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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1963

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

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Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1963

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1962.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WITNESSES

DR. L. QUINCY MUMFORD, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
RUTHERFORD D. ROGERS, CHIEF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
DR. ROY P. BASLER, DIRECTOR, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
DR. HUGH L. ELSBREE, DIRECTOR, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE
ABRAHAM L. KAMINSTEIN, REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS
ROBERT C. GOOCH, DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT
FRANCIS X. DWYER, ASSOCIATE LAW LIBRARIAN
LEWIS C. COFFIN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT
ROBERT D. STEVENS, COORDINATOR, PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAM
WILLIAM W. ROSSITER, BUDGET OFFICER

Mr. STEED. The committee will be in order. We begin the hearings this morning on the budget for fiscal year 1963 for the Library of Congress. We have Dr. Mumford and his staff here with us. Gentlemen, we are glad to have you with us in our new committee room surroundings here in the east front extension.

Dr. Mumford, would you proceed with your general statement.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET ESTIMATES

First, we will at this point insert pages 1 through 4 of the justifications and the other summary tables in the record.

(The material referred to follows:)

TABLE I.—*Comparative summary of appropriations and appropriation estimates*

	1962 appropriation	1963 requested	Increase or decrease, 1963 over 1962
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	$8,455,000	$9,032,600	+$577,600
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office	1,600,000	1,619,700	+19,700
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service	1,809,200	1,876,800	+67,600
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards	2,347,000	[1] 2,700,700	[1]+353,700
Books for the general collections	470,000	605,000	+135,000
Books for the law library	90,000	110,000	+20,000
Books for the Supreme Court [2]			
Salaries and expenses, books for the blind	1,786,100	1,884,700	+98,600
Salaries and expenses, organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents	112,800	112,800	
Preservation of early American motion pictures	60,600	60,600	
Salaries and expenses, revision of annotated Constitution	25,000		−25,000
Indexing and microfilming the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church records in Alaska		15,000	+15,000
Total, regular appropriations	16,755,700	18,017,900	+1,262,200
Collection and distribution of Library materials (special foreign currency program)	400,000	770,000	+370,000
Total	17,155,700	18,787,900	+1,632,200

[1] Includes $158,500 budget amendment as contained in H. Doc. 366.
[2] Books for the Supreme Court appropriation transferred to the judiciary.

TABLE II.—*Summary of budgeted positions, 1961, 1962, and 1963*

Appropriation title	1961 total number	1962 total number	1963 total number
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	1,172	1,211	1,262
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office	247	247	247
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service	208	208	215
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards	265	288	[1] 319
Salaries and expenses, books for the blind	29	31	31
Salaries and expenses, organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents	17	19	19
Preservation of early American motion pictures	2	2	2
Salaries and expenses, revision of annotated Constitution		3	3
Collection and distribution of Library materials (special foreign currency program):			
U.S. personnel		6	6
Native personnel		30	59
Total	1,940	2,045	2,163

[1] Includes 17 positions in budget amendment as contained in H. Doc. 366.

NOTE.—The total number in each instance includes the full-time equivalent of part-time positions.

TABLE III.—*Summary of increases and decreases requested, fiscal year 1963*

	Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	Copyright Office	Legislative Reference Service	Distribution of catalog cards	Books for the general collections	Books for the law library	Books for the blind	Collection and distribution of library materials	Indexing and microfilming Alaskan church records	Total
INCREASES										
To maintain present level of staff in 1963: Ingrade increases, wage boards, and reallocations	$146,735	$19,700	$30,555	$20,870			$2,550			$220,410
To meet increased prices: Printing and binding—increased charges by Government Printing Office	2,800			12,300						15,100
Total to maintain present operating level	149,535	19,700	30,555	33,170			2,550			235,510
To meet increased workload, to strengthen service, and to reduce arrearages:										
Salaries, new positions	(51) 271,470		(7) 34,445	(31) 130,140						(89) 436,055
Personnel benefits, new positions	21,095		2,600	10,390						34,085
Rental of space and related costs	115,500									115,500
Supplies and miscellaneous expenses	20,000									20,000
Overtime				55,000						55,000
Card printing and technical publications				50,000						50,000
Special nonrecurring item due to impact of moving				75,000						75,000
Acquisition of additional library materials					$75,000					75,000
Microfilming of deteriorating materials					60,000					60,000
Acquisition of additional legal library materials						$20,000				20,000
Publication contracts, talking book topics, and braille review							11,800			11,800
Needles							11,000			11,000
Books in raised characters							73,250			73,250
Contractual services									$15,000	15,000
Total to meet increased workload, etc.	428,065		37,045	320,530	135,000	20,000	96,050		15,000	1,051,690
Total increase: Regular appropriations	577,600	19,700	67,600	353,700	135,000	20,000	98,600		15,000	1,287,200

TABLE III.—*Summary of increases and decreases requested, fiscal year 1963*—Continued

	Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	Copyright Office	Legislative Reference Service	Distribution of catalog cards	Books for the general collections	Books for the law library	Books for the blind	Collection and distribution of library materials	Indexing and microfilming Alaskan church records	Total
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program):										
Foreign currencies								$346,500		$346,500
U.S. dollars								23,500		23,500
Total, special foreign currency program								370,000		370,000
Total increases	$577,600	$19,700	$67,600	[1] $353,700	$135,000	$20,000	$98,600	370,000	$15,000	1,657,200
DECREASES										
Nonrecurring appropriation for revision of Annotated Constitution										−25,000
Net increase, Library of Congress										1,632,200

[1] Includes $158,500 budget amendment as contained in House Document 366.

FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, ALL SOURCES

We present the following summary showing funds available to the Library from all sources, followed by detailed schedules covering funds other than those appropriated directly to the Library.

Total funds available—All sources

Source	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Annual appropriations to the Library of Congress [1]	$16,086,100	$16,755,700	[2] $18,017,900
Annual appropriations for Library buildings to Architect of the Capitol. (See schedule 1.)	1,140,600	[3] 3,853,000	1,098,000
Gift and trust funds. (See schedule 2.)	1,631,602	1,279,966	1,220,925
Reimbursements for services performed. (See schedule 3.)	30,299	21,650	
Working fund advances and allocations. (See schedule 4.)	5,236,177	5,188,891	5,007,304
Total	24,124,778	27,099,207	25,344,129

[1] Exclusive of appropriation for special foreign currency program in 1962 and 1963.
[2] Includes $158,500 supplemental in H. Doc. 366.
[3] Includes $6,000 supplemental in H. Doc. 355.

SCHEDULE 1.—*Annual appropriations for library buildings to Architect of the Capitol*

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Structural and mechanical care	$942,300	[1] $3,754,000	$869,000
Furniture and furnishings	123,300	99,000	229,000
Additional Library building	75,000		
Total	1,140,600	3,853,000	1,098,000

[1] Includes $6,000 supplemental in H. Doc. 355.

SCHEDULE 2.—*Gift and trust funds*

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Gift fund	$379,261	$344,041	$300,000
Income from investments	16,726	16,600	16,600
Interest on bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard	800	800	800
Interest on permanent loan	178,525	178,525	178,525
Service fees	1,056,290	740,000	725,000
Total	1,631,602	1,279,966	1,220,925

SCHEDULE 3.—*Reimbursements for services performed*

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
For reimbursement to salaries and expenses, Library of Congress:			
Department of Justice	$505		
Department of State	3,530		
U.S. Information Agency	628		
For reimbursement to Legislative Reference Service:			
House Committee on Appropriations		$6,246	
House Committee on Foreign Affairs	8,065		
House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs	756		
House Committee on Science and Astronautics	3,880		
Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences	2,018	14,568	
Senate Committee on Armed Services		241	
Senate Committee on National Water Resources	10,223		
Department of State	694		
Department of Commerce		595	
Total	30,299	21,650	

SCHEDULE 4.—*Working fund advances and allocations*

Source	Project	Purpose	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Department of the Air Force	Air research project	To provide to the Air Force, according to specific requirements, the results of studies based on the examination of materials primarily in the collections of the Library of Congress.	$2,266,705	$2,250,000	$2,250,000
	Aerospace information project	To exploit foreign language materials, primarily in the collections of the Library of Congress, and to prepare special studies to meet Air Force requirements.	1,521,773	1,688,984	1,944,739
Air Force—Office of Scientific Research	Science bibliographic project	To prepare bibliographies in specific subject areas	85,320	96,048	
Air Force—Wright Air Development Center.	do	To prepare a bibliography in a specific subject area	26,765	26,765	
Department of the Army—Corps of Engineers.	Cold regions research and engineering	To prepare a continuing bibliography on the basic properties and applications of snow, ice, and perenially and seasonally frozen ground, based especially on the collections of the Library of Congress. All items carry abstracts. The bibliography is issued in 2 forms—catalog cards and book catalogs.	20,000	35,000	35,000
Ordnance Corps, Rock Island Arsenal	Bibliography	To prepare a bibliography of reports on metal cutting.	5,680		
Ordnance Corps, White Sands Missile Range.	do	To prepare bibliographies in specific subject areas	7,000		
Ordnance Corps, Diamond Fuze Laboratory.	do	To prepare a bibliography in a specific subject area	10,450		
Atomic Energy Commission	do	do	36,320	43,000	
	Cyrillic bibliographic project	Additional support for Cyrillic bibliographic project and East European Accessions Index.	10,000		
Department of Commerce—Office of Technical Services.	Bibliography	To prepare a bibliography in a specific subject area	3,000	5,000	
Department of Defense	Cyrillic bibliographic project	To prepare and issue the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions (beyond the point to which the Library has staff for doing this) in order to provide information regarding the publications received currently in libraries in this country from U.S.S.R. and to prepare biographic data in connection therewith.	395,270	443,240	556,000
	East European accessions index project.	Continuation of the East European Accessions Index.	275,256	126,728	
	International Organizations Unit	To secure and organize information about future international meetings.	38,428	43,119	44,800
		To prepare and publish a world list of future international meetings.	37,949	44,149	46,500
Federal Aviation Agency	Bibliography	To prepare a bibliography in a specific subject area	21,200	21,200	21,200
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.	do	Continuation of the compilation by the Library of Congress of a bibliography on air pollution.	12,000	12,000	
	Catalog	For support of editing the National Library of Medicine Catalog.	8,000	8,000	

	do	For the preparation of the 1960 edition of "U.S. Government Films for Public Educational Use."	28,072		
Department of the Interior	National Atlas project	To cover the services of a geographer to head the National Atlas project for the Geological Survey.		6,375	19,500
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.	Bibliography	Compilation of a bibliography on aerospace medicine.	66,395		
	Cyrillic bibliographic project	Additional support for the Cyrillic bibliographic project and the East European Accessions Index.	25,000		
	Bibliography	To prepare bibliographies in specific subject areas.	31,500	38,000	
National Science Foundation	do	Support of the preparation of a bibliography of foreign abstracting and indexing services.	10,725		
	Listing	Support of compilation and publication of a monthly world list of future international meetings.	18,500	18,500	
	Study	Support of a study of Communist China's scientific and technical manpower.	498		
	Guide	Support of preparation of a guide to international information facilities.	29,763	16,153	
	Cyrillic bibliographic project	Additional support for the Cyrillic bibliographic project and the East European Accessions Index.	66,000	66,000	
	Bibliography	Support of the preparation of a bibliography of the International Geophysical Year.	37,700		
	Catalog	Support of assembling a card catalog of Oriental Vernacular Serials in libraries in the United States and Canada.	11,000		
	Source file	Source of compiling a source file of Soviet science information.	4,815		
	Census	Support of preparing and publishing a census of worldwide scientific serials.		19,891	
	Bibliography	Supporting of preparing an analytical survey and bibliography of scientific directories throughout the world.		29,189	
Department of the Navy—Office of Naval Research.	Science bibliographic projects	To prepare bibliographies in specific subject areas.	29,468	14,435	
Permanent Committee on the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise Fund.	Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise Fund	For the preparation of a history of the Supreme Court.	58,500	84,415	59,865
State Department	International educational exchange activities.	For the maintenance of librarians from foreign countries studying libraries and library methods and services in the United States.	7,425	23,000	
U.S. Information Agency	Overseas information centers, union catalog.	To prepare a union catalog of books sent to the foreign information center libraries. This working tool is based on inventories submitted by the foreign libraries and on the record of publications purchased by the Information Center Service, and makes use of the experience of the Library of Congress in developing and maintaining union catalogs.	29,700	29,700	29,700
Total			5,236,177	5,188,891	5,007,304

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Annual appropriations to the Library of Congress

These are described in the estimates and the justification of the estimates.

Annual appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol

The two items under this category are appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with 2 U.S.C. 141. However, the requests for funds and actions on the use of such funds are normally initiated by the Library.

Gift and trust funds

Funds from non-Federal sources are available to the Library in accordance with 2 U.S.C. 154–162 and 31 U.S.C. 725s. Further details on the use made of such funds may be found on pages 879–880 of the appendix to the "Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1963." While contributions to the gift and trust funds enable the Library to augment its services, the administration of these funds and of the programs and projects financed thereby is a charge to the annual appropriations.

Reimbursements for services performed

These are generally for details of personnel and, with minor exceptions, for work done by the Legislative Reference Service staff. Reimbursement is in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 686.

The bulk of the work performed under reimbursable arrangements is for committees of Congress or for congressional commissions. In all instances, work is undertaken at the specific request of the reimbursing agency. In the case of work for committees of Congress, no charge is added for administration of these reimbursable details.

Working fund advances and allocations

During 1962 about 90 percent of the funds received will be from agencies in the National Defense Establishment, and the remaining 10 percent will for the most part be defense-related projects. Projects financed by working funds and allocations require extensive use of the Library's collections or depend upon specialized library skills generally available only at the Library of Congress. These are the basic reasons for operation by the Library rather than by the parent agency.

However, these projects and programs are not of the type which come within the scope of the Library's normal operations and they would not be included in the functions for which a direct appropriation would be requested. They are appropriately operated under working fund arrangements in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 686.

In the case of working fund projects, the Library, by imposing a surcharge, generally 10 percent over and above direct cost, has compensated for the administrative and other burdens of the projects. This surcharge has amounted to between $450,000 and $470,000 per annum and has provided for the employment of 80 to 90 persons.

SUMMARY OF POSITIONS

Mr. STEED. On page 3, I would like to have you amend that by inserting an additional column showing increases in positions between 1961 and 1962, and then between 1962 and those requested for 1963, if you will.

Mr. ROSSITER. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

Summary of budgeted positions

Appropriation title	1960 total number	1961		1962		1963 (estimated)	
		Total number	Increase over 1960	Total number	Increase over 1961	Total number	Increase over 1962
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	1,147	1,172	25	1,211	39	1,262	51
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office	245	247	2	247	----------	247	----------
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service	180	208	28	208	----------	215	7
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards	238	265	27	288	23	319	31
Salaries and expenses, books for the blind	28	29	1	31	2	31	----------
Salaries and expenses, organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents	18	17	−1	19	2	19	----------
Preservation of early American motion pictures	2	2	----------	2	----------	2	----------
Salaries and expenses, revision of Annotated Constitution	----------	----------	----------	3	3	3	----------
Collection and distribution of Library materials (special foreign currency program):							
U.S. personnel	----------	----------	----------	6	6	6	----------
Native personnel	----------	----------	----------	30	30	59	29
Total	1,858	1,940	82	2,045	105	2,163	118

NOTE.—The total number includes the full-time equivalent of part-time positions.

Mr. STEED. You may now proceed with your general statement, if you like. Then we will have some questions.

Dr. MUMFORD. I have a preliminary statement here, Mr. Chairman, which attempts to summarize our estimates. I would like to ask the Chief Assistant Librarian to read this. I will be glad to elaborate upon any points that the committee may wish.

Mr. STEED. All right.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman and other members of the committee, thank you for this opportunity to explain the Library's needs for 1963.

SUMMARY OF REQUEST

For our regular operations, exclusive of the foreign currency program which I shall discuss separately, the estimates before you indicate an increase of $1,287,200, or roughly 8 percent. I am glad to say that under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress," our request can now be reduced by over $33,000 because of two developments that have taken place since these estimates were submitted.

REDUCTIONS SUGGESTED

The progress of our program to convert several of our elevators to automatic operation makes possible a reduction of four elevator operator positions costing $12,400. This is in keeping with the commitment we made to you during the hearings on the 1961 appropriation, and some further personnel savings may be expected as this program advances. Another $21,000 can be deducted from our request for $146,735 for ingrade increases and reallocations. As reported to the

committee last year, we anticipated an unusual impact this year and next, because of personnel reclassification affecting certain basic library positions covering many incumbents. However, our analysis of descriptive cataloging positions, the principal category studied this year, has reached the point where we are certain that the cost will be less than anticipated, and we are therefore reducing this item accordingly.

CROWDED SPACE SITUATION

Last year we broke all records for service to Congress by both the Legislative Reference Service and the Library proper. These records will be surpassed in fiscal 1962 and, by all indications, in 1963. And yet we are operating under conditions of crowding that have never been equaled in the Library. Our efforts to rent space to relieve congestion in our present buildings until additional facilities are constructed have met with repeated frustrations, but occupancy of space leased through GSA now appears probable before the end of calendar 1962. Funds appropriated for this purpose for fiscal 1962 will revert to the Treasury, except that we are requesting a carryover of a part of these funds to meet higher-than-anticipated rental costs. This carryover would also make possible the maintenance of some additional rent-free space which we hope will become available in the Naval Weapons Plant.

MAJOR INCREASES

Approximately $200,000 or 16 percent of the increase requested for 1963 is accounted for by mandatory costs such as ingrade increases. A self-supporting business operation, the Card Distribution Service, accounts for another 28 percent or $353,700. This Service has expanded its sale of cards—and therefore its usefulness to the libraries and citizens of this country—at an astonishing rate. All indications are that we shall sell 10 million more cards this year than we did in 1960; card sales are running 20 percent ahead of last year. You will recall that for the last several years the money earned by the Card Service and returned to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts has exceeded the appropriation. This situation should continue to prevail.

