisions regarding policies, programs, and operations arising in connection with international monetary and financial affairs. These duties include: (1) Serving as the Secretary's alternate on the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, which has the statutory function of coordinating the policies and operations of United States representatives on the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank, and of United States Government agencies involved in lending or foreign financial, exchange, or monetary transactions; (2) supervision of the administration and

operation of the Exchange Stabilization Fund and stabilization agreements; (3) advising the Secretary regarding the financial aspects of international treaties, agreements, organizations, or operations in which the United States Government participates; (4) participation in negotiations with foreign governments with respect to the foregoing responsibilities; and (5) maintains liaison with foreign governments and with the State Department and other interested United States Government agencies with reference to international financial and monetary matters.

In addition to his other responsibilities the Assistant Secretary serves on the following as a representative of the Treasury: National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, Advisory Committee on Occupied Area Affairs, Advisory Committee on Requirements, Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation.

Size of the organization:

Number of employees, 162.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$1,200,000.

Position title: Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Section of bill: 5 (a). Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: June 30, 1940, by Reorganization Plan No. III of 1940.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Edward F. Bartelt. State: Illinois.

Responsibilities: The Fiscal Assistant Secretary exercises supervision over the administration of financing operations; supervises the fiscal service established in the Treasury effective June 30, 1940, pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. III; and through the Commissioner of Accounts supervises the administration of the accounting functions and activities in the Treasury Department. The execution of these responsibilities involves (1) the supervision of the three bureaus listed below; (2) making contacts with the departments, boards, corporations, and other branches of the Government with respect to their financial operations; coordinating such operations with those of the Treasury; representing the Secretary in such contacts in a liaison capacity; and keeping the Secretary fully informed at all times; (3) supervision of the preparation of periodical estimates of the future cash position of the Treasury for use of the Department in connection with its financing and the preparation of calls for the withdrawal of funds in special depositories to meet current expenditures; (4) direction of the transfer of governmental funds between the Federal Reserve banks when necessary; and (5) direction of fiscal agency functions of the Federal Reserve banks.

The Fiscal Assistant Secretary exercises direct supervision over the following organizational units of the Department: Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of the Public Debt, Office of the Treasurer of the United States.

The Fiscal Assistant Secretary serves on the following interdepartmental committees: Interdepartmental Savings Bond Committee (Chairman); representative of the Secretary on a joint committee, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Director of the Budget, for the purpose of developing policies and procedures for the improvement of the accounting systems of the Government.

The Fiscal Assistant Secretary was designated by the President as United States representative on the Fiscal Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Size of organization:

Number of employees (as of Mar. 31, 1949), 12,471.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$70,648,000.

(Does not include \$4,250,000 allotted to the United States Savings Bonds Division.)

Position title: Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Section of bill: 5 (a).

Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: February 24, 1919, by Public Law 254 of Sixty-fifth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: George J. Schoeneman. State: Rhode Island.

Responsibilities: The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is responsible for the assessment and collection of all internal-revenue taxes and other miscellaneous taxing acts of Congress, and the assessment of taxes and penalties on liquors, the administration of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, and the suppression of illicit distilling. The execution of these duties and responsibilities involves (1) the issuance of regulations and instructions, tax forms, etc.; (2) the collection of

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taxes due; (3) the audit and review of tax returns; (4) the inspection of taxpayers, records; (5) the apprehension of willful evaders of the tax laws and recommendation that they be prosecuted; and (6) the settlement of disputed assessments, either by negotiation or litigation.

The affairs of the Bureau of Internal Revenue are administered through 142 principal field offices scattered throughout the United States. It is estimated that the Bureau of Internal Revenue will collect \$43,264,000,000 in taxes during the fiscal year 1950.

Size of organization:

Number of employees (as of March 31, 1949), 54,173.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$193,588,500.

Position title: Commissioner of Customs. Section of bill: 5 (a).
Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 3, 1930, by Public Law 528 of Seventy-first Congress.
Proposed salary: \$15,000.
Incumbent: Vacancy.

