

P.L. 393

APPROPRIATION LAWS AND REPORTS

[PUBLIC LAW 393—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 524—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 4748]

AN ACT

**Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, namely:*

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

For payment, in equal portions, to Theodore G. Bilbo, Junior, son, and Jessie Forrest Bilbo, daughter, of Theodore G. Bilbo, late a Senator from the State of Mississippi, \$12,500.

SALARIES, MILEAGE, AND EXPENSES OF SENATORS

For additional mileage of the President of the Senate and of Senators, at the rate authorized by law, \$51,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Fannie H. Gifford, widow of Charles L. Gifford, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, \$12,500.

For payment to Nancy M. Springer, widow of Raymond S. Springer, late a Representative from the State of Indiana, \$12,500.

SALARIES, MILEAGE, AND EXPENSES OF MEMBERS

For additional mileage of Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, at the rate authorized by law, \$171,000.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN AID

Foreign aid: To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled the "Foreign Aid Act of 1947" (Public Law 389, Eightieth Congress) insofar as applicable to Austria, France, and Italy, \$522,000,000, and to enable the President to carry out the provisions of Public Law 84, in respect to China, \$18,000,000; in all, \$540,000,000: *Provided*, That any administrative expenses which may be incurred by the Department of State in carrying out duties assigned to it under said Act may be paid from any funds available to said Department for administrative expenses, except that funds herein appropriated shall not be available for such purpose: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated or made available by this Act shall be used or made available for use for the acquisition of

nitrate or nitrogenous fertilizer, or petroleum products, or wheat, wheat flour, or cereal grain in the United States or the shipment thereof from the United States unless the President shall first—

(1) survey the requirements of other countries which are dependent upon the United States for a portion of their supplies of such commodities, and

(2) estimate the quantities of such commodities which probably will be made available to such countries from the United States, and

(3) estimate the total amount of such commodities available for export from the United States to the recipient countries, after giving due consideration to the quantity thereof required in this country to meet essential domestic needs and for wastage, food, feed, seed, and industrial uses, and for the needs of other countries dependent upon the United States for supplies of such commodities. In determining the amount of such commodities available for export from the United States the President shall allow for a carry-over of wheat in the United States as of July 1, 1948, of not less than one hundred and fifty million bushels, and: *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated in this Act shall not be made available or used to acquire a quantity of wheat, wheat flour, and cereal grain in the United States which, after taking into consideration the amount estimated for export to other countries, and the amount needed for domestic consumption in the United States, will leave a carry-over of less than 150,000,000 bushels of wheat on July 1, 1948.

The losses incurred by agencies of the Government through sales of commodities in accordance with the terms of subsection (e) of section 11 of the Foreign Aid Act of 1947 shall not exceed \$57,500,000.

## FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

### SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen: For an additional amount for "Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen," \$1,300,000.

Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration: For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration," \$40,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to utilize, by transfer or otherwise, during the period between the date of approval of this Act and April 1, 1948, such amounts as may be necessary (but not to exceed a total of \$2,750,000) from any appropriation or fund available to the bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department of Agriculture, for expenses necessary to carry out (a) any laws enacted subsequent to December 1, 1947, to (1) authorize the regulation of speculative trading on the commodity exchanges and (2) authorize allocation and inventory control of scarce agricultural commodities; and (b) any programs approved by the President under existing laws to encourage conservation practices in this country: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of the appropriation laws concerned, any funds utilized under authority of this paragraph by any

bureau, corporation, or agency of such Department shall be in addition to any other funds available to such bureau, corporation, or agency: *Provided further*, That at the end of each calendar month the Secretary shall make a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of obligations incurred pursuant to this paragraph.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

### CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Government and relief in occupied areas: For an additional amount for "Government and relief in occupied areas", \$340,000,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to utilize, by transfer or otherwise, during the period between the date of approval of this Act and April 1, 1948, such amounts as may be necessary (but not to exceed a total of \$750,000) from any appropriation or fund available to any bureau or office of the Department of Commerce, for expenses necessary to carry out any laws enacted subsequent to December 1, 1947, to (1) extend and strengthen export controls and (2) authorize allocation and inventory control of scarce commodities or voluntary agreements relating thereto (other than agricultural commodities): *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of the appropriation laws concerned, any funds utilized under authority of this paragraph by any bureau or office of such Department shall be in addition to any other funds available to any such bureau or office: *Provided further*, That at the end of each calendar month the Secretary shall make a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of obligations incurred pursuant to this paragraph.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Welfare of Indians: For an additional amount for "Welfare of Indians," including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, \$500,000.

Advance to Navajo Tribe of Indians (tribal funds): For advance to the Navajo Tribe of Indians to reimburse the tribal sawmill enterprise for emergency relief expenditures, \$100,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for said Indians.

Alaska Native Service: For hospitalization of tuberculous Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts at the Seward Sanatorium operated by the Methodist church, \$176,000.

### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

#### RECLAMATION FUND, CONSTRUCTION

Construction: For construction and continuation of construction of the following project in not to exceed the following amount to be reimbursable in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior as provided in Public Law 247, Eightieth Congress, approved July 25, 1947:

Deschutes project, Oregon, \$72,000, to be available toward emergency rehabilitation of the works of the Arnold Irrigation District under the same terms and conditions as provided in said Public Law 247, Eightieth Congress.

#### GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

Construction: For additional amounts for continuation of construction of the following projects, to remain available until expended, and to be subject to such limitations and restrictions as may be applicable to appropriations for such purposes in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, or other law, as follows:

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$2,800,000.

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$4,150,000.

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, \$1,273,600; irrigation facilities, \$8,771,600; power facilities, Shasta power plant, \$700,000, Keswick Dam, \$145,000, Keswick power plant, \$514,800; in all, \$11,405,000.

Columbia Basin project, Washington, \$13,584,000.

## TITLE II

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not, contrary to the provisions of this section, engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 202. This Act may be cited as the "Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948."

Approved December 23, 1947.

## THE THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

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DECEMBER 16, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4748]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 435, 467, 475, 476, 477.

### INTERIM AID

The committee has had under consideration an estimate of \$597,000,000, which was submitted by the President at the same time that he delivered his message to the Congress requesting authorization of a relief program for France, Italy, and Austria. The committee has had the advantage of extensive hearings held by the House and Senate committees having jurisdiction over the basic legislation as well as the debates of the two houses on all the issues pertinent to the appropriation. The committee has had extensive hearings of its own and has sought information from the statistical agencies of the Government and other sources with a view to assuring itself of availability of supplies before making funds available. Under those circumstances the committee should be as fully informed as it is possible to be on any public question before rendering judgment, but reluctantly must confess that such is not the case.

Long hours spent in studying statistical tables on production of commodities, shipping facilities, the needs of our own people, and the probable impact on our own economy of draining off the rather considerable quantities proposed have left many members of the committee wholly unsatisfied as to the reliability of the statistics

before them, inasmuch as the statistics from various agencies too often disagree. As an example, the Secretary of Agriculture on December 6 supplied the committee with figures, shown on page 7 of the hearings, giving the total probable disposition of wheat in the United States for the year beginning July 1, 1947, as follows:

	<i>Bushels</i>
Food.....	510, 000, 000
Feed.....	250, 000, 000
Seed.....	85, 000, 000
Total.....	845, 000, 000

The November edition of Agricultural Outlook Charts, 1948, published by the United States Department of Agriculture and just released, but the information for which was undoubtedly available at the time the Secretary appeared before the committee shows, on page 58, the following disposition of wheat in the United States for the year beginning July 1, 1947:

	<i>Bushels</i>
Food.....	510, 000, 000
Feed.....	325, 000, 000
Seed.....	87, 500, 000
Industrial uses.....	5, 000, 000
Total.....	927, 500, 000

This estimate, from the same department on the same subject, almost simultaneously uttered, exceeded to the amount of 82,500,000 bushels the probable consumption of wheat in the United States as estimated by the Secretary—a difference of almost 10 percent. Close interrogation of the persons responsible for planning the program leads to misgivings as to whether the plans are well thought out and are practicable in their approach to the problems to be met. Few have realized that the United States is no longer in the position of having burdensome, market-depressing surpluses of such commodities as wheat, but now has on hand stocks which in the next few months, unless there is an ideal crop year in 1948, may be reduced to dangerously low levels inadequate for the feeding of our own people regardless of prices or other considerations. Factors of this kind cannot be left out of the equation in determining the amount which the United States should supply to aid other countries.

One of the most acute problems, and certainly one of primary importance, facing the countries of Europe today is the instability of their currency. It is a well known fact that in France, for example, producers of food and other commodities withhold an inordinately large proportion of their production from the normal channels of trade inasmuch as they prefer to barter, and trade on black markets, for other commodities, vehicles, clothing or other items which they may need. Their reason is simple. If their surplus supplies were sold in the normal channels of trade, they would have no assurance that they had actually received anything for their labors as the value of the currency in circulation fluctuates so widely. They can make an exchange on a barter basis and know that they have acquired something for which they have use.

The cornerstone of economic recovery of Europe is a stable monetary system, and, unless and until stable recognized currency is in circulation in the various countries of Europe, efforts toward economic recovery will be fruitless. It is true that many of the governments

on the continent of Europe today are unstable, but no government is more secure in the minds and hearts of its people than is the money in their pockets.

While the value of money is directly dependent upon the faith and credit of the government that issued it, governments can, through sound aggressive action, so support their currencies and control the circulation thereof as to contribute markedly toward bringing about stable market conditions within their borders and reestablish the normal flow of merchandise from producer to consumer.

The present aid program is on a purely temporary basis and has been presented as only a stop-gap measure. Real economic recovery is somewhere in the future. No assistance of lasting benefit can be rendered and no permanent improvement in the economic condition of the peoples involved can be expected until the currency situation has been forthrightly met. The Government of the United States should make it perfectly clear to the governments on the continent of Europe that this is their first responsibility and that the meeting of this responsibility with fortitude and integrity will do much to avoid the necessity of outside assistance in the future.

While the committee is far from convinced that the program is sound or that it will be efficiently administered, it does recognize the need to be met and that the present bill offers the only opportunity to provide such assistance as the United States may be in a position to render. Therefore, it has determined to approve the program in basic form with certain exceptions hereafter explained.

The House adopted as an amendment to S. 1774 the so-called Andresen amendment which had for its purpose the maintenance of adequate stocks of wheat in the United States, but this amendment was so modified in conference as to render it nugatory.