Although no new positions were requested for fiscal 1962 for the Legislative Reference Service, it is continuing to break all previous records. Our projection for the 1963 workload is 15 percent higher than that of 1961. The number of requests handled per staff member is already at a level which threatens the quality of our service to the Congress, and I urge most strongly the addition of the seven positions we are asking for next year.

The biggest increase in the estimates before you is for $577,600 for "Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress." This, the largest of our appropriations, supports those departments that acquire, catalog, maintain custody over, and provide service on the Library's collections. It is not practical in this preliminary statement to analyze in detail the series of vital requests under this appropriation, but I would like to describe the general nature of these increases.

IMPORTANCE OF LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

In my view, no greater mistake could be made than to conclude that the Library of Congress can or should stand still during its present space crisis. The Library reflects the dynamic activity that pervades Congress and the world at large.

We cannot close our eyes or our collections to the intellectual product of other nations, new or old. Every day, we in the Library see the invaluable contribution that printed materials from foreign countries make to our national security and to this Nation's understanding of world problems. Economic, political, and scientific data from behind the Iron Curtain is indispensable. Hardly less important is information from Africa, Korea, south Asia, and Latin America. The Library's concern for these areas is reflected in this year's estimates. We must necessarily be alert not only to obtain this information, but to organize vast masses of printed matter in a usable way and to make it readily accessible to the Congress, to other Government agencies, and to research workers generally.

The Library's collections represent one of the great assets of the Federal Government, and I am asking additions in staff to augment the protection and care we exercise over them.

PROPOSED CHILDREN'S BOOK SECTION

For many years, teachers and children's librarians have urged the Library of Congress to offer special services in the field of children's literature. The United States needs to be aware of significant developments in the format and use of such books in foreign countries. Have they discovered effective ways of teaching which we should know, for example in the field of science? Are their books used for the political indoctrination of their young people? The service we are proposing is one that would be used, not by children, but by representatives of government agencies, by authors and publishers of children's books, by teachers and librarians, as well as by sociologists and political scientists.

INCREASES FOR PURCHASE OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

I am also asking for an increase in our book appropriations of $155,000 for the purchase of materials for both the general collections and for the Law Library. Prices of books continue to increase, and the impact of the expanding world output of printed matter is staggering. Since we must also preserve older materials of value, there is included in this request an increase of $60,000 in funds for microfilming deteriorating materials, especially parts of our large newspaper collection.

INCREASE FOR BOOKS FOR BLIND

For our national service to blind readers, I am seeking $98,600 additional this year. These funds would provide more titles in Braille, longer-lasting needles for talking book machines, and improved announcement services about the books available under the program.

SPECIAL ALASKAN PROJECT

In the last session of this Congress, Public Law 87–113 was passed authorizing and directing the Library to organize, index, and microfilm the records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska. A nonrecurring item of $15,000 is requested to implement this legislation.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

I turn now to the program authorized under Public Law 480 for the acquisition of foreign library materials through the use of U.S.-owned foreign currencies. Our success in establishing this program has exceeded all expectations. Experience already has confirmed the importance of the program to the Library of Congress and to other participating research libraries. By establishing our own staff in foreign countries, we have been able to deal successfully with problems such as export controls and postal regulations that heretofore have proved insuperable obstacles to obtaining important materials from foreign areas. Through a well-organized collecting program, we are getting official documents that never came to us because of the decentralized control of government publishing in foreign countries. Dealers, who in the past would not bother with a single order in the face of regulations that made export of books difficult and unprofitable, have found, with our help, that these problems can be solved and that a dozen orders in place of one are worth handling. For fiscal 1963 we are asking $370,000 additional, mostly in U.S.-owned foreign currencies, to place this program on a full-year basis and to expand it slightly. You will recall that the first year's operation was on a 6-month basis. There are many U.S. libraries that desire publications but to which we could not allocate sets because of limited funds.

If our request is granted, as we urge that it be, more libraries will benefit; we will try to improve geographical coverage within this country; important centers now excluded will be covered; and we would hope to help libraries increase the control over the materials through published lists prepared abroad. Since in an operation of this magnitude it is not possible to forecast with precision exactly what may be accomplished, we hope that you will recognize the need for some flexibility in functions to be performed and areas to be covered provided we operate strictly within the terms of the enabling legislation.

The Library was instructed by last year's conference committee to obtain at least $5,000 as a contribution toward the dollar costs of this program, and a larger contribution if possible. Participating libraries, I am happy to inform you, have contributed over $10,000, which will have the effect of reducing hard dollar costs through reversion of this amount to the Treasury. These libraries are also assuming important additional burdens in cataloging and providing loan and other services on these materials, as I shall explain later. We believe that participating libraries are uniformly enthusiastic about the program and that Congress is making a major contribution to improving the research resources of the United States at a time when these resources need to be—must be—second to none. We believe that the program should be continued and expanded.

Again let me thank you for this opportunity to present our needs. I shall be glad to try to answer any questions you may have.

Salaries and Expenses

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

		1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
11	Personnel compensation:			
	Permanent positions	6,447	6,864	7,282
	Positions other than permanent	120	135	135
	Other personnel compensation	100	48	48
	Total personnel compensation	6,667	7,047	7,465
12	Personnel benefits	491	534	555
21	Travel and transportation of persons	2	6	6
22	Transportation of things	1	1	1
23	Rent, communications, and utilities	112	280	396
24	Printing and reproduction	544	530	545
25	Other services	7	5	5
	Services of other agencies	10	10	10
26	Supplies and materials	50	41	49
42	Insurance claims and indemnities		1	1
	Total obligations	7,884	8,455	9,033

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	1,130	1,169	1,220
Full-time equivalent of other positions	42	42	42
Average number of all employees	1,091	1,158	1,209
Number of employees at end of year	1,213	1,252	1,303
Average GS grade	6.6	6.6	6.7
Average GS salary	$6,187	$6,120	$6,227

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Acquisition of library materials	770	791	866
2. Organization of the collections	2,889	3,019	3,104
3. Reader and reference services	2,139	2,274	2,504
4. Maintenance and protective services	1,123	1,353	1,495
5. Executive direction and general administrative services	963	1,018	1,064
Total obligations	7,884	8,455	9,033
Financing: Unobligated balance lapsing	239		
New obligational authority (appropriation)	8,123	8,455	9,033

Mr. Steed. I believe the largest item in your request is on page 5 of the justifications and on page 88 of the bill, for "Salaries and expenses," which is a total of $9,032,600 or an increase of $577,600, subject to the downward revision of some $33,400 that you mentioned in your general statement. Do you have any further general comment in regard to the reasons for this increase?

Dr. Mumford. As was pointed out in the preliminary statement, this is the largest appropriation of the Library, the one which supports four departments—the Processing Department, the Reference Depart-

ment, the Law Library, and the Administrative Department—and which supports, in effect, the basic functions of the Library and general administration of the Library. We have a justification for each of these items. Would you wish us to refer to each of them on the green sheets?

Mr. STEED. We might as well take them item by item.

INCREASES FOR MANDATORY ITEMS

Dr. MUMFORD. The first is concerned with ingrade increases, reallocations, and wage board increases, $146,735. On pages 80 and 81 there is an explanation for this item, to wit, the general salary level of employees continues to increase from causes beyond the Library's control. There are three principal causes: (a) periodic step increases, (b) wage board increases, and (c) reclassification in accordance with the Classification Act and position classification standards issued by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Chairman, I think it would save time if the remainder of this or perhaps all of pages 80 and 81 were put into the record. Those are the main factors that enter into the request for this increase.

Mr. STEED. We will include that as part of your reply to that question.

(The pages follow:)

IN-GRADE INCREASES, REALLOCATIONS, AND WAGE BOARD INCREASES

Increases requested, $146,735

The general salary level of employees continues to increase from causes beyond the Library's control. There are three principal causes: (a) periodic step increases, (b) wage board increases, and (c) reclassification in accordance with the Classification Act and position classification standards issued by the Civil Service Commission.

Funds appropriated annually by Congress under this head have generally made it possible to fill the budgeted positions on a full-year basis with allowance for lapses from normal staff turnover. The amount requested under this head for 1963 is $146,735. After the estimates for fiscal year 1963 were submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, a classification survey of a large group of positions, namely descriptive cataloging positions, was completed, and it was then determined that the impact of the new civil service position classification standards for descriptive catalogers will be somewhat less than had been estimated. Accordingly, the estimate for this item is reduced by $21,000 to $125,735.

Salary level at the Library of Congress

Notwithstanding the continued escalation of salaries, the average salary level in the Library of Congress remains far below the level of salaries generally in the area. For example, the average classified salary in the Washington, D.C., area as of June 30, 1961, was $6,930. The average classified salary under this appropriation head as of July 1, 1961 (as reflected in the 1962 column of the 1963 estimates), was $6,120, and the average for all direct appropriations to the Library for the same date, $6,092. When these salaries are compared with those of agencies having a large percentage of professional and technical personnel in the Washington, D.C., area, it is found that the average classified salary at the Patent Office is $7,409 and at the National Bureau of Standards, $7,456.

Mr. STEED. You scaled this $146,735 down by $21,000 due to the reasons you gave. How close do you think you are to the completion of this reallocation program or are you in position where you can anticipate any leveling off?

Dr. MUMFORD. For this particular segment of positions, concerned primarily with cataloging positions, we are nearing the end.

Mr. ROGERS. We hope to have reclassification in effect this year for descriptive catalogers. Next year we anticipate having to cover subject catalogers, which is another very large group of over 60 positions. It is expected that there will be 1 or 2 other very large groups of perhaps 75 staff members that would also be covered either late this year or next year.

GPO BOOKBINDERS INCREASE

Mr. STEED. On item 2 you have asked for $2,800 increase. Would you make a brief comment on why that is necessary?

Dr. MUMFORD. The women binders at the Government Printing Office were granted an 8-cent-per-hour pay increase effective May 13, 1961, and men bookbinders 10 cents per hour effective August 31, 1961. The GPO estimates the annual costs for these pay increases at $2,800, which would be passed on to the Library of Congress in the form of increased bills for binding services.

Mr. STEED. In fact, this is an item over which you have no control.

Dr. MUMFORD. That is correct, sir.

SPACE RENTAL REQUEST AND SPACE PROBLEMS

Mr. STEED. On item No. 3, "Rental of space," this asks for an increase of $115,500. I believe it has been superseded by a new calculation that you mention in a letter we received from you on March 12.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. Would you give us some more detail about your whole space problem and what the new position on that is.

I believe that it probably would help if we just inserted this letter in the record at this point. I think that would give it in better detail.

(The letter follows:)

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D.C., March 12, 1962.

Hon. TOM STEED,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STEED: It is my understanding that hearings on the legislative bill are scheduled to be held within the next 2 weeks. For this reason there is insufficient time to submit a formal amendment of our 1963 estimates through the usual channels. Therefore, your assistance is requested for an amendment on an informal basis to read as follows:

"Budget of the United States—Appendix, 'Salaries and expenses,' page 22, column 1, after the amount '$9,032,600' change the period to a colon and insert the following: '*Provided*, That not to exceed $67,000 of the appropriation granted under this head in the Legislative Branch Act, 1962, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1963.'"

In my letter to you dated January 23, 1962, I gave you a general outline of the situation with which the Library is confronted in the matter of space rental. There have been two developments since that date which we hope will serve to relieve our critical space problem but which makes necessary this request for an amendment. First, the GSA has received a number of bids as a result of its advertisement for bids for working space to be used for the Card Division and related operations. An analysis of these bids indicates that the annual rental cost for such space will be higher than our estimate. Second, as a result of further negotiations with GSA, the Library has formally requested allocation of 60,000 square feet of space in the Naval Weapons Plant for use as storage space.

These developments if brought to a successful conclusion will entail commitments which will require an additional $67,000 for use in 1963. The details of

the space requirements as they now appear for fiscal year 1963 in relation to the funds requested therefor are shown in the attached table.

The amendment proposes the reappropriation of 1962 funds to meet these requirements.

I am forwarding an identical letter to the Honorable Walt Horan.

Sincerely yours,

L. QUINCY MUMFORD,
Librarian of Congress.

Revised rental space requirements, fiscal year 1963

62,500 square feet at $3.75		$234,375
Staff requirements, 1963		26,900
Subtotal		261,275
Less: Savings based on Oct. 1 availability		−65,375
Net required for Card Division		195,900
Add:		
Naval Weapons Plant, 60,000 square feet at $1.25, estimated		75,000
Moving costs		10,500
Total required		281,400
Requested in 1963 estimates:		
Space rental	$187,500	
Staff	26,900	
		214,400
Additional required		67,000

Mr. STEED. Would you care to make any additional explanation?

Dr. MUMFORD. The space problem grows more critical as time goes on. We are asking here for an addition to put the rental space for the card distribution service on a 9-month basis. We hope for occupancy in GSA-provided quarters next fall, as the preliminary statement indicated. There may be some increase in the original estimate of the rent, so allowance is made for that.

In addition, we are requesting funds to cover space in the Naval Weapons Plant. There appears to be some good prospect that we may be able to get some additional space there.

Mr. STEED. Could you give us an idea of what specific functions you have in mind to move into the new space and what that will do to relieve the situation in the present quarters?

Mr. MUMFORD. The card distribution service would take up the greater part of it.

Mr. STEED. How many people would be involved?

Dr. MUMFORD. About 300.

Mr. STEED. What gain in better space advantage in the present Library buildings does that offer?

Dr. MUMFORD. It will enable us, by moving the card distribution service out of the annex building, to release space into which we can put shelving for the collections and possibly provide some additional workspace for other activities.

Page 83 gives a résumé of our space problem and our efforts to obtain space. We have encountered repeated frustrations of one kind and another. That page describes what has happened since the committee made the first appropriation for rental of space.

Mr. STEED. When you get what you now have in mind worked out, will that leave you in a fairly comfortable position for any length of time, do you think?

Dr. MUMFORD. It certainly will help for a period of time. We had originally estimated 200,000 square feet to be a reasonable allowance until such time as a third building might come into being. The committee approved for fiscal year 1961 62,500 square feet; we are continuing to work with GSA to obtain that and hope to obtain occupancy this fall.

Mr. STEED. Do you know where that will be?

Dr. MUMFORD. This has not been determined. GSA has issued invitations to bid, and they are in. It is possible that none of the bids will be satisfactory, and it may be necessary to negotiate with some lessor.

THIRD BUILDING

Mr. STEED. What is the status of the third building project? Have you made enough progress to have any very definite time schedule in mind on that?

Dr. MUMFORD. We have not. The next action would be up to the committees and the Congress. The Congress, as you know, authorized the planning of a third building by the Architect of the Capitol and the preliminary planning was done last winter and spring. I believe the Architect of the Capitol has a report to present to the Joint Committee on the Library. The matter is not in our hands at the present time.

Mr. STEED. What I had in mind is this. Can you give us an idea about what date in the future you hope to hold your own with the additional space, temporary space now in mind, before you would be back in another emergency situation if the new building had not been made possible?

Dr. MUMFORD. This is very hard to estimate. We know the rate of increase of our collections per year and the amount of room that takes. Mr. Gooch, would you be able to give a rough estimate, if we got the 62,500 square feet of rental space and the Naval Weapons Plant space, as to how long it would hold us?

Mr. GOOCH. I cannot help very much as to specific information on that. We would have to make some determinations. For example, about 3 years ago we decided that we would push forward with the project for completing the construction of the annex bookstacks on the Architect's appropriation and we have been receiving annual appropriations for the installation of hangers and shelving.

The removal of the Card Division would free 20,000 square feet of stack space into which we expect to put stack equipment. Concurrently 10,000 or 11,000 square feet of perimeter space occupied by the printing shop would also be vacated. We plan to bring the map collection out of the bookstacks, freeing 20,000 square feet, and compress it into 11,000 square feet of perimeter space by stacking the cases higher than they can now be stacked in the stack areas.

However, that would leave only about 15,000 square feet of perimeter space in the entire annex building for some relief of crowding and future growth. We are faced with a problem as to whether or not we will compromise our project for completing the bookstacks at the cost of continuing the congestion of staff in the perimeter areas. I am inclined to think we may be forced to delay some of the bookstack installation in order to take care of some of the project work and relieve staff congestion in the perimeter areas.

I am citing this as a complication which makes it almost impossible to say where we are coming out within the next 6 or 8 years, but, should a new building not be available for 8 years, I would say that in 4 or 5 years we would be faced with congestion as bad as we are faced with now.

Dr. MUMFORD. That is what I would guess, Mr. Chairman. I think you know it has been proposed to build a Madison Memorial Building across Independence Avenue from the old Library Building in which would be provided space underground and exhibit space and probably reading room and offices aboveground. Just how fast that may move, I do not know. This may have some bearing on the situation.

This does not eliminate, of course, our need for a third building. It reduces the size of the third building in the space that it would occupy. There are these uncertain factors. I think Mr. Gooch's statement that we would need additional relief within 4 or 5 years is about as close as we could come, if we obtain this space for the card distribution service and the space in the Naval Weapons Plant.

PROJECTS FOR OTHER AGENCIES

Mr. STEED. Can you give us an idea about how many people work inside the Library on projects for other agencies? For instance, the Department of Defense.

Dr. MUMFORD. I think Mr. Rossiter has the exact figure.

Mr. ROSSITER. 657.

Mr. STEED. Do you get any reimbursement for space or rental for the use of your facilities or do they have authority to do that?

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir; we receive what is called an administrative overhead for administering the project, for the additional burden it places upon our administrative facilities, but we do not receive any remuneration for space, as such.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question there?

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan.

Mr. HORAN. Do you have any reciprocal arrangements with the departments using the Library to the fullest extent, taking up space?

Dr. MUMFORD. Reciprocal in the sense of paying for, providing space for us?

Mr. HORAN. Yes. I mean, you provide space for them. I wonder if they have any remuneration.

Dr. MUMFORD. It is not precisely providing space for them. The Library of Congress is doing work for other agencies of the Government which require the use of our collections. They transfer, as you know, the money to us to pay for the staff. The Defense Department is the largest in that category. It is possible they might be willing to pay, but I think there are some technical difficulties as far as paying for space. I understand that they are required to go through GSA on space also.

