

## THE CHART PRESENTATION.

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The chart presentation of the estimates of receipts, expenditures, and appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, given opposite page A3, sets forth graphically the source of income and how the average dollar of the estimated expenditures and appropriations is apportioned to organization units and functions in the Budget for the fiscal year 1925.

Chart 1 exhibits the estimates of appropriations by organization units, exclusive of the Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues, and gives the allocation of the average dollar to the several departments and establishments for which the appropriations are recommended. It will be seen that of the average dollar to be appropriated 0.46 cent is for the legislative establishment; 13.41 cents for independent offices, of which 11.56 cents is for the Veterans' Bureau; that 2.30 cents is for the Department of Agriculture; 9.91 cents for the Department of the Interior; 9.23 cents for the Navy Department; 11.15 cents for the War Department; 50.41 cents for the Treasury Department, of which 29.49 cents is for interest on the public debt and 15.98 cents for reduction in principal of the public debt payable from ordinary receipts; and only 3.13 cents for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, Labor, and State, the District of Columbia, and the Executive Office.

Chart 2 gives the estimates of appropriations by governmental functions and exhibits the purpose for which the average dollar is to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1925. It shows that of each dollar recommended for appropriation 3.65 cents goes for general functions; 37.32 cents for military functions, of which 17.37 cents is for national defense and 19.95 cents for military pensions, retirement pay, annuities, World War allowances, and life-insurance claims. It also shows that of the average dollar to be appropriated 11.67 cents is for civil functions, of which 1.91 cents is for promotion, regulation, and operation of marine transportation and 3.15 cents for public works. Of the total, 47.36 cents of each dollar included in the estimates is for nonfunctional purposes. This includes 1.12 cents for refunds, drawbacks, and like appropriations, 15.98 cents for public-debt retirements, and 29.49 cents for interest on the public debt.

Chart 3 exhibits the estimated receipts of the Government by sources of revenue, exclusive of postal revenues for the fiscal year 1925. Of the average dollar to be received 73.84 cents comes from internal revenue, 13.35 cents will be received from customs, and 12.81 cents will be derived from miscellaneous sources, which comprise interest and discount, sale of Government property, public-domain receipts, fees, fines, penalties and forfeitures, gifts and contributions, repayments of investments, District of Columbia receipts, Panama Canal receipts, and trust-fund receipts.

Chart 4 gives the estimates of expenditures by organization units for the fiscal year 1925. Of the average dollar to be expended it shows that 12.23 cents will be disbursed by the Veterans' Bureau; 4.39 cents by the Department of Agriculture; 0.72 cent by the Department of Commerce; 9.41 cents by the Department of the Interior; 0.65 cent by the Department of Justice; 0.19 cent by the Department of Labor; 9.43 cents by the Navy Department; 9.53 cents by the War Department; 0.46 cent by the State Department; 50.16 cents by the Treasury Department, of which 14.62 cents represents reduction in principal of public debt payable from ordinary receipts and 26.99 cents for interest on the public debt; 0.82 cent by the District of Columbia; and but 2.01 cents to be disbursed by the legislative branch, the independent establishments other than the Veterans' Bureau, the Executive Office and deficiencies in postal revenues.

Chart 5 gives the estimates of expenditures by governmental functions. It supplies information showing for the average dollar the general end or purpose to be accomplished by the expenditures during the fiscal year 1925. Of the average dollar to be expended during that fiscal year 3.28 cents will be spent for the general functions of the Government; 36.54 cents will go for military functions, of which 16.64 cents is for national defense and 19.90 cents for military pensions, retirement pay, annuities, World War allowances, and life-insurance claims. The chart also shows that 12.59 cents will be expended for civil functions, of which 1.48 cents goes for promotion, regulation, and operation of marine transportation, 5.05 cents for public works, and but 6.06 cents for other civil functions; that 47.59 cents will be expended for nonfunctional operations, of which 3.39 cents represents refunds and drawbacks; 41.61 cents for fixed debt charges, of which 14.62 cents is for public-debt retirements payable from ordinary receipts, 26.99 cents for interest on the public debt, and 2.47 cents for the disbursement of trust funds.

The amounts which form the basis for computing the allocation of the average dollar for the estimates of appropriations by functions for the fiscal year 1925, Chart 2, are given in detail in Budget statement No. 8. The data used for the income statement, Chart 3, are supplied by Budget statement No. 3; the data for computing the average dollar for the estimated expenditures by functions, Chart 5, are given in Budget statement No. 9. The data for Chart 4, giving the average dollar allocation of the estimates of expenditures by organization units, are given in Budget statement No. 1, and similar data for Chart 1 are given in the recapitulation of estimates of appropriations.

Chart 3 does not include the estimated postal revenues for the fiscal year 1925, because such revenues are not considered receipts of the general fund.

## THE CHART PRESENTATION.

## THE BUDGET, 1925.

Comparative statement showing how the average dollar of estimates of appropriations and expenditures, exclusive of the Postal Establishment, payable from postal revenues, is apportioned to organization units in the Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925.

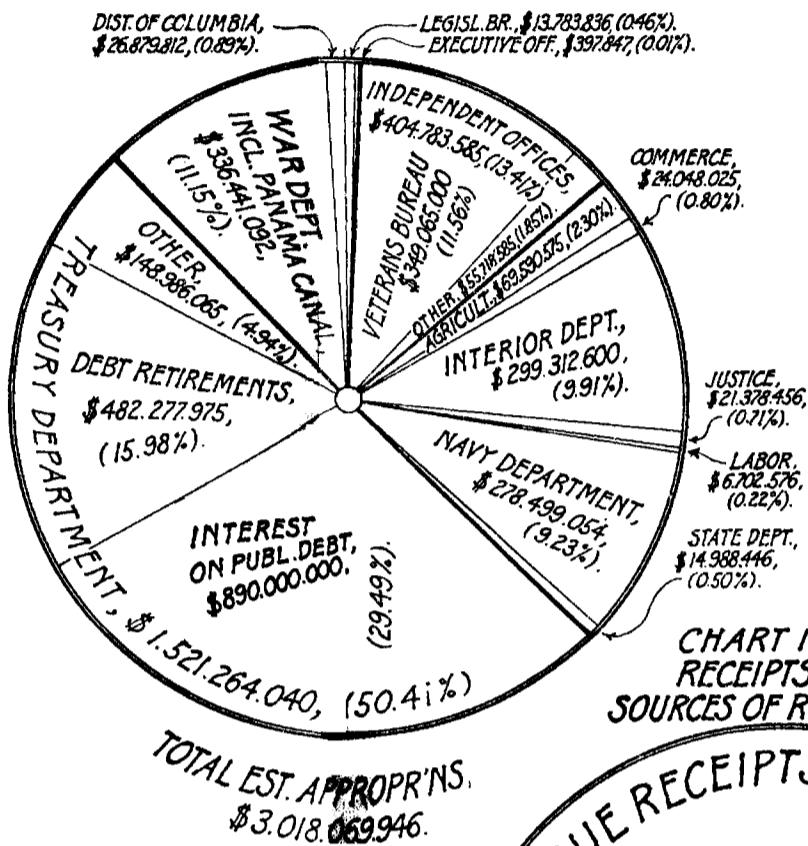
Organization unit.	Estimates of appropriations, excluding Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues.	Estimates of expenditures, excluding Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues.
	Cents.	Cents.
1. Legislative.....	0.46	0.41
2. Executive.....	.01	.01
3. Independent offices:		
1. United States Veterans' Bureau.....	11.56	12.23
2. All other.....	1.85	1.53
Total, independent offices.....	13.41	13.76
4. Department of Agriculture.....	2.30	4.39
5. Department of Commerce.....	.80	.72
6. Department of the Interior.....	9.91	9.41
7. Department of Justice (including judicial).....	.71	.65
8. Department of Labor.....	.22	.19
9. Navy Department.....	9.23	9.43
10. Post Office Department (deficiency, payable from Treasury).....		.06
11. State Department.....	.50	.46
12. Treasury Department.....	50.41	50.16
13. War Department (including Panama Canal).....	11.15	9.53
14. District of Columbia.....	.89	.82
Total.....	100.00	100.00