Responsibilities: The Commissioner of Customs administers the tariff and related laws, the laws pertaining to the entrance, clearance, documentation, and admeasurement of vessels, and the laws pertaining to the entrance and clearance of aircraft. The execution of these responsibilities involves the issuance of regulations and the supervision of the following functions of the customs service: (1) enter and clear vessels; (2) supervise the discharge of cargo; (3) ascertain the quantities of imported merchandise, appraise and classify such merchandise, and assess and collect the duties thereon; (4) control the customs warehousing of imported merchandise; (5) enforce customs and other laws by patrolling the international borders and inspecting international traffic by vessel, highway, railway, and air; (6) review protests against assessments of duties; (7) determine and certify for payment the amount of draw-back due upon the exportation of articles manufactured or produced from duty-paid or tax-paid imports; (8) prevent smuggling of contraband merchandise and the release of prohibited articles; (9) prevent and detect undervaluations and frauds on the customs revenue; (10) apprehend violators of the customs laws; (11) enforce the Antidumping Act, and perform certain duties under the Foreign Trade Zones Act; (12) administer the navigation laws and related laws pertaining to the registry, enrollment and licensing of vessels, including the issuance of commissions to yachts and the assignment of signal letters; the measurement of vessels; the collection of tonnage duties and tolls; the entry and clearance of aircraft, the operation of vessels in the coasting and fishing trades and limitation of the use of foreign vessels in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States; the recording of sales, conveyances, and mortgages of vessels; and the protection of steerage passengers; (13) administer the laws governing the remission and mitigation of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under laws governing the foregoing matters; and (14) cooperates with other departments and agencies of the Government in the collection of taxes, fees, and other charges, and in the enforcement of preventive, sanitary, and other laws under their respective administrations relating principally to persons and articles coming into this country and in some cases to articles sent out of the country.

The affairs of the customs service are administered through 46 district offices located throughout the United States. Customs receipts for the fiscal year 1948 amounted to \$421,723,028. Entries of merchandise imported into the United States during the same period of time amounted to 3,771,628.

The Commissioner of Customs serves as chairman of the Committee on Establishment of Airports of Entry.

Size of organization:

Number of employees (as of March 31, 1949), 8,550.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$50,400,000.

Position title: Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Section of bill: 2 (a).
Present salary: \$12,000. Date salary established: July 3, 1930, by Public Law 536 of Seventy-first Congress.
Proposed salary: \$20,000.
Incumbent: Carl R. Gray, Jr. State: Wisconsin.

Responsibilities: Under the direction of the President, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is charged by statute with the control, direction, and management of the various programs authorized by statute providing benefits for veterans and the dependents of veterans of the military and naval forces of the United States. There are at present approximately 18,668,000 living veterans.

The magnitude of these responsibilities is revealed by the following examples of major programs: Insurance—The amount of insurance in force is larger than that of any other organization; the insurance in force is more than one-fourth of all ordinary insurance in force in the United States; United States Government life insurance with 505,419 policies in force with a face value of \$2,201,411,667 on February 28, 1949, and national service life insurance with 7,193,000 policies in force with a face value of \$41,416,000,000 on March 31, 1949. Claims (compensation and pension)—With 2,898,130 living and deceased veterans' cases involved in current awards beginning with dependents of deceased veterans of the Mexican War, with a gross expenditure of \$162,917,103 for the month of March 1949. Vocational rehabilitation for service-connected disabilities, and educational training under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended—With 219,666 in training at the end of March in the first group and 2,325,930 in training in the latter group (of all students enrolled in colleges and universities between 40 and 50 percent are beneficiaries under these programs) the gross expenditure certified for the month of March 1949 on these two training programs totaled \$307,740,269. Hospitalization and domiciliary care—With the largest hospital program in the world under a single agency, with 127,966 authorized beds, with 126 hospitals and 15 domiciliary units, and 110,821 VA patients receiving hospitalization in VA and non-VA hospitals in February 1949, and 15,983 veterans domiciled in VA homes during the same month; during January 1949 there were 529,235 out-patient medical examinations for treatment or rating purposes and 416,400 out-patient treatments (medical) afforded, the medical program under the VA Department of Medicine and Surgery has produced a definite leadership in the advance of medical care and treatment. Readjustment allowances—Through February 1949 paid \$2,896,151,000 plus \$552,983,000 for self-employed. Loan guaranty program (homes, farms, and business loans)—1,540,227 loans involving \$3,965,073,000 in guaranty commitments.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 190,898 average.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$6,860,000,000.

Position title: Deputy Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Section of bill: 3 (a). Present salary: \$10,330. Date salary established: July 11, 1948, by Public Law 900 of Eightieth Congress.
Proposed salary: \$18,000.

Incumbent: Omer W. Clark. State: Ohio.

Responsibilities: The Deputy Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, as the term implies, is the principal assistant of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. He takes independent action in the name of the Administrator with respect to all problems affecting the Veterans' Administration which do not require the Administrator's personal attention. During the absence of the Administrator he acts as Administrator in all matters affecting the Veterans' Administration within the limits of the authority delegated to him by the Administrator.