Because of the vital necessity of insuring the maintenance of minimum domestic requirements, the appropriation as reported to the House carries a limitation on the use of the funds which is largely in the same terminology as the original Andresen amendment but which is so worded as to be operative.

The authorizing bill, S. 1774, carries \$597,000,000 for France, Italy, China, and Austria. No definite amount for China was earmarked in the bill, but the legislative history clearly indicated that it was the intention of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs that \$60,000,000 be set aside for China. When interrogated in the course of debate in the House, Representative Judd of Minnesota, the author in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the amendment relating to China, after pointing out that Secretary of State Marshall is expected to lay a program for China before the Congress in the near future, stated:

Until he submits it I do not believe the Committee on Appropriations is under obligation to bring in any appropriation for China and in fact should not bring in any appropriation for China.

Therefore, the committee has included no provision for China in the appropriation.

The program for aid to the various countries included a statement of resources available in those countries and the proposed disposition of such resources as a basis for determining the amount of aid necessary from the United States. These resources must be taken into account in determining to what extent the United States should render

assistance inasmuch as all of the funds provided, whether now in the hands of the recipient countries or to be paid out of the United States Treasury, must be looked on as one fund available for the needs of the countries to be aided. It has been shown that France has available \$228,000,000 to which is to be added such amount as may be available from the United States appropriation. It was stated to the committee that France expects to use \$66,000,000 between December 1, 1947, and March 30, 1948, for the following purposes:

Service of foreign debt-----	\$26, 000, 000
Payment to Belgium on commercial account-----	17, 000, 000
Payment to Brazil on commercial account-----	3, 000, 000
Additional contribution to International Monetary Fund-----	10, 000, 000
Administrative and other expenditures-----	10, 000, 000

It was stated that Italy has available \$159,000,000 for the period December 1, 1947, to March 30, 1948, and of this amount expected to spend \$22,000,000 for the following allegedly invisible items:

Payment to U. S. for settlement of certain war claims of U. S. Nationals against Italy (Lombardo Agreement, December 1947)----	\$5, 000, 000
Partial repayment of Export-Import Bank 1946 Cotton Loan-----	7, 000, 000
Interest on U. S. Surplus Property Credit-----	4, 000, 000
Diplomatic Expenditures, pre-war bond settlement, interest payments, and miscellaneous financial items-----	6, 000, 000

It is the judgment of the committee that wherever possible items of these types should be deferred by the creditors and that the Governments of France and Italy should divert every available resource of their own to the care and feeding of their own people during the winter months. The expenditure of funds for such items serves only to increase the burden which must be borne by the American taxpayer and it is exactly the same as if the Congress appropriates money to pay the debts of France and Italy. The committee has reduced the amount by \$88,000,000 and recommends an appropriation of \$509,000,000. This will leave \$88,000,000 in reserve for future consideration in the event a program for China is presented, or if in the future justification can be presented for any other authorized project.

### FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The committee recommends approval of budget estimates totaling \$1,340,000 for reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen. For this purpose the original estimate for the fiscal year 1948 was \$994,000 and the Congress appropriated \$900,000. It was stated at the time the original estimates were presented to the Congress that they were purely guesswork inasmuch as this was a new law and there was no basis for determining probable case load. Though Congress has been in session since November 17 and testimony before the committee was to the effect that the Bureau of the Budget was advised on November 24th of the depletion of this appropriation, no estimate was submitted until December 13, and the committee was not apprised of the situation by the Bureau of the Budget until 6 o'clock on the evening of December 12. The case load has been far in excess of the best guess of the officials charged with the administration of the act, and funds were exhausted and payments suspended with the week ending December 13. No further payments can be made until the supplemental appropriation is available. The committee is in hope that

the appropriation can be made available in time to avoid delaying payments, but has moved with all possible speed. Had the Bureau of the Budget taken prompt action upon learning of the situation instead of unnecessarily delaying for 3 weeks on so obvious a case, there would have been no question of securing an appropriation in time.

### DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

Legislation is now pending to carry out points 3 and 7 of the anti inflation program recommended by the President in his message to Congress on November 17 and stated on pages 6 and 7 of House Document No. 430, Eightieth Congress, and in all probability some legislation along this line will be enacted prior to the first of the year. It will not be possible, however, for the Bureau of the Budget to process estimates and make them available for consideration by the Congress until in January, thereby delaying the effectiveness of such legislation until such time, probably after the first of February, as the Congress could enact the necessary appropriations to carry them out.

The committee is also advised that the Department of Agriculture is preparing to institute measures, within the framework of existing law to induce the marketing of livestock and poultry at weights and grades that represent the most efficient utilization of grain, to encourage conservation of food and to increase production of foods in foreign countries (points 5 and 6 of the President's program as stated on p. 7 of H. Doc. 430, 80th Cong.). However, in order to make such measures effective it may be necessary for the Department to expend funds in excess of amounts now available for offices and corporations involved, and the Bureau of the Budget advises that they are not yet in a position to submit detailed estimates. These estimates also will not be available for action by Congress until after the first of the year.

The committee has carefully considered these situations and in order to prevent any delay in the effective date of the various programs has included authority in the accompanying bill for the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Agriculture to utilize other funds of their respective departments for these purposes between the date of enactment of the bill into law and April 1, 1948. It will be necessary, of course, to make appropriations in the next deficiency appropriation bill to replenish such appropriations and funds as are drawn upon for these purposes. In the meantime it will be possible for the committee to give careful consideration to the activities of the Departments and their estimates of requirements for the remainder of the year.

