

Director of the National Park Service. The average cost per purchase order in the Department's largest agency, the Bureau of Reclamation, was \$17.35.

"One reason for the high cost of Government purchasing is seen in the fact that the average daily workload of the 425 workers engaged in this function in the headquarters offices of four agencies surveyed was only two orders per day. In Interior it was only 1.4 orders per worker per day. In one agency, the Southwestern Power Administration, purchase orders were found to be whizzing through at the rate of seven-tenths of one order per worker per day."

Waste: Amount unspecified.

Source: Alvin A. Burger, Research Director, Council of State Chambers of Commerce, "The Nation's Manpower Problem and Uncle Sam's Civilian Payroll," Federal Spending Facts, Bulletin No. 79, February 14, 1951, p. 2.

* * *

"...We finally come to agreement on many items in this bill, but there are many other items in this bill which should have been reduced. Every branch of the Department of the Interior, and there are many branches in that Department, is overstaffed with personnel in my estimation, and I think most of the Members of Congress and the American people agree with that statement. We now have in the Department of the Interior over 50,000 employees. The number has increased year by year. I simply cannot go along with anyone who wants to keep needless employees on the payroll of the American people-and we have unnecessary numbers of them in every department of Government."

"Today we have approximately 6,000 employees in the Interior Department, located right here in Washington, D.C. Certainly that is too many people to be working in the Interior Department in Washington, D.C."

Savings: Amount unspecified.

Source: Mr. Jensen, Representative from Iowa, Congressional Record, April 23, 1951, p. 4252.

* * * * *

ACCOUNTING

"The present organization for fiscal management in the Department is based on the principle of decentralized operation under central guidance and control. In this, the bureaus have responsibility and authority to develop, organize, and administer their own financial programs with only general direction from the secretarial level. Actually, the fiscal officer of the Department exercises control only over budget preparation and the apportionment and allocation of funds. He provides no control, and very little guidance, over accounting, auditing, and payrolling activities of the bureaus."

• • • •

"A realistic approach to controlled decentralization and modernization of the accounting system in the bureaus will show that the accounting and audit responsibilities could be executed with fewer employees."

Savings: Amount unspecified.

Source: Preliminary Report of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., Investigation of Employee Utilization in the Executive Departments and Agencies, Part IV, pp. 111, 114.

* * * * *

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"...the amendment provides a saving of \$1,451,625....The House Committee...is not impressed with the need for 54 new positions to coordinate, at the Secretary's level, the defense activities of the Department of the Interior. Neither am I impressed....After the House floor action, which denied all funds for the Interior Department, the Department officials did not trim by one cent their budget request before the Senate committee. They asked full restoration of the budget estimate."

"...the Department of the Interior have had their entire appropriation in the regular appropriation bill. This is a supplemental appropriation bill of the same year for which we have already appropriated money."

"...Instead of everyone pitching in to work a little harder or to spend a little volunteer overtime on the job, the departments take the easy way out. They ask Congress to give them additional funds so they can hire additional persons to do additional work, probably putting them on the permanent pay roll of the Government."

Savings: \$1,451,625.

Source: Mr. Bridges, Senator from New Hampshire, Congressional Record, October 8, 1951, p. 13028.

* * *

"In 1950, before the Interior reorganization plan took effect, the appropriations for the Office of the Secretary amounted to \$1,913,781. The next year, for 1951, after the reorganization plan was accepted, the expenses of the Office of the Secretary rose from \$1,913,000 to \$2,290,000.

"This reorganization plan...was intended to promote efficient operation and economy in the handling of matters coming before the Office of the Secretary. We cannot stand many more of these 'economy' reorganization plans which increase appropriations and do the opposite of that which was intended. If we continue to do that, pretty soon we are going to 'save' ourselves into bankruptcy.

"The amendment which I have offered ~~to appropriate \$2,000,000 instead of \$2,365,000~~ allows the Office of the Secretary more money than he had in 1950 but not quite as much as he had in 1951. He has now come in and asked for an additional \$75,000--even over and above the big appropriation given him for 1951, which was \$300,000 more than he had for 1950."

* * * *

"In 1950 the Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, received \$36,355 for traveling expenses. Last year--and again this year--the Secretary's office requested \$106,664 for traveling expenses, almost three times what it had in 1950. This is but a part of the waste which my amendment seeks to eliminate."

Savings: \$365,000.

Source: Mr. Williams, Representative from Mississippi, Congressional Record, May 2, 1951, p. 4792.

* * * * *

CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

"...I called attention to the fact that the Southeastern Power Administration was requesting the appropriation of large sums of taxpayers' money to be used in planning and building electric transmission lines in Georgia with the ultimate aim of the Federal Government selling electricity in Georgia direct to preference and other customers. I pointed out that the funds then requested by the Southeastern Power Administration were only the initial steps; that the effect of this agency's program would be to expend millions of dollars of tax money and vast amounts of critical and short materials for a wholly unnecessary and unjustified purpose."

* * * *

"I testified that the Georgia Power Co., which serves practically the entire State of Georgia, and its affiliated companies of the Southern Co. group serving in the States of Alabama, a portion of Florida and a portion of Mississippi, had offered to transmit and deliver any and all power available from Federal reservoir projects within their service areas to preference customers designated by the Administrator of the Southeastern Power Administration, and I wish to underscore this next statement, at a lower price to those customers than the Federal Government can possibly do the job."

Savings: Amount unspecified.