Mr. STEED. As to the 657 staff people, is that just Defense or is that all outside people?

Dr. MUMFORD. This figure includes all outside work.

Mr. STEED. Those are people whose salaries are paid by these departments by transfer of funds to you?

Dr. MUMFORD. That is correct.

SUPPLIES AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE INCREASE

Mr. STEED. On item 4, "Supplies and miscellaneous expenses," you ask for a $20,000 increase. What is the total allocation to that item now?

Dr. MUMFORD. The figure is given on page 84 of the white sheets, $60,400. We are asking for an increase of $20,000 in the item.

Mr. STEED. Is this by reason of the fact you need more or because costs have gone up, or a combination of both?

Dr. MUMFORD. It is not so much a matter of the costs going up. Our staff has increased, and the amount of materials that we use has increased due to a number of factors that are enumerated on page 85. Might I request that pages 84 and 85 be placed in the record? They show the significant factors that enter into this.

Mr. STEED. I believe we will make those a part of the record at this point.

(The pages follow:)

SUPPLIES AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Increases requested, $20,000

Specific increases as related to the base are indicated in the following table:

	Base, 1962	Estimate, 1963	Increase requested
Office supplies	$17,000	$25,000	+$8,000
Official photoduplication	14,400	21,400	+7,000
Printing of forms and miscellaneous printing	29,000	34,000	+5,000
Total	60,400	80,400	+20,000

However, the three specific increases constitute a single group of items which are closely related as they generally involve alternate means of achieving the same purpose; for example, printing may be substituted for supplies, and photoduplicating may be substituted for printing.

The increase from the base of approximately 33⅓ percent is requested primarily because no increase has been requested since 1955. Since 1955 there has been a substantial increase in budgeted positions under this appropriation.

SUPPLIES AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

In addition, the increasing use of these items has resulted from the following factors:

1. In recent years there has been a widespread use of desk-type photocopying devices as a substitute for typing. This has entailed a significant increase in the cost of supplies because of the large amounts of photocopying paper procured for these devices.
2. The cost of official photoduplication has increased by the advent of a very effective but relatively inexpensive photocopying machine, the Xerox 914. This, too, is a substitute for typing and other clerical labor.
3. There has been an increasing reliance on printed forms.

It is emphasized that in the absence of these factors it would have been necessary for the Library to request additional typing and clerical positions.

Photoduplication costs have also advanced since 1955 because increased Government salaries and fringe benefits have compelled the Photoduplication Service to raise its prices for official photoduplication by about 10 percent.

Dr. MUMFORD. There has been no increase in this allocation since 1955. As indicated on page 85, one very significant development has been the use of photocopying devices, which consume supplies and

materials but save on typing. If we had not used these, we would have been forced to request additional typing positions.

Mr. STEED. On item 5, where you make a request for an additional $292,565 for 51 new positions, have you adjusted that in keeping with the four elevator jobs that you were able to eliminate?

Mr. ROSSITER. No, sir, we have not.

Dr. MUMFORD. Shall I begin with the positions?

WORKLOAD CHARTS, BY DIVISIONS

Mr. STEED. You might go through the different categories of new positions there and discuss them. I wonder if you would take the various department workload charts like the one on page 17 and amend them to include the 1961 staff and the 1960 workload data for comparative purposes and insert them at the appropriate places. They have not been inserted recently, and it would probably be wise at this time to bring that up to date.

(The information follows:)

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

Division	Function	1961 staff	1962 staff	Principal workload, 1960	Principal workload, 1961
Order	Procurement, by purchase of books, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, and other library materials from all continents of the world.	40.0	40.0	Purchased 569,822 items	Purchased 570,029 items.
Exchange and Gift	Procurement, by means other than purchase, of books, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, and other library materials from all continents of the world.	31.0	31.0	Received by exchange, gift, copyright, and other sources, 4,260,123 items.	Received by exchange, gift, copyright, and other sources, 5,379,558 items.
Serial Record	Maintenance of centralized record of serial materials in the Library; receiving, recording, and routing all such materials.	41.0	45.0	Processed 1,802,373 serial parts	Processed 1,735,025 parts.
Descriptive Cataloging	Cataloging materials by author, title, and other descriptive information other than subject; searching new receipts to avoid duplication, and preparing preliminary cards to serve immediate needs.	117.0	115	Searched 179,663 titles and prepared preliminary catalog cards for 77,197 titles; cataloged for printed cards (including new, revised, and form-card cataloging), 88,949 titles; adapted for the Library 6,608 cards originally cataloged by other libraries; and edited 12,739 cards prepared by other libraries.	Searched 168,537 titles and prepared preliminary catalog cards for 91,837 titles; cataloged for printed cards (including new, revised, and form-card cataloging), 98,937 titles; adapted for the Library 7,250 cards originally cataloged by other libraries; and edited 13,240 cards prepared by other libraries.
Subject Cataloging	Cataloging materials by subject, developing classification schedules and subject heading lists, shelf listing books and labeling them for orderly arrangement on shelves.	63.0	68.0	Classified and assigned subject headings to 115,195 titles (including recataloged titles), shelf-listed (including reshelf-listed volumes) 134,181 volumes, and labeled 298,245 volumes for the shelves.	Classified and assigned subject headings to 109,634 titles (including recataloged titles), shelf-listed (including reshelf-listed volumes) 129,404 volumes, and labeled 374,801 volumes for the shelves.
Catalog Maintenance	Maintenance of the Library's general card catalogs, and book catalogs and some of its special catalogs.	28.0	32.0	Prepared 1,872,828 cards for filing in the Library's catalogs, and filed 1,371,089 cards.	Prepared 1,834,681 cards for filing in the Library's catalogs, and filed 1,463,721 cards.
Union Catalog	Maintenance of Union Catalog of important materials in the collections of libraries in the United States and Canada.	19.0	19.0	Processed 1,199,727 cards for the National Union Catalog and searched 27,671 reference requests.	Processed 1,219,038 cards for the National Union Catalog and searched 30,062 reference requests.
Binding	Preparation of library materials for binding and control of all binding operations.	9.0	9.0	Transmitted for binding 99,793 volumes, received from the bindery 112,384 volumes, and provided for the repair, stitching, cleaning, restoring, and mounting of 233,239 items.	Transmitted for binding 102,229 volumes, received from binderies 75,363 volumes, and provided for the repair, stitching, cleaning, restoring and mounting of 228,959 items.
Department Office	Direction of all processing operations, including activities supported by the appropriations "Distribution of catalog cards" and "collection and distribution of Library materials" (special foreign currency program) as well as the selection of materials to be added to the collections, and the conducting of technical studies.	14.0	13.0		
Total		362	372		

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT [1]

Division	Function	1961 staff	1962 staff	Principal workload, 1960	Principal workload, 1961
Stack and Reader	Custody and service of the general classified collections, numbering more than 6,164,000 books and pamphlets, and of the microfilm collection containing 92,000 reels and 154,000 other microcopy items; supervising use of special service to readers in the main and Thomas Jefferson reading rooms 78 hours a week; and 40 hours a week in the microfilm reading room.	98.5	99.5	Handled 981,291 call slips, issued 956,740 volumes from the stacks, shelved 1,344,461 volumes, and served 478,029 readers in the reading rooms.	Handled 1,018,800 call slips, issued 955,400 volumes from the stacks and shelved 1,388,100 volumes.
Serial	Custody and service of the collection of serial materials, including unbound periodicals and Government documents, and bound and unbound newspapers totaling over 5,800,000 items; collates and prepares separate issues for binding; services three reading rooms—periodical, bound newspaper, and Government publications—48 hours a week.	47.0	47.0	Received 2,316,461 pieces for organizing and shelving, served 85,973 readers with 474,323 pieces of material, prepared 680,772 separate serial issues for binding into 31,290 volumes, discarded 1,814,355 duplicate issues, answered 93,972 reference inquiries, and held 537 reference conferences.	Received 2,167,700 pieces for organizing and shelving, issued 481,800 pieces of material, prepared 603,600 separate serial issues for binding into 30,400 volumes, discarded 1,792,100 duplicate issues, answered 87,900 reference inquiries, and held 500 reference conferences.
Loan	Recording and issuance of materials for use outside the buildings, principally for Members of Congress and other Government agencies, this function including the process of searching, identifying, and assembling materials requested; providing library service in the Senate Office Buildings, the House Office Buildings, and the Capitol from the bookrooms.	49.5	49.5	Issued 202,451 pieces of material for use outside the buildings, performed over 156,291 loan searches, sent over 12,000 recall letters, made 75,594 deliveries from the congressional bookrooms.	Issued 202,000 pieces of material for use outside the buildings, performed over 165,900 loan searches, sent over 12,100 recall letters, made 79,700 deliveries from the congressional bookrooms.
General Reference and Bibliography.	Providing reference and bibliographic service in person, by telephone and mail in all subject fields not served by other special divisions of the Library; providing public reference service in the main and Thomas Jefferson reading rooms 78 hours a week, supervising special bibliographic projects financed by working funds and gift and trust funds.	43.0	44.0	Answered 167,459 reference inquiries, held 1,470 reference conferences, prepared 6 bibliographies with 4,883 entries, prepared 204 pages of translations, prepared 17 special reference studies totaling 278 pages.	Answered 176,200 reference inquiries, held 1,500 reference conferences, prepared 16 bibliographies with 1,900 entries, prepared 400 pages of translations, prepared 20 special reference studies totaling 100 pages.
Hispanic	Coordinating activities relating to all Hispanic areas, providing reference, consultant, and bibliographic services thereon, and recommending acquisition of materials to strengthen the Library's outstanding and unique Hispanic collection.	6.0	6.0	Prepared volume 22 of the Handbook of Latin American Studies (378 pages containing 3,600 bibliographic entries), prepared 25 other bibliographies with 8,029 entries, answered 4,629 reference inquiries, held 978 reference conferences, scanned 2,104 booklists, and recommended 1,953 items for acquisition.	Prepared volume 23 of the Handbook of Latin American Studies (461 pages containing approximately 3,800 bibliographic entries), prepared 54 other bibliographies with 7,300 entries, answered 4,100 reference inquiries, held 960 reference conferences, scanned 4,900 booklists, and recommended 3,200 items for acquisition.
Manuscript	Custody and service of the manuscripts collection, numbering about 17,700,000 pieces, primarily in the field of Americana, recom-	21.0	25.0	Accessioned over 370,146 manuscripts, organized 937,717 for use, issued 82,788 items to 7,125 readers, answered 8,465	Accessioned over 1,329,200 manuscripts, organized 348,700 for use, issued 86,200 items, answered 9,500 reference inquiries,

	mending acquisition of manuscripts, and organizing the collection for use; servicing a reading room 44 hours a week.			reference inquiries, and held 1,071 reference, conferences, supplied 6,347 items for photoduplication, prepared 35 reference studies totaling 320 pages.	and held 1,300 reference conferences, supplied 27,800 items for photoduplication, prepared 35 reference studies totaling 350 pages.
Map	Custody and service of the collection of maps, atlases, globes, and related materials totaling over 2,620,000 maps and about 23,300 atlases, recommending acquisition of such materials, and organizing the collections for use; servicing a reading room 44 hours a week.	19.0	20.0	Accessioned 114,871 items, sorted or arranged 132,776 items, titled 32,757 maps, filed or shelved 62,408 new items or containers, prepared 27,107 items for lamination, served 4,266 readers with 82,848 items, answered 13,636 reference inquiries, and held 1,277 reference conferences.	Accessioned 76,800 items, sorted or arranged 123,300 items, titled 24,000 maps, filed or shelved 102, 300 new items or containers, prepared 28,000 items for lamination, issued 63,200 items, answered 14,500 reference inquiries, and held 1,100 reference conferences.
Music	Custody and service of the collection of music and music literature, totaling approximately 2,340,000 pieces of music, books, and pamphlets on music and recordings; recommending acquisition of music materials; servicing a reading room 40 hours a week.	20.0	20.0	Issued 35,552 items to 15,949 readers, answered 64,694 reference inquiries, held 6,309 reference conferences, sorted and arranged 77,062 items, filed or shelved 41,709 new items.	Issued 37,300 items, answered 59,100 reference inquiries, held 5,800 reference conferences, sorted and arranged 104,900 items, filed or shelved 46,500 new items.
Orientalia	Custody and service of the Chinese, Korean, Japanese, south and southeast Asia, Near East, and Hebraic collections, totaling over 920,000 bound volumes and pamphlets, recommending acquisition of materials in these critical areas, and organizing materials in the Oriental languages for use; servicing a reading room 44 hours a week.	27.0	29.0	Sorted or arranged 527,351 items, issued 73,551 items to 13,244 readers, answered 39,602 reference inquiries, held 3,859 reference conferences, prepared 18 bibliographies with 10,304 entries, prepared 469 pages of translations.	Sorted or arranged 543,000 items, issued 70,500 items, answered 42,300 reference inquiries, held 4,000 reference conferences, prepared 10 bibliographies with 7,400 entries, prepared 580 pages of translations.
Rare Book	Custody and service of the collection of rare books, pamphlets, and broadsides, totaling over 325,000 items, including the library of Thomas Jefferson, which are maintained in protected vaults; recommending the acquisition of rare books, and organizing the collection for use; servicing a reading room 40 hours a week.	5.0	5.0	Received 2,173 pieces, prepared special rare book catalog entries for 291 titles, issued 31,857 items to 7,250 readers, answered 15,440 reference inquiries, held 225 reference conferences.	Received 1,900 pieces, prepared special rare book catalog entries for 400 titles, issued 29,800 items, answered 16,300 reference inquiries, held 200 reference conferences.
Science and Technology	Providing consulting and reference services in the fields of science and technology, based on a collection of almost 1,500,000 books, 230,000 technical reports, and about 20,000 journals in these subject fields, advising on organization of this collection for use, and recommending acquisitions, supervising the operation of scientific projects financed by other agencies; servicing a reading room 78 hours a week.	25.0	26.0	Established criteria for selection and retention of scientific and technological materials, scanned 1,776 booklists, and recommended 17,498 items for acquisition. Served 11,916 readers, and answered 15,860 reference inquiries and held 185 reference conferences.	Established criteria for selection and retention of scientific and technological materials, scanned 1,900 booklists, and recommended 21,800 items for acquisition. Answered 18,800 reference inquiries and held 210 reference conferences.
Prints and Photographs	Custody and service of the collection of prints, photographs, photographic negatives, drawings, and other pictorial materials, totaling over 4,000,000 items, recommending acquisition of such materials, and organizing them for use; servicing a reading room 40 hours a week. Has custody of and processes the motion picture collection of over 133,500 reels.	10.0	10.0	Sorted or arranged 80,295 items, labeled and titled 10,964 items or containers, filed or shelved 17,059 items, issued 28,209 pieces to 2,557 readers, answered 22,575 reference inquiries, held 811 reference conferences, and arranged for photoduplication of 17,202 items.	Sorted or arranged 136,000 items, labeled and titled 30,700 items or containers, filed or shelved 20,200 items, issued 35,400 items, answered 24,600 reference inquiries, held 1,100 reference conferences, and arranged for photoduplication of 20,800 items.

[1] Workload figures for 1961 are rounded to the nearest hundred.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT—Continued

Division	Function	1961 staff	1962 staff	Principal workload, 1960	Principal workload, 1961
Slavic and Central European.	Providing consulting and reference services on the U.S.S.R. and Central and East European countries, making special studies on these areas, and recommending acquisitions to strengthen the collections relating to these areas; responsible for custody, organization, and service of unprocessed Slavic and East European serial publications, and for reader and reference services in the Slavic room for 78 hours a week.	13.0	15.0	Prepared 14 special studies relating to Soviet dominated areas, communism, and related topics, recommended 22,486 items for acquisition from 3,901 booklists, served 26,750 readers and answered 47,955 reference inquiries, held 1,742 reference conferences, prepared 10,098 bibliographic entries.	Prepared 12 special studies relating to Soviet dominated areas, communism, and related topics; recommended 36,400 items for acquisition from 9,800 booklists; issued 42,800 items, and answered 38,400 reference inquiries; held 1,600 reference conferences; prepared 9,300 bibliographic entries.
Department Office	Responsible for administration, planning, policy formulation and recommendations, and for direction and coordination of all of the divisions of the Department listed above. Also directs the following activities: 2 divisions financed by the National Defense Establishment; bibliographical work supported by other executive agencies; the Division for the Blind; the preservation of early American motion pictures; organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents; and numerous special activities financed by gift and trust funds. These activities occupy over 550 employees in addition to the 404 employees in budgeted positions.	8.0	8.0		
Total		392.0	404.0		