Comparative statement showing how the average dollar of estimates of appropriations and expenditures, exclusive of the Postal Establishment, payable from postal revenues, is apportioned to governmental functions in the Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925.

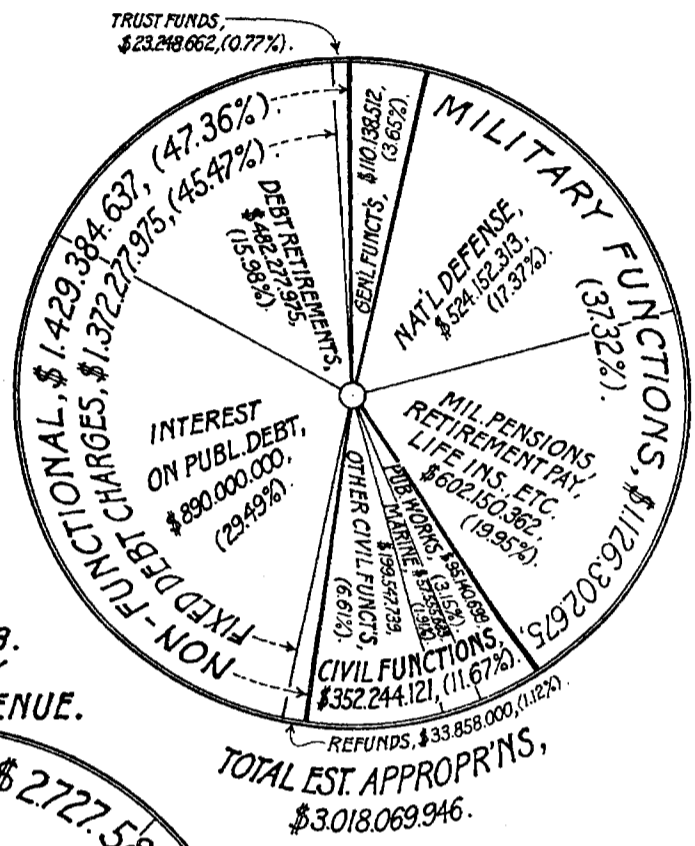
Function.	Estimates of appropriations, excluding Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues.	Estimates of expenditures, excluding Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues.
	Cents.	Cents.
1. General functions.....	3.65	3.28
2. Military functions:		
1. National defense.....	17.37	16.64
2. Military pensions, retirement pay, annuities, World War allowances, and life insurance claims.....	19.95	19.90
Total, military functions.....	37.32	36.54
3. Civil functions:		
1. Promotion, regulation, and operation of marine transportation.....	1.91	1.48
2. Public works.....	3.15	5.05
3. Other civil functions.....	6.61	6.06
Total, civil functions.....	11.67	12.59
4. Nonfunctional operations:		
1. Refunds.....	1.12	3.39
2. Investments.....		.12
3. Fixed debt charges—		
1. Public debt retirements from "Ordinary receipts".....	15.98	14.62
2. Interest on the public debt.....	29.49	26.99
Total, fixed debt charges.....	45.47	41.61
4. Trust funds.....	.77	2.47
Total, nonfunctional operations.....	47.36	47.59
Total.....	100.00	100.00

# A CHART PRESENTATION OF THE ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925, EXCLUDING POSTAL REVENUES AND POSTAL EXPENDITURES.

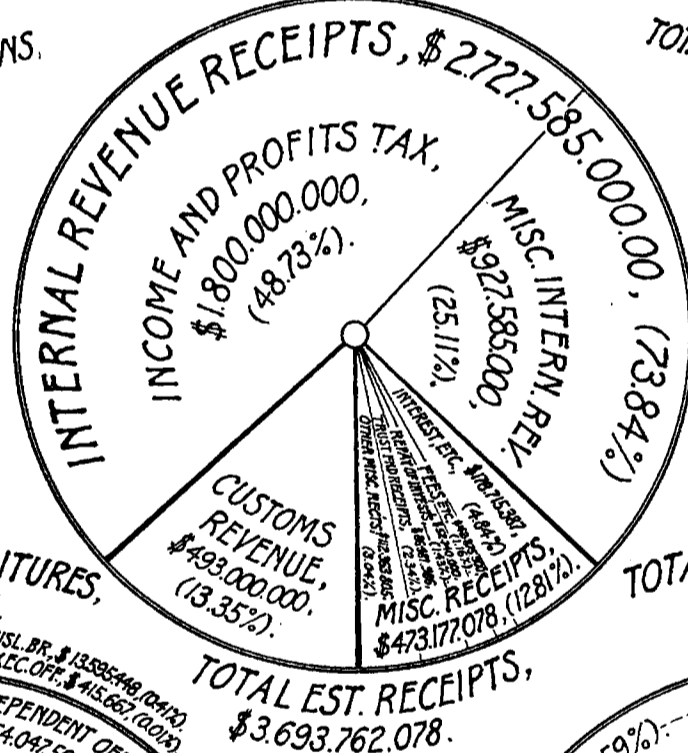
**CHART N<sup>o</sup> 1.**  
ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS BY ORGANIZATION UNITS.