The magnitude of these responsibilities is revealed by the following examples of major programs: Insurance—The amount of insurance in force is larger than that of any other organization; the insurance in force is more than one-fourth of all ordinary insurance in force in the United States; United States Government life insurance with 505,419 policies in force with a face value of \$2,201,411,667 on February 28, 1949, and national service life insurance with 7,193,000 policies in force with a face value of \$41,416,000,000 on March 31, 1949. Claims (compensation and pension)—with 2,898,130 living and deceased veterans' cases involved in current awards beginning with dependents of deceased veterans of the Mexican War, with a gross expenditure of \$162,917,103 for the month of March 1949. Vocational rehabilitation for service-connected disabilities, and educational training under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended—With 219,666 in training at the end of March in the first group and 2,325,930 in training in the latter group (of all students enrolled in colleges and universities between 40 and 50 percent are beneficiaries under these programs) the gross expenditure certified for the month of March 1949 on these two training programs totaled \$307,740,269. Hospitalization and domiciliary care—With the largest hospital program in the world under a single agency, with 127,966 authorized beds, with 126 hospitals and 15 domiciliary units, and 110,821 VA patients receiving hospitalization in VA and non-VA hospitals in February 1949, and 15,983 veterans domiciled in VA homes during the same month; during January 1949 there were 529,235 out-patient medical examinations for treatment or rating purposes and 416,400 out-patient treatments (medical) afforded, the medical program under the VA Department of Medicine and Surgery has produced a definite leadership in the advance of medical

care and treatment. Readjustment allowances—Through February 1949 paid \$2,896,151,000 plus \$552,983,000 for self-employed. Loan guaranty program (homes, farms, and business loans)—1,540,227 loans involving \$3,965,073,000 in guaranty commitments.

Size of organization:

Number of employees, 190,898 average.

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949, \$6,860,000,000.

Position title: Administrator, War Assets Administration. Section of bill: 5 (a). Present salary: \$12,000. Date salary established: September 18, 1945, by Public Law 181 of Seventy-ninth Congress.²⁰

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbent: Jess Larson. State: Oklahoma.

Responsibilities: 1. As provided by the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, the War Assets Administrator has final responsibility in the general supervision, care, maintenance, and disposition of all domestic surplus property, both real and personal, declared prior to July 1, 1948. Under this program, property has been disposed of which originally cost the Government approximately \$25,000,000,000. The total inventory yet remaining to be disposed of is \$2,208,000,000. In carrying out his responsibilities, the Administrator is subject to all applicable provisions of the Surplus Property Act and the laws and regulations issued by Government agencies which have authority to control surplus inventory declared prior to July 1, 1948. In finally approving terms of disposal, the Administrator is called upon to pass judgment upon all forms of credit, financing, and analyzing of property values. Likewise, he is called upon to exercise final authority on what constitutes aid to independent enterprise and small business, impacts upon domestic markets, and the weighing of claims of various priority claimants. He also has supervisory control over the surplus-disposal activities of the inventory described herein which has been assigned to the Farm Credit Administration and the Federal Works Agency for disposal.

Size of organization:

Number of employees: 4,709 (WAA only).

Estimated annual expenditures for fiscal year 1949: \$80,000,000 (estimated obligations).

Position title: Member, War Claims Commission. Section of bill: 5 (a). Present salary: \$12,000. Date salary established: July 3, 1948, by Public Law 896 of Eightieth Congress.

Proposed salary: \$15,000.

Incumbents: Three vacancies (members not yet appointed).

Responsibilities: As a member of a three-man Commission the incumbent will share responsibility for the performance of the following major functions:

1. Inquire into and report to the President, who will in turn submit such report to Congress, with respect to war claims, except those that may be adjudicated under Public Law 896, supra, arising out of World War II. Such report shall include the categories and types of claims to be considered, the legal and equitable bases therefor, the administrative method by which they should be considered, any applicable priorities or limitations, appropriate recommendations or legislative proposals, and the extent to which such claims have been or may be satisfied under international agreements or domestic or foreign laws. The recommendations of the Commission contained in this report will have a definite bearing on the Government's policies for the liquidation of claims arising out of World War II, and these policies may have an important impact upon the national economy.

2. Receive, adjudicate, and certify for payment by the Treasury out of a trust fund created by Public Law 896 from the proceeds of alien enemy property three classes of claims as follows:

(a) Claims of certain civilian American citizen internees for detention benefits.

(b) Claims of certain prisoners of war for compensation for food deficiencies.

(c) Claims of religious organizations or personnel for reimbursement for certain relief supplies and services furnished members of the United States armed forces or to certain civilian American citizens after December 6, 1941, and before August 15, 1945.

The foregoing three classes of claims are estimated to number approximately 127,000 and to involve approximately \$16,000,000. As the Commission has not as yet been established, procedures for implementation of the foregoing responsibilities have not been determined.

²⁰ Reference should be made to Executive Order 9689, dated January 31, 1946, and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1947.