Source: Mr. H. Branch, President, Georgia Power Co., in Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Senate, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., Interior Department Appropriations for 1952, Part I, pp. 1075, 1076.

* * *

"...the purpose of this amendment is to prevent the useless expenditure of money, materials and manpower, all of which are now greatly needed for the defense effort. The language which the amendment would strike from the bill appropriates \$3,400,000 to the Southeastern Power Administration for the construction of transmission lines to duplicate existing lines now in operation by private power companies. The amount, however, represents only a portion of the entire expenditure. The complete program of the Southeastern Power Administration calls for the expenditure of \$14,500,000 for the construction of duplicating lines."

Savings: \$3,400,000 plus future savings on carrying charges.

Source: Mr. Gary, Representative from Virginia, Congressional Record, April 24, 1951, p. 4396.

* * *

"Transmission-line facilities already exist which are more than adequate to handle the power in every direction from the Jim Woodruff Dam. If any additional capacity is later installed at the dam, we would be willing to increase our transmission-line facilities to haul that power away.

"In our opinion, we are in a position to furnish such facilities through which power may be transmitted away from Jim Woodruff Dam, at less cost to the Government than can the Southeastern Power Administration."

Savings: Amount unspecified.

Source: Mr. W. C. Gilman, President, Florida Power Corp., in Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Senate, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., Interior Department Appropriations for 1952, Part I, p. 1129.

* * *

"On behalf of our members and other electrical workers in South Carolina employed by private utilities, I would like to oppose the appropriation requested by the Southeastern Power Authority to build transmission lines as they are unnecessary and will result in a lowering of the standards which we have built up in our State. I respectfully request your nonconcurrence in their request."

Savings: Amount unspecified.

Source: Mr. R. Martin, President, Local Union No. 930, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Senate, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., Interior Department Appropriations for 1952, Part I, p. 1149.

* * *

"Our purpose in coming before you today is...to furnish you with information which we believe will show that the appropriation requested by SEPA is for the design and construction of transmission lines which are not required or necessary in the performance of its duty."

* * * *

"I would like to read for the record just a brief paragraph from the report that was made by the legislative committee of the

South Carolina General Assembly which reads as follows:

"We find no power shortage in South Carolina or where there will be any for the next 5 years. The private companies and Santee-Cooper have been generating power and building more plants for future needs. We find that the only ones that say there is a power shortage is Santee-Cooper Central Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. and a few scattered REA's. All REA's within Central do not agree in this regard. We find that the power companies and Santee-Cooper have been giving adequate service; that they have been giving ample power; that they have been fulfilling their commitments; that they will, except for three customers, continue to fulfill their commitments in the future."

Savings: Amount unspecified.

Source: Mr. S. C. McMeekin, President, South Carolina Electric & Gas Co., in Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Senate, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., Interior Department Appropriations for 1952, Part I, pp. 1034, 1036.

* * *

Amendment of Mr. Norrell of Arkansas to strike out the \$3,400,000 appropriation for the construction of transmission lines, Southeastern Power Administration, and insert an appropriation of \$123,000.

"...in order to understand this we should know that part of this money, or \$3,277,000 is to construct the line from Buggs Island to Langley Field. There is a balance of \$123,000 which has been allowed to construct four small lines in the congressional district of Judge Kerr from North Carolina."

* * * *

"As to the Buggs Island-Langley Field line, let me say that the entire Virginia delegation last fall indicated that they did not want the line. The line, if constructed, would all be in the State of Virginia. I think the Members of the House from Virginia ought to know what Virginia wants. I am advised on reliable authority that the two United States Senators from Virginia are not in favor of the line. I know it is not in the interest of national defense; I know it is a waste of money."

Savings: \$3,277,000.

Source: Mr. Norrell, Representative from Arkansas, Congressional Record, April 24, 1951, pp. 4399, 4400.

* * * * *

CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

"...The committee concurs with the House that the additional funds requested for this project should not be made available and has accordingly deducted the \$1,560,600 in the 1952 estimates and included in the House figure...."

"...Testimony from all witnesses also indicates that the line in question [Western Missouri project, a transmission line between Carthage, Springfield and Mansfield, Missouri] would not connect up with any SPA line but only with certain lines of a so-called supercooperative with which SPA had concluded a contract, the legality of which is now being tested in court."

Savings: \$1,560,600.

Source: Report of the Committee on Appropriations, Senate, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., Interior Department Appropriation Bill, 1952, p. 7.

* * *

"...this amendment is an effort to reduce in some small way the burden and load of the taxpayer. It does not handicap or adversely affect the program or service of the Southwestern Power Administration.

"This amendment conforms to the principle stated by members of the subcommittee,...that the committee did not approve any funds for the agencies except when the need was specifically shown. I propose in this bill to reduce the appropriation by \$550,000...."

* * * *

"...there are two items that this reduction would specifically refer to. The bill carries with it in this appropriation

\$500,000 to replenish a miscellaneous construction fund. There has been no definite need shown for this item. It is true that heretofore when our budgetary situation appeared to be less critical the Congress appropriated a similar fund for the agency. During the current year that fund has largely been spent to meet the cost of two short transmission lines deemed necessary.

"Now it is proposed in this bill to merely replenish this fund. It is a blanket authority of funds made available in this amount for the Southwestern Power Administration to construct transmission lines at any place at any time they deem it necessary."

* * * *

"...Furthermore this agency asks for an additional \$100,000 for plans and specifications for future programs. As it is with all agencies who wish to get funds from the Public Treasury, they attempt to justify this planning for defense needs. They were given \$50,000. They are now back here asking for just twice that much.

