

# KIDNAPING LINK AROUSES ANGER OF BETTY GOW

## Lindbergh Nurse Heatedly Denies Insinuations of Reilly.

(Continued From Page One)

wracked her slender frame. The yellow feather on her Princess Marina hat trembled noticeably. The crowded courtroom was deathly still as Miss Gow reached the climax of her story. The defendant Hauptmann sat with arms folded, listening intently, but giving no sign of what was going on in his mind as the nursemaid gave details of the tragedy he is alleged to have caused in the Lindbergh household.

### Lindbergh to Be Recalled

The state also hoped to present another of its trumps today—the ladder the kidnaper used to climb into the nursery and which broke under his weight and that of his burden, perhaps killing the baby in the fall. The state, it was said, had conclusive evidence linking Hauptmann with the ladder.

Thursday or Friday, Dr. John F. (Jafie) Condon, who, acting as Col. Lindbergh's intermediary, paid \$50,000 ransom for the return of the baby already dead, will identify Hauptmann as the ransom collector and seek to place him in the Lindbergh nursery the night the baby was stolen.

Col. Lindbergh, it was learned, probably will be recalled to the stand late this week or next week by the state. Ostensibly it will be for his identification of the ladder and the chief witness in the grounds of his estate after the crime. But the state will take advantage of his reappearance to have him repeat his identification of Hauptmann's voice.

The first days of the trial has inspired a great flood of letters addressed to all principals. Many are anonymous and some, from cranks, threaten Hauptmann, Col. Lindbergh, Mrs. Lindbergh, and state and defense counsel.

### Ladder to Be Introduced

All participants returned to court refreshed by the two-day surcease from courtroom strains. Hauptmann spent Sunday reading newspapers from which mention of his trial had been deleted. He was reported to have slept nervously at night.

State's attorneys spent Sunday in conferences and in interviewing witnesses. Mr. Reilly and his staff went over the defense they will present as soon as the state finishes its evidence. Mr. Reilly would say no more of his plan to accuse directly two men and two women of the kidnapping and murder the latter part of this week.

After Miss Gow's testimony and before Dr. Condon is called, the state will concentrate on the ladder, which it hopes will prove one of the strongest links in its chain of circumstantial evidence against Hauptmann.

The prosecution hoped to bring the exhibit into court today, and with it, one of the "surprises" that have been promised. It is known that the ladder in the ladder had been traced to its point of origin—a forest on the Far West coast, and thence to the lumber yard of the Great National Mill Work and Lumber Co. in the Bronx, a company to which the prisoner had access.

Experts from the forestry department have analyzed the wood, noted the craftsmanship of the work in the ladder, compared tool marks on it with tools found in Hauptmann's garage-workshop, and are expected to present circumstantial evidence that the ladder was constructed by the prisoner.

### THREE ARE ARRESTED ON GAMBLING CHARGES

Dice, Whisky, Automatic Pistol Found, Police Say.

Three men today were to face Municipal Court as a result of gambling raids conducted yesterday by city police.

C. Houston, 38, Negro, and William Edmonds, 31, Negro, are held for gaming and keeping a gambling house at 404 Blackford-st., where police said they found a pair of dice, a quantity of whisky and an automatic pistol.

At 504 E. Washington-st. police said they found three punch boards, two Hot-Cha toys, six pair of dice, five decks of cards, a poker table and a craps table, and the arrested William Meyers, 221 N. Davidson-st., charging him with operating a gift enterprise.

### MEETING WILL DISCUSS U. S. MORTGAGE LOANS

Fernor Cannon to Preside at Housing Act Session.

Fernor S. Cannon, Railroadmen's Building and Savings Association president, will preside at a mass meeting to discuss the mortgage loan provisions of the National Housing Act at 8 tomorrow night at R. Robinson Hall, R. Earl Peters, Federal Housing Administration State Director, announced today.

The meeting is sponsored by the FHA and the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce Repair and Modernization Committee.

Principal speakers will be W. D. Flanders, Washington, FHA staff Division Director, and Percy Wilson, Chicago, Regional Director. Music will be provided by the Marion County Emergency Relief Administration orchestra.

### Radiator Explodes, Man Hurt

Lawrence, 2, of 309 Prospect-st., was burned and scalded yesterday when the radiator of his car exploded after the car had caught fire and he was attempting to extinguish the blaze.

### QUICK RELIEF FOR SORE THROAT

Why suffer? Demand the remedy tried and proven friendly to sore throats for over thirty-seven years.