The bill limits the amount which may be expended by the Department of Agriculture to \$2,750,000 and the Department of Commerce to \$750,000 and provides that all funds so used shall be approved by the Director of the Budget, and that each such department shall render a report at the end of each calendar month of funds obligated.

It is with the greatest reluctance that the committee recommends this method of providing funds to executive agencies and does so in this instance only because of the fact that the Budget advises it will be impossible for them to submit detailed estimates on which Congress might take action in the normal manner in time to permit immediate operation of the new programs. The Director of the Budget and the

Secretaries of Commerce and Agriculture are expected to scrutinize most carefully any expenditure under this broad authority.

The committee was advised by the Budget that the Treasury Department has available in the appropriation for the issuance and marketing of Government securities from 4 to 5 million dollars, which would be adequate for the purpose, available for any bond drives that the President might elect to initiate. If he fails to do this, the responsibility will be his.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

### CIVIL FUNCTIONS

The request for appropriation of \$490,000,000 carried in House Document 467, is to provide supplemental funds for Germany in the amount of \$319,357,352; for Japan and Ryukyus in the amount of \$138,369,474; for Korea in the amount of \$27,301,637; and for Austria in the amount of \$4,971,537. In accordance with the Rules of Land Warfare and the Hague Convention, the occupation of former enemy territory carries with it the obligation to assure at least a minimum subsistence diet for the civilian populations thereof. It has been the expectation of the occupying forces in the American and British zones of occupation to provide a diet of some 1,800 calories, expecting to reach that goal near the end of the present fiscal year. The committee is informed that at the present time it has been possible to reach about a 1,450 calory diet in both zones, but to do that it has been necessary to use appropriated funds at a rate that will exhaust those funds before the end of the present fiscal year. The reasons it has been necessary to expend funds at a more rapid rate than was anticipated are, prices of commodities required have increased, the production of indigenous foods has not reached expectations due to weather conditions, and in the case of Germany in addition to the reasons just mentioned the taking over by America of a part of the feeding in the British zone. Of the \$319,357,352 requested for use in Germany \$237,000,000 is estimated as the cost to this Government of feeding in the British zone, the balance being required due to other reasons above mentioned.

The committee has held extensive and exhaustive hearings and is not satisfied from the facts developed that there is a proper basis for the appropriation of the funds requested for the taking over of the cost of feeding in the British zone of occupation to the extent requested. It is the opinion of the committee that before a program of the magnitude proposed be adopted there should be a clear and definite agreement between the two Governments concerned setting forth in plain terms the obligations and responsibilities assumed by each Government, so that the Congress when making appropriations can know exactly the program it is providing for. Realizing that hunger does not wait upon the execution of agreements, the committee recommends the appropriation of \$100,000,000 to carry the program until a proper agreement can be entered into. In considering the terms of such agreements, attention should be directed to the fact that information presented to the committee indicates that administrative costs in the British zone are excessive. Such costs should be reduced in order that the funds might be used toward the purchase of essential foodstuffs.

In the amounts first above mentioned there is included funds to make purchases under the program until June 30, 1948, at which time there will be in the so-called pipe line an amount of food sufficient to carry the feeding program well into September. The committee has carefully considered the facts and has determined that there are too many variables, such as harvests, etc., to justify it in recommending the appropriation requested. Accordingly, it is the opinion of the committee that this request should be reduced in the amount of \$123,000,000, the approximate cost of food to be used after June 30, 1948.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The committee has considered an estimate of \$450,000 for relief of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians and recommends the appropriation of \$200,000. There is no question as to the immediate need of many of these people, and the committee is anxious to make every necessary provision for them. It is estimated by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who appeared before the committee, that there are 5,000 persons on the reservation who require assistance during the remainder of the fiscal year and of this number 1,268 are already receiving assistance at the rate of \$5 per month. The estimate was intended to provide \$20 per month for individuals and somewhat lesser allotments where family groups are concerned. The amount recommended by the committee will provide a little over \$10 per person in addition to the amounts of relief now being paid, and it appears to the committee, after studying the situation, that this allowance, coupled with distribution of surplus stocks of potatoes and other food supplies available to the Bureau, will be adequate to meet the need. There are now approximately 65,000 persons on the reservation and the Assistant Secretary of the Interior testified that the reservation is capable of supporting only 35,000, although, based on a population of 65,000, the available land amounts to 250 acres per person. The conditions in which these people are now living is not of their own making but is directly the result of the short-sighted policies of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. On December 9, 1947, the House passed H. R. 4627 authorizing appropriations of \$2,000,000 to provide for a program of rehabilitation which has for its purpose the establishment of the Navajo and Hopi peoples on a self-sustaining basis. The passage of legislation is futile, however, unless the agency charged with the administration of such legislation is staffed with people who have the desire as well as the capacity to carry it forward to administrative fruition.

The estimate also included \$50,000 for the employment of additional personnel to administer the program, but testimony developed the fact that the Bureau of Indian Affairs now has in excess of 1,000 employees on the reservation which is 1 employee for every 65 Indians. There seems to be no logical reason why the Bureau cannot find in that number sufficient personnel to administer this program. Furthermore, the committee feels that the Bureau should review its personnel situation with a view to securing more medical service and

to carrying on a developmental program which will put these two tribes on a self-sustaining basis.