"This amendment reduces the amount identical to that which was appropriated in last year's appropriation. To me this seems to be fair...."

Savings: \$550,000.

Source: Mr. Harris, Representative from Arkansas, Congressional Record, April 24, 1951, p. 4407.

* * * * *

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

"...the budget request for construction of Bonneville Power Administration was \$69,500,000 of which \$21,000,000 was for liquidation of previously authorized contract authority, thus leaving \$46,500,000 for new obligations. The committee reduced it by \$2,000,000. This amendment seeks a further reduction of \$5,500,000 which would bring the total reduction to \$7,750,000."

* * * *

"...those who will argue in opposition to this amendment will point out that this particular agency has a direct relationship to the aluminum industry and its productivity. It so happens that I am a member of the Subcommittee on Civil Functions and we are presently having hearings on a number of projects in reference to this area where the Army Corps of Engineers is going to build projects. I can assure you that in many instances the elastic is rather stretchable when you start talking about aluminum, its need and relationship to the national defense. If you will turn to page 172 of the hearings before this particular subcommittee you will find a question put to Dr. Raver, who is the Administrator of this agency. In his testimony that followed that question Dr. Raver admitted that only 40 percent of the power output of the Bonneville Power Administration was going into aluminum production. He did not contend that anything over 40 percent of the production was going into aluminum production. He said vaguely there may be some other related national defense efforts in that particular area."

* * * *

"The members of the committee should realize that all of the money in this item is not going for the construction of transmission lines. A good bit of this money is going for the usual department operations. For example, I turn to page 154 of the committee hearings and find that in this request there is an item of \$1,482,746, for what? Travel. I urge the adoption of my amendment."

Savings: \$7,500,000.

Source: Mr. Ford, Representative from Michigan, Congressional Record, April 24, 1951, p. 4413.

* * *

"This amendment which I have offered might appear on first thought to be a bit picayunish. It is simply the first of several amendments I shall offer to place further limitations on the use of funds by the Bonneville power project to make purchases of passenger motor vehicles.

"My amendment would merely place a further limitation on the purchase of these vehicles to provide for replacements, but restrict purchases of additional ones. This amendment will cut off four automobiles....when you consider that these automobiles cost an average of \$2,500, that in addition we will have to pay \$2,500 a year for the chauffeur to run the automobile, and when the cost of operating the automobile for a year is considered, it amounts to about \$7,500 for each one of these auto-

mobiles. That is about what it will cost the Government per additional automobile next year.

"I find in this bill six places where new automobiles are provided for over and above replacements. There are 122 new and additional automobiles provided for in this bill. If you multiply 122 by \$7,500, you will see it will cost the Government to operate these additional automobiles almost a million dollars."

Savings: \$30,000.

Source: Mr. Williams, Representative from Michigan, Congressional Record, April 25, 1951, pp. 4477-4478.

* * * * *

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

"...this amendment seeks to reduce the sum allocated by the committee for this item in this bill from \$7,700,000 to \$6,900,000, a total cut of \$800,000.

"The purposes for which the money is appropriated in this bill to the Bureau of Land Management are several. One is the lease and disposal of lands and mineral resources, and others are land classification, grazing administration, forest management, cadastral surveys, soil and moisture conservation, Squaw Butte Experimentation Station, fire suppression, and general administration."

* * * * *

"The committee bill includes \$555,000 for land classification. This means the classification of public domain lands to determine whether they are most suitable for agriculture, grazing, forestry, or some other purpose.

"Also included in this item is \$765,000 for cadastral surveys. That is a survey of public-domain lands to establish township, section, and other legal land boundaries.

"I contend that the total of \$1,320,000 for those two items would fall in the unnecessary or unessential category; but let us say it does not go that far and that, therefore, we do not cut it all out. Let us say it falls in the desirable classification. Therefore, it falls within the category of items we can legitimately cut from this bill, and save a reasonable sum of money. But cutting here we can do a little something toward economy in these appropriations and in this Government, and afford some modicum of relief, possibly, to the taxpayers, who are being called on to carry an ever-heavier burden from time to time."

Savings: \$800,000.

Source: Mr. Pickett, Representative from Texas, Congressional Record, April 25, 1951, p. 4479.

* * * * *

CONSTRUCTION

"An estimate of \$1,000,000 was presented to finance the construction of access roads to stands of timber in the re-vested Oregon and California grant lands. While not denying the merit of such roads, the committee has rejected this estimate. The committee was willing to provide funds for the initiation of an access road program in prior years on the assumption that the legislation relating to the distribution of receipts from the sale of timber would be modified. The existing law provides for an inordinate proportion of the receipts from such timber sales to be distributed to counties of Oregon. The Federal Government cannot be expected to invest in capital improvements, even for such valuable natural resources, when the financial proceeds of harvesting these resources accrue in excessive proportion to a small number of counties rather than to the Federal Treasury. The committee will be unwilling to provide for capital expenditures of this nature unless and until substantial adjustments are made regarding the distribution of receipts of timber sales from the O & C and Coos Bay grant lands."

Savings: \$1,000,000.

Source: Report of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., Interior Department Appropriation Bill, 1952, p. 5.

* * * * *

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

GENERAL

'...inquiry at the Fort Defiance Hospital on the Navajo Reservation revealed that Indian employees of the tribal sawmill, injured in the line of duty, are treated free of charge despite the fact that activity is covered by a workmen's compensation-insurance policy.'