Division	1961 staff	1962 staff	Principal workload 1960	Principal workload 1961
American-British Law	20.5	21.5	Issued 213,716 books for use inside and 12,452 for use outside the building; served 52,525 readers; answered 62,781 reference and loan inquiries; prepared 15 bibliographies and 24 special studies; classified for the shelves 12,689 volumes and pamphlets newly received from all sources; as well as 2,573 from the arrearage; filed 68,205 cards in the catalog; prepared 6,634 items for binding; inserted 13,551 pocket parts in proper volumes, and filed 417,000 sheets in looseleaf services.	Issued 209,391 books for use inside and 10,631 for use outside the building; served 51,646 readers; answered 61,197 reference and loan inquiries; prepared 15 bibliographies and 3 special studies; classified for the shelves 13,901 volumes and pamphlets newly received from all sources; as well as 4,113 from the arrearage; filed 51,183 cards in the catalog; prepared 4,053 items for binding; inserted 13,434 pocket parts in proper volumes, and filed 317,000 sheets in looseleaf services.
European Law	19.0	19.0	Issued 61,754 books; served 3,248 readers; answered 11,799 reference and loan inquiries; prepared 6 bibliographies (2,467 items), 224 pages of translation from 13 languages into English and 76 pages of translation from English into 13 languages, 67 studies (520 pages) involving the law of 25 countries, and 84 articles (1,647 pages) for publication; classified for the shelves 6,226 newly received items as well as 1,584 pieces from the arrearage; and prepared 1,930 volumes for binding.	Issued 26,749 books; served 3,007 readers; answered 7,512 reference and loan inquiries; prepared 18 bibliographies (3,330 items); 457 pages of translation from 16 languages into English and 49 pages of translation from English into 15 foreign languages; 191 studies (1,455 pages) involving the law of 40 countries; classified for the shelves 5,367 newly received items as well as 1,766 pieces from the arrearage; and prepared 1,179 volumes for binding.
Far Eastern Law	6.0	6.0	Issued 3,537 books; served 483 readers; answered 1,921 reference and loan inquiries; prepared 11 bibliographies; 70 pages of translations from Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Thai, and 30 special reference studies; received for addition to the collection 4,385 volumes and pamphlets; prepared 1,431 temporary catalog entries; translated 2,360 catalog entries into English; filed 2,853 cards; and prepared 2,332 volumes for binding.	Issued 6,682 books; served 730 readers; answered 2,243 reference and loan inquiries; prepared 11 bibliographies; 146 pages of translations from Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Thai, and 163 pages of special reference studies; received for addition to the collection 9,342 volumes and pamphlets; prepared 1,410 temporary catalog entries; translated 1,022 catalog entries into English; filed 5,500 cards; and prepared 2,632 volumes for binding.
Hispanic Law	7.5	7.5	Issued 37,204 books; served 2,162 readers; answered 7,173 reference and loan inquiries; prepared 10 bibliographies; 119 pages of translations, 29 special studies, as well as 2 articles for publication; received for addition to the collections 2,767 pieces; and prepared 1,148 volumes for binding.	Issued 34,441 books; served 1,475 readers; answered 6,600 reference and loan inquiries; prepared 10 bibliographies; 51 pages of translations; 10 special studies; received for addition to the collections 2,452 pieces; and prepared 1,136 volumes for binding and gaylords.
Near Eastern and North African Law.	2.0	3.0	In the 1st 8 months of its existence answered 990 reference and loan inquiries; prepared 1 bibliography, 7 pages of translation from Arabic, and 1 article for publication; shelved 2,726 items; handled 8,328 cards out of which 2,842 were filed; identified for transfer 879 legal pieces which were among approximately 30,000 volumes in the Orientalia Division.	Served 255 readers; answered 1,355 reference and loan inquiries; prepared 1 bibliography, 106 pages of translation; 10 special reference studies comprising 108 pages; handled 22,950 cards out of which 4,366 were filed; identified for transfer from the Orientalia Division 3,750 legal items; 40 lists and offers scanned with 353 recommendations for the purchase of items; and 1,113 items searched.
Law Librarian's Office	7.0	9.0	Directed the activities of 62 staff members and a special project reduced from 30 on July 1, 1959, to 10 on June 30, 1960; carried on the secretarial and office activities of the American-British, Far Eastern, Hispanic, and Near Eastern and North African Law Divisions, and of the Department as well as activities as General Counsel.	Responsible for administration, planning, policy formulation, and for direction and coordination of the acquisitions, maintenance, reference and research, and other activities of the American-British, European, Far Eastern, Hispanic, and Near Eastern and North African Law Divisions; and the activities of the Office of the General Counsel of the Library of Congress. These activities are carried on by a staff of employees in 66 budgeted positions.
Total	62.0	66.0		

Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress—Continued

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

Division	Function	1961 staff	1962 staff	Principal workload, 1960	Principal workload, 1961
Chief of Fiscal Services	Coordination of the Library's financial operations and improvement in fiscal management.	3	2		
Budget Office	Formulation and execution of the budget	4	4	Maintained budgetary controls on 10 appropriated funds, 67 working and allocated funds, and 112 separate gift and trust fund accounts.	Maintained budgetary controls on 10 appropriated funds, 61 working and allocated funds, and 93 separate gift and trust fund accounts.
Accounting Office:					
Accounts Section	Accounting, maintaining the Library's central accounting system, and reviewing all financial transactions.	9	9	Reviewed and entered 6,231 encumbrances, reviewed and processed for payment 11,616 invoices, prepared and approved for payment 2,546 vouchers and schedules of payment, examined and approved before submitting to General Accounting Office 451 disbursing officers' statements of transactions.	Reviewed and entered 6,309 encumbrances, reviewed and processed for payment 13,965 invoices, prepared and approved for payment 2,825 vouchers and schedules of payment, examined and approved before submitting to General Accounting Office 462 disbursing officers' statements of transactions.
Tabulating Section	Punched card operations, statistical analysis, allotment control, billing, and listing.	9	13	Processed payrolls, prepared leave and tax statements, prepared bills for catalog card sales, maintained detailed subsidiary accounts on book purchases, kept equipment inventories, maintained a record of books on loan to Federal agencies, maintained file and prepared lists of new serial titles, maintained a record on assignments of special study facilities, machine processed indexes of Presidential papers, and prepared miscellaneous statistical analyses and bibliographic lists.	Processed payrolls, prepared leave and tax statements, prepared bills for catalog card sales, maintained detailed subsidiary accounts on book purchases, kept equipment inventories, maintained a record of books on loan to Federal agencies, maintained file and prepared lists of new serial titles, maintained a record on assignments of special study facilities, machine processed indexes of Presidential papers, and prepared miscellaneous statistical analyses and bibliographic lists.
Disbursing Office	Disbursement and collection of funds	7	7	Issued 32,287 checks, prepared 50,110 cash salary payments, processed and paid 2,587 schedules of payment, processed 1,115 collection schedules, processed 64,484 checks for deposit, issued 5,282 U.S. savings bonds.	Issued 34,862 checks, prepared 50,324 cash salary payments, processed and paid 2,836 schedules of payment, processed 1,127 collection schedules, processed 66,614 checks for deposit, issued 7,810 U.S. savings bonds.
Office of Secretary	Filing, correspondence, mail and delivery service, duplicating, control and distribution of publications, and records management.	43	43	Classified, alphabetized, and filed 73,724 items in the central files, received 2,827,128 pieces of mail and dispatched 1,078,129 pieces, duplicated 8,184,976 impressions, distributed 204,511 copies of Library of Congress publications.	Classified, alphabetized, and filed 69,126 items in the central files, received 3,631,860 pieces of mail and dispatched 1,530,225 pieces, duplicated 8,575,798 impressions, distributed 190,805 copies of Library of Congress publications.

Buildings and Grounds	Preservation and maintenance of buildings and grounds, procurement and control of equipment and supplies, receiving deliveries, operation and maintenance of motor vehicles and communication facilities, and operation of elevators and check stands.	153	159	Maintained 36 acres of floor space and 5½ acres of grounds, cleaned the equivalent of 2,400 windows during the year, received 50,211 packages, operated 6 motor vehicles, executed 8,847 requisitions, issued 3,248 purchase orders, handled 1,223,040 incoming telephone calls on the Library switchboards, shifted about 1,989,000 volumes in the book stacks, cleaned about 18,000 sections of books containing about 3,148,000 pieces.	Maintained 36 acres of floor space and 5½ acres of grounds, cleaned the equivalent of 2,465 windows during the year, received 54,479 items, operated 6 motor vehicles, executed 9,709 requisitions, issued 3,355 purchase orders, handled 1,365,120 incoming telephone calls on the Library switchboards, shifted about 1,933,000 volumes in the book stacks, cleaned over 18,000 sections of books containing about 2,315,000 pieces.
Guard Division	Protection of buildings and contents	76	76	Guarded buildings, grounds, and contents 168 hours per week, made 5 general and complete inspections of all areas in both buildings daily, periodically inspected firefighting equipment in 500 locations, maintained coverage of fire and security alarm systems, provided general guidance to 779,220 visitors.	Guarded buildings, grounds and contents 168 hours per week, made 5 general and complete inspections of all areas in both buildings daily, periodically inspected firefighting equipment in 500 locations, maintained coverage of fire and security alarm systems, provided general guidance to 793,948 visitors.
Keeper of Collections	Preservation and care of collections	4	4	Investigated, coordinated, or supervised controls to protect the collections against hazards such as fire, water, and theft; conducted collection space studies incident to current congestion and to the development of plans for new construction; investigated and served as staff adviser concerning aspects of the binding and preservation program, answering inquiries relating to various phases of preservation; maintained the program for the security of classified information.	Investigated, coordinated, or supervised controls to protect the collections against hazards such as fire, water, and theft; conducted collection space studies incident to current congestion and to the development of plans for new construction; investigated and served as staff adviser concerning aspects of the binding and preservation program; answered inquiries relating to various phases of preservation; maintained the program for the security of classified information.
Office of the Director	Direction of all Administrative Department operations.	6	6		
Total		314	323		

Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Division	Function	1961 staff	1962 staff	Principal workload, 1960	Principal workload, 1961
Service	Receiving, assembling, routing, and filing of mail, deposits, applications, and catalog cards, and accounting for fees.	72	72	Received and dispatched 538,073 pieces of mail, assembled and routed materials related to 293,875 cases (243,926 registrations), filed about 1,000,000 catalog cards, deposits and pieces of correspondence, accounted for $1,033,563 in gross fees, refunded $82,964 in fees to remitters and turned $975,192 in earned fees over to Treasury for coverage into Miscellaneous Receipts.	Received and dispatched 540,369 pieces of mail, assembled and routed materials related to 277,337 cases (247,014 registrations), filed about 1,000,000 catalog cards, deposits and pieces of correspondence, accounted for $1,078,992 in gross fees, refunded $42,173 in fees to remitters and turned $1,009,679 in earned fees over to Treasury for coverage into Miscellaneous Receipts.
Examining	Examining all applications, deposits, and assignments, to see that they satisfy the requirements of the copyright law.	62	62	Examined 293,875 cases for registration, issued 243,926 registration certificates, 12,785 of which were for foreign works, recorded 8,912 assignments and other documents, rejected 5,955 claims, and prepared 33,632 letters relating to copyright cases.	Examined 277,337 cases, issued 247,014 registration certificates, 13,280 of which were for foreign works, recorded 8,427 assignments and other documents, rejected 6,344 claims, and prepared 34,606 letters relating to copyright cases.
Cataloging	Cataloging of all registrations and the compilation and publication of complete and indexed catalogs of these registrations.	64	64	Cataloged 243,926 registrations, prepared about 735,000 catalog cards, and compiled and published 16 catalogs. The catalog entries are made available in part to the Library for its general operations.	Cataloged 247,014 registrations, prepared about 1,500,000 catalog cards, and compiled and published 16 catalogs. The catalog entries are made available in part to the Library for its general operations.
Reference	Providing data to the public on the provisions of the copyright law and compliance therewith, and the policies and procedures of the office.	28	28	Searched 65,933 titles, prepared 27,031 letters and search reports, and as a result of compliance procedures secured 12,825 registrations and $54,562 in fees and deposits valued at $239,677.	Searched 71,285 titles, prepared 20,412 letters and search reports, and as a result of compliance procedures secured 12,852 registrations and $54,142 in fees and deposits valued at $209,756.
Office of the Register	Direction of all copyright operations	21	21	Handled various legal problems arising in connection with the administration of the copyright law and conducted numerous studies relating to revision of the law.	Handled various legal problems arising in connection with the administration of the copyright law, conducted studies relating to revision of the law, and prepared a report for consideration of the Congress.
Total		247	247		

NEW POSITIONS—BINDING PREPARATION

Dr. MUMFORD. The first item is concerned with request for 3 additional staff, $13,458, in binding preparation and control due to the accelerated commercial binding program. Binding and rebinding needs have grown as the Library's acquisitions and collections have grown.

In order to have as many materials bound as economically as possible, the Library has turned increasingly to commercial contractors offering the lowest bids and has had materials bound in the least expensive styles still deemed suitable for the types of use and preservation required.

As a result and despite mounting binding costs, there has been a general increase in the number of pieces transmitted for binding. There continues to be a vast and unfilled binding need in a collection as old and large as that of the Library of Congress. To adequately perform the necessary functions connected with preparing, transmitting, receiving, and checking of materials being bound, these three additional positions are requested.

On page 21 of the justifications there is a table showing the additional amount of binding that we have been able to obtain in recent years. This necessarily creates an additional workload in preparing it and getting it to the bindery.

Mr. STEED. I think we will make that table a part of the record at this point.

(P. 21 follows:)

Statistics of binding, 1957 to date

Fiscal year	Done by GPO	Done by commercial	Total
1957	64, 948	5, 200	70, 148
1958	77, 200	10, 500	87, 700
1959	74, 912	18, 000	92, 912
1960	65, 388	45, 678	111, 076
1961	53, 831	48, 487	102, 229

Mr. STEED. Can you give us some idea about the relative costs of commercial binding versus that of the GPO?

Mr. ROGERS. It is roughly $1.50 for commercial binding.

Mr. COFFIN. There are two classes that we send for commercial binding: Economy binding which this year costs $1.30 per volume, with a 1-percent discount for payment within 20 days, and a class A binding which costs $1.74, with a 2-percent discount for payment within 20 days.

Mr. STEED. That is the commercial rate?

Mr. COFFIN. That is the commercial rate. We have bids each year on this.

Mr. STEED. How does that compare with the charges by GPO?

Mr. COFFIN. They are not exactly comparable because we have six classes that we send to the Government Printing Office. The costs there range from $1.13 per volume to $12.41 per volume. The latter is the cost for binding newspapers. The overall average, which again cannot be compared strictly with the average on the economy and class A, commercial, for this year is running at about $4.10 per volume for all classes.

Dr. MUMFORD. From the Government Printing Office.

Mr. STEED. Can you give us an overall picture of the magnitude of your whole rebinding needs?

Dr. MUMFORD. As to the amount of material that is on the shelves that might need rebinding?

Mr. STEED. Yes.

Dr. MUMFORD. I am afraid I could not offhand. That is a very difficult question.

Mr. ROGERS. The need is so vast in a collection of this age that we could easily double the binding program and still not exhaust the books that need binding.

As we told the committee last year, we are also using microfilm for preservation of deteriorating materials. This helps us out somewhat. But the true fact of life is that all books, with practically no exceptions, that have been printed since 1870 have paper in them that deteriorates with time. The Library of Congress is composed mostly of books that were printed since that time, both in the United States and abroad, and some of the papers produced abroad are even worse than the book papers produced in this country. Therefore, we have a problem of really tremendous magnitude.

NEW POSITIONS—ORIENTALIA EXCHANGE

Mr. STEED. I believe on the next item you have asked for three new positions, $16,012, in connection with your exchange of publications. Could you comment on that and give us some idea how many people all together are involved in this?

Dr. MUMFORD. I would like to request that page 22 be placed into the record and also the top of page 23.

Mr. STEED. They will be made a part of the record at this point. (The pages follow:)

To support increases in programs for the exchange of publications:

Exchange and Gift Division, 3 positions

Orientalia Exchange Section:	
1 GS–9 assistant head and African specialist	$6, 448
1 GS–5 accessioner	4, 347
Division office: 1 GS–4 clerk-stenographer	4, 056
Subtotal	14, 851
Personnel benefits	1, 161
Total, 3 positions	16, 012

At present the Orientalia Exchange Section, responsible for exchange acquisitions from Asia and from most of Africa, consists of a staff of two. The emergence of many new African countries and the crucial role which it appears Africa may play in the East-West balance was recognized by the recent establishment of the African Section in the General Reference and Bibliography Division and the Near Eastern and North African Division in the Law Library. An active acquisitions program for this area is essential, and the nature of the publishing industry there is such that the major share of the acquisitions workload must fall on the Exchange and Gift Division. This workload is heightened by the fact that bibliographic controls are almost nonexistent in many of these new nations. In order to ascertain and establish sources for the acquisition of materials published in limited quantities and soon out of print, the creation of many new and effectively managed exchanges is vital. For this purpose GS–9 assistant head and African specialist is requested. A GS–5 accessioner is required to carry out the clerical functions connected with this program including the preparation of form requests

for publications and the accessioning and acknowledgement of receipt of incoming materials.

The increase in exchange activities has resulted in an increase in correspondence. Exchange correspondence during 1961 was up 17 percent over 1960, while gift correspondence was up 11 percent. This increase has backed up work which should be kept on a current basis. It has also made it impossible for the clerk-stenographers to take dictation, thus requiring already overburdened section heads to draft correspondence in longhand. An additional GS–4 clerk-stenographer is needed to meet this workload.

Dr. MUMFORD. This particular request relates to the Orientalia Exchange Section, which is responsible for exchange acquisitions from Asia and from most of Africa, and it presently has a staff of two.

With the tremendous interest in Africa today and the need for information about it, we are feeling the impact in various places in the Library. This interest affects our acquisitions, our cataloging, and our need to provide service. We will mention later the African Section that was established under a private grant in the General Reference and Bibliography Division. Here we are concerned with exchange arrangements with the emerging African countries. It is very important and in many cases the only way we can obtain the publications. Mr. Coffin, would you like to elaborate upon that?

Mr. COFFIN. With African institutions at the present time we have 1,217 exchanges, but the Orientalia Exchange Section also handles exchange matters with countries in the Far East, south Asia, southeast Asia, and some other areas. At present the two people we have are trying to handle exchanges with 5,100 institutions, government agencies, and learned societies in the oriental-African areas of the world. Therefore, these two additional positions are very much needed in order to carry on the correspondence and the accessioning of materials.

Mr. STEED. Is this the sort of program that will continue to grow or what do you see in the future for this Orientalia Exchange Section?

Mr. COFFIN. The exchange program will continue to grow commensurate with the increase in publications by scientific and learned societies, academic institutions, and government agencies throughout the world because these are the institutions and agencies from which we get materials on an exchange basis. Such publications are not usually sold through commercial channels.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, do soft currencies have any impact here whatsoever?

Mr. ROGERS. Not in Africa, sir, because there are no soft currencies available in Africa for our purposes, speaking of Africa south of the Sahara. We do have a program in Arabic publications, but we are talking about the new emerging nations.