The relief afforded by the recommended appropriation is only temporary in character and will do nothing toward placing the Indians in a position to live on their own resources.

#### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The bill includes \$31,939,000 for continuation of construction on four major reclamation projects, the Davis Dam project, the Colorado-Big Thompson project, the Central Valley project, and the Columbia Basin project. This sum is required to permit orderly, efficient, and continuous construction under certain existing contracts during the remainder of the present fiscal year and also will permit the Bureau of Reclamation to award a few small contracts which are necessary in connection with the progress of work under existing contracts. Funds contained in the bill will permit the Bureau to place orders at an early date for three additional turbines and generating units (R. 4, 5, and 6) for the right side of the Grand Coulee Dam powerhouse and to perform preparatory work in connection with installation.

In addition to the approval of the full Budget estimate of \$29,375,000 the committee has added an additional sum of \$2,564,000 for work not contemplated in the Budget submission.

Of this increase, \$705,000 is provided to accelerate construction work in the Central Valley project on certain canals which will hasten the date when water can be provided to areas where a supplemental supply is urgently needed. Although this project has been under construction for more than 10 years, little or no water has been placed on the land, the major effort having been centered on power development. The committee believes that irrigation development, which was the primary purpose of the original 1902 reclamation law, hereafter should be given prior consideration in the construction of this project. The additional amounts recommended by the committee for the Central Valley project are as follows:

Description of work	Estimated date of award of contract	Additional amount recommended by committee
13.6 miles of Delta-Mendota Canal.....	Jan. 20, 1948	\$150,000
15 miles of Delta-Mendota Canal.....	Apr. 1, 1948	30,000
14.3 miles of Friant-Kern Canal.....	Feb. 1, 1948	525,000
Total.....		705,000

The committee has allowed the Budget estimate of \$11,725,000 for the Columbia Basin project and has added thereto an additional \$1,859,000, making a total of \$13,584,000 available for the project. As heretofore stated, the amount provided in the Budget estimate will permit continuation of existing contracts at an economic rate and the ordering of three additional generating units for the right side of the dam. The additional amount of \$1,859,000 approved by the committee is essential to expedite work on the spillway bucket, for irrigation facilities, and for certain power facilities in connection with the

installation of three new generators now being installed. Funds for the purchase and installation of these power facilities must be provided promptly or, the committee is advised, there will be a delay of 6 months or longer in the date when these new generators can be placed in operation. This delay would result in a loss of revenue amounting to about \$2,730,000. The committee also has added \$350,000 to the Budget estimate of \$150,000, making an additional amount of \$500,000 available for the Columbia Basin land-purchase program. These funds are required to purchase holdings which recently have been offered to the Bureau for sale and for which the Bureau did not have sufficient funds. Early acquisition is essential to the development of the program.

The increases in the Budget estimate for the Columbia Basin project as recommended by the committee are as follows:

<i>Description of work</i>	<i>Additional amounts recom- mended by committee</i>
Joint facilities: Spillway bucket repairs.....	\$120, 000
Power facilities:	
Right powerhouse and tailrace.....	378, 000
Left generating units.....	7, 000
Right generating units.....	274, 000
Left switchyards and equipment.....	2, 000
Right switchyards and equipment.....	373, 000
Irrigation facilities:	
Grand Coulee pumping plant.....	270, 000
North Dam.....	25, 000
Feeder Canal.....	35, 000
Reservoir rights-of-way.....	25, 000
Columbia Basin land-purchase program.....	350, 000
Total.....	1, 859, 000

The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$2,800,000 for the Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, and the estimate of \$4,150,000 for the Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, funds for the latter project being provided with the understanding that no part of the amount allowed will be used for engineering and administration.

The following table sets forth in detail the amounts which will be available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1948 in connection with the above projects:

Project	Regular appropria- tion, 1948	Unexpended balance, June 30, 1947	Supplemental amount con- tained in bill, 1948	Total amount available, 1948
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.....	\$9, 700, 000	\$3, 981, 677	\$2, 800, 000	\$16, 481, 677
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado.....	9, 500, 000	3, 429, 776	4, 150, 000	17, 079, 776
Central Valley project, California.....	9, 141, 288	26, 414, 652	11, 405, 000	46, 960, 940
Columbia Basin project, Washington.....	17, 500, 000	9, 376, 274	13, 584, 000	40, 460, 274
Total.....	45, 841, 288	43, 202, 379	31, 939, 000	120, 982, 667

THE THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS OF  
THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND OF THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED TO BE APPROPRIATED BY THE BILL

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill com- pared with budget estimate
	GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS			
	LEGISLATIVE			
	SENATE			
	Mileage for Senators.....		\$51, 000	+\$51, 000
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
	Beneficiaries of deceased Representatives.....		25, 000	+ 25, 000
	Mileage of Representatives.....		171, 000	+ 171, 000
	Total, Legislative Establishment.....		247, 000	+ 247, 000
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT			
	EUROPEAN INTERIM AID			
435	European interim aid.....	\$597, 000, 000	509, 000, 000	—88, 000, 000
	FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			
476	Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen.....	1, 300, 000	1, 300, 000	-----
476	Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration.....	40, 000	40, 000	-----
	Total, Federal Security Agency.....	1, 340, 000	1, 340, 000	-----