• • • •

'The Washington office has never delegated authority to the field organization on the classification phase of personnel management. This centralized control creates an unnecessary problem, since every individual position, whether GS-1 or CPC-4, must be referred to Washington for approval of allocation.'

• • • •

'Irrigation cost accounting is performed by an obsolete system developed by the Bureau of Reclamation. While the staff did not verify this statement, it was found that these records are approximately 90 percent a duplication of the information which is readily ascertainable from the accounting records kept in the Fiscal and Budget Section.'

• • • •

'Further effort should be made to enlist the cooperation of State authority and local medical groups in providing medical services for Indians.'

'It was found that Indian hospitals are being located in some areas where there are adequate State or local facilities available. For instance, an Indian hospital is maintained near Yuma, Ariz. The average daily cost per patient exceeds \$24 per day. Staff inquiry revealed that adequate hospital facilities are available in a local hospital only 6 miles distant from the Indian hospital and that the per-patient-day cost is approximately \$14. Discussions with officials of this hospital revealed that BIA representatives have never discussed with them the possibility of perfecting arrangements for the treatment of Indian patients.'

• • • •

'An elaborate school plant is being erected at Shiprock on the Navajo Reservation. The project was planned and the location of buildings determined by Washington officials--without coordination with the irrigation people. After all plans had been made it was found that a long-range program of the irrigation branch called for construction of an irrigation canal which would run through the center of one of the buildings.'

• • • •

'There has been considerable criticism of the area office type of organization.

'There have been at least three independent surveys of the Bureau of Indian Affairs made within the past 6 months. One point concerning which all three are in agreement is that the operation in Oklahoma represents the most fertile field for reducing costs. In addition, responsible officers of the Bureau, including several employed in the field and at the two area offices, recognized that consolidation of all Oklahoma activities under one area office would accomplish substantial savings and result in increased efficiency. Some of these employees say that they have suggested such consolidation and make veiled statements which indicate they believe "politics" will prevent favorable action being taken on the suggestion.'

• • • •

'Another facet pertains to the practice of transferring and reassigning personnel whose work was considered unsatisfactory rather than reporting to separate procedures. The personnel-management program which prescribes a strong internal promotion policy should be commended, since the morale, loyalty, and experience of the present staff are extremely important in accomplishing the programs. It is, however, a serious problem when the internal promotional practice is utilized as a means of disposing of undesirable or unsatisfactory personnel among field jurisdictions.'

'Staff inquiry discloses a number of instances where transfers were effected rather than discharging personnel. The following cases support this conclusion:

'(1) A superintendent of 18 years' service, with a file replete with low efficiency ratings, charges, and explanations of inefficiency, poor administration, etc., was recently transferred between agencies for the good of the service. The transfer was based on such factors as lack of judgment and administrative indiscretion; conducting correspondence of an indiscriminate and ill-advised character; unwarranted domineering and high-handed methods in administrative judgment in the approval and selection of activities; and disregard of official channels, and administrative responsibility. Within 1 month after reassignment, the same condition developed at the new agency. The superintendent is still occupying a key position in the organization.

'(2) A clerk employed at the Klamath Agency was subsequently transferred to the Tulalip Agency after disclosure of questionable acts. This employee was engaged in making an irregular payment of \$850 to one Vic Douglas. It appears that, in order to induce the agency chief clerk to sign the check for \$850 payment to Douglas, this clerk represented Douglas as being an Indian, whereas he was actually

a white man. Even if Douglas had been an Indian, he would not have been entitled to payment, but representing him as an Indian made the transaction less suspect. This irregular payment was made in October of 1948.

'The facts in this case were submitted to private counsel by the agency superintendent, who was advised, among other things, that "It appears on the surface of the record that the employee has come perilously close to violating several sections of the Criminal Code." This employee has not refunded the money and remains in the employment of the Bureau at the Tulalip Agency.'

* * * *

'Inquiry disclosed numerous instances where individual agencies were procuring material whereas other agencies in the same area had excessive quantities of the identical item. In general, no effort is made to circulalize excess stock, or make any report concerning the status of stock at an agency.'"

Waste: Amount unspecified.

Source: Mr. Furcolo, Representative from Massachusetts, in Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., Interior Department Appropriations for 1952, Part 1, pp. 237, 240, 241, 243-244, 247, 254, 256.

* * *

"In the Bureau of Indian Affairs there is one civilian Federal payroller for every 30 Indians. Here the payrollers spend nearly as much of the taxpayers' money on themselves as they do on the Indians. If we taxpayers would do away with all but a necessary minimum of Federal employees, their rent, paper, travel and other expenses and just send the money direct, the Indians could all live in comparative luxury. Then the Federal employees could go produce for themselves instead of living on us."

Savings: Amount unspecified.

Source: Ralph W. Gwinn, "Wasting Manpower," Your Congressman Reports, Release No. 207, March 8, 1951.

* * *

"In this bill we have made one lump-sum appropriation for Indian items or at least most of it is in one lump sum. This we should not do because, as everyone who knows anything about the Indian Bureau knows, if we make a cut of any consequence in personnel in some branch of the Indian Service, instead of taking anybody off the payroll they make the necessary items suffer the cut."

Savings: Amount unspecified.

Source: Mr. Jensen, Representative from Iowa, Congressional Record, April 23, 1951, p. 4253.