Mr. HORAN. The reason I ask that, I suppose it is true most of our soft currencies are generated by the sale of surplus food commodities and certainly some of our foreign aid is going in these areas, and I asked the question mainly because one of our real headaches is what to do with these soft currencies.

Mr. ROGERS. The Bureau of the Budget will only make available currencies, for the type of program we operate under Public Law 480, where they are excess to normal Government requirements. If our diplomatic posts abroad, in the normal course of business, can consume such currencies as are generated by the sale of surplus agricultural

products, they are used that way first. This need has priority over the kind of program that the Library is operating.

Mr. HORAN. I mention that, Mr. Chairman, because on the face of it you would think we should be able to avail ourselves of the local value of those currencies, but it does not seem to work out that way. It is becoming an increasing headache in countries like India and Pakistan.

But I was talking largely about Africa and I assume from what you say that we have no request from the African nations for surplus commodities?

Mr. ROGERS. I am sorry, I am not qualified to speak to that.

Dr. MUMFORD. I do not think there are any appreciable credits in any of these countries, whereas in a program such as we are operating in India and Pakistan and the United Arab Republic, such credits could be used.

Mr. STEED. It may be true that as time progresses this kind of fund will be available for use in the African nations.

Dr. MUMFORD. It might be.

NEW POSITIONS—PURCHASE OF MATERIALS

Mr. STEED. The next item is to maintain currency in present operations connected with the purchase of library materials—four positions at $18,928.

I assume that under present appropriations for the purchase of books you are having difficulty keeping abreast of your needs; is that correct?

Dr. MUMFORD. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. We have received some increases for the purchase of material in recent years but we have not received any increase in staff to handle these materials, so that we are not able to stay up with the work at the present time.

This first request is based upon the need for four positions in the Order Division to handle the present workload adequately.

Pages 24 and 25 of the white sheets show the increases that have taken place in this work and, as I say, there has been no addition to the staff in recent years.

Mr. STEED. I think we will insert pages 24 and 25 at this point in the record.

(The pages follow:)

In order to adequately perform under the present budget for purchase of library materials, additional staff is required.

Production in the Order Division increased as follows in fiscal year 1961 over 1960: titles searched, plus 28 percent; titles ordered, plus 11 percent; pieces inspected and accessioned, plus 38 percent; invoices processed, plus 24 percent; payments for books for the general collections, plus 33 percent; payments for books for the Law Library, plus 10 percent. However, despite an intensive staff effort, the fiscal year ended with 6,305 titles awaiting ordering. The positions of order librarian and order writer are required to improve the status of this work. The number of national bibliographies circulated for recommendations of items to be purchased has increased from 20, 5 years ago, to 41 today. Also, as new area and subject approaches have been emphasized, acquisitions recommendations from staff specialists have increased. The Science and Technology Division, for example, during the years 1954–59 recommended for procurement a total of 21,673 titles. Yet in fiscal year 1960 alone, this Division recommended 18,317 titles to be acquired, and in fiscal year 1961, 23,059 titles.

Two additional positions are required in the Continuations Unit because of the steadily mounting number of subscription orders placed:

Subscription orders of record

Year	Number	Percent increase	Amount	Percent increase
1955	13,860		$135,819	
1957	17,399		189,757	
1959	19,404		224,153	
1961	19,424		244,003	
Increase, 1955-61	5,564	40	108,184	80

An acquisitions assistant is needed to search and approve the ever-increasing quantities of invoices being processed and periodical materials being received, and to assist in the searching necessary before subscription orders can be canceled. The one order control clerk position presently on the staff is inadequate to maintain the record of regular and continuation orders either in process or placed but unfilled, to distribute copies of purchase requisitions, to process teletype orders, and to perform the necessary clerical routines attendant upon the claiming, adjusting, and cancellation of subscription orders. A second such position is essential.

Mr. COFFIN. I might mention that we had at the end of the last fiscal year a backlog of some 6,000 orders which the Order Division had not been able to place because of lack of sufficient staff to handle them.

Mr. STEED. Is that the furthest behind that this program has fallen in recent years?

Mr. COFFIN. Yes, sir.

NEW POSITIONS—RELATED TO INCREASED BOOK REQUESTS

Dr. MUMFORD. The next item is closely related to that, Mr. Chairman. We have, as was indicated in the preliminary statement, a request for an additional appropriation for the purchase of material. If this is granted it will mean more work for the Order Division and for the cataloging and the filing staffs.

We have set forth here on pages 26 and 27 the positions that we are requesting in connection with the request for the increased appropriation for the purchase of materials—six positions, $28,625.

Mr. STEED. As I understand it, then, the first item is what you need to become current with your present appropriation for purchase of materials?

Dr. MUMFORD. That is correct.

Mr. STEED. And your need for additional purchasing would require this additional help?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. Four of those positions that are requested would be in the Order Division and one in the Descriptive Cataloging Division and one in the Catalog Maintenance Division that is concerned with the filing of cards.

NEW POSITION—AFRICAN SECTION

Mr. STEED. On the next item in the African Section, one position at $13,114, how much and for what period does the Carnegie Foundation grant cover? Is it an annual arrangement and how many people does it involve?

Dr. MUMFORD. The grant was made late in 1959 and was for a period of 5 years. It would carry us through calendar year 1964.

There are four staff members in that unit. The grant was for the sum of $200,000.

Mr. STEED. Can you give us a brief explanation of the type and scope of the work they are doing?

Dr. MUMFORD. Dr. Basler, would you like to summarize the work that the African Section is doing?

Dr. BASLER. The statement that begins on page 36 is, I think, an adequate statement of this.

Mr. STEED. We will make those pages a part of the record at this point, pages 36 and 37.

(The pages follow:)

JUSTIFICATION OF NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED

To provide a budgeted position to cope with continually increasing activity related to the African countries:

New position requested

1 GS–14 head, African Section, General Reference and Bibliography Division	$12, 230
Personnel benefits	884
Total	13, 114

With the widespread and growing interest in the African area, it is essential that the holdings of African materials in the Library of Congress relating to the some 40 African countries are adequate to keep abreast of expanding African affairs and to meet the needs of the Congress, other Government agencies, African area specialists, and scholars.

In December 1959, the Carnegie Foundation gave funds to the Library, limited in duration and amount, to establish an African Section. If the position of head, African Section, is granted, the Carnegie funds freed can be used to add positions to help meet the growing reference and bibliographic workload.

The results of the section's work since its establishment have demonstrated its need. As an example, the recent bibliography, Serials for African Studies, with 2,000 entries, was almost immediately sold out at the Government Printing Office, and 1,500 additional copies are being printed to meet the demand. Other examples of work being performed in this section are as follows:

During fiscal year 1961, the African section published part I of official publications of British East Africa, the East Africa High Commission, and other regional documents, and assembled material for parts II and III which are planned to cover Uganda, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Zanzibar. Official publications of French West Africa, 1946–58, was reissued. These publications are significant for expanding the Library's acquisition of African material and serve as basic reference tools for the Library of Congress and other libraries in the United States.

The African Section received some 370 visitors, scholars, and Government officials, representing a worldwide interest in Africa, many telephone inquiries from congressional offices and Government agencies were answered, and reference service was given through correspondence.

Dr. MUMFORD. In general it may be summarized by saying that the section is intended to help us acquire material on Africa and to provide service from the material, answer reference questions that arise in connection with it, and to prepare bibliographies that will be helpful to the Government and to private researchers who are working on Africa.

Mr. STEED. Since this grant was for a specified time, is this the sort of program that will terminate itself and then what will you do when that expiration date comes?

Dr. MUMFORD. I think it will be necessary for us to try to continue an activity in this area. Africa has become so important to the Government and to the world—this was recognized when the grant was

made—that we would very probably have presented the matter to the committee earlier if the Foundation had not made the grant to us for this activity. We were being asked by Members of Congress for materials and information and to strengthen our acquisitions and service in respect to Africa.

Mr. STEED. Does this dovetail with the other remarks you made on the overall impact of the emergence of the African nations?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes. It has had a very great impact on us in many areas including the acquisition, cataloging, and servicing of the materials.

Dr. BASLER. As this grant expires, I think the Reference Department will have to ask the Librarian to ask the Congress for the positions. The work is building up. The work has grown so rapidly that even the grant that the Foundation gave us——

Mr. HORAN. That is the Carnegie Foundation?

Dr. BASLER. Yes. We are asking for this basic position because we cannot see how we can have it anything but permanent as we go along. I think for the future what we should do is to replace with appropriated positions the positions that have been set up with this grant, perhaps one or two per year, so that when this grant runs out the work can be carried on.

NEW POSITIONS—PROPOSED CHILDREN'S BOOK SECTION

Mr. STEED. The next item is the Children's Book Section—three positions at $22,745. Since this is in the nature of a new function, first tell us how high a priority you place on the need for this item, and then you could make such comments as you may care to make relative to the general nature of it.

Dr. MUMFORD. I would like to request that the pages dealing with this be placed in the record, pages 38, 39, and 40.

Mr. STEED. All right.

(The pages follow:)

To establish a children's book section in the general reference and bibliography division in order to improve the facilities for the use of the collection of children's literature in the Library of Congress:

New positions requested

1	GS–13	Head, children's book section (specialist in children's literature)	$10,650
1	GS–9	Reference librarian and bibliographer	6,448
1	GS–4	Editorial clerk-typist	4,056
		Total	21,154
		Personnel benefits	1,591
		Total, 3 positions	22,745

The primary purpose of the children's book section would be to provide reference and bibliographic services to Government officials, children's librarians, publishers, writers and illustrators, and the general public, but not to serve children.

The principal functions of the Section would be to recommend children's literature for acquisition by the Library, to identify major gaps in the existing collection, to make long-range recommendations for the improvement of acquisition sources, to prepare and publish bibliographies of works relating to children's literature, and to gain better bibliographical control over the superior collection of children's books in the Library of Congress which is very roughly estimated to be over 75,000 titles located throughout the classified collections and the special language and area collections.

The Section Head would be a specialist in children's literature, would plan the activities, give high level reference and research services, act as recommending officer for children's books, coordinate the Library's program with other agencies' needs, and work with interested organizations and institutions to improve services in this field.

The reference librarian and bibliographer would give reference services in person, by telephone, and by correspondence, prepare bibliographies, help scan national bibliographies, and perform searching to identify gaps in the collections for the purpose of acquisitions recommendations.

The editorial clerk-typist would give clerical support to the Section, answering the telephone, serving as receptionist, typing reference letters and bibliographies, etc.

BACKGROUND STATEMENT

The desirability of the establishment of a Children's Book Section in the Library of Congress has been recognized for over a decade. However, in the face of other urgent staffing needs, no request was made to the Congress for positions for this purpose during that time.

Children's and school librarians have been asking the Library of Congress to establish such a Section since 1944 when a Joint Committee on Children's Books in the Library of Congress was established by the American Association of University Women and the Association for Childhood Education International. In 1951 this joint committee raised a small sum of money for a study of the collection of children's books in the Library of Congress which resulted in a strong recommendation in 1952 to establish such an activity. During recent years, meetings have been held by the Library staff with members of this same joint committee to discuss steps that might be taken. In 1959 the Children's Services Division of the American Library Association passed a resolution urging the establishment of a National Research Center in Children's Literature at the Library of Congress. In addition, letters have been received from all over the country urging the Library to request funds to support a Children's Book Section.

The Library was able to engage the services of an honorary consultant in children's literature for 3 years who made valuable recommendations for the acquisition of children's books. However, without additional staff, the Library of Congress is unable to implement any of the recommendations for service on children's books recommended by the many people in the Nation who consider this of vital concern.

Dr. MUMFORD. There has been very great interest in this throughout the country on the part of people who are concerned with research in respect to children's books: children's and school librarians, the people in government who are concerned with programs for children, the American Association of University Women, the Association for Childhood Education International, the Children's Book League, the Children's Library Division of the American Library Association, and other organizations and individuals.

There is no one place in the country where there is a comprehensive collection of children's books, and it is felt that the Library of Congress should assemble an extensive collection and have someone who can provide expert advice and asistance in the use of it.

As this justification indicates, since 1944 children's and school librarians have been asking the Library of Congress to establish such a Section. A Joint Committee on Children's Books of the American Association of University Women and the Association for Childhood Education International raised a small sum of money for a study of the collection of children's books in the Library of Congress and made recommendations in 1952 to establish such an activity, and they have continued to voice the strong need for this kind of a research center on children's books for illustrators, writers, publishers, government agencies, and so on.

Mr. STEED. You ask for three positions and $22,745 to inaugurate this program. Is it the sort of thing that would be fairly static, or is

it something that would be expected to expand after you got it into being?

Dr. MUMFORD. I should think we could operate for a considerable period of time with this setup as outlined here. The three positions would provide a specialist in children's literature who would be in charge of the section, and the functions that person, a reference librarian and bibliographer, and a clerk-typist would perform are outlined.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask: How critical is this?

Dr. MUMFORD. It is not so easy for us to evaluate the need except as it is conveyed to us by groups and individuals who do feel strongly that there is a need in the country for a national center for research on children's literature.

Mr. STEED. Is it not true in recent years there has been an unprecedented increase in the amount of books and publications for children generally?

Dr. MUMFORD. There has been a great deal more emphasis on children's books in the last few decades, and in recent years particularly, than there was formerly, and also on the quality of the books, their format, illustrations, and what they convey. For instance, reference was made in the preliminary statement to the teaching of science. Children's books today, many of them, are in the area of science to stimulate and appeal to the child's interest in science.

Mr. ALFORD. The textbooks are included in another section, are they not, teaching material and so on?

Dr. MUMFORD. We do not acquire elementary textbooks comprehensively.

Mr. COFFIN. We select a representative sampling

Dr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, may I go off the record?

Mr. STEED. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. ALFORD. I could readily understand, Mr. Chairman, how it could be important for an institution like the Library of Congress to have a Children's Section.

Mr. STEED. I am favorably impressed with the fact there is such a tremendous amount of material in this field and I can see how it would be very desirable on the part of people interested in it to have the material in a better setup.

Mr. HORAN. I can see how people could argue on either side of it.

NEW POSITIONS—REFERENCE WORKLOAD INCREASE

Mr. STEED. We go to the next item, "To augment the staff of the Bibliography and Reference Correspondence Section, the Telephone Inquiry Unit of the Reference Section, and the Administration Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division due to increased workload." You want three positions at $16,013.

Would you make some comment about what the problem is here?

Dr. MUMFORD. May I ask Dr. Basler to summarize this? This is in his department.

Dr. BASLER. This is a request for handling an increased workload which has built up. The justifications, beginning on page 41 and continued on page 42, cover the details of the request here. Basically it is for handling increased workloads, and if you would like to have the details in the record I think these pages might be inserted.

Mr. STEED. We will make pages 41 and 42 a part of the record. (The pages follow:)

To augment the staff of the Bibliography and Reference Correspondence Section, the Telephone Inquiry Unit of the Reference Section, and the Administration Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division due to increased workload:

New positions requested

1	GS–9	Reference librarian, Bibliography and Reference and Correspondence Section	$6, 448
1	GS–5	Reference assistant, Telephone Inquiry Unit, Public Reference Section	4, 347
1	GS–4	Editorial clerk, administrative office	4, 056
		Total	14, 851
		Personnel benefits	1, 162
		Total, 3 positions	16, 013

One new position of reference librarian, GS–9, is requested to cope with the workload relating to handling a constantly increasing volume of mail. There has been no staff increase in the Bibliography and Reference Correspondence Section for this particular work during the last 10 years in which time there has been a 63-percent increase in reference mail received for assignment in the Library with only one person to handle it. This has necessitated the detailing of staff members away from their important, assigned duties on bibliographic projects or reference work.

	1952	1961	Percent increase
Reference mail received and assigned	17, 673	28, 764	63

One new position of reference librarian, GS–5, for the Telephone Inquiry Unit, is requested to assist in handling the many calls asking questions which may be answered by consulting city and telephone directories, or referring the caller to a public or school library. During several hours each day, telephone calls are so frequent that the two staff members of the Unit constantly manning the telephone cannot keep up with them, determine the answers and make prompt replies to inquiries. Telephone calls are backed up and callers complain that they cannot get their calls through. An additional position to which these simple calls could be channeled, would improve the service and allay criticism caused by delays.

A new position of editorial clerk, GS–4, is requested to help keep up with a 21-percent increase in typing of special reports, mats, and publications, and an increase of 44 percent in reference correspondence typed in the last 5-year period. At times bibliographical typing had to be suspended during the last fiscal year to prevent backlogs of form letters, replies to reference inquiries, and administrative memorandums from accumulating. There has been no addition to the clerical staff in the last 10 years, although replies to correspondence alone have increased as follows:

	1952	1961	Percent increase
Individual replies	3, 502	8, 190	134
Form replies	6, 048	9, 369	55

Mr. STEED. In regard to the telephone calls you receive, are these from all sources or largely from congressional sources?

Dr. BASLER. They are from all sources but we limit, as far as we can, the telephone reference service by referring certain types of calls which we get from the general public to the Public Library. That is, insofar as possible, we try to keep this down to the requests from

Government, but if the calls relate to questions of certain categories that could not readily be answered by the Public Library we will handle them. It is difficult sometimes to tell a taxpayer who calls for a piece of simple information that we do not give this kind of answer, that he should get it from the Public Library. We try to refer these general calls to the Public Library in order to keep the calls down, but in spite of this general policy of restriction the calls have grown very heavy and the increase in number of calls is to a considerable extent from Government agencies.

Mr. STEED. Can you tell us offhand of some odd or unusual or peculiar types of requests?

Dr. BASLER. The ones that get called to my attention are the ones where we get complaints because the taxpayer was referred to the Public Library. I do not know whether I would want to cite too many of those or not.

Mr. STEED. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

NEW POSITIONS—LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGY ROOM

Mr. STEED. The next item is "To provide sufficient staff for extension of the hours of public service in the local history and genealogy room, General Reference and Bibliography Division." That is for two half-time positions, $5,832. What is your problem there?