### TONSILINE

THE NATIONAL SORE THROAT REMEDY

# Roosevelt Asks \$4,000,000,000 for Work Relief

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's message transmitting to Congress the new Federal budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936:

The budget of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, of which this message is definitely a part, is transmitted herewith for your consideration. It deals principally with the money carried in the general and special accounts, which are strictly Government money, and therefore enter only incidentally into the financial picture presented by the general budget summary.

## Fiscal Year, 1934

The total expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, as shown in the general budget summary and supporting schedules, amounted to \$7,105,000,000 in round figures. Of this amount, the sum of \$1,086,000,000 was spent for the operation and maintenance of the regular departments and establishments of the Government; \$556,000,000 to meet veterans' pensions and benefits; \$757,000,000 for interest on the national debt; \$360,000,000 for statutory debt retirements, and \$63,000,000 for tax refunds, making in the aggregate \$2,822,000,000. The remainder of the total expenditures for that year, amounting to \$4,283,000,000, was spent for recovery and relief. The general purposes to which this amount was applied are set forth in detail in supporting schedule No. 3. It will be seen that this amount was expended approximately as follows:

Agricultural aid	1,844.4
Relief	84.7
Public work	1,844.4
Aid to home owners	194.5
Reconstruction Finance Corp.	194.5
Miscellaneous	194.5
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4,283.0</b>

A part of this expenditure of \$4,283,000,000 for recovery and relief is repayable; indeed, substantial repayments have already been made to the Government. Loans amounting to \$732,000,000, and subscriptions to capital stock and preferred shares to \$826,000,000, making a total of \$1,558,000,000 which may be regarded as repayable expenditures made during the fiscal year 1934. The part regarded as nonrepayable totals \$2,725,000,000. This sum has been spent mainly for grants, aids, public work projects and administrative expenses.

The total receipts of the Government for the fiscal year 1934 reached in the aggregate \$3,115,000,000. Of this amount \$2,640,000,000 came from internal revenue; \$313,400,000 from customs; \$152,600,000 from miscellaneous revenues, and \$89,000,000 from receipts due to the realization upon assets. Income tax supplied \$818,000,000 of internal revenues; miscellaneous taxes (e. g., estate, capital stock, liquor, tobacco, stamps and excise taxes), \$1,469,000,000. Since the processing taxes are appropriate for the use of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, their total should be subtracted from the aggregate receipts shown above in order to arrive at the general receipts of the Government.

The general receipts of \$2,762,500,000, excluding processing taxes, approximately equalled the regular expenditures for the year, a fact which should be duly recognized.

The deficit at the end of the fiscal year 1934, as shown in the general budget summary, was \$3,989,500,000 in round figures. After deducting \$359,000,000 for statutory debt retirements during 1934, the resulting net deficit finance from borrowings was \$3,629,500,000. The gross increase in the national debt amounted to \$4,514,400,000, making a total debt of \$27,053,000,000, as indicated in supporting schedule No. 6. This addition to the debt during 1934 included the financing of the net deficit of \$3,629,500,000 and an increase of \$884,800,000 in the cash balance of the general and special accounts, as shown in supporting schedule No. 4.

## Economic Situation

Because of its profound influence on the Federal budget, the economic situation may be summarized briefly at this point. Business was substantially more active during the fiscal year 1934 than in either of the two preceding fiscal years. At the opening of the year, in July, 1933, producers were increasing their operations sharply reflecting in part larger orders and in anticipation of code regulations. There was a temporary decline in output in the autumn and early winter, in response to an overaccumulation of inventories during this period, but production again advanced during the last half of the fiscal year. Industrial output, for the period as a whole, was 10 per cent greater than in the fiscal year 1933 and only slightly below the level of the fiscal year 1931. The degree of recovery varied in the different industries. Production of nondurable goods, which had declined only moderately during the depression, approached within 1 per cent of its 1923-25 average, while output in the durable goods group, where prices showed relatively small declines since 1929, was 38 per cent below its average in those years. Construction activity, financed by private individuals and restricted in amount, although public construction increased. This result was in no way surprising in view of the enormous sums spent on permanent structures, in many cases in excess of actual requirements, during the period 1923-29. The average volume of industrial employment expanded in proportion to production, and the total number of unemployed at the end of the fiscal year 1934, although still very large, decreased by about two millions, as compared with June, 1933, and four millions, as compared with the worst points of the depression, which fell in March, 1933. Reflecting higher wage rates and an ex-

pansion in total hours worked, industrial pay rolls averaged sharply higher over the year. At the end of the fiscal year 1934 the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale commodity prices stood at 74.8 per cent of its 1926 average, as compared with 66.3 per cent on June 30, 1933, and 59.6 per cent early in March, 1933. The sharpest rise in prices took place in farm products which were affected by anticipation of smaller crops during the summer of 1934. The rise in agricultural prices more than offset the decrease in farm output, and farmers' cash income, including Governmental rental and benefit payments, was 34 per cent higher than in the fiscal year 1933. Corporate profits, aided by larger volume as well as by inventory appreciation, also increased considerably.