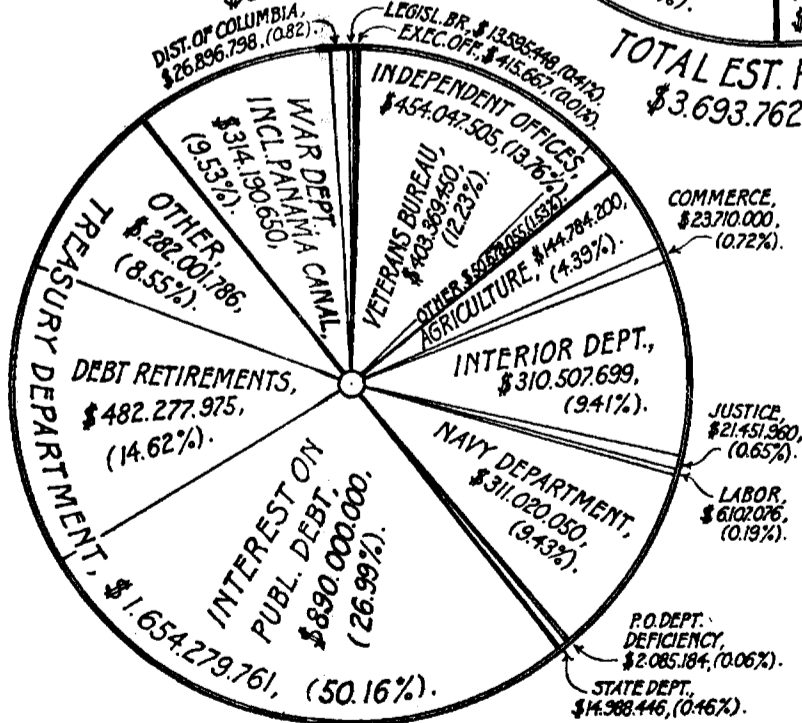
**CHART N<sup>o</sup> 2.**  
ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS BY GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS.



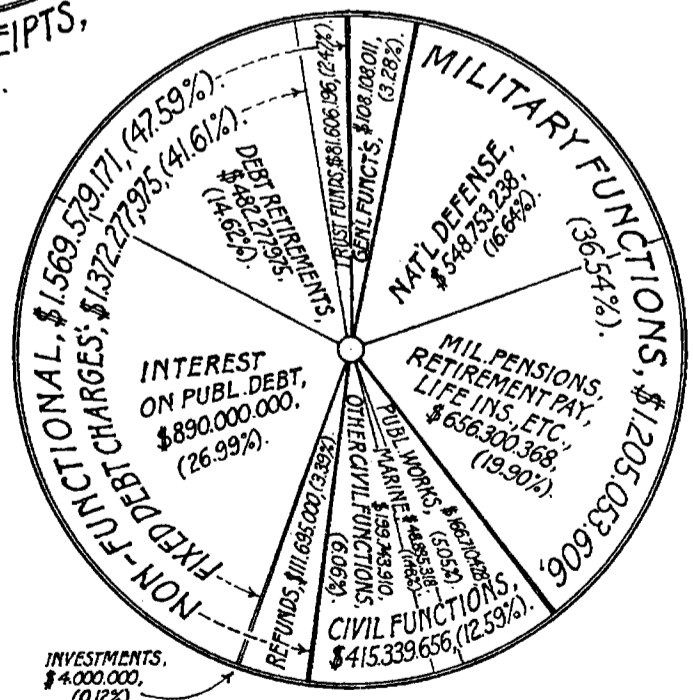
**CHART N<sup>o</sup> 3.**  
RECEIPTS BY SOURCES OF REVENUE.



**CHART N<sup>o</sup> 4.**  
ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES BY ORGANIZATION UNITS.



**CHART N<sup>o</sup> 5.**  
ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES BY GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS.



## THE CHART PRESENTATION

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The chart presentation of the estimates of receipts, expenditures, and appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, given opposite page A3, sets forth graphically the source of income and how the average dollar of the estimated expenditures and appropriations is apportioned to organization units and functions in the Budget for the fiscal year 1926.

Chart 1 exhibits the estimates of appropriations by organization units, exclusive of the Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues, and gives the allocation of the average dollar to the several departments and establishments for which the appropriations are recommended. It will be seen that of the average dollar to be appropriated 0.49 cent is for the legislative establishment; 14.79 cents for independent offices, of which 13.12 cents is for the Veterans' Bureau; that 4.53 cents is for the Department of Agriculture; 8.66 cents for the Department of the Interior; 9.38 cents for the Navy Department; 10.95 cents for the War Department; 47.80 cents for the Treasury Department, of which 26.84 cents is for interest on the public debt and 15.67 cents for reduction in principal of the public debt payable from ordinary receipts; and only 3.40 cents for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, Labor, and State, the District of Columbia, and the Executive Office.

Chart 2 gives the estimates of appropriations by governmental functions and exhibits the purpose for which the average dollar is to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1926. It shows that of each dollar recommended for appropriation 3.76 cents goes for general functions; 37.59 cents for military functions, of which 17.32 cents is for national defense and 20.27 cents for military pensions, retirement pay, annuities, World War allowances, and life-insurance claims. It also shows that of the average dollar to be appropriated 14.27 cents is for civil functions, of which 2.04 cents is for promotion, regulation, and operation of marine transportation and 5.18 cents for public works. Of the total, 44.38 cents of each dollar included in the estimates is for nonfunctional purposes. This includes 1.07 cents for refunds, drawbacks, and like appropriations, 15.68 cents for public-debt retirements, and 26.84 cents for interest on the public debt.

Chart 3 gives the estimates of expenditures by organization units for the fiscal year 1926. Of the average dollar to be expended it shows that 11.86 cents will be disbursed by the Veterans' Bureau; 4.45 cents by the Department of Agriculture; 0.70 cent by the Department of Commerce; 8.57 cents by the Department of the Interior; 0.77 cent by the Department of Justice; 0.25 cent by the Department of Labor; 8.94 cents by the Navy Department; 10.14 cents by the War Department; 0.49 cent by the State Department; 51.17 cents by the Treasury Department, of which 14.83 cents represents reduction in principal of public debt payable from ordinary receipts and 25.40 cents for interest on the public debt; 0.98 cent by the District of Columbia; and but 1.98 cents to be disbursed by the legislative branch, the independent establishments other than the Veterans' Bureau, and the Executive Office.