Dr. MUMFORD. We are asking here, Mr. Chairman, for two half-time positions in order to extend the hours of opening in the local history and genealogy room to 10 p.m. on weekdays. Much of the Library's collection on local history and genealogy served through this reading room is unique in the United States, and it is one of the most active special study facilities of the Library. There has been a 20-percent increase in reference services rendered during the last fiscal year, from 13,800 in fiscal year 1960 to 16,500 in fiscal year 1961. Many employed persons are unable to use this room during the day and we have, on a temporary basis, kept it open one evening a week for 4 hours to accommodate them. The use during these hours has been considerable.

I might add we have had one or more requests from Members of Congress suggesting that this room remain open during the evening.

Mr. STEED. Do you have other sections that are open in the evenings and on weekends?

Dr. BASLER. That was the point of the Member of Congress who wrote to us last summer. He pointed out that since other special reading rooms were kept open in the evenings, why could not the local history and genealogy room be kept open in the evenings? He said he had people on his own staff wanting to use it. So we have tried it for one evening a week and it has been very heavily used, and I really think we should keep it open as we do other special reading rooms.

NEW POSITIONS—HISPANIC DIVISION

Mr. STEED. We will go to the next item, "To provide needed reference and clerical assistance in the Hispanic Division." You ask for two positions at $11,009.

What is the need here, Dr. Mumford?

Dr. MUMFORD. We are requesting one position, a GS–9 reference librarian, which is urgently needed to handle an increasing number of reference inquiries due to the intensified interest in the Hispanic areas, particularly Cuba and Latin America. There has also been a notable increase in congressional requests for the services of interpreters and for translations which cannot be handled by the staff in the Legislative Reference Service, and for which the Hispanic Division has insufficient staff.

Mr. STEED. Do you have any gifts or grants of any sort that help you in this work?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes. The Archer Huntington bequest helps to support it. There are only six budgeted positions from appropriated funds in this Division and there has been no increase here for the past 14 years.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I intended under general questioning to ask Dr. Mumford if he could supply us a table listing all income of the Library. Do we have that information in one table?

Mr. ROSSITER. Yes.

Mr. HORAN. I am glad we have a comprehensive table showing the sources and the total amount of income. I think it would be helpful to us in justifying this on the floor. We have had that information before.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes. We have a statement reflecting that.

Mr. HORAN. I think some of these, like the Carnegie grant, is a "wife we have to support later on," so it is not all clear profit.

(The following information was submitted for the record:)

An annual income of about $17,000 from the Archer M. Huntington Trust Fund is available for Hispanic activities.

NOTE.—A complete statement on all sources of funds is included at the outset of these hearings.

Mr. STEED. Can you give us the type of specific requests you get from congressional sources for translations?

Dr. BASLER. I could supply these by going back over our records for the last year. I can say in brief we have calls specifically from the Senate Committee on Internal Security, I think it is, which has been interviewing Cuban refugees. During the last year or two we have had to supply an interpreter and a translator on occasion for a good many of the interrogations which they are conducting in this committee. That is the kind of thing which has been growing in recent years and which the Legislative Reference Service does not have sufficient staff to accomplish, and we have pretty well taken it over.

I might mention I just received yesterday a memorandum from the director of our Hispanic work. He reported that the library of the Pan American Union has been so heavily overloaded that they have had to turn aside a great many requests for service and those requests have come to us. Even requests from embassies of the various Latin American countries have been turned aside by the library of the Pan American Union because of their inability to handle them. This is a workload that is increasing, I think, because of the terrific and explosive nature of everything that is going on in the Caribbean and in South America.

Dr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, there is a table of workload on page 45, the top of the page. I respectfully request it be inserted in the record.

Mr. STEED. We will make it a part of the record at this point.
(The page follows:)

There have been only six budgeted positions in the Hispanic Division for the past 14 years. However, the following increase in reference services has taken place in the last 10 years, made possible in great part by the outstanding performance of a part-time reference librarian and at the sacrifice of other duties by staff members:

	1952	1961	Percent increase
Reference questions answered by telephone	658	1,891	187
Reference questions answered by correspondence	192	825	330
Reference questions answered in person	319	1,332	317

NEW POSITIONS—INTERLIBRARY LOAN TELEPHONE SERVICE

Mr. STEED. We will go to the next item, which is the interlibrary loan telephone service, 3 positions at $17,345. What is the necessity and advantage to be gained by this proposition?

Dr. MUMFORD. To speed up the service to the Government agencies. At the present time they have to write out their interlibrary loan requests and send them in to us, and it may take a week or 5 or 6 days by the time the request gets to us and the material gets back to them. It would be of great benefit and would facilitate service if they could make their requests over the telephone, and it would cut the period down greatly which is required for delivery of the material to the Government agencies. Dr. Basler, would you like to expand on this?

Dr. BASLER. I would like to say this really contemplates a new service, but one that has been in great demand. One of the greatest criticisms the Library has received is: "You receive telephone requests from the Hill and you do not from us, and we have to wait 2 or 3 days for material and we need these things and need them very promptly, and this routine of having to write a letter and getting it through the mail causes too much delay."

This is something that will cost more money. But it will provide better and faster service, and I have no doubt the Government agencies are right when they say they have to have the material quicker than they are getting it in order to do their job properly.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, at that point could I inquire as to how many Government agencies maintain their own library systems?

Dr. BASLER. Practically all of them.

Mr. ROGERS. There are about 100 agencies that use this kind of service, according to our experience, sir.

Mr. HORAN. And how many of those have libraries of their own?

Mr. ROGERS. I believe all of these would have libraries of their own.

Mr. HORAN. I notice at page 47 of the justifications you say that out of a total of 174,300 pieces of material issued in the District of Columbia area through the Local Loan Section in fiscal year 1961, some 81,100 pieces were issued to Government agencies. Might I inquire as to whether in your opinion these other Government agencies might have gotten this information by their own efforts in their own libraries?

Dr. MUMFORD. It is for the loan of material rather than for specific information from the material.

Dr. BASLER. That is right, and materials which they otherwise would have to purchase. The libraries these Government agencies have are not comprehensive. If they were comprehensive the cost would be astronomical. We furnish the material they need which they do not have.

Mr. HORAN. Is there any reciprocal arrangement here?

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Coffin might speak to that because the material we receive on transfer comes through his department.

Mr. HORAN. On the face of it that would appear to be rather inconsequential, would it not?

Mr. COFFIN. Each year we have transferred from other Government libraries in the District of Columbia to the Library of Congress, for whatever use we can make of it, a very large number of pieces of library materials for which the transferring libraries feel they will not have sufficient current demand to keep them in their libraries. Those materials are transferred to us, for use chiefly on exchange. In the last year we received 1,805,000-plus pieces from other Government libraries.

We take from these transfers what is needed for the Library's collections and for exchange use and make the residue available to other Government libraries to make selections for their collections; but they are depending on the Library of Congress to have especially the noncurrent material which they do not feel justified in adding to their own collections.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, if you will permit a further observation, of course, I know you keep a record also of private collections of materials that are not even in the Library of Congress, very rare material. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. HORAN. Our interest here, however, is to protect the Library of Congress from abuse from any other agencies of the Government. That is the sum total of my questioning here, and if you are providing a service to these other agencies of Government that is subject to renegotiation because of its value, I think that ought to be considered.

Dr. MUMFORD. As was pointed out, if each agency undertook to have a comprehensive library, it would be staggering in cost to the Government. It is certainly more economical, for materials that are used infrequently, to have them in one place than in 100 different places.

We do get something in return, as Mr. Coffin said, in the way of materials they transfer to us. Actually, we are undertaking to supplement their collections when needed.

Dr. BASLER. I might add, Mr. Chairman, that I really think our request here is in defense of the whole library economy of the Government if it keeps other agencies from saying, "If we cannot get these things in less than a week we are going to have to build up our own library."

When a Department needs things quickly, the faster that we can serve them, the better, and it certainly is going to be a brake upon their building up their own collections.

I feel that it is a very highly justified request and, in the long run, will save the Government a great deal of money that it might have to spend out of another pocket if we said that we could not give this telephone service.

Mr. HORAN. I just raise the point that it might be wise to consider the possibility of requesting some transfer funds for the service you are providing.

That is all.

I just wanted to raise that point for our consideration here. I have no complaint about this.

NEW POSITION—MUSIC RECORDING LABORATORY

Mr. STEED. We will now go to the next item, the Recording Laboratory, where you ask for one job for an engineer in music recording, at $9,514.

Where is this position presently paid for?

Dr. MUMFORD. Dr. Basler, will you respond to that?

Dr. BASLER. In the justifications that follow on pages 48, 49, and 50, there is a rather long and detailed statement made because this is a new request. This position is one which we have maintained out of the revolving fund, which is described on these several pages. The regular library service, which this position has had to render, has grown to the point that it cannot be maintained out of the income from the Recording Laboratory.

Mr. STEED. We will make pages 48, 49, and 50 a part of the record.

(The pages follow:)

To provide appropriated funds for the position of Engineer in the Recording Laboratory of the Music Division in order to maintain an essential library service:

New position requested

GS–11 engineer, Recording Laboratory, Music Division	$8,861
Personnel benefits	653
Total	9,514

BACKGROUND STATEMENT

The Recording Laboratory was established in 1940 with a grant from the Carnegie Corp., to provide unavailable historical, cultural educational, literary, and artistic recordings to colleges, schools, libraries, and interested individuals based on the archives of original recordings. During World War II, the Laboratory was the finest of its kind in Washington, and was used almost exclusively by the Armed Forces and other agencies in the prosecution of the war effort. Since then, however, for lack of funds, it has gradually deteriorated to the point where the need for additional equipment and support of its staff from appropriated funds is acute. To date, an effort has been made to operate the Laboratory with the income from the sale of instantaneous and pressed records, but the volume of this is so small because of the limitations of material in the public domain which can be made available for general duplication, that the revolving fund income is not sufficient to carry the essential position of engineer, and at the same time provide for the equally essential clerical, mechanical, and professional expenses. The facilities and services of the Recording Laboratory are in constantly increasing demand for regular activities of the Library.

JUSTIFICATION OF POSITION REQUESTED

The Recording Laboratory of the Music Division is responsible for the following:

1. The setting up of equipment and recording of public addresses, meetings, hearings, or other official events in the Library buildings.
2. The storage and preservation of the Library's collections of recorded material.
3. The modification, operation, and maintenance of the electronic facilities in the Laboratory.

4. Giving technical advice to the Chief of the Music Division and to officers of the Library in the field of acoustics.

5. The recording of performances of leading artists in the Coolidge Auditorium for additions to the collections. Such recordings are often of musical or literary events never before played or produced.

6. The recording of folk music, interviews, and poets reading their own poetry in the recording laboratory for the archives of music and literature.

7. The editing and preparing of master tapes from the folk music, and poetry archives for the issuance of long playing pressings, serving as final judge of the technical quality of their commercial processing.

8. The duplication on tapes or records for other Government agencies, private institutions, or individuals of materials contained in the folk music or poetry archives in the public domain or authorized for copying.

All of these activities are regular Library activities, some of which are connected with giving service on the unique collection of Americana to authors, publishers, performing artists, and scholars or scholarly institutions throughout the country, which have been supported by the revolving fund of the recording laboratory insofar as possible, but which have grown to the point that the sale of records can no longer provide funds sufficient to support the reference and administrative duties of the engineer in addition to the other three positions (assistant engineer, bookkeeper, and clerk-typist), which are required to maintain the operation of the laboratory itself. Providing the position of engineer will insure the continuance of these essential Library functions.

Mr. STEED. How does the revolving fund work? How much is charged for sales and what money is in the fund and so forth?

Dr. MUMFORD. We receive approximately $25,000 a year in income from it and we have a staff of four. Mr. Rossiter, can you enlarge on that?

Mr. ROSSITER. I have a statement here, Mr. Chairman. The receipts have averaged around $25,000 a year and it has been running since 1940. The sales are not bringing in enough money to support the staff, repair, and replacement of equipment, and the cost of the disks and records, and so forth that we have to buy and supply.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, would it be in order to ask if any consideration has been given to a revision of the fees charged?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes.

Dr. BASLER. May I speak to this?

The fees which are charged are in line with standard fees charged by Government agencies for recording. The records which are made for sale sell at the standard prices which records sell for, although these are not popular records; these are records which are chiefly of interest to schools, universities, and scholars.

The point is that the revolving fund barely could support, through the sale of records, the making of these records and the doing of the recording. What it cannot support, and what it has been supporting to some extent each year, are the growing uses made by the Library, and even by Members of Congress who have asked for the use of the facilities of the recording laboratory.

This is a whole new area which is growing in libraries throughout the country, that is, recorded materials on tape and disks. The service of this kind of material is becoming just as much a part of the regular library services as books and newspapers. We have not heretofore had to ask for anything, relying on what little income we get to support the positions in this recording laboratory from this revolving fund, but because of the growth of this service as a regular library service, we just cannot do all of the things that are spelled out here in these three pages. We cannot do it out of this very minuscule income that we get in the recording laboratory.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, if I might, I would like to make an observation on the record here.

We may appear to be picayunish in some of these things, but in the background of my mind, and I am sure in that of the chairman, is the stark realism that the Federal Government is the only one that can coin or issue money in the United States and we see the purchasing power of the dollar being affected by Federal expenditures. We see a great danger in our balance of payments in foreign countries and a depreciation of the dollar everywhere.

I am interested, and I am sure Mr. Steed is, in seeing if we cannot take some of this burden off of the Federal Government.

That is our background and I intend to stand by it because we are all taxpayers in this room, and all of you are subject to retirement one of these days.

I do not want to see your retirement dollar worth 10 cents, when that time comes. It is serious and any little item where we can take some of the burden off the Federal Government, I think we should do so.

Mr. STEED. Perhaps this would help us: If this item were disallowed, what would be the situation you would face?

Dr. MUMFORD. I would say that we would have to attempt to struggle along, although it would be a serious question whether we could continue to operate the recording laboratory indefinitely.

As has been pointed out, the recording laboratory performs essential functions for the Library. It cannot recoup in fees an adequate amount to support it, mainly because there is not enough material in the public domain to issue records which would be income bearing or to produce adequate income for the support of it.

Dr. BASLER. Since this is in my department and I am responsible for maintaining a very strict operation here from the point of view of finances, I have raised the question of whether we should abolish this and, if we did abolish it, we would either have to either stop having sound reproduction equipment, or we would have to budget it in some other department or some other place, other than the recording laboratory.

We have a public address system to maintain in the auditorium, and we have all kinds of functions for which we have to set up electronic equipment for the Library. We have been carrying this over several years, since this recording laboratory was set up, on the income, insofar as possible, from the sale of records. Really, it has interfered with, and held down, on our rendering service to the public by making our folk song collection available and by making new records.

We cannot make a new record if we have to have this man spend three-fourths of his time doing reference services and jobs in the Library that we should maintain on appropriated funds. This is it in a "nutshell."

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the dilemma, but what has been the reason for the failure of the proposed revolving fund, which I assume had some reference to making this self-sustaining?

Dr. BASLER. Mr. Horan, from my point of view, it has not failed; it has been eminently successful. It was never intended to support the same kind of function that we appropriate money for elsewhere.

We acted on this other function in this recording laboratory revolving fund because we had nowhere else to do it. That is, if the income

from the recording laboratory or the revolving fund were kept to just what it was set up for—and this was not to give the reference service and regular library services enumerated here on the pages of the justification—then the revolving fund would be quite solvent if we could just get this one position of $9,514 "taken off its back," so to speak.

Mr. HORAN. That is the extent of the deficiency?

Dr. BASLER. That is right.

Mr. HORAN. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

NEW POSITIONS—SOUTH ASIA, KOREA, AND AFRICAN SECTIONS

Mr. STEED. We will now go to the next item which is Southeast Asia Section, the Chinese Section of the Orientalia Division (Korean Unit), and the Government publications reading room of the Serial Division; three positions at $19,767.

You seem to justify this on the basis of increased demands. Give us something to indicate what is creating the demand and some information as to how much of a demand exists.

Dr. MUMFORD. The demand has increased because of an increased interest in these parts of the world from which these materials come and on which service is provided. The staffs have not been adequate to produce the services.

On page 53 there is an indication of the increase in items issued readers and direct reference services. Since this involves three positions of a different nature, I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if I might request that pages 51, 52, and 53 go into the record.

Mr. STEED. We will make those pages a part of the record.

(The pages follow:)

To meet bibliographical, reference, and processing needs in the Southeast Asia Section, the Chinese Section of the Orientalia Division (Korean Unit), and the Government publications reading room of the Serial Division:

New positions requested

1 GS–11	Bibliographical and reference librarian, South Asia Section, Orientalia Division	$7,571
1 GS–5	Processing and reference assistant, Chinese Section (Korean Unit) Orientalia Division	4,347
1 GS–9	Reference librarian (Africa), Government publications reading room, Serial Division	6,448
	Total	18,366
	Personnel benefits	1,401
	Total, 3 positions	19,767

One GS–11 bibliographical and reference librarian, South Asia Section, is needed to handle the increased demand for information on the countries of southeast Asia (Burma, Cambodia, South Vietnam, North Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaya, and Singapore). With a total population of 160 million people speaking and writing 10 major languages and several dialects, this area is now a focal point in the cold war. The need for an additional language and area specialist is becoming critical to give proper attention to reference inquiries involving use of the languages of the area, particularly Thai and Indonesian, and for making known the materials in the collections for the use of Government agencies and the southeast Asia programs in the universities.

There has been no increase in the size of this Section since it was established in 1942. It consists of a Section head, one bibliographical and reference librar-

ian, and a library assistant (secretary). However, in the last 5 years the number of direct reference services have increased from 4,791 in 1954–55 to 7,656 in 1960–61, an increase of 60 percent.

One GS–5 processing and reference assistant is requested for the Korean Unit of the Chinese Section. At present the one staff member qualified to handle Korean matters must do all of the acquisitions recommending, answering of reference inquiries in person, by telephone and through correspondence, examine Korean language material received in the Library, arrange and shelve it, and serve it to readers. There was a 533-percent increase in the number of Korean serial pieces received during the last fiscal year (2,755 in 1960 and 17,435 in fiscal year 1961). Because much of this material is from North Korea, received from dealers in Hong Kong, and from other agencies of the Government, and is in much demand, it should be promptly organized for use. In the face of increasing reference inquiries and increased use of materials, one person is unable to handle the workload. Also, service of Korean material is difficult when the one available staff member is absent for any reason.