The total expenditure requirements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, were estimated at approximately \$8,581,000,000, as shown in the general budget summary. Of this amount, the sum of \$3,321,000,000 is for regular expenditures, and \$5,260,000,000 for recovery and relief. The regular expenditures are for the following general purposes:

Operation and maintenance of the regular departments and establishments	1,235
Veterans' pensions and benefits	757
Interest on the national debt	360
Tax refunds (excluding processing taxes)	63
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,762.5</b>
Debt retirements	359
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,321</b>

The amount of \$1,235,000,000, mentioned above, includes \$200,000,000 for expenditures estimated to be made this year from an additional sum of approximately \$125,000,000 which will be required in 1935 to make up deficiencies in the appropriations for the regular departments and establishments, including the veterans' administration. Of this additional sum, approximately \$65,000,000 will be required to meet the needs of the veterans' administration due to the application of new laws or revised rules pertaining to service-connected disabilities.

## Recovery Funds

Of the total expenditures for recovery and relief, \$788,000,000 are for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the refunding of processing taxes, while \$4,472,000,000 are devoted to other purposes in the recovery and relief program. During the first five months of the current fiscal year the Government expended for recovery and relief \$1,712,000,000, or at the rate of about \$350,000,000 a month.

A summary of the aggregate amounts expended for recovery and relief from Feb. 1, 1932, to Nov. 30, 1934, shows a total figure of \$8,164,900,000. This expenditure has been distributed approximately as follows:

Agricultural aid	1,844.4
Relief	84.7
Public work	1,844.4
Aid to home owners	194.5
Reconstruction Finance Corp.	194.5
Miscellaneous	194.5
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4,283.0</b>

From Feb. 1, 1932, to Nov. 30, 1934—nearly three years—provision for recovery and relief through appropriations and authorizations reached a grand total of \$14,412,400,000. Of this total the remainder expended on Nov. 30, \$6,247,500,000, a large part of which had already been obligated though not yet actually paid out by the Treasury. The sum of approximately \$900,000,000 from the unobligated portion must, however, be made available for transfer to emergency relief needs during the remaining months of the current fiscal year.

The general receipts of the Government are therefore made that the Congress provide for the immediate transfer of such unobligated portion for relief during the transition period from direct relief to work relief as outlined in my annual message.

Appropriations for emergency relief purposes will be completely exhausted early in February. Hence it is vitally necessary that unobligated balances of moneys already appropriated be made immediately available to care for the unemployed during the remainder of the fiscal year 1935 and the transition period. Through such action no new appropriation will be required to carry our relief needs for the current fiscal year.

The total receipts for the fiscal year 1935 are estimated at \$3,711,000,000. After deducting from this amount the processing taxes, estimated at \$589,000,000, there remains \$3,122,000,000 to be applied against other expenditures of the Government.

The income tax for 1935 is estimated to yield \$234,000,000 more

than 1934, or a total of \$1,051,000,000. The receipts from miscellaneous internal-revenue taxes, exclusive of processing taxes, are expected to produce \$60,000,000 more in 1935 than in 1934, thus bringing the total yield up to \$1,543,000,000. It is estimated that customs will show a decrease for 1935 under 1934 of about \$26,000,000, due to the Cuban sugar agreement and to the foreign-trade situation in general. Miscellaneous revenues and the realization of certain assets are expected to yield for 1935 about \$227,000,000, an increase of \$66,000,000 over 1934.

The deficit for the fiscal year 1935 is estimated at \$4,869,000,000, including \$573,000,000 for statutory debt retirements. On Dec. 26, 1934, the gross national debt stood at \$28,494,000,000. It is estimated that the gross debt on June 30, 1935, will amount to about \$31,000,000,000. In the budget message of last year it was estimated that the national debt on June 30 would amount to \$31,800,000,000. According to the latest estimates, the debt will not reach this amount by \$800,000,000.

## Fiscal Year, 1936

In the budget message of last year I said, speaking of the fiscal year 1936, that we should plan to have a definitely balanced budget for the third year of recovery and from that time on to seek a continued reduction of the national debt.