* * *

"...I have run into some things, and I think Senator Ferguson has run into the same things, this matter of rather careless ceding of land to Indians by acts of Congress, which later rise to haunt us. For instance, in the case of Annette Island in Alaska, we ceded that land, by an act of Congress, to a band of ... Indians, Indians from Canada who had no claim on us at all. Later, when we put our airfield on there,...the rent cost us a fantastic figure. I assume that we are still paying that fantastic rental for that swamp-land. Why, we had to go down 70 feet through the swamp to erect a base for the runways. The cost of building that field was about the same as the cost of building National Airport here in Washington.

"Then during the last Congress we had a bill pending, ceding some land to a band of Indians in Washington, but it finally died because of objections. A checking of that bill showed that the same tract of land was originally purchased from those Indians by the Government, ceded back to them, repurchased, receded, and purchased again, and now there is another bill to cede it back to them. It seems to me that some agency in the Government ought to advise the Congress on these situations and keep us informed because there seems to be constant repetition. In other words, I think the Government should know when it is ceding land and should have some recapture clause in there to protect us against being deluded by these same groups because, if they have to turn over some land, they will be coming in here with a great big claim."

Savings: Amount unspecified.

Source: Mr. Kilgore, Senator from West Virginia, in Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Senate, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., Departments of State, Justice, Commerce and the Judiciary Appropriations for 1952, Part I, pp. 188-189.

* * *

"I want to go back to this matter of the Indian Claims. The committee is concerned about the Indian Claims, especially the interest feature. Have you made any study of this situation in your department with respect to what legislation, if any, could be enacted constitutionally to take care of this enormous interest load when it appears in these claims? A claim of \$3,000,000 carrying a \$14,000,000 interest attachment seems outrageous."

Savings: Amount unspecified.

Source: Mr. McCarran, Senator from Nevada, in Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Senate, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., Department of State, Justice, Commerce and the Judiciary Appropriations for 1952, Part 1, p. 182.

* * *

"The request for a further increase in the amount required for aid to the Indians does not seem justified in the light of reports that the Indian population has decreased, plus the fact that their income has grown considerably during the past few years."

Savings: \$14,000,000 (as shown in table in source).

Source: National Association of Manufacturers, Cut Non-Defense Spending Now, Economic Policy Division Series, No. 40, New York, February, 1951, p. 16.

* * *

"The Indian Bureau consumes \$40,000,000 of the taxpayers' money from the Federal Treasury every fiscal year--from July 1 to July 1, to carry on its conduct of the affairs of 350,000 American Indians. The record has been one of the shameful waste of the people's money in the prosecution of a shameful disregard of the human, political, and legal rights of the Indians of the United States, 50,000 of whom are veterans..."

Savings: Amount unspecified.

Source: Robert Yellowtail, Past Superintendent of Crow Indian Reservation, Montana, Congressional Record, October 20, 1951, p. A6987.

* * * * *

PERSONAL SERVICES

"...My amendment proposes that the...figure... which applies to personal services.../be reduced from \$2,852,067 to \$2,500,000."

• • • •

"Since the total amount /for construction in the Bureau of Indian Affairs/ is to be reduced as the result of the adoption of the amendment of the Senator from Michigan to the committee amendment, it is my contention that the amount to be appropriated for personal services should be reduced in proportion. Roughly, the reduction made as a result of the adoption of the amendment of the Senator from Michigan to the committee amendment is 10 percent or \$1,683,104, being a reduction from \$11,683,104 to \$10,000,000. Similarly a rough 10 percent reduction of the \$2,852,067 would result in a figure of approximately \$2,500,000."

"...It is my purpose to make sure that some funds are allowed so that the job to which the amendment applies can really be done. After all, the appropriation is for the construction and repair of roads on Indian reservations and the construction, repair and maintenance of buildings there. This fund will be the only fund available for those purposes. Therefore, let us not permit all the amount to be spent for personal services but let us try to provide that some of the fund will be available for new construction and for the repair and improvement of existing construction. This paragraph of the bill also allows certain funds for the liquidation of prior obligations."

Savings: \$352,067.

Source: Mr. Case, Senator from South Dakota, Congressional Record, July 11, 1951, p. 8155.

* * * * *

TRAVEL

"I think this amendment is so simple that it does not require much explanation. It is the second of a series of amendments which I have prepared, intended to cut out the expenditure of public funds for additional automobiles for the various agencies in the Interior Department.

"I attempted to find in the committee hearings some justification for the increased number of automobiles requested by the various bureaus and agencies in the Department of the Interior. After going through 1800 pages of the hearings and testimony I found one reference to automobiles, and that on page 1800. The sole justification I can find for these additional automobiles which these agencies are asking for is the fact they want them, and the

Bureau of the Budget recommended that they be allowed. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, according to the table on page 1800, already has 1,627 automobiles. We are providing in this legislation for the replacement of 199 of the 1,627 automobiles; and, in addition, the committee bill would give them 36 more. The amendment which I have offered, and which I think is very reasonable, merely cuts off the 36 additional automobiles but permits for the replacing of 191 of these old ones."

Savings: Cost of buying 36 automobiles.

Source: Mr. Williams, Representative from Mississippi, Congressional Record, April 25, 1951, p. 4493.

* * * * *

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

"...the Hoover Commission thinks a saving of \$10 million would be possible as a result of suggested administrative measures to integrate the Indians into the rest of the population. This item goes to make up a large part of the total \$25 million savings that the Hoover Commission suggests for social security and related programs...."

Savings: \$10,000,000.

Source: Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government in "How To Streamline The Federal Budget," The Conference Board Business Record, Vol. VIII, No. 5, May, 1951, p. 197.