	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
	CIVIL FUNCTIONS			
467	Government and relief in occupied areas-----	490, 000, 000	230, 000, 000	- 260, 000, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
475	Welfare of Indians-----	450, 000	200, 000	- 250, 000
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
	GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION			
477	Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada-----	2, 800, 000	2, 800, 000	-----
477	Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado-----	4, 150, 000	4, 150, 000	-----
477	Central Valley project, California-----	10, 700, 000	11, 405, 000	+ 705, 000
477	Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	11, 725, 000	13, 584, 000	+ 1, 859, 000
	Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----	29, 375, 000	31, 939, 000	+ 2, 564, 000
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	29, 825, 000	32, 139, 000	+ 2, 314, 000
	Total, General Appropriations-----	1, 118, 165, 000	772, 726, 000	- 345, 439, 000



# Calendar No. 860

80TH CONGRESS }  
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT  
{ No. 808

## THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

DECEMBER 18, 1947.—Ordered to be printed

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

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4748]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4748) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House----- \$773, 202, 000. 00

Increase by Senate (net)----- 318, 520, 500. 00

Amount of bill as reported to Senate----- 1, 091, 722, 500. 00

### COMMITTEE ACTION

In conducting its hearings on the third supplemental appropriation bill, 1948, the committee has waived its customary procedure and has moved with utmost dispatch because it has recognized that the present world emergency can only be solved by prompt action. The committee opened its hearings on the bill the day following the presentation of a relief program to the Congress. It has concluded its hearings on this entire complex fiscal situation. It is reporting this bill to the Senate within 24 hours of its reference to this committee.

To meet the urgent problems which have made necessary this emergency session, the committee recommends that the Senate provide funds for a relief program in Italy, France, Austria, China, and the occupied areas of Germany and Japan. It is recommended also in this bill that money be provided to meet the supplemental needs of various other Government functions.

## FOREIGN AID

The committee recommends a change in the title under "Funds appropriated to the President" from "European interim aid" to "Foreign aid" in order to provide for the inclusion of China.

The committee recommends an increase of \$41,000,000 for aid to Austria, France, and Italy to provide a total appropriation of \$550,000,000 for those countries in view of the urgent need for the economic recovery of western Europe and the break-down of the recent London Conference.

The committee further recommends the addition of \$20,000,000 for use in a relief program for China. The total amount recommended by the committee for foreign aid, therefore, to cover Austria, China, France, and Italy is \$570,000,000.

The House reduction of \$88,000,000 from the budget estimate of \$597,000,000 contemplated that France and Italy should defer payment of their international financial obligations. In recommending a total appropriation of \$570,000,000, as against the House figure of \$509,000,000 the committee considers that sufficient funds are restored to enable the recipient countries to honor their proper international debts.

Further, the committee is of the opinion that the amount of \$550,000,000 recommended for aid in Europe will provide the quantity of food proposed in the State Department program. Price adjustments in grain and other commodities and transportation costs of coal justify the committee recommendation. The authorization act provides that surplus foods acquired under price-support programs may be used for export relief programs at a price equal to the cost of a quantity of wheat having the same caloric value.

The committee concurs in the action of the House in recommending that funds appropriated in this act shall not be made available or used to acquire a quantity of wheat, wheat flour, or other grain in the United States which, after taking into consideration the amount estimated for export to other countries and the amount needed for domestic consumption in the United States, will leave a carry-over of less than 150,000,000 bushels of wheat on July 1, 1948.

The committee further recommends that the funds shall not be used to purchase grains to an extent which will reduce the carry-over below 125,000,000 bushels, in the event that the President, acting in accordance with the authorization act, determines after March 1, 1948, that a carry-over of less than 150,000,000 bushels is justified.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

The committee recommends the appropriation of the sum of \$490,000,000 for government and relief in occupied areas which corresponds with the budget estimate and represents an increase of \$260,000,000 over the House allowance of \$230,000,000. After consideration of the justifications for occupation costs submitted by the Army the committee is of the opinion that they are reasonable, especially in view of the situation occasioned by the British withdrawal of financial support of occupational obligations and the recently signed

agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom formalizing the withdrawal.

Testimony before the committee showed a pressing need for tobacco in Germany, to stimulate production, improve morale, break the black market, and rebuild a permanent demand for export grades of American-grown leaf tobacco which is now in surplus supply.

The committee agrees that these are desirable ends and, therefore, recommends for the favorable consideration of the Department of the Army that an appropriate part of the import-export funds be used for the purchase of surplus leaf tobacco held by the Commodity Credit Corporation for use in the occupied areas and that said Corporation dispose of such tobacco on the terms suggested in subsection (e) of section 11 of the Foreign Aid Act of 1947.

The Department of the Army should report to the committee on the action taken with respect to this recommendation.

The committee recommends an amendment which provides that no funds appropriated in this bill shall be used for the payment of personnel engaged in the dismantling of nonmilitary plants in bizonal Germany. This action is an expression of the committee's opposition to certain features of the existing reparations program observed during its European survey of the occupied zone.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The committee has adopted the supplemental estimates of the Bureau of the Budget with respect to the four projects for which supplemental estimates were asked, namely: Central Valley project, Columbia Basin project, Colorado-Big Thompson project, and Davis Dam project. This is a reduction of \$2,564,000 below the appropriation made by the House.