Despite the substantial measure of recovery achieved since that statement was made, unemployment is still large. The states and local units now provide a smaller proportionate share of relief than a year ago and the Federal Government, therefore, is called upon to continue for this reason it is evident that we have not yet reached a point at which a complete balance of the budget can be obtained. I am, however, submitting to the Congress a budget for the fiscal year 1936 which balances except for expenditures to give work to the unemployed.

If this budget receives the approval of the Congress, the country henceforth will have the assurance that, with the single exception of that item, every current expenditure covered by our estimates of current receipts. Such deficit as occurs will be due solely to this cause, and it may be expected to decline as rapidly as private industry is able to re-employ those who now are without work.

A resume of the financial plan which the general budget summary shows for 1936, as compared with 1934 and 1935, is presented below.

	1934	1935	1936
<b>I. Regular:</b>			
1. Receipts	2,763	3,123	3,422
2. Expenditures	3,321	3,321	3,321
(1) Operation and maintenance of regular departments and establishments	1,235	1,235	1,235
(2) Veterans' pensions and benefits	757	757	757
(3) Interest on national debt	360	360	360
(4) Tax refunds (exclusive of processing taxes)	63	63	63
<b>Total regular expenditures</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>2,462</b>
<b>II. Recovery and relief:</b>			
1. Receipts	2,462	2,462	3,000
2. Expenditures	359	359	359
(1) Operation and maintenance of regular departments and establishments	290	290	290
(2) Veterans' pensions and benefits	199	199	199
(3) Interest on national debt	472	472	472
(4) Tax refunds (exclusive of processing taxes)	63	63	63
<b>Total recovery and relief expenditures</b>	<b>3,321</b>	<b>3,321</b>	<b>3,321</b>
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>5,783</b>	<b>5,783</b>	<b>5,783</b>
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>5,225</b>	<b>5,585</b>	<b>6,422</b>
<b>Deficit</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>

The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1936, as shown in the general budget summary, total in round figures \$5,820,000,000, including statutory debt retirements. Of this amount, \$3,321,000,000 is for regular purposes, and the remainder for recovery and relief.

The regular expenditures consist of \$1,622,000,000 for the operation and maintenance of the regular departments and establishments of the Government, which includes \$200,000,000 to be expended from an annual appropriation of \$300,000,000 for public works, as requested in the budget and as explained below.

The other items of regular expenditures are \$740,000,000 for veterans' pensions and benefits, \$875,000,000 for interest on the national debt, \$636,000,000 for statutory debt retirement, and \$65,000,000 for tax refunds (excluding processing tax refunds).

Some of the principal increases in the major expenditure items for 1936 may be cited. The restoration

of the final 5 per cent of the 15 per cent salary reduction amounts to about \$40,000,000 for the regular departments and establishments, exclusive of the postal service. The latter service requires an additional sum of \$25,000,000 for this purpose. Provision has been made in 1936 for an increase in the civil-service department and disability fund of \$20,000,000 over 1935, making a total annual contribution to this fund of \$40,000,000.

This increase will enable the Government to meet more nearly its annual obligation with respect to this fund. It has been estimated that this obligation amounts to \$52,000,000, but such estimate has not been sufficiently established to justify its inclusion in the budget. An effort will be made during the coming year, however, definitely to establish the Government's annual liability, the amount of which will be included in the 1937 budget. Likewise, an increase of \$50,000,000 is recommended in the veterans' adjusted-service certificate fund, thus bringing the total annual contribution to this fund up to \$100,000,000. The actuarial requirement for the fiscal year 1936 has been estimated at \$155,000,000. An effort will also be made during the coming year to establish this fund on a more definite basis consistent with the Government's actual liability under existing law.

The expenditures for national defense have been increased for 1936 over 1935 by \$180,000,000. This increase is due to the current policy of the Congress and the Executive to make up for the delay by the United States in meeting the provisions of the naval treaties of 1922 and 1930, and to provide replacement and improved equipment for the army. Veterans' pensions and other requirements have also been increased by about \$130,000,000, after adding to the 1935 figure the estimated supplemental amount previously mentioned, which is due to the application of new laws and revised rules pertaining to service-connected disabilities.

The estimated expenditures for recovery and relief during 1936 are placed at \$4,110,000,000, excluding \$472,000,000 for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. I recommend that \$4,000,000,000 be appropriated by the Congress in one sum, subject to allocation by the Executive, principally for giving work to the unemployed on June 30, 1935. An estimate of expenditures covering this amount is included in the budget.