* * * * *

CONSTRUCTION

"...this particular item is the construction item for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The budget estimate for it was \$12,000,000...."

* * * * *

"As the bill was reported to the Senate by the Appropriations Committee, it carried at this point the amount of \$11,683,104. The purpose of my amendment to the committee amendment is to reduce that sum to \$10,000,000...."

"...when we are talking about construction, I point out that construction covers the construction of buildings and utilities, roads and trails, irrigation systems, and there is the item of land acquisition. All of these items, except the provision for the roads and trails and the land acquisition, of course, would require the use of valuable building material, and so forth, from various military projects...."

Savings: \$2,000,000.

Source: Mr. Ferguson, Senator from Michigan, Congressional Record, July 11, 1951, pp. 8151-8152.

* * * * *

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

PERSONAL SERVICES

"...this amendment applies to the reclamation section of the bill where \$60,000 is appropriated for individuals who may be employed for as much as \$100 per day and for as many days as this agency may see fit to employ such individuals for as long as the money lasts.

My amendment strikes out the \$60,000 and inserts \$30,000. It strikes out \$100 per day and inserts \$50 per day. Under the general statute authorizing the appropriation, an agency may, if the appropriation bill so provides, pay persons at a per diem rate of the highest salary under civil service, which is \$43 or \$44 per day. Under my amendment it is an even \$50 per day. The act does say that if specifically authorized in the appropriation bill, it may be \$100 per day.

"I call particular attention to the fact that no qualifications of the individuals are indicated in the bill or in the law. The agency may hire whom they please and for as long as they choose. It seems to me \$50 per day, or as much as \$600 per week, together with expenses, is a pretty good-sized sum to pay individuals without qualifications or regulations."

Savings: \$30,000.

Source: Mr. Rees, Representative from Kansas, Congressional Record, May 1, 1951, p. 4476

* * * * *

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

"The budget request for this planning item is \$5,500,000. The Senate committee recommended \$4,600,000 [for general investigation in the Bureau of Reclamation]. However, this request includes

\$400,000 for planning work not authorized in the Central Valley where there is already \$300,000,000 worth of work for which plans are available on authorized projects. Another \$159,000 is for planning of the central Arizona project which already has a plan before Congress not yet authorized. Another \$334,000 is for planning of Colorado River storage and there is in existence a plan which is now awaiting comments.

"This planning work can be cut back during a period of defense mobilization, and my amendment would cut the request to \$3,000,000, saving another \$1,600,000."

Savings: \$1,600,000.

Source: Mr. Douglas, Senator from Illinois, Congressional Record, July 6, 1951, p. 7901.

* * *

"...this amendment seeks to reduce the amount available for general investigations from \$5,000,000 to \$4,000,000. It is offered in the belief that in view of the over-all situation by which we are now confronted some of this work can well be deferred."

* * * *

"...there must be between two and three million dollars recommended under this item which refer not to any present programs, but to programs of the future.

"For example, there is recommended in the neighborhood of a million dollars for advanced planning...."

* * * *

"The argument for deferment is emphasized by the fact that there appears to be between three and four billion dollars' worth of projects now available except for detailed plans and specifications as a backlog for subsequent completion.

"This volume of projects will require a number of years for completion. Their completion date will, in all probability, be further in the future than now anticipated because of the great demand for steel and other materials, needed for national defense."

Savings: \$1,000,000.

Source: Mr. Wigglesworth, Representative from Massachusetts, Congressional Record, April 25, 1951, p. 4498.

* * * * *

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

"The Bureau has claimed that the cost of service under the 'wheeling contract' would be greater than if served directly. Here again it has ignored the need for and cost of stand-by...."

"Obviously the proposed expenditure /Tracy-Contra Costa-Clayson-Ignacio Line and Substations/ is unwarranted. The request for \$201,170 should be specifically eliminated from the bill."

Savings: \$201,170.

Source: Mr. Black, President, Pacific Gas & Electric Co., in Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Senate, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., Interior Department Appropriations for 1952, Part 2, p. 1880.

* * *

"Let me cite one good example of the administration's unwillingness to cut unnecessary spending."

"...the Senate recently passed S. 75, the central Arizona project bill. If there ever was...wild and woolly spending, this is it.

"Called a rescue project, this reclamation scheme would cost an estimated \$788,000,000 to construct...Not included are other dams and works without which the main project could not operate.

"In addition the project would cost the taxpayers more than \$2,000,000,000 for lost interest alone...."

Savings: \$2,788,000,000.

Source: Mr. Bow, Representative from Ohio, Congressional Record, June 22, 1951, p. 7129.

* * *

"This committee and the Congress last year denied a Bureau request for funds to build the Miles City-Forsyth section of this Miles City-Yellowtail line, and the House of Representatives again this year denied funds to start the line. The line is entirely unnecessary and funds should be denied at this time."

Savings: Amount unspecified.

Source: Mr. Doran, Vice President, Montana Power Co., in Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Senate, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., Interior Department Appropriations for 1952, Part 2, p. 1664.

* * *

"The largest of these is the amendment to reduce funds for construction and rehabilitation in the Bureau of Reclamation. Going over these projects, I have found that by cutting money for plans and investigations and slowing up construction on irrigation projects we can save \$16,083,000 below the committee recommendations and \$27,126,000 below the budget. The effect of these cuts on power facilities needed for defense would thus be negligible...."

Savings: \$27,126,000.

Source: Mr. Douglas, Senator from Illinois, Congressional Record, July 6, 1951, p. 7899.