The committee added the sum of \$72,000 for supplemental work on the Arnold irrigation district in Oregon, based upon testimony before the committee indicating that the emergency conditions were greater than was known at the time the original appropriation was made.

Because of the fact that the President's message presenting the supplemental appropriation estimates was not received by the Congress until December 12 and the action thereon of the House was not known to the Senate committee until December 17, our committee had but 2 days in which to consider the justifications for supplemental appropriations totaling \$31,939,000. It was physically impossible to make the examination necessary to provide the committee with that information which could have been secured by a more thorough and comprehensive investigation. The committee desires to point out that precipitant action of this kind is not conducive to orderly consideration of budget estimates and expresses the hope that it will not again be faced with such an intolerable situation.

Even though the committee had but 2 days in which to investigate the justifications for these appropriations, there was, in the opinion of the committee, abundant testimony to disclose that the Bureau of Reclamation was at complete variance with the views of the Congress as to the availability of appropriated funds and their application by the Bureau. The Bureau took the position that the funds were not

intended to be apportioned equitably over the fiscal year; the evidence clearly showed that the Bureau had done everything possible to accelerate the construction programs with the consequent substantial exhaustion of funds on two of the major projects as of the present date and an estimated exhaustion of the funds on the remaining two projects prior to the end of the fiscal year.

Such action is directly opposed to the intent of Congress. If such a policy is allowed to be followed in the future, it would take out of the hands of the Congress and put into the hands of the Bureau and the contractors the control of the rate of expenditure on reclamation projects.

The evidence further disclosed that the Bureau has consistently failed to apportion appropriated funds among existing contracts and has failed to notify contractors of funds available for each specific contract or to keep the contractors advised as to the rate of depletion of available funds. In numerous instances the first notice given to contractors of exhaustion of funds was received by the contractors within a few days of the date when they were required to close their operations because of exhaustion of such funds.

Such actions on the part of the Bureau are the very antithesis of orderly procedure and this will result in great loss to the Government, to the contractors, and workmen and their families.

Data furnished to the committee during these hearings and prior hearings have varied so greatly as to clearly evidence the fact that the whole accounting system of the Bureau needs complete overhauling. Contradictory data were such as to destroy the confidence of the committee in the reliability of figures furnished by the Bureau.

The views of the Bureau with reference to the applicability of the various provisions of the Antideficiency Act emphasize, in the committee's judgment, the necessity for clarification of that act and its application squarely to the operations of the Reclamation Bureau. The committee believes that legislation should also be enacted at the next session and made applicable to the next and succeeding appropriations specifically providing for the apportionment of funds appropriated to the Reclamation Bureau over the full 12 months of the fiscal year to which the appropriation applies.

The clarification of the law, as above recommended, will prevent the Bureau from again pursuing a course of conduct resulting in exhaustion of appropriated funds in the middle of the fiscal year and necessitating supplemental appropriation which would not have been necessary otherwise.

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

#### INCREASE AND LIMITATIONS

##### Senate:

Payment to beneficiaries of the late Senator Theodore G. Bilbo .....	\$12, 500
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Foreign aid .....	61, 000, 000
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The committee recommends that the amount made available for Austria, France, and Italy be increased from \$509,000,000 as allowed by the House to \$550,000,000. The committee also recommends the inclusion of \$20,000,000 for aid to China.

## INCREASE AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Foreign aid—Continued

It is recommended that the following provision in the bill be amended as follows:

(3) estimate the total amount of such commodities available for export from the United States to the recipient countries, after giving due consideration to the quantity thereof required in this country to meet essential domestic needs and for wastage, food, feed, seed, and industrial uses, and for the needs of other countries dependent upon the United States for supplies of such commodities. In determining the amount of such commodities available for export from the United States the President shall allow for a carry-over of wheat in the United States as of July 1, 1948, of not less than one hundred and fifty million bushels, and: *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated in this Act shall not be made available or used to acquire a quantity of wheat, wheat flour, and cereal grain in the United States which, after taking into consideration the amount estimated for export to other countries, and the amount needed for domestic consumption in the United States, will leave a carry-over of less than 150,000,000 bushels of wheat on July 1, 1948, *unless the estimates of the President after March 1, 1948, justify an increase in the amount available for export but in no event shall the amount exported leave a carry-over of less than 125,000,000 bushels of wheat on July 1, 1948.*

## Department of the Army:

Government and relief in occupied areas----- \$260, 000, 000

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso relative to the use of the funds for the payment of personnel engaged in dismantling nonmilitary plants in the bizonal areas of occupation in Germany be added to the bill:

*: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the compensation or other expenses of personnel engaged in dismantling nonmilitary plants in the bizonal areas of occupation in Germany*

## Interior Department:

## Bureau of Reclamation:

Deschutes project, Oregon----- 72, 000

This amount is needed to complete the emergency rehabilitation of the irrigation system of the Arnold irrigation district in Oregon. The principal work is the replacement of a 5,400 wooden flume found to be too badly deteriorated to repair since the \$100,000 appropriation for this district was made to start the work in the 1948 Interior Appropriation Act. Since the bill was passed, the engineers found the flume could not be repaired to do a permanent job. It was found necessary to substitute a sheet-metal flume for the old wooden structure. Work is now in progress and \$49,191 had been spent to Dec. 1. In order to complete the entire job by the spring irrigation season 1948, \$72,000 is needed. A supplemental estimate for this amount was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget.

