those court officials whose expenses are by law allowable, and the lawful fees of United States commissioners.
7. Regulate and pay annuities to widows and surviving dependent children of judges and necessary travel and subsistence expenses incurred by judges, court officers and employees, and officers and employees of the Administrative Office, while absent from their official stations on official business.
8. Disburse, directly or through the several United States marshals, moneys appropriated for the maintenance and operation of the courts.
9. Purchase, exchange, transfer, distribute, and assign the custody of law books, equipment, and supplies needed for the maintenance and operation of the courts and the Administrative Office and the offices of United States commissioners.
10. Audit vouchers and accounts of the courts and their clerical and administrative personnel.
11. Provide accommodations for the courts and their clerical and administrative personnel.
12. Perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Supreme Court or the Judicial Conference of the United States.
   The Director is also responsible for the preparation and submission of the budget of the courts, except the budget of the Supreme Court.
   The Administrative Office exercises general supervision of the accounts and practices of the Federal probation officers, subject to the primary control by the respective district courts which they serve. The Office publishes quarterly, in cooperation with the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice, a magazine entitled “Federal Probation,” which is a journal “of correctional philosophy and practice.”
   Through the Bankruptcy Division, the Administrative Office, subject to the immediate control of the district courts, is charged with the responsibility of supervising the administration of the Bankruptcy Act by all officers of the bankruptcy courts, including the referees in bankruptcy.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The President of the United States

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Article II, section 1, of the Constitution provides that “the executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years.” * * * together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term * * *.” In addition to the powers set forth in the Constitution, the statutes have conferred upon the President specific authority and responsibility covering a wide range of matters (United States Code Index).

The President is the administrative head of the executive branch of the Government, which includes numerous agencies, both temporary and permanent, as well as the ten executive departments.

THE CABINET.—The Cabinet is a creation of custom and tradition, going back to the First President, and functions at the pleasure of the President. Its purpose is to advise the President on any matter concerning which he wishes such advice (pursuant to Article II, section 2, of the Constitution).

The Cabinet is composed of the heads of the ten executive departments—the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare—and the United States Representative to the United Nations. The Vice President participates in all Cabinet meetings. Others are invited from time to time for discussion of particular subjects. A Special Assistant to the President is designated to provide for orderly handling and follow-up of matters brought before the Cabinet.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Under authority of the Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5
U. S. C. 133–133r, 133t note), various agencies were transferred to the

1 Organization chart on page 575.
Executive Office of the President by
the President's Reorganization Plans I
and II, effective July 1, 1939. Execu-
tive Order 8246 of September 8, 1939,
established the various divisions of the
Executive Office and defined their func-
tions, with the exception of those agencies
established in or transferred to the Execu-
tive Office by subsequent legislation.

The White House Office
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW; National 8-1414

Special Counsel to the President
Theodore C. Sorensen

Deputy Special Counsel to the President
Mayer Feldman

Press Secretary to the President
Lee C. White

Associate Press Secretary to the President
Pierre E. G. Salinger

Special Assistant to the President
Andrew T. Hatcher

Deputy Special Assistant to the President
McGeorge Bundy

Special Assistant to the President
Carl Kaysen

Administrative Assistant to the President
Lawrence F. O'Brien

Henry Hall Wilson, Jr.

Administrative Assistant to the President
Mike N. Manatos

General Counsel
P. Kenneth O'Donnell

Deputy to the President—Director,
Jerome B. Weisner
Food for Peace

Special Assistant to the President
Georges McGovern

Special Assistant to the President
Timothy J. Reardon, Jr.

Special Assistant to the President
Ralph A. Dungan

Special Assistant to the President
Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.

Special Assistant to the President
Brooks Hays

Military Aide to the President
Janet G. Travell, M.D.

Maj. Gen. Chester V. Clifton, USAF

Cpt. Tazewell T. Shepard, Jr., USN

Brig. Gen. Godfrey T. McHugh, USAF

William J. Hopkins

MRS. EVILYN N. LINCOLN

Letitia Baldwin

J. Bernard West

This Office serves the President in
the performance of the many detailed
activities incident to his immediate
office. The staff of the President facili-
tates and maintains communication
with the Congress, the individual
Members of the Congress, the heads of
executive departments and agencies,
the press and other information media,
and the general public. The various Assistants to the Presi-
dent are personal aides and assist the
President in such matters as he may
direct.

Creation and Authority.—The
Budget and Accounting Act approved
June 10, 1921 (42 Stat. 20; 31 U. S. C.
11-16), provided that the President
shall transmit to Congress the proposed
annual budget of the United States,
together with other budgetary informa-
tion. The same act created the Bureau
of the Budget, locating it in the Treasury
Department, but placing it under
the immediate direction of the Presi-
dent. Under Reorganization Plan I
of 1939 (5 U.S.C. 133, note), the
Bureau was transferred from the Treasury
Department to the Executive Office
of the President, established at the
same time.

In addition to being the Federal
Government's budget agency, the Bu-
reau serves as the President's staff for
the improvement of management and
organization in the executive branch,
the improvement of financial man-
agement and accounting systems in
the Federal agencies, for the coordina-
tion and clearance of legislative pro-
posals and Executive orders, and for
the coordination and improvement of
the Government's statistical activities.

In preparing the budget, the Bureau
has authority "to assemble, correlate,
revise, reduce, or increase the estimates
of the several departments and estab-
lishments." Under the Government
Corporation Control Act of 1945 (59
Stat. 598; 31 U. S. C. 847), similar
authority was given the Bureau with
respect to the preparation and review
of budgets for wholly owned Govern-
ment corporations.

The Budget and Accounting Proce-
dures Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834;
31 U. S. C. 18a, 18b) amended the
Budget and Accounting Act by revising
and simplifying budget and accounting
procedures and by clarifying the Bu-
reau's responsibilities with regard to
statistical information and the develop-
ment of better organization, coordina-
tion, and management of the execu-
tive branch. The act of August 1,
1956 (70 Stat. 782), amended both the
Budget and Accounting Act and the
Budget and Accounting Procedures
Act, mainly to improve further gov-
ernmental budgeting and accounting
methods and procedures.

Section 3679 of the Revised Statutes,
as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), pre-
scribed procedures by which the Di-
rector of the Bureau apportions appro-
priations, made agency systems of ad-