Increases in circulation and reference services are as follows:

	1960	1961	Percent increases
Items issued to readers	4,490	7,525	67.5
Total direct reference services	4,145	5,102	23.0

One GS–9 reference librarian (Africa), government publications reading room Serial Division, is needed to make recommendations for the acquisition of government publications from some 40 political entities in Africa now in the collections consisting of about 2,000 titles (40,000 pieces) and to provide reference service on the governmental organizations and publications and to organize new serial government publications received. The jurisdictions in Africa are in a state of constant change. Countries which formerly were colonies are gaining independence with vast changes in organizational structure and publishing practices; countries granted independence are going through periods of upheaval and reorganization. These changes require constant surveillance if we are to maintain adequate collections of current government publications. Such a position will give support to the African Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division by seeing that all African Government publications are organized and readily available for reference use.

Dr. MUMFORD. One of them is concerned with the Southeast Asia Section and another with the Korean Unit of the Chinese Section, the other with the government publications reading room in the Serial Division, which is responsible for handling government publications in some 40 countries, as indicated here.

Mr. STEED. Could you give us any indication as to whether this increased interest is across the board or is it largely in government areas, or in research fields?

Dr. MUMFORD. I would say it would be both.

Dr. Basler, could you give a more specific answer to that?

Dr. BASLER. It is becoming increasingly difficult to determine whether a request which we get from another research institution in California or in Massachusetts is to be considered just the request of a private institution when we find out that they are working on a Government contract, they are doing work for the Government, and our specialists and our materials are necessary to bolster what they are doing.

It is so difficult to find out really what the Federal Government is doing because something that happens in places you would never suspect affects others. By and large, this increase is very heavily in service to other Government agencies right here in the Washington area.

Mr. STEED. That is the point I wanted to make.

Mr. HORAN. That would also include activities of many foundations operating in this area, too, would it not?

Dr. BASLER. Yes, and a great many of our industries.

Mr. HORAN. It always comes back to the idea of whether or not we could not get some remuneration from some of these other agencies or foundations for specific services provided by the Congressional Library. It is a difficult field and I suppose the administration of it might cost more than the results justify.

Mr. STEED. I think you have a problem there of determining whether it is a legitimate basic service of the Library, or a function that should be reimbursed for. Like you say, it probably would cost more to administer than you would get out of it if you tried to analyze it that way.

Mr. ROGERS. I think we should point out that we do have arrangements through the Office of Technical Services to perform bibliographical projects for industry for which a charge is made. All of our services are not free, if they are substantial.

Mr. HORAN. That has been included in the table of income, has it not?

Mr. ROSSITER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HORAN. That would be very helpful to us.

NEW POSITIONS—PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Mr. STEED. In the two new clerical positions you ask for the Prints and Photographs Division, $8,454, could make some comment about what your need is and insert some material about your workload situation?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. This Division has responsibility for custody and service of a very extensive collection. It does not have adequate clerical assistance to support the professional positions as indicated on pages 54 and 55. I think it would be helpful if these pages could be inserted in the record.

Mr. STEED. We will include those pages in the record as they apply to this item.

(The pages follow:)

To provide subprofessional and clerical support for the professional staff of the Prints and Photographs Division:

New positions requested

1 GS–4 Library assistant-typist	$4,056
1 GS–3 Library assistant (collections)	3,765
Total	7,821
Personnel benefits	633
Total, 2 positions	8,454

There has been a marked increase in activities needed to get the collections under control in order to facilitate reference and bibliographic services, including providing materials for photoduplication requests, as shown by the following table:

	1960	1961	Percent increase
Items cataloged	15,539	18,924	22
Items labeled	6,690	25,467	280
Items sorted or arranged	80,295	136,073	69
New items filed or shelved	17,059	20,265	19
Items searched for photoduplication orders	17,346	21,009	21

In order to accomplish this, the nine professional staff members have had to be diverted from their higher level duties because there are no subprofessional supporting positions for such duties.

Two library assistant positions are requested to perform typing and clerical duties related to preparation of catalog cards or other finding aids, to label, title, or caption pictorial material, and to search for and withdraw photographic negatives requested for photoduplication orders, to file and refile photographic prints and negatives, and to otherwise assist in the organization of the collections.

NEW POSITIONS—RARE BOOK DIVISION

Mr. STEED. Your Rare Book Division, I note, has had no increase for some 10 years. You ask for one more at $4,382. I believe you have five people in the unit now, but what is the current situation?

Who mostly uses this rare books room? What size collection do you have available for use there?

Dr. MUMFORD. The collection consists of about 325,000 volumes. It is used by a variety of people.

Dr. Basler, I am not sure it is possible to categorize the people but do you have something to add?

Dr. BASLER. I would say these readers are all specialists or historians from almost anywhere in the country who come to use our rare materials. Many of these materials are not available anywhere else in the country.

Dr. MUMFORD. There is a further support of that on page 56 in the number of readers and volumes circulated, showing the increases that have taken place.

Mr. HORAN. Inferentially, might I inquire about your fire and other protection of this collection?

Dr. MUMFORD. We exercise every precaution possible but as to the details, they are handled through the administrative department and I would like Mr. Gooch to speak to that, if he will.

Mr. GOOCH. The rare book collection is housed in what is essentially a vault, which is of specially designed, fireproof construction. It was constructed in the early 1930's when the east front of the main building was extended.

We have had fire extinguishers spaced at very frequent intervals throughout the collection accessible to the staff. I think the probability of fire breaking out within the rare book vault is much less than in other parts of the building.

Mr. HORAN. You permit no smoking?

Mr. GOOCH. Absolutely no smoking whatsoever there. There is no access by the public or by readers.

Mr. STEED. Will the current work, to do some revising of your heating and cooling systems, and fireproofing, make any contribution to security in this field?

Mr. GOOCH. Within the rare book area itself?

Mr. STEED. Yes.

Mr. GOOCH. I would have to refer that to the engineers of the Architect's Office. I do not think it will jeopardize the collections in any sense at all.

Mr. STEED. Would it assist you in the matter of climate control, or the impact of climate on your collection?

Mr. GOOCH. As far as the rare book collection itself is concerned, Mr. Chairman, air conditioning was installed at the time this vault was constructed and constant temperature and humidity conditions are maintained throughout the year. In the building generally, the renovation of the ventilating system will greatly reduce any hazards of fire in the book collections in that in the older book stacks, spaces between the aisles and the ranges of books which now are fire hazards, will be closed and each deck will become a separate vault.

NEW POSITIONS—SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Mr. STEED. We will now go to the next item which is a request for four new positions for the Science and Technology Division, $30,429.

When was this Division established?

Dr. BASLER. 1949.

Mr. STEED. What is the present situation with regard to the number of people employed and the workload?

Mr. ROSSITER. The Science Division has a staff of 26 appropriated positions.

Mr. STEED. What is the workload picture as it now exists?

Dr. MUMFORD. We have a brief summary in the workload table, Mr. Chairman. For example, the staff establishes the criteria for the selection of scientific and technological materials. Last year the recommending of materials involved scanning 1,900 book lists and recommending 21,000 items for acquisition as well as answering 18,000 reference inquiries and holding 210 reference conferences. That is a rather abbreviated summary because the number of inquiries that have been coming to the Science and Technology Division in the last few years has been increasing tremendously.

Last year the Direct Reference Service alone increased 18.5 percent over the previous year. We have the largest science collection in the country and possibly in the world. It numbers about 1.5 million volumes and it is a center for scientific information. More and more inquiries are coming there from Government agencies and from contractors who are doing governmental work and from individuals.

As Mr. Rogers indicated previously, in cooperation with the Office of Technical Services, we do have some service for which fees are charged, such as the bibliographic service to contractors and even nongovernmental contractors.

We are undertaking to supply special services on a fee basis, but the Division generally has been a beehive of activity and in the last 2 or 3 years its work has increased tremendously.

On page 59, there is a selected list of some of the inquiries or reports that have been requested by Members of Congress or congressional committee. I would like to request that that page be placed in the record.

Mr. STEED. We will make that page a part of the record at this point.

(The page follows:)

Examples of some of the special studies prepared for Members of Congress or congressional committees are as follows:

Report on noise suppression as related to airport location.
List of U.S. abstracting services in electronics.
A comprehensive report on the allocation of radio frequencies for space use.
A study on increasing the effectiveness of information exchange of Government-sponsored research in the physical sciences.
Suggestions on equipment for biological oceanographic research.
Salt-water conversion.
Economic aspects of communications satellites.
Pros and cons of legislation relating to the metric system.

Dr. MUMFORD. Dr. Basler, would you like to elaborate on that?

Dr. BASLER. I think the justifications on pages 57, 58, and 59 are about as detailed as possible. I have nothing to add to this.

NEW POSITIONS—STACK AND READER DIVISION

Mr. STEED. We will now go on to the next item. Make a brief statement about the need for the extra help in the Stack and Reader Division where you want two positions, $8,765.

Dr. MUMFORD. We are asking for two positions here at the GS–4 level to improve the service of getting books from the stacks for readers and getting them back to the stacks. The general book collections in the custody of this Division now number some 6,164,000 pieces located on about 331,800 square feet of deck space in the two buildings. This has increased by over 120,000 pieces in the last fiscal year; requests for material have also increased, and more books have to be reshelved.

These two new positions are requested to maintain adequate book servicing by providing increased supervision on the decks, assistance in locating books, and reshelving them during peak periods of service, and assistance on central desks of the main and Thomas Jefferson reading rooms during the 78-hour week when the public is admitted. In other words, it is to strengthen the service and improve it in getting materials to the people who want them.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, might I inquire, how do you handle the shelving or availability of 120,000 new items?

Dr. MUMFORD. Where do we find the space to put them?

Mr. HORAN. Yes.

Mr. MUMFORD. It is not easy. In some instances we put books where shelves are not completely full, or it may involve shifting collections, and, as was previously pointed out, we have been installing additional shelves, through the program of new shelving through appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol, on those decks of the Annex that were not provided with shelving originally.

As Mr. Gooch indicated, the removal of the card distribution service would facilitate this further.

Mr. HORAN. Thank you.

NEW POSITIONS—PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Mr. STEED. The next item under the Administrative Department, you are asking for two additional positions, $12,512, for the protective services program.

Can you tell us about this?

In other bills the committee has taken the position it wants to delete any specific civil defense items and this would all be handled in a single coordinated way with the Civil Defense or Planning people.

Would you comment on the relationship between these two jobs in that regard?

Mr. MUMFORD. It would not be limited to civil defense, Mr. Chairman.

As indicated on page 71, the positions are requested to provide a full-time official to direct the Library's protective services program. The duties of the incumbent of this position are to develop and coordinate procedures for the day-to-day protection of Library of Congress personnel, property, and the public in the Library premises. He would also plan coordinated special measures applicable in the event of fire, weather phenomena, explosions, bombing, civil disturbance, or other emergency. It is true that we expected to give intensive attention to the matter of civil defense planning. In the past these functions that I have mentioned have been assigned to various officials occupied otherwise in positions that require full attention, and accordingly the program has not been satisfactorily developed or coordinated. This comes in the Administrative Department which Mr. Gooch directs.

Would you like to elaborate upon that, Mr. Gooch?

Mr. GOOCH. Mr. Chairman, our experience to date with reference to civil defense has been that we have had to develop our own plan. We are not within the executive branch.

There was a survey of Capitol Hill buildings, exclusive of the Library of Congress buildings, from about 1948 to 1950 or 1951. It was left to the Library to work out its own problems. We had no guidance and no advice on which to proceed. We designated shelter areas in the Library buildings and conducted drills.

We understand that there is to be a survey of the Capitol Hill buildings by a committee, but, so far, we have had no firm announcement as to schedule.

The Library buildings are complex and the old building is deficient in shelter area.

There are better areas in the annex which might serve as fallout protection.

We are planning staff organization, zoning within the buildings, and the manning of fire combat equipment. These are things we think it unlikely that any other Government agency will take over for us, and we feel that the civil defense function of the Chief of Protective Services, who would be the coordinator within the agency and the contact with the agencies having responsibilities for civil defense is essential.

This is an exceedingly important position to have in the Department.

Mr. STEED. I understand that what you mean is that the Office of Civil Defense and the Office of Emergency Planning have not dele-

gated any official function to the Library, as has been the case with some of the other executive offices?

Dr. MUMFORD. That is correct.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I think we ought to point out that the Library does have a peculiar problem in that it has a tremendously valuable collection of books that must be protected at all times, not just during a time when there might be a national emergency.

This does call for very careful consideration.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, might I inquire, does this say, in effect, that the present guard system in operation of the Library is inadequate?

Mr. GOOCH. No, sir; although we can readily foresee a much better protective program with a moderately enlarged guard staff. At the present time, however, the Guard Division is not able to focus as intensively on some of its responsibilities as it could under a person heading up all phases of protective services throughout the Library.

I should add that the Guard Division would become a very vital part of this program.

We have a substantial problem in the protection of the collections against mutilation and vandalism and theft, in which the Guard Division has a predominant responsibility.

The person in such a position as this could organize these services in a way it has not been possible in the past.

NEW POSITIONS—BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Mr. STEED. On the next item, you ask for five new positions in the Buildings and Grounds Division, $16,091.

What are facts in this connection and what do you have to say about the added workload here?

Mr. GOOCH. Mr. Chairman, as to the clerk-typist position for the Buildings and Grounds Division, we have a situation in which many requisitions for the purchase of supplies and for services are not processed promptly because of the shortage of clerical staff. This has gone on for a number of years and the delays are more serious than in the past. One GS–3 clerk-typist could do much to help this situation by typing purchase orders and requisitions, keeping files of supply and dealers catalogs, and maintaining indexes that would facilitate their use.

This involves not only the Library's appropriation, but, as well, the Architect's appropriation for structural and mechanical care and furniture and furnishings for the Library.

We feel that we can become current in our work with this additional position.

Dr. MUMFORD. Would you like to speak to the other two items? The bookstack cleaners and the lavatory assistants?

Mr. STEED. Yes.

Mr. GOOCH. These are two very elementary requests based upon the need to approach further adequacy in the care of the buildings.

We have a need for two additional bookstack cleaners to reinforce the four we now have to take care of the annex. The bookstacks in the annex have an area of 480,000 square feet and within the stacks there are a number of work areas housing staff members with con-

siderable amounts of equipment. It is quite impossible for the four employees we now have to cover satisfactorily the entire stack area plus the study rooms.

In order to have minimal proper cleaning in those areas, we are asking for two additional cleaners.

The other and final request is for two male lavatory attendants to maintain reasonably clean conditions in the 34 lavatories in the two buildings. This would bring us somewhat in line with GSA standards for the amount of work per attendant. As it is now, cleaning of these areas once a day is quite insufficient and there is very little follow up. Obviously, this is a neglected area and these positions are very badly needed.

Mr. STEED. In connection with the final item, Dr. Mumford, how many people, both on your own payroll and working for you under a farm-out basis from other agencies, do you have in the two major Library building areas now?

Dr. MUMFORD. This is the item on page 14?

Mr. STEED. Yes.

Dr. MUMFORD. 2,815.

Mr. ROSSITER. About 2,815 or a little over.

Mr. STEED. In recent years, I assume from the trend of things here, there has been an ever-expanding situation where you have different categories or classifications or types of worker you need, and you have reached the point where you now have the most widespread variety of personnel and job classifications in the history of the Library; is that right?

Dr. MUMFORD. Certainly, in the history of the Library; yes, definitely.

Your point is that our staff is varied in its requirements and qualifications and functions which they perform?

Mr. STEED. Because of the worldwide scope of the material you collect and dispense and the need for highly efficient personnel in so many foreign languages and other categories, I would assume you probably now have a broader base and variety of nationalities than has ever been true in the history of the Library; is that so?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. Also, much of the work we do requires unusual linguistic ability and subject knowledge of different areas.

Mr. STEED. Has this necessity to collect such varied personnel created any particular administrative problems?

Dr. MUMFORD. It has not been easy to recruit at all times for these many diverse types of qualifications we need.

Mr. STEED. I was thinking that because of this situation you find yourself faced with problems that would not be so typical of an operation where everyone was the same general type of employee. I was trying to get at some of the basic reasons why these positions are especially needed.

Dr. MUMFORD. I think, Mr. Chairman, it can be said that with people of such diverse backgrounds we are bound to have personnel problems arising in connection with them to a greater degree than if it were a homogeneous staff.

Mr. STEED. By nature, that would be somewhat different from the normal situation?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. Do you think that a staff this size would be able to cope with the problem as you currently find it?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir, I think so.

Mr. STEED. Does the phrase "employment opportunity" mean that not only do you have these individual nationalities or groups, but would that involve the whole spectrum of employee complaints?

Dr. MUMFORD. It would involve practically the whole spectrum of complaints.

Mr. STEED. Do you currently have what you would designate as a clearing house for employee complaints, or is this a function that has been handled as a sideline to the other activities?

Dr. MUMFORD. We have detailed for a temporary period a person on part time, with some secretarial assistance, to handle and investigate such complaints.

Mr. STEED. That is in the nature of things initiated by the individual, but it does not involve any opportunity on your part to keep in touch with it or study it or analyze it?

Dr. MUMFORD. It also carries with it responsibility on its part to investigate any areas that might seem to be cause for complaint and to study our procedures and practices, and to make sure that they do assure everyone complete fairness in the matter of promotion and appointment.

However, we could not continue to detail someone to this indefinitely.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan, do you have any questions or comments on this item or any others?

Mr. HORAN. No, I think not.

STUDY ROOMS

Mr. STEED. What about the study room situation? We have had some comment in our hearings in times past. How many do you have now and do you have any problems connected with them?

