Mr. BYRNES. While they are still welcome to appear.

Secretary FOWLER. I will supply copies this afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, depending upon what further disposition is made of it, we will include it in the record, Mr. Secretary, in connection with your remarks.

(The information referred to is on p. 32.)

Mr. BYRNES. I think, Mr. Chairman, that copies should be made available for the public——

The CHAIRMAN. They will be available.

Secretary FOWLER. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, why don't you, if you have your bill ready, just release it and send us a copy of it. We will have available additional copies for release here for the public so the public may have the opportunity of going over it.

Secretary FOWLER. All right, sir.

Mr. BYRNES. Fundamentally, we are here because we have either a $29 billion deficit or a $27.3 billion deficit. It is fundamentally the deficit that brings you here, isn't it?

Secretary FOWLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BYRNES. Let me clarify a point. You have discussed two figures—$29 billion and $27.3 billion. What causes the difference in these figures, Mr. Director?

Mr. SCHULTZE. The basic difference is that the $29 billion is arrived at by totaling up the potential expenditure increases and the potential losses in revenue from revised estimates that the Secretary went through. If you do that, you get to the $29 billion.

Mr. BYRNES. What is left out when you get the $27.3 billion?

Mr. SCHULTZE. That is what I am coming to. At the same time if you have expenditures that high, there would be an impact back on the economy in the form of higher profits and incomes which would raise tax revenues slightly. Most of the $1.8 billion represents that feedback effect.

Mr. BYRNES. In other words, an expenditure level under the present estimates of revenue which would produce a $29 billion deficit would have a feedback producing more revenue than you are presently contemplating?

Mr. SCHULTZE. That is correct, by an amount which we roughly calculate as $1.3 billion. This is partly a presentation problem admittedly, Mr. Byrnes, in totaling up expenditures and revenues which could add to the $29 billion deficit. It is simpler to present figures on each side without talking about the interaction between the two, but there would be some relatively slight interaction between them.

Mr. BYRNES. We are really talking about a $29 billion deficit, because you can't crank in a feedback unless you have the expenditure.

Mr. SCHULTZE. I agree, sir.

Mr. BYRNES. You are faced with an expenditure that produces a $29 billion deficit based on current revenues.

Mr. SCHULTZE. That is, if just expenditures went up, on the basis of current estimates of expenditures plus contingencies, that is what you would get.

Mr. BYRNES. That is, assuming expenditures increase according to your current projections.

Mr. SCHULTZE. In terms of the problem we are looking at.