## INCREASE AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Interior Department—Continued

## Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

## Deschutes project, Oregon—Continued

The original estimate for the job was \$212,000.

The present estimate is \$172,000 of which \$100,000 was appropriated for 1948.

The Arnold irrigation district has agreed to repay the entire cost.

Total increase-----	\$321, 084, 500
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## DECREASES

## Department of Agriculture:

## Transfer of funds:

The committee recommend that the provision in the bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to utilize, by transfer or otherwise, during the period between the date of approval of this appropriation measure and Apr. 1, 1948, not to exceed \$2,750,000 from available funds for the administration of certain laws enacted subsequent to Dec. 1, 1947, be amended to reduce the amount for transfer to an amount not to exceed \$1,750,000.

## Interior Department:

## Bureau of Reclamation:

## Central Valley project, California-----

705, 000

The supplemental estimate proposed an appropriation of \$10,700,000. The House increased this amount by \$705,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$11,405,000. The committee recommend a reduction of \$705,000 to provide the amount of the Budget estimate, \$10,700,000.

## Columbia Basin project, Washington-----

1, 859, 000

The supplemental estimate for this project is in the amount of \$11,725,000. The House increased this amount by \$1,859,000, providing a total appropriation of \$13,584,000. The committee recommend a reduction of \$1,859,000, which will provide a total supplemental appropriation of \$11,725,000—the amount of the Budget estimate.

Total decrease, Bureau of Reclamation-----	2, 564, 000
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Total increase-----	321, 084, 500
Total decrease-----	2, 564, 000
Net increase-----	318, 520, 500
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	1, 091, 722, 500

THE THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND OF THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recom- mended by House	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS					
	LEGISLATIVE					
	SENATE					
	Mileage for Senators-----		\$51, 000	\$51, 000	+ \$51, 000	-----
	Beneficiaries of deceased Senator-----			12, 500	+ 12, 500	+ \$12, 500
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
	Beneficiaries of deceased Representatives-----		25, 000	25, 000	+ 25, 000	-----
	Mileage of Representatives-----		171, 000	171, 000	+ 171, 000	-----
	Total, Legislative Establishment-----		247, 000	259, 500	+ 259, 500	+ 12, 500
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
	EUROPEAN INTERIM AID					
435	European interim aid (Foreign aid)-----	\$597, 000, 000	509, 000, 000	570, 000, 000	- 27, 000, 000	+ 61, 000, 000

*The third supplemental appropriation bill, 1948—comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill—Continued*

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THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recom- mended by House	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	<b>GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Con.</b>					
	<b>FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY</b>					
	<b>SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION</b>					
476	Reconversion unemployment benefits for sea- men-----	\$1, 300, 000	\$1, 300, 000	\$1, 300, 000	-----	-----
476	Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Ad- ministration-----	40, 000	40, 000	40, 000	-----	-----
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	1, 340, 000	1, 340, 000	1, 340, 000	-----	-----
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY</b>					
	<b>CIVIL FUNCTIONS</b>					
467	Government and relief in occupied areas-----	490, 000, 000	230, 000, 000	490, 000, 000	-----	+\$260, 000, 000
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>					
	<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS</b>					
475	Welfare of Indians-----	450, 000	500, 000	500, 000	\$+50, 000	-----
	Alaska Native Service, Seward Sanitarium-----		176, 000	176, 000	+176, 000	-----
	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	450, 000	676, 000	676, 000	+226, 000	-----

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION						
RECLAMATION FUND						
	Deschutes project, Oregon-----			72, 000	+72, 000	+72, 000
GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION						
477	Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada-----	2, 800, 000	2, 800, 000	2, 800, 000	-----	-----
477	Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado----	4, 150, 000	4, 150, 000	4, 150, 000	-----	-----
477	Central Valley project, California-----	10, 700, 000	11, 405, 000	10, 700, 000	-----	-705, 000
477	Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	11, 725, 000	13, 584, 000	11, 725, 000	-----	-1, 859, 000
	Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----	29, 375, 000	31, 939, 000	29, 447, 000	+72, 000	-2, 492, 000
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	29, 825, 000	32, 139, 000	30, 123, 000	+298, 000	-2, 016, 000
	Total, general appropriations-----	1, 118, 165, 000	773, 202, 000	1, 091, 722, 500	-26, 442, 500	+318, 520, 500





George C. Marshall Foundation, Lexington, Virginia

Public Law 470-508

[Chapter 100-10]

[H. R. 2001]

1957 RESOLUTION

Making appropriations for foreign aid, welfare of Indians, and for the Department of the Interior

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes:

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

### Foreign Aid

Foreign aid: For an additional amount for "Foreign aid", \$2,000,000, to be applicable to Austria, France, and Italy. That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 10 of the War Relocation Act of 1942 (Public Law 285, Fifty-sixth Congress), no money appropriated for the purposes of such Act shall be used for the purchase of commodities for a period of six months following the date of enactment of this Act.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Indian Affairs

Welfare of Indians: For an additional amount for "Welfare of Indians", \$121,000.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

### Bureau of Internal Revenue

Refunding internal revenue collections: For an additional amount for "Refunding internal revenue collections", \$45,000,000.

Approved March 21, 1957

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P.L. 470