* * *

"...the \$208,535,450 item is the largest single appropriation in the bill; it is well over 40 percent of the total amount of money carried in the bill. The basis of this amendment is a 5 percent reduction in the program as recommended by the committee. It should be noted that the reduction proposed by the amendment would still leave the figure exactly 1,000,000 more than the amount voted by the House. Five percent of the committee's recommendation is \$10,417,222, to be subtracted from the committee's recommendation, which would provide \$197,927,228, rounding that figure off to \$198,000,000 it allows \$72,712 more than the 5 percent would deduct. I am completely satisfied that a 5 percent cutback in this construction program can be accomplished without doing damage to any long-range program. Moreover I am absolutely convinced that such cutbacks are essential in this time of emergency."

Savings: \$10,417,222.

Source: Mr. Ferguson, Senator from Michigan, Congressional Record, July 12, 1951, p. 8228.

* * *

"...Our understanding is that they will have a transmission line to Taos, N. Mex., So we have taken the distance from Taos, N. Mex., to the Alamosa-San Luis district. That is approximately 75 miles of line that will have to be constructed from Taos. We estimate the cost of this, with the attendant substation will be at least \$1,000,000.

"In addition to that, if they attempt to serve the San Luis Valley from that particular power line, it will be necessary that they include generating capacity in that power plant to serve the San Luis Valley, which at present has a load of somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,700 to 4,000 kilowatts and which is growing. Consequently, they would have to include in the power plant 5,000 kilowatts or more at a cost of another \$1,000,000, so the amount involved in this is approximately \$2,000,000 to say nothing of the critical materials that are involved."

* * * *

"I want to say that this line is totally unnecessary...."

Savings: \$2,000,000.

Source: Mr. Loiseau, President, Public Service Company of Colorado, in Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Senate, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., Interior Department Appropriations for 1952, Part 2, p. 1675.

* * *

"Power projects stand out in enormous figures in the estimates of the engineers and of the Bureau of Reclamation. Many of these are in territories where the power costs, if all the cost factors were taken into consideration, make the power produced more expensive than steam...Many projects are in territories where the dams will silt full in a comparatively short time and where they will be utterly useless for either navigation or power, as compared with their cost."

Savings: Amount unspecified.

Source: Mr. Taber, Representative from New York, Congressional Record, January 23, 1951, p. A338.

* * *

/Amendment of Mr. Taber of New York to strike out the \$207,190,000 appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation and insert an appropriation of \$197,000,000.7

"...Everywhere people are anxious to have large developments in their own territory...I think it is perfectly ridiculous in such times as these to start a power project or a reclamation project that cannot be completed within 4 or 5 years...Let us economize and try to cut down every dollar we can everywhere in Government operations so that we may meet our defense obligations. That is what I ask the Members of the Congress to do here. The Committee itself has made cuts totaling \$16,000,000 in the estimates that were originally sent up."

* * * *

"...I believe that a further cut of \$10,000,000 may be made without hurting them a bit...."

"...I am going to ask the committee to adopt this amendment and I am going to ask those folks from the reclamation territory to meet the situation as I am going to ask the people in my territory to meet the demands they might make for flood control, for rivers and harbors, and for other things that are not absolutely essential at this time and which can wait for a little while longer...."

Savings: \$10,190,000 in power and transmission lines; 10 percent in the \$10,000,000 to \$30,000,000 projects for flood control, rivers, harbors, etc.

Source: Mr. Taber, Representative from New York, Congressional Record, May 1, 1951, pp. 4739, 4740.

* * * * *

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

"The budget request for this item Bureau of Reclamation is \$16,385,000, of which the Senate allowed \$16,168,594. I believe that here we should hold to the House figure of \$15,094,000 and save another million dollars in this overhead item."

Savings: \$1,291,000.

Source: Mr. Douglas, Senator from Illinois, Congressional Record, July 6, 1951, p. 7901.

* * * * *

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

"The committee has approved \$5,500,000 for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Reclamation, including the offices in Washington and Denver and the regional offices. This compares with the current year amount of \$6,864,000, after reductions under section 1214, and represents a reduction of \$500,000 below the 1952 estimate of \$6,000,000. The committee has received reports of inefficiencies and overstaffing in the Bureau of Reclamation in several parts of the country. Hoarding valuable personnel, including engineers and other technicians whose services might much better be applied to the national defense effort, is inexcusable. While testimony indicates that the Bureau of Reclamation is giving attention to its personnel requirements by self-imposed ceilings, the reduction of construction and other reclamation activities makes it imperative that the Bureau of Reclamation vigorously reduce administrative and other personnel and take firm action toward consolidating its regional and district organizations and eliminating duplications."

Savings: \$500,000.

Source: Report of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., Interior Department Appropriation Bill, 1952, p. 14.

* * *

"Before this Congress finishes with the long-delayed appropriations for the fiscal year that started 3 weeks ago and before we let too much revenue go to waste because little items are overlooked, I hope the conferees on the Interior appropriations bill will give a little study to some of the mimeographed propaganda that comes out of the Reclamation Bureau."

* * * * *

"A sample of the way a Government agency can abuse and misuse appropriations that we vote, is given by a press release issued by the Interior Department last week.

"This hand-out is captioned 'National benefits from California's Central Valley project.' It goes on to say that 'every State in the Union contributed materials that went into California's new Central Valley reclamation project.'"