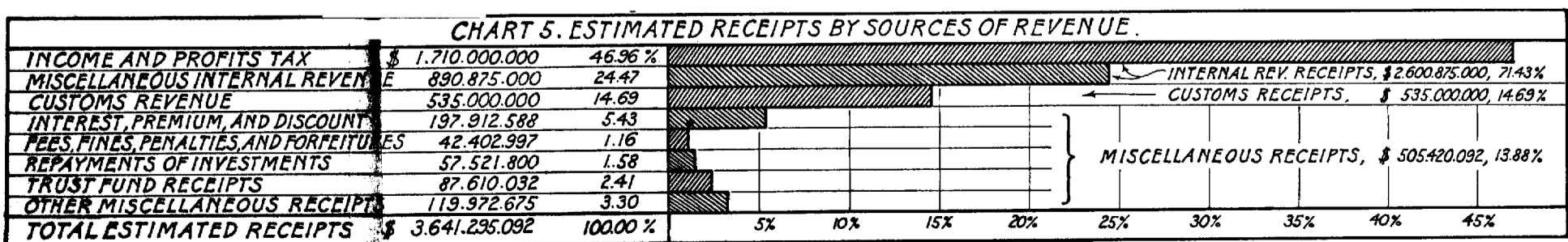
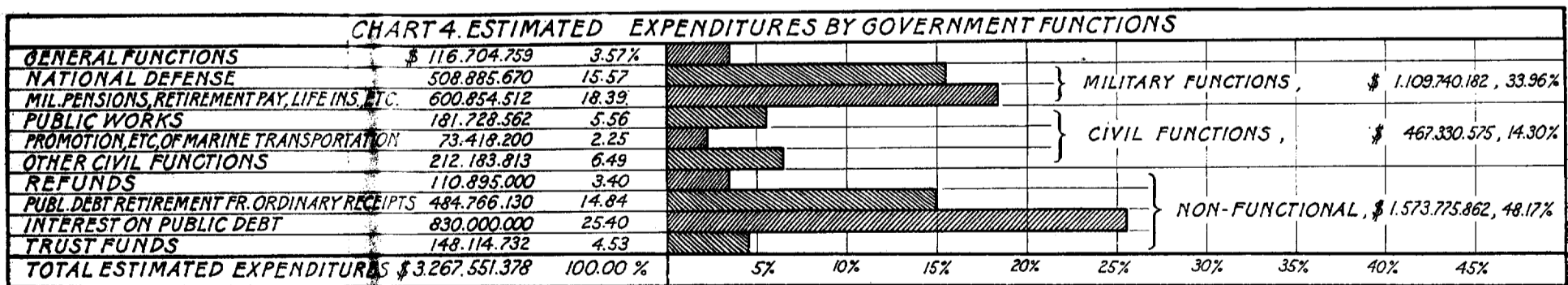
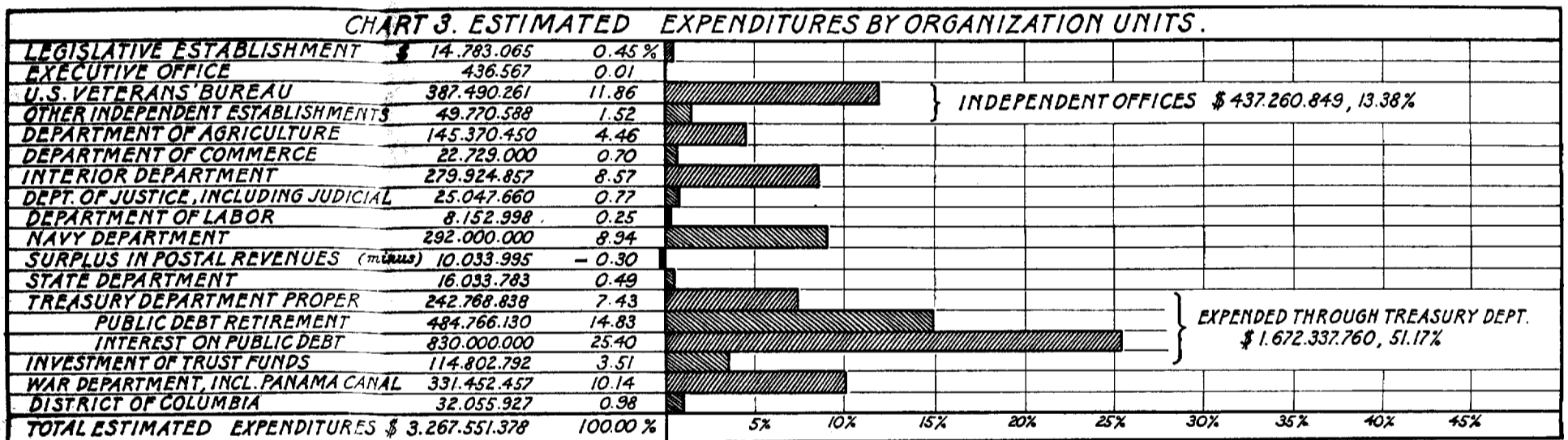
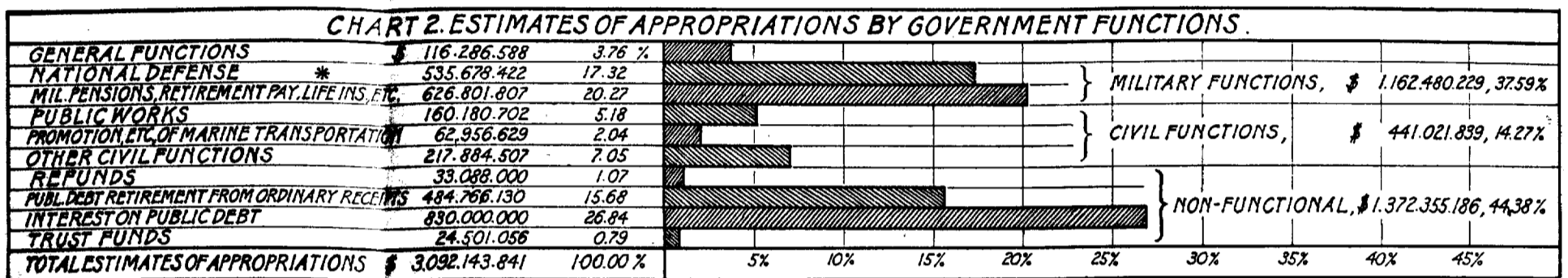
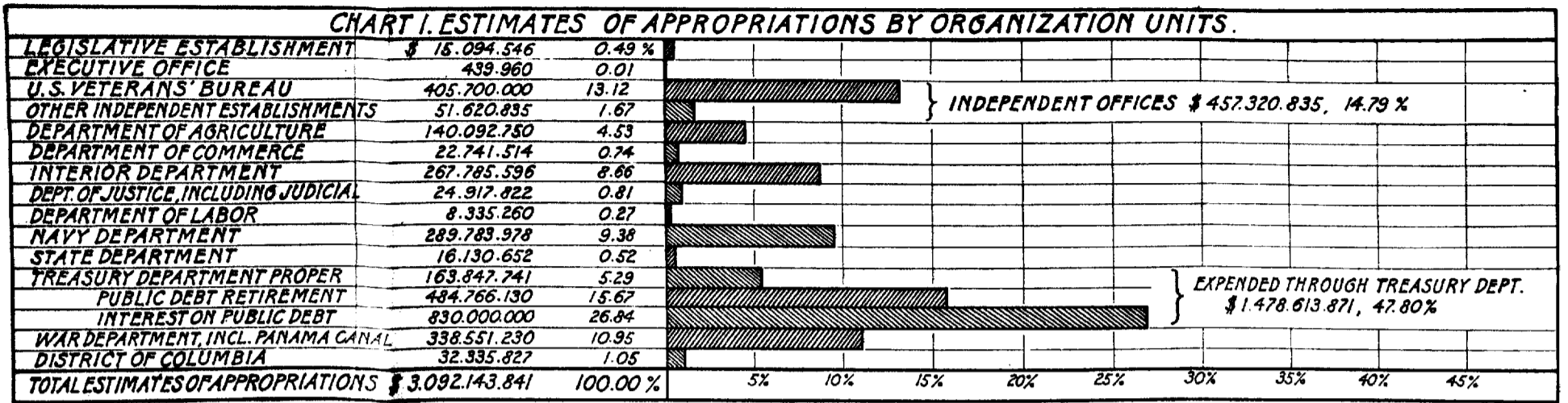
Chart 4 gives the estimates of expenditures by governmental functions. It supplies information showing for the average dollar the general end or purpose to be accomplished by the expenditures during the fiscal year 1926. Of the average dollar to be expended during that fiscal year 3.57 cents will be spent for the general functions of the Government; 33.96 cents will go for military functions, of which 15.57 cents is for national defense and 18.39 cents for military pensions, retirement pay, annuities, World War allowances, and life-insurance claims. The chart also shows that 14.30 cents will be expended for civil functions, of which 2.25 cents goes for promotion, regulation, and operation of marine transportation, 5.56 cents for public works, and but 6.49 cents for other civil functions; that 48.17 cents will be expended for nonfunctional operations, of which 3.40 cents represents refunds and drawbacks; 40.24 cents for fixed-debt charges, of which 14.84 cents is for public-debt retirements payable from ordinary receipts, 25.40 cents for interest on the public debt, and 4.53 cents for the disbursement of trust funds.