The total receipts for the fiscal year 1936 are estimated at approximately \$3,992,000,000. When \$570,000,000 of estimated processing taxes are deducted from this amount, there will remain for general purposes \$3,422,000,000.

## Income Taxes

The detailed estimates of revenues and receipts for 1936, shown in statement No. 1, indicate a gain of \$137,000,000 in the collections from income tax over those for 1935. This gain is due to anticipated improvement in business and to the upward revision of rates in the revenue act of 1934.

The miscellaneous internal revenue taxes for 1936 are estimated to increase some \$143,000,000 over the collections for 1935. This increase is predicted on the assumption that the taxes terminating on June 30 and July 31, 1935, will be extended by the Congress, and also that the tax rates which would be reduced on June 30, 1935, will be continued.

Otherwise there will be a reduction in the total estimate of miscellaneous internal revenue taxes of \$397,000,000, thus bringing the total estimate down to \$1,308,000,000, excluding processing taxes. Customs are estimated to yield \$298,000,000 for 1936, representing a small increase of \$11,000,000 over 1935. Miscellaneous revenues and other receipts are estimated to produce \$250,000,000, a gain of about \$23,000,000 over 1935.

While I do not consider it advisable at this time to propose any new or additional taxes for the fiscal year 1936, I do recommend that the Congress take steps by suit-

able legislation to extend the miscellaneous internal revenue taxes, which under existing law will expire next June or July, and also to maintain the current rate of these taxes which will be reduced next June. I consider that such taxes are necessary to the financing of the budget for 1936.

In this connection, may I say, too, that the postal revenues, as estimated in detail in the annexed budget of the Post Office Department, are based on the continuation of the 3-cent postage rate for non-local first-class mail. Unless this rate is continued, the postal expenses for 1936, which include steamship and aircraft subsidies and free carriage of government mail, will be increased by about \$75,000,000, all of which will become an added burden on the general revenue of the Treasury. I, therefore, recommend the extension of the 3-cent rate.

If the estimates submitted in this budget are approved, and if the expenditures for which authorization is asked are made in full, the deficit, including statutory debt retirements, will amount to \$4,528,000,000 for the fiscal year 1936. The national debt will be increased during this year by approximately \$3,152,000,000, thus bringing the total debt up to \$34,239,000,000. But this increase as I have pointed out, will be due solely to continued relief of unemployment.

## Emergency Agencies

A number of the emergency agencies now authorized by law will terminate during the present fiscal year. Most of these agencies fill important present needs and should be continued. As rapidly as seems practicable, I am bringing the administrative expenses of these agencies under the supervision of the Director of the Budget.

Many of the estimates of appropriations contained in the budget are based on the continuation of certain legislative provision with reference to economy which are now in force. They are appended hereto and should be re-enacted if the estimates are to be sustained. Among those continued is the provision for certain special salary reductions, the suspension of the re-enlistment bonus to men of the Military and Naval services, the reduction in travel allowances of certain postal employees, permitting temporary reassignment of duties of certain postal employees, reduction in fees of jurors and witnesses, permitting transfers between appropriations, and the involuntary retirement of federal employees having 30 years' service.

Specific provision is also made for service credits to certain personnel affected by the suspension of increases in pay during the fiscal years 1933 to 1935, in the determination of compensation accruing subsequent to June 30, 1935 but without authorizing the payment of the amount that would have been paid during these years.

## Improvements

Several important changes have been made in the form of the budget document for 1936. The purpose of these changes has been twofold: (1) to improve the usefulness of the document from the citizens' standpoint, and (2) to provide more adequate treatment of the financial requirements of certain governmental units, such as the Post Office Department and the District of Columbia.

The general budget summary, following this message, is designed to present on one page a comprehensive picture of the financial requirements of the government. It exhibits the anticipated receipts from all sources and the estimates expenditures for all purposes. It also shows the deficit and indicates the proposed means of financing this deficit.

Annexed budgets are set up for the major self-supporting or self-contained units of the government, namely, the Post Office Department, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the District of Columbia. The use of such budgets permits the receipts and expenditures of each of these units to be clearly and completely presented in gross figures, and in balanced form, as has not hitherto been done. By following this method, the net figures for each unit, which may be either appropriation needs or surplus receipts, as calculated and then carried to the general budget summary.

Thus the financial requirements of these units are definitely tied into the general budgetary plan. The annexed budgets are therefore not in any sense independent or multiple budgets but simply integral parts of the government's general budget.

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