Dr. MUMFORD. The study room situation remains critical as far as availability of space is concerned. A considerable number are assigned to Members of Congress, and the Library is using a considerable number for its own operations. We have a breakdown here of the present assignments, which we would be glad to put in the record if you wish.

Late in December we sent a special appeal to the Members who had rooms assigned to them, inquiring if their need was continuing or if they could relinquish the room. A number of them did respond by relinquishing the use of the room.

As far as the individual scholar is concerned, he is assigned on more or less a day-to-day basis when there is a room available.

Mr. HORAN. Do I understand the individual scholar has to justify his use of the room on a day-to-day basis but that a Member of Congress can more or less apply the right of eminent domain and hang on to it indefinitely?

Dr. MUMFORD. Each year we have sent a communication to the Member of Congress indicating that the assignment of the room, which was for a period of a year, was terminating and inquiring if he needed to use it further. At the end of December we stressed the great need for space and the demands both for Members of Congress and for

scholarly use, and we have assigned the rooms to the Members of the Congress for this session and, as I say, quite a few of them relinquished rooms with the understanding that if a need should arise, we would undertake to try to meet it.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, this is a problem we have every year when we consider the operation of the Library. I know that sincere consideration has been had by the Joint Committee on the Library. Have we had any new expressions from that committee this year?

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir.

Mr. HORAN. They did take steps.

Dr. MUMFORD. The problem that was brought up a number of times was long-term occupancy by an individual in a room which had been assigned to a Member of the Congress. After the Joint Committee on the Library passed a resolution limiting this, we have not had further difficulty in that respect.

Mr. HORAN. Yes, the joint committee.

Dr. MUMFORD. This has not continued to be a problem. Our big problem is the limited number of rooms, the number of Members who feel they need and require additional space for their work, especially in connection with the Library collections. We have noted in some instances that rooms assigned to Members were not used frequently, and this was the basis on which we inquired late in December if they could relinquish the rooms.

Mr. HORAN. Has any thought been given to reducing the period of occupancy to, say, 2 weeks?

Dr. MUMFORD. For a Member?

Mr. HORAN. Yes.

Dr. MUMFORD. Well, we have given thought to this from every direction. I think for the average Member assignment of a 2-week period would be rather cumbersome and not satisfactory and, considering the exchange of correspondence, by the time he had occupied it, it would be time to renew it. I think if a Member requests the use of a room that he anticipates he may need it for a longer period of time, but we have given considerable thought to exploring with the Joint Committee on the Library some possible further limitation on the period if the room is not used.

Mr. HORAN. I think you will have to. The space condition at the Library does not yield itself to any abuse of what is available space. I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that that be an expression from our subcommittee if we can agree on it.

Mr. STEED. I think we can agree on that, that we should urge them in every way we can to take very serious account of the situation spacewise that exists, and to sort of tighten the belt, so to speak, in order to help cope with it. If that is not done, many who are equally entitled to the facility are going to be denied any opportunity to get any good out of it at all. I hope we do not have anyone who is taking a dog in the manger attitude about it.

Mr. HORAN. I do not want to deprive any scholar who thinks he knows where he is going and what he is going to do when he gets there because I do not think he will abuse it. He probably will exhaust the fields of study the Library affords him within a period of 2 weeks if he is trying to get out of school or something and applies himself.

Mr. STEED. I would not consider myself an expert on how long a

researcher needed on the average to use something like that, but it would seem that tying up a room for a year would be a rather heavy amount of space occupancy for, I would say, at least the normal type of project.

Dr. MUMFORD. I might give some indication of what has happened within the last year. Of the rooms assigned to individuals, Senators and Representatives, May 1961, there were 56. In March 1962 there were 37.

To committees of Congress, in May 1961, there were 23. In March 1962 there were 21.

In the meantime the Library itself has had to increase the number needed for its own use from 69 in 1961 to 75. For other Government agencies it remains the same.

There are none assigned on any continuing basis to private scholars, as I indicated. If we have one available at the time he appears, he may be assigned to it subject to any time limitation that is required. We cannot promise him anything.

AVERAGE GRADE AND SALARY LEVEL

Mr. STEED. On the reallocation of positions, could you bring down to date and include in the record a table similar to the one on page 15 of last year's hearings and place that at the proper place in the record.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

Average GS grade and salary by appropriation

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress:			
Average GS grade	6.6	6.6	6.7
Average GS salary	$6,187	$6,120	$6,227
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office:			
Average GS grade	5.9	6.0	6.0
Average GS salary	$5,654	$5,718	$5,799
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service:			
Average GS grade	9.3	9.5	9.4
Average GS salary	$8,222	$8,406	$8,412
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards:			
Average GS grade	4.4	4.4	4.3
Average GS salary	$4,808	$4,782	$4,791
Salaries and expenses, books for the blind:			
Average GS grade	6.0	5.8	5.8
Average GS salary	$5,837	$5,767	$5,849
Salaries and expenses, organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents:			
Average GS grade	6.2	6.2	6.2
Average GS salary	$5,276	$5,332	$5,428
Preservation of Early American motion pictures:			
Average GS grade	3.0	3.0	3.0
Average GS salary	$3,935	$4,014	$4,128
Advances and reimbursements:			
Average GS grade	8.7	8.6	8.6
Average GS salary	$6,852	$6,778	$6,778

Mr. STEED. We will meet again at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The committee will be in order.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

		1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
11	Personnel compensation:			
	Permanent positions	1,375	1,409	1,429
	Other personnel compensation	15	5	5
	Total personnel compensation	1,390	1,414	1,434
12	Personnel benefits	101	107	107
21	Travel and transportation of persons	3	5	5
23	Rent, communications, and utilities	9	9	9
24	Printing and reproduction	68	57	57
25	Other services		1	1
26	Supplies and materials	10	5	5
31	Equipment (books and other library materials)	2	2	2
	Total obligations	1,583	1,600	1,620

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	247	247	247
Average number of all employees	244	247	247
Number of employees at end of year	252	243	243
Average GS grade	5.9	6.0	6.0
Average GS salary	$5,654	$5,718	$5,799

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Receiving and accounting for applications, fees, and correspondence	389	369	374
2. Examining copyright applications	392	412	417
3. Indexing and cataloging materials received	370	394	399
4. Reference services	173	184	186
5. Printing the catalog of copyright entries and bulletins of decisions	40	35	35
6. General supervision and legal services	219	206	209
Total obligations	1,583	1,600	1,620
Financing: Unobligated balance lapsing	6		
New obligational authority (appropriation)	1,589	1,600	1,620

We have with us this afternoon the continuation of the presentation for the Library of Congress. We have next the Copyright Office. We will insert the justifications on pages 86 to 91 inclusive, at this point.

(The pages follow:)

1962 regular bill	$1,600,000
1963 estimate	1,619,700
Net increase	+19,700

ANALYSIS OF INCREASE

Increase

1. Ingrade increases and other anticipated increases in salary costs, +$19,700. Of this amount approximately 75 percent is for ingrade increases and 25 percent for reallocations.

General statement

Under the provisions of the copyright statute, the Copyright Office is responsible for examining and registering claims to copyright and renewal copyright, recording assignments and related documents, supplying copyright data to the public, collecting and maintaining accounts on copyright fees, and fully indexing all materials received through application of the copyright statute and printing complete catalogs for each class of copyright entries.

Copyright operations result in cash receipts to the Federal Government. In addition, when the value of materials transferred to the permanent collections of the Library is added to cash receipts, these operations produce income which approximates their cost, as is shown in the following table:

	Fiscal 1961, actual	Items
INCOME		
Fees applied	$1,009,679	
Estimated value of materials transferred to the Library of Congress:		
Books at $5.20 per copy	303,607	58,386
Periodicals at $0.33 per copy	46,626	141,291
Motion pictures at $65 per reel	154,375	2,375
Music, scores, etc., at $3.25 per copy	73,281	22,548
Maps at $6.50 per copy	25,337	3,898
Prints, etc., at $6.50 per copy	787	121
Subtotal, estimated value of materials	604,013	
Total income	1,613,692	228,619
COST		
Salaries	1,390,073	
Other costs	192,542	
Total costs	1,582,615	
Percent, total income to cost	102	
Percent, fees applied to cost	64	

The volume of business of the Copyright Office is determined by the productivity of authors, by the activities of publishers, by legal developments, and by requests for copyright data. The Copyright Office cannot control the volume of work it must process; it must provide prompt and efficient service to the individuals, corporations, and associations concerned with copyright, and to other Government agencies.

The number and complexity of legal problems which must be considered in the processing of claims to copyright continues to increase. These include such items as the deposit of videotape for the first time and a rise in the deposits of artificial flowers, jewelry, and miscellaneous three-dimensional objects, some of which were the subject of court action.

New legal considerations and developments inevitably bring additional problems and heavier workload, both with respect to the examination and registration of claims and to the related searching and reference work.

Workload

No new positions are requested for fiscal 1963 although there has been a steady increase in registrations since 1957.

Fiscal year:	*Registrations*
1957	225,807
1958	238,935
1959	241,735
1960	243,926
1961	247,014

While final figures are not yet available for fiscal 1962 there is every indication that there will be more than a quarter million registrations.

The workload has its impact on all the operations of the Copyright Office, such as the servicing of mail, accounting for fees, examining and registering

claims to copyright, cataloging of all materials registered, maintenance of card catalogs, and searching.

The divisions, functions, staff, and principal workload of the Copyright Office are as follows:

Division	Functions	1962 staff	Principal workload, 1961
Service	Receiving, assembling, routing, and filing of mail, deposits, applications, and catalog cards, and accounting for fees.	72	Received and dispatched 540,369 pieces of mail, assembled and routed materials related to 277,337 cases (247,014 registrations), filed about 1,000,000 catalog cards, deposits, and pieces of correspondence, accounted for $1,078,992 in gross fees, refunded $42,173 in fees to remitters and turned $1,009,679 in earned fees over to Treasury for coverage into miscellaneous receipts.
Examining	Examining all applications, deposits, and assignments, to see that they satisfy the requirements of the copyright law.	62	Examined 277,337 cases, issued 247,014 registration certificates, 13,280 of which were for foreign works, recorded 8,427 assignments and other documents, rejected 6,344 claims, and prepared 34,606 letters relating to copyright cases.
Cataloging	Cataloging of all registrations and the compilation and publication of complete and indexed catalogs of these registrations.	64	Cataloged 247,014 registrations, prepared about 1,500,000 catalog cards, and compiled and published 16 catalogs. The catalog entries are made available in part to the Library for its general operations.
Reference	Providing data to the public on the provisions of the copyright law and compliance therewith, and the policies and procedures of the Office.	28	Searched 71,285 titles, prepared 20,412 letters and search reports, and as a result of compliance procedures secured 12,852 registrations and $54,142 in fees and deposits valued at $209,756.
Office of the Register	Direction of all copyright operations.	21	Handled various legal problems arising in connection with the administration of the copyright law, conducted studies relating to revision of the law, and prepared a report for consideration of the Congress.
	Total, Copyright Office staff, 1962, under "Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office."[58]	247	

Revision of the copyright law

The Copyright Office has completed its program of studies on a general revision of the copyright law. Thirty-four studies have been issued and have been printed in a series of 11 Senate committee prints. Following completion of these studies, much time was spent analyzing the problems involved in revision of the law and of the alternative solutions possible. This analysis, based on the studies and the comments received, was incorporated in a draft report containing the tentative recommendations of the Copyright Office for revision of the law. After the draft report was circulated to an advisory panel of specialists for their comments, it was revised and the "Report of the Register of Copyrights on the General Revision of the U.S. Copyright Law" was submitted to Congress on July 10, 1961.

The report has been printed by the House Committee on the Judiciary and has been circulated widely for comments and suggestions. Meetings have been held with copyright specialists, attorneys, industry, and Government representatives, and groups concerned with copyright. The views expressed and the comments received are being considered in the drafting of a bill for a new copyright law.

MANDATORY INCREASE REQUESTED

Mr. STEED. Dr. Mumford, the only additional money requested here is $19,700 for in-grade promotions and reallocations.

Dr. MUMFORD. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. I think we might point out that registrations have continued to increase and that we

are currently running during the fiscal year 1962 at 7-percent increase over the preceding year.

FEES RELATED TO COSTS, 1954–61

Mr. STEED. I note that the percent of fees as related to costs continues to slip. Could you bring down to date for the record the table appearing on page 42 of last year's hearings?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Income:								
Fees applied	$871,463	$881,017	$881,612	$892,612	$945,231	$979,941	$975,192	$1,009,679
Estimated value of materials transferred to the Library	363,868	374,690	392,561	542,389	546,313	548,169	551,077	604,013
Total	1,235,331	1,255,707	1,274,173	1,435,001	1,491,544	1,528,110	1,526,269	1,613,692
Cost:								
Salaries	1,021,852	1,035,724	1,153,065	1,088,140	1,183,189	1,226,871	1,280,185	1,390,073
Other costs	78,148	86,979	85,410	88,522	143,316	170,010	169,196	192,542
Total	1,100,000	1,122,703	1,238,475	1,176,662	1,326,505	1,396,881	1,449,381	1,582,615
Percent total income compared to cost	112	112	103	122	112	109	105	102
Percent fees as applied to costs	80	78	71	76	71	70	67	64

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. We had originally projected a 1-percent increase for fiscal 1962. It would now appear that it is going to be 7 percent. That would bring the figures to 105.6 percent and for fees alone, 67 percent. In other words, it would reverse the trend and begin to go up.

Mr. STEED. Are there any comments in this connection you want to make? When was the last increase in fees?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. 1948.

Mr. STEED. It would not seem unreasonable if it became necessary to adjust those.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. No, sir. We have studied that question. That is also one reason we have tried to hold down any request for increase in personnel, to see whether this comparative figure would not rise.

Mr. STEED. We certainly hope it does.

REVISION OF COPYRIGHT LAW

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. We are spending a good bit of time and we will expect to spend a good deal more this year and probably the next, working on a complete revision of the copyright law. We have issued a report, and we have now had comments from almost all the industries, we have held meetings, and we now hope to go on and prepare a bill and submit it for consideration of Congress.

Mr. STEED. Are you in position at this point to give us a sort of highlight as to what the revised bill would provide?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Our report covers about 160 pages and covers the waterfront on proposed revisions. Mainly, we hope to extend the term of copyright. The damage provisions of the law should be reviewed.

This law was written in 1909, and it really needs revision all along the way.

Mr. STEED. By its nature it is largely a very technical type of legislative procedure; is it not?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. In 1909 it affected books, music, and a few other areas. But today it also affects broadcasting, motion pictures, and the entire field of communications. It has become a much more embattled area.

Mr. STEED. I am sure the broadening of the application of the copyright law into these other fields has also made a very marked impact on the volume of work you had to do.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

QUESTION OF FEE INCREASES

Mr. STEED. Would the major users of the Copyright Office make any severe resistance to increased fees?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. I think some of them would. The people who work with musicians, composers, who are filing unpublished applications where they do not know whether the music will ever be published; people who file renewals might very well. This is somewhat like a registry system where you are filing deeds and paying for the recordation, but a lot of other people are also using the Office and are not paying fees. They sometimes feel that part of the cost of running the Office ought not be put on the people who are making the initial registrations.

Mr. HORAN. Of course, that brings up the question: If they were acceptable when first instituted, certainly they ought not to be objecting too much to a revision of fees.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. I may not have made that perfectly clear. I mean people who are not responsible for filing applications but are users of copyrighted material and use the Office to check the records are not paying the same fees as those who are filing the applications. The people who file the applications feel that they are paying more than their share of the cost of running the Office.

Mr. HORAN. Do I understand that searches are made by the Copyright Office?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. HORAN. Without charge?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. No; there is a statutory charge per hour.

Mr. HORAN. Is that not going to be revised?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Yes, I assume it would be in any revision.

Mr. HORAN. I do not see where the complaint lodges.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. There is additional use of the Office and additional functions about which there is always an argument as to who should pay.

Mr. STEED. It falls in somewhat the same category as we have with the Post Office Department as to what constitutes the free services with the Department and what constitutes that part of the cost which the Congress should cover. Congress has not, once and for all, resolved just what that is. It still is a matter that is under consideration at the present time. I am sure there is some justification.

Mr. HORAN. This applies to any question that can be argued on both sides, as this can. Of course, this business of children's books can be argued on both sides. As long as I serve on the appropriations committee, I am going to resolve it on the side of the Federal budget.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. I think the chairman has put his finger on it. A county could also use the recordations in a deed office for other purposes, and the people paying the recordation fees feel the Government should pay part of the cost of running the Office.

Mr. HORAN. Again I renew my plea because, as I told you this morning, when you retire I do not want you to be getting a 10-cent dollar.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. I fully agree.

Mr. HORAN. It looks as though we are on the way.

Mr. STEED. What is the present life of a copyright?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. 28 years for the first term and an additional 28 years for a second term.

Mr. STEED. Then it becomes public domain?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is right.

Mr. STEED. That is in all cases, whether a sheet of music or a book?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. There is no differentiation as to class of material.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
11 Personnel compensation:			
Permanent positions	1,561	1,617	1,682
Positions other than permanent	23	25	25
Other personnel compensation	13	6	6
Total personnel compensation	1,597	1,649	1,714
12 Personnel benefits	111	118	121
21 Travel and transportation of persons	4	4	4
24 Printing and reproduction	27	24	24
25 Other services	1	1	1
26 Supplies and materials	20	13	13
Total obligations	1,761	1,809	1,877

Personnel summary

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	203	203	210
Full-time equivalent of other positions	5	5	5
Average number of all employees	195	198	206
Number of employees at end of year	224	227	234
Average GS grade	9.3	9.5	9.4
Average GS salary	$8,222	$8,406	$8,412

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Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Research and analysis	1,494	1,532	1,584
2. Preparation of indexes and digests	81	84	86
3. Reference files, bibliographies, and congressional reader services	116	120	130
4. Administration	70	73	77
Total obligations	1,761	1,809	1,877
Financing: Unobligated balance lapsing	19		
New obligational authority (appropriation)	1,780	1,809	1,877

Mr. STEED. We will go to the next