Chart 5 exhibits the estimated receipts of the Government by sources of revenue, exclusive of postal revenues for the fiscal year 1926. Of the average dollar to be received 71.43 cents comes from internal revenue, 14.69 cents will be received from customs, and 13.88 cents will be derived from miscellaneous sources, which comprise interest and discount, sale of Government property, public-domain receipts, fees, fines, penalties and forfeitures, gifts and contributions, repayments of investments, District of Columbia receipts, Panama Canal receipts, and trust-fund receipts.

The amounts which form the basis for computing the allocation of the average dollar for the estimates of appropriations by functions for the fiscal year 1926, Chart 2, are given in detail in Budget statement No. 7. The data used for the income statement, Chart 5, are supplied by Budget statement No. 5; the data for computing the average dollar for the estimated expenditures by functions, Chart 4, are given in Budget statement No. 9. The data for Chart 3, giving the average dollar allocation of the estimates of expenditures by organization units, are given in Budget statement No. 1, and similar data for Chart 1 are given in the recapitulation of estimates of appropriations.

Chart 5 does not include the estimated postal revenues for the fiscal year 1926, because such revenues are not considered receipts of the general fund.

# CHARTS OF ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, AND RECEIPTS OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, EXCLUDING THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.



Bureau of the Budget, Dec. 1, 1924.

Comparative statement showing how the average dollar of estimates of appropriations and expenditures, exclusive of the Postal Establishment, payable from postal revenues, is apportioned to governmental functions in the Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926

Function	Estimates of appropriations, excluding Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues	Estimates of expenditures, excluding Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues
	Cents	Cents
1. General functions.....	3. 76	3. 57
2. Military functions:		
1. National defense.....	17. 32	15. 57
2. Military pensions, retirement pay, annuities, World War allowances, and life insurance claims.....	20. 27	18. 39
Total, military functions.....	37. 59	33. 96
3. Civil functions:		
1. Promotion, regulation, and operation of marine transportation.....	2. 04	2. 25
2. Public works.....	5. 18	5. 56
3. Other civil functions.....	7. 05	6. 49
Total, civil functions.....	14. 27	14. 30
4. Nonfunctional operations:		
1. Refunds.....	1. 07	3. 40
2. Fixed debt charges—		
1. Public debt retirements from "Ordinary receipts".....	15. 68	14. 84
2. Interest on the public debt.....	26. 84	25. 40
Total, fixed debt charges.....	42. 52	40. 24
3. Trust funds.....	. 79	4. 53
Total, nonfunctional operations.....	44. 38	48. 17
Total.....	100. 00	100. 00

Comparative statement showing how the average dollar of estimates of appropriations and expenditures, exclusive of the Postal Establishment, payable from postal revenues, is apportioned to organization units in the Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926

Organization unit	Estimates of appropriations, excluding Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues	Estimates of expenditures, excluding Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues
	Cents	Cents
1. Legislative.....	0. 49	0. 45
2. Executive.....	. 01	. 01
3. Independent offices:		
1. United States Veterans' Bureau.....	13. 12	11. 86
2. All other.....	1. 67	1. 52
Total, independent offices.....	14. 79	13. 38
4. Department of Agriculture.....	4. 53	4. 45
5. Department of Commerce.....	. 74	. 70
6. Department of the Interior.....	8. 66	8. 57
7. Department of Justice (including judicial).....	. 81	. 77
8. Department of Labor.....	. 27	. 25
9. Navy Department.....	9. 38	8. 94
10. Post Office Department (estimated surplus).....		1. 30
11. State Department.....	. 52	. 49
12. Treasury Department.....	47. 80	51. 17
13. War Department (including Panama Canal).....	10. 95	10. 14
14. District of Columbia.....	1. 05	. 98
Total.....	100. 00	100. 00

<sup>1</sup> Deduct.

## THE CHART PRESENTATION

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The chart presentation of the estimates of receipts, expenditures, and appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, given opposite page A2, sets forth graphically the source of income and how the average dollar of the estimated expenditures and appropriations is apportioned to organization units and functions in the Budget for the fiscal year 1928.

Chart 1 exhibits the estimates of appropriations by organization units, exclusive of the Post Office Department payable from postal revenues, and gives the allocation of the average dollar to the several departments and establishments for which the appropriations are recommended. It will be seen that of the average dollar to be appropriated 0.50 cent is for the legislative establishment; 15.97 cents for independent offices, of which 14.60 cents is for the Veterans' Bureau; that 4.44 cents is for the Department of Agriculture; 8.77 cents for the Department of the Interior; 9.64 cents for the Navy Department; 11.26 cents for the War Department; 45.72 cents for the Treasury Department, of which 23.18 cents is for interest on the public debt and 17.31 cents for reduction in principal of the public debt payable from ordinary receipts; and only 3.60 cents for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, Labor, and State, the District of Columbia, and the Executive Office.

Chart 2 gives the estimates of appropriations by governmental functions and exhibits the purpose for which the average dollar is to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1928. It shows that of each dollar recommended for appropriation 3.61 cents goes for general functions; 39.97 cents for military functions, of which 17.45 cents is for national defense and 22.52 cents for military pensions, retirement pay, annuities, World War allowances, and life-insurance claims. It also shows that of the average dollar to be appropriated 14.42 cents is for civil functions, of which 1.23 cents is for promotion, regulation, and operation of marine transportation, and 5.03 cents for public works. Of the total, 42 cents of each dollar included in the estimates is for nonfunctional purposes. This includes 0.81 cent for refunds, drawbacks, and like appropriations, 17.31 cents for public-debt retirements, and 23.18 cents for interest on the public debt.

Chart 3 gives the estimates of expenditures by organization units for the fiscal year 1928. Of the average dollar to be expended it shows that 11.36 cents will be disbursed by the Veterans' Bureau; 4.28 cents by the Department of Agriculture; 0.95 cent by the Department of Commerce; 8.04 cents by the Department of the Interior; 0.72 cent by the Department of Justice; 0.27 cent by the Department of Labor; 9.15 cents by the Navy Department; 10.52 cents by the War Department; 0.34 cent by the State Department; 56.47 cents by the Treasury Department, of which 15.77 cents represents reduction in principal of public debt payable from ordinary receipts, and 21.14 cents for interest on the public debt; 1.06 cents by the District of Columbia; and but 2.06 cents to be disbursed by the legislative branch, the independent establishments other than the Veterans' Bureau and the Executive Office.

Chart 4 gives the estimate of expenditures by governmental functions. It supplies information showing for the average dollar the general end or purpose to be accomplished by the expenditures during the fiscal year 1928. Of the average dollar to be expended during that fiscal year 3.36 cents will be spent for the general functions of the Government; 34.89 cents will go for military functions, of which 16.82 cents is for national defense, and 18.57 cents for military pensions, retirement pay, annuities, World War allowances, and life-insurance claims. The chart also shows that 14.77 cents will be expended for civil functions, of which 1.48 cents goes for promotion, regulation, and operation of marine transportation, 5.51 cents for public works, and 7.78 cents for other civil functions; that 46.98 cents will be expended for nonfunctional operations, of which 4.95 cents represents refunds and drawbacks; 36.91 cents for fixed-debt charges, of which 15.77 cents is for public-debt retirements payable from ordinary receipts, 21.14 cents for interest on the public debt, and 5.12 cents for the disbursement of trust funds.

Chart 5 exhibits the estimated receipts of the Government by sources of revenue, exclusive of postal revenues for the fiscal year 1928. Of the average dollar to be received 70.48 cents comes from internal revenue, 15.95 cents will be received from customs, and 13.57 cents will be derived from miscellaneous sources, which comprise interest and discount, sale of Government property, public-domain receipts, fees, fines, penalties and forfeitures, gifts and contributions, repayments of investments, District of Columbia receipts, Panama Canal receipts, and trust-fund receipts.

The amounts which form the basis for computing the allocation of the average dollar for the estimates of appropriations by functions for the fiscal year 1928, Chart 2, are given in detail in Budget statement No. 9. The data used for the income statement, Chart 5, are supplied by Budget statement No. 6; the data for computing the average dollar for the estimated expenditures by functions, Chart 4, are given in Budget statement No. 12. The data for Chart 3, giving the average dollar allocation of the estimates of expenditures by organization units, are given in Budget statement No. 2, and similar data for Chart 1 are given in the recapitulation of estimates of appropriations.

Chart 5 does not include the estimated postal revenues for the fiscal year 1928, because such revenues are not considered receipts of the general fund.

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## THE BUDGET, 1928

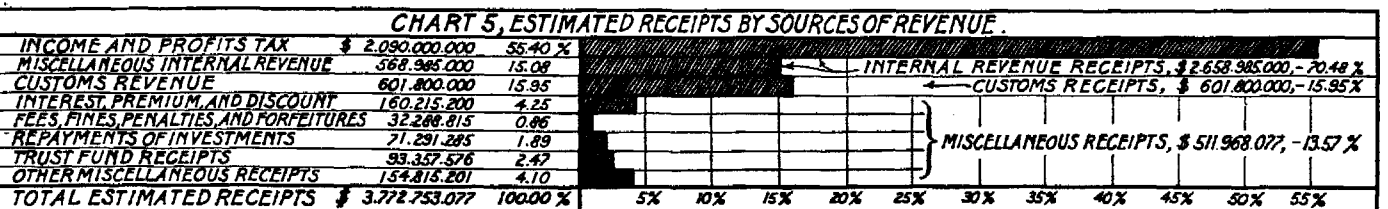
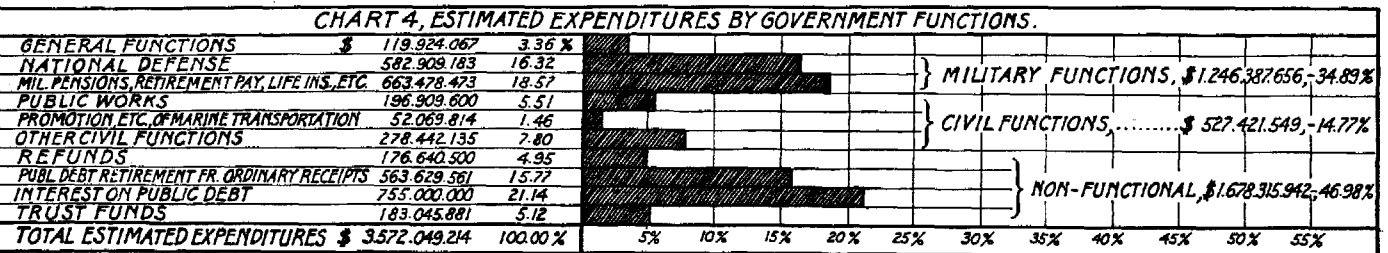
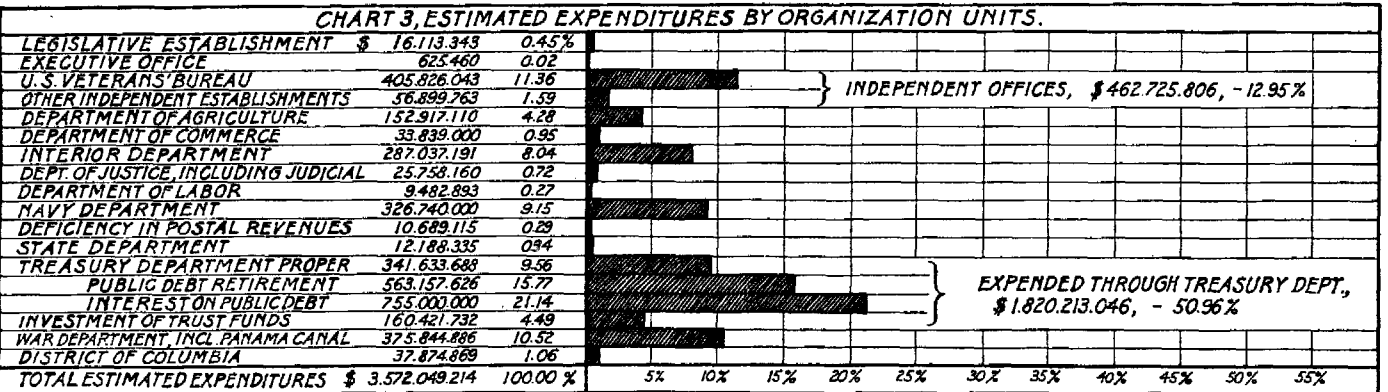
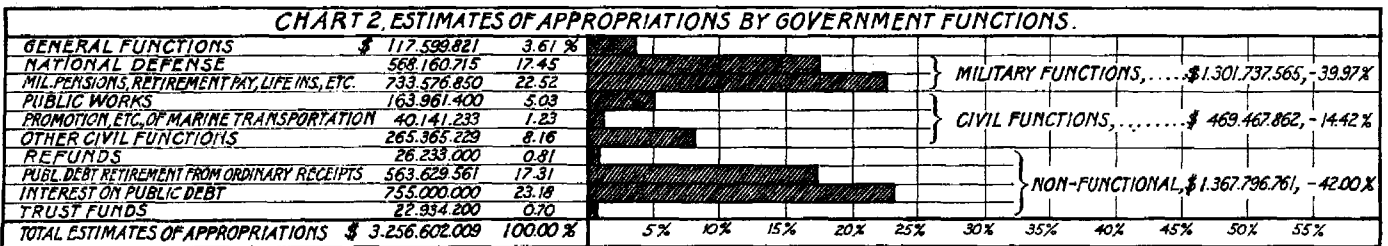
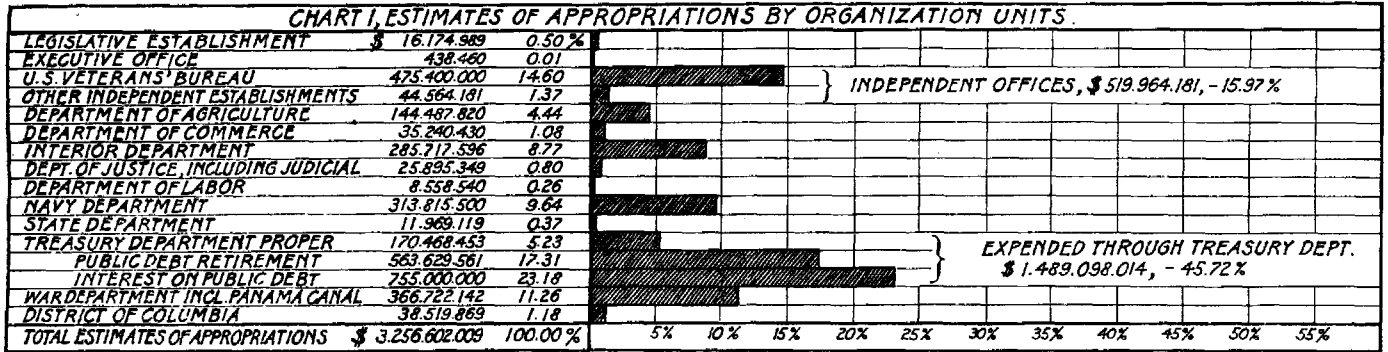
Comparative statement showing how the average dollar of estimates of appropriations and expenditures, exclusive of the Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues, is apportioned to governmental functions in the Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928

Function	Estimates of appropriations, excluding Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues	Estimates of expenditures, excluding Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues
	Cents	Cents
1. General functions.....	3. 61	3. 36
2. Military functions:		
1. National defense.....	17. 45	16. 32
2. Military pensions, retirement pay, annuities, World War allowances, and life-insurance claims.....	22. 52	18. 57
Total, military functions.....	39. 97	34. 89
3. Civil functions:		
1. Promotion, regulation, and operation of marine transportation.....	1. 23	1. 46
2. Public works.....	5. 03	5. 51
3. Other civil functions.....	8. 16	7. 80
Total, civil functions.....	14. 42	14. 77
4. Nonfunctional operations:		
1. Refunds.....	. 81	4. 95
2. Fixed debt charges—		
1. Public-debt retirements from ordinary receipts.....	17. 31	15. 77
2. Interest on the public debt.....	23. 18	21. 14
Total, fixed debt charges.....	40. 49	36. 91
3. Trust funds.....	. 70	5. 12
Total, nonfunctional operations.....	42. 00	46. 98
Total.....	100. 00	100. 00

Comparative statement showing how the average dollar of estimates of appropriations and expenditures, exclusive of the Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues, is apportioned to organization units in the Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928

Organization unit	Estimates of appropriations, excluding Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues	Estimates of expenditures, excluding Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues
	Cents	Cents
1. Legislative.....	8. 50	8. 45
2. Executive.....	. 01	. 02
3. Independent offices:		
1. United States Veterans' Bureau.....	14. 60	11. 36
2. All other.....	1. 37	1. 59
Total, independent offices.....	15. 97	12. 95
4. Department of Agriculture.....	4. 44	4. 28
5. Department of Commerce.....	1. 08	. 95
6. Department of the Interior.....	8. 77	8. 04
7. Department of Justice (including judicial).....	. 80	. 72
8. Department of Labor.....	. 26	. 27
9. Navy Department.....	9. 64	9. 15
10. Post Office Department (estimated deficiency).....		. 90
11. State Department.....	. 37	. 34
12. Treasury Department.....	45. 72	46. 47
13. War Department (including Panama Canal).....	11. 25	10. 52
14. District of Columbia.....	1. 18	1. 06
15. Investment of trust funds.....		4. 49
Total.....	100. 00	100. 00

## CHARTS OF ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, AND RECEIPTS OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, EXCLUDING THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1928.



## THE CHART PRESENTATION

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The chart presentation of the estimates of receipts, expenditures, and appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, given opposite page A2, sets forth graphically the source of income and how the average dollar of the estimated expenditures and appropriations is apportioned to organization units and functions in the Budget for the fiscal year 1929.

Chart 1 exhibits the estimates of appropriations by organization units, exclusive of the Post Office Department payable from postal revenues, and gives the allocation of the average dollar to the several departments and establishments for which the appropriations are recommended. It will be seen that of the average dollar to be appropriated 0.48 cent is for the legislative establishment; 17.52 cents for independent offices, of which 16.04 cents is for the Veterans' Bureau; that 4.09 cents is for the Department of Agriculture; 8.60 cents for the Department of the Interior; 10.38 cents for the Navy Department; 11.42 cents for the War Department; 43.78 cents for the Treasury Department, of which 19.20 cents is for interest on the public debt and 15.52 cents for reduction in principal of the public debt payable from ordinary receipts; and only 3.63 cents for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, Labor, and State, the District of Columbia, and the Executive Office.

Chart 2 gives the estimates of appropriations by governmental functions and exhibits the purpose for which the average dollar is to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1929. It shows that of each dollar recommended for appropriation 3.35 cents goes for general functions; 39.97 cents for military functions, of which 18.46 cents is for national defense and 21.51 cents for military pensions, retirement pay, annuities, World War allowances, and life-insurance claims. It also shows that of the average dollar to be appropriated 14.53 cents is for civil functions, of which 1.19 cents is for promotion, regulation, and operation of marine transportation, and 4.46 cents for public works. Of the total, 42.15 cents of each dollar included in the estimates is for nonfunctional purposes. This includes 4.46 cents for refunds, drawbacks, and like appropriations, 15.52 cents for public-debt retirements, and 19.20 cents for interest on the public debt.

Chart 3 gives the estimates of expenditures by organization units for the fiscal year 1929. Of the average dollar to be expended it shows that 11.60 cents will be disbursed by the Veterans' Bureau; 4.12 cents by the Department of Agriculture; 1.06 cents by the Department of Commerce; 7.90 cents by the Department of the Interior; 0.75 cent by the Department of Justice; 0.30 cent by the Department of Labor; 10.44 cents by the Navy Department; 11.29 cents by the War Department; 0.39 cent by the State Department; 43.34 cents by the Treasury Department, of which 15.06 cents represents reduction in principal of public debt payable from ordinary receipts, and 18.83 cents for interest on the public debt; 1.09 cents by the District of Columbia; 0.43 cent for postal deficiency; 5.21 cents for investment of trust funds; and but 2.08 cents to be disbursed by the legislative branch, the independent establishments other than the Veterans' Bureau, and the Executive Office.

Chart 4 gives the estimate of expenditures by governmental functions. It supplies information showing for the average dollar the general end or purpose to be accomplished by the expenditures during the fiscal year 1929. Of the average dollar to be expended during that fiscal year 3.37 cents will be spent for the general functions of the Government; 37.08 cents will go for military functions, of which 18.50 cents is for national defense, and 18.58 cents for military pensions, retirement pay, annuities, World War allowances, and life-insurance claims. The chart also shows that 15.26 cents will be expended for civil functions, of which 1.31 cents goes for promotion, regulation, and operation of marine transportation, 5.78 cents for public works, and 8.17 cents for other civil functions; that 44.29 cents will be expended for nonfunctional operations, of which 4.54 cents represents refunds and miscellaneous; 34.06 cents for fixed-debt charges, of which 15.23 cents is for public-debt retirements payable from ordinary receipts, 18.83 cents for interest on the public debt, and 5.69 cents for the disbursement of trust funds.

Chart 5 exhibits the estimated receipts of the Government by sources of revenue, exclusive of postal revenues for the fiscal year 1929. Of the average dollar to be received 71.03 cents comes from internal revenue, 15.80 cents will be received from customs, and 13.17 cents will be derived from miscellaneous sources, which comprise interest and discount, sale of Government property, public-domain receipts, fees, fines, penalties and forfeitures, gifts and contributions, repayments of investments, District of Columbia receipts, Panama Canal receipts, and trust-fund receipts.

The amounts which form the basis for computing the allocation of the average dollar for the estimates of appropriations by functions for the fiscal year 1929, Chart 2, are given in detail in Budget statement No. 11. The data used for the income statement, Chart 5, are supplied by Budget statement No. 6; the data for computing the average dollar for the estimated expenditures by functions, Chart 4, are given in Budget statement No. 14. The data for Chart 3, giving the average dollar allocation of the estimates of expenditures by organization units, are given in Budget statement No. 2, and similar data for Chart 1 are given in the recapitulation of estimates of appropriations.

Chart 5 does not include the estimated postal revenues for the fiscal year 1929, because such revenues are not considered receipts of the general fund.

A2

## THE BUDGET, 1929

Comparative statement showing how the average dollar of estimates of appropriations and expenditures, exclusive of the Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues, is apportioned to governmental functions in the Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929

Function	Estimates of appropriations, excluding Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues	Estimates of expenditures, excluding Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues
	Cents	Cents
1. General functions .....	3 35	3 37
2. Military functions:		
1. National defense .....	18 46	18 50
2. Military pensions, retirement pay, annuities, World War allowances, and life-insurance claims .....	21 51	18 58
Total, military functions .....	39 97	37 08
3. Civil functions:		
1. Promotion, regulation, and operation of marine transportation .....	1 19	1 31
2. Public works .....	5 24	5 78
3. Other civil functions .....	8 10	8 17
Total, civil functions .....	14 53	15 26
4. Nonfunctional operations:		
1. Refunds and miscellaneous .....	4 45	4 54
2. Fixed debt charges—		
1. Public-debt retirements from ordinary receipts .....	15 52	15 23
2. Interest on the public debt .....	19 20	18 83
Total, fixed debt charges .....	34 72	34 06
3. Trust funds .....	2 98	5 69
Total, nonfunctional operations .....	42 15	44 29
Total .....	100 00	100 00

Comparative statement showing how the average dollar of estimates of appropriations and expenditures, exclusive of the Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues, is apportioned to organization units in the Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929

Organization unit	Estimates of appropriations, excluding Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues	Estimates of expenditures, excluding Postal Establishment payable from postal revenues
	Cents	Cents
1. Legislative .....	0 48	0 49
2. Executive .....	. 01	. 01
3. Independent offices:		
1. United States Veterans' Bureau .....	16 04	11 60
2. All other .....	1 48	1 58
Total, independent offices .....	17 52	13 18
4. Department of Agriculture .....	4 09	4 12
5. Department of Commerce .....	1 08	1 06
6. Department of the Interior .....	8 60	7 90
7. Department of Justice (including judicial) .....	. 77	. 75
8. Department of Labor .....	. 31	. 30
9. Navy Department .....	10 38	10 44
10. Post Office Department (estimated deficiency) .....		. 43
11. State Department .....	. 40	. 39
12. Treasury Department .....	43 78	43 34
13. War Department (including Panama Canal) .....	11 42	11 29
14. District of Columbia .....	1 16	1 09
15. Investment of trust funds .....		5 21
Total .....	100 00	100 00

## CHARTS OF ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, AND RECEIPTS OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, EXCLUDING THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1929.