• • • •

"I hope my colleagues will look closely at this product of the Interior Department's press section and ask why it is necessary to spend taxpayers' money preparing, mimeographing, and distributing such statements. None of my newspaper acquaintances feel that this press release includes any startling information and most of them agree that anybody interested in these facts could get them by telephoning or going over to the Interior Department."

Savings: Amount unspecified.

Source: Mr. Poulson, Representative from California, Congressional Record, July 24, 1951, pp. A4835, A4836.

* * * * *

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GENERAL

"...My amendment would save another \$1,300,000 and still allow over \$1,100,000 above last year's figure. This will permit a substantial increase for topographic surveys and mapping which are needed, especially in Alaska. But it will stop all other increases requested.

"I should also like to point out that waste exists in this agency. The Williams Report on the Geological Survey (H. Rept. 2457, issued last year, p. 117) says this about it:

• • • •
"An attitude of intolerance toward good administrative practices pervades the organization..."

"Here is a fertile yet difficult field for management improvement!"

Savings: \$1,300,000,000.

Source: Mr. Douglas, Senator from Illinois, Congressional Record, July 6, 1951, p. 7900.

* * *

"The Geological Survey has paid little attention to the Department's efforts to decentralize its activities closer to the scene of its operations. It chooses to remain the most centralized activity within the Department; yet each of the divisions maintains separate administrative services, including budget, personnel, accounting, and procurement services. Each division has its own supply room; and its scientific equipment, although consisting of many of the same items, are kept separately in the so-called central warehouse. Equipment and supplies are procured at seven different points in the headquarters organization."

* * * * *

"Here is a fertile yet difficult field for management improvement."

Savings: Amount unspecified.

Source: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives, 81st Cong., 2nd Sess., Investigation of Employee Utilization in the Executive Departments and Agencies, Part IV, p. 117.

* * * * *

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

"...this amendment proposes to reduce the appropriation for the Geological Survey by \$1,000,000.

"The sum carried in the bill is \$22,900,000. This is an increase of \$4,318,000 over the 1951 appropriation, and the 1951 appropriation was \$3,000,000 more than the 1950 figure. At this time when the military program calls for vastly increased spending for defense purposes, all spending by civilian agencies ought to be reduced, if possible.

"If they cannot be reduced, then every effort should be made to hold them at current levels and not increase them. Yet this item in the appropriation bill is not reduced. It is not even held at last year's level. It is increased \$4,318,000, which is an increase of approximately 24 percent, or one-fourth over last year's appropriation."

Savings: \$1,000,000.

Source: Mr. Davis, Representative from Georgia, Congressional Record, May 1, 1951, p. 4777.

* * * * *

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

"...I believe we can save another \$1,000,000 In construction applying the cut primarily to roads and trails but also in some degree to the other items."

Savings: \$1,000,000.

Source: Mr. Douglas, Senator from Illinois, Congressional Record, July 6, 1951, p. 7900.

* * * * *

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

GENERAL

"I want to discuss the \$1,740,000 to be transferred from the Corps. of Engineers to the Fish and Wildlife Service in connection with work of the Fish and Wildlife Service in the States of Oregon and Washington in an attempt to work out a plan for saving the salmon life on the Columbia River.

"The Corps of Engineers has listed here some seven items which it says will have to be eliminated if \$140,000 is cut from the \$1,740,000.

"The first question is: Cannot some portion of that \$140,000 be saved through a reduction of administration charges and so forth, without imperiling these seven projects?"

• • • •

"With reference to these items, frankly, it appears to me when you have \$1,740,000 estimated and when we are faced with the emergency we have, there ought to be some savings that could be effected out of that amount...."

Savings: Up to \$140,000.

Source: Mr. Cordon, Senator from Oregon, in Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Senate, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., Supplemental Civil Functions, Department of the Army, Appropriations, 1952, pp. 27-28.

* * * * *

INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

"The amendment which I have offered proposes to cut back investigating funds of the Fish and Wildlife Service by \$171,000, and I select that figure because it reduces the appropriation to the sum that they had for expenditure last year...all of the nonmilitary agencies, almost without exception, ought to be able to get along in this time of great emergency when we are spending so much money for national defense, on the appropriations that they had last year."

• • • •

"...I took the trouble to get some copies of the numerous publications put out by the Wildlife Service in the investigation of our wild life resources. Here they are, and these will tell you what kind of animals they have been investigating. They have written scientific treatises on everything from the Collard lizards to the scissor-tailed fly catcher, including skunks, squirrels, woodchucks, magpies, bats, and, believe it or not, there is a scientific treatise of

great moment on the compelling subject of the economic status of the English sparrow. I hope you gentlemen will read that. It may help you in considering some of these appropriation bills."

Savings: \$171,000.

Source: Mr. Smith, Representative from Virginia, Congressional Record, May 2, 1951, pp. 4789, 4790.

* * * * *

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

"...The total estimate for this budget program was \$840,000. The committee has approved \$600,000 representing a reduction of \$240,000 in the amount requested. No satisfactory explanation was presented to the committee to warrant the expenditures requested for American Samoa."

Savings: \$240,000.

Source: Report of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., Interior Department Appropriation Bill, 1952, p. 20.

* * *

"The budget program submitted for the trust territory of the Pacific Islands in the amount of \$5,980,000 covers salaries and expenses of the office of the High Commissioner, salaries and expenses of the judiciary, and public services. The committee has approved \$4,180,000, since a program of such magnitude has not been fully justified."

Savings: \$1,800,000.

Source: Report of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., Interior Department Appropriation Bill, 1952, p. 20.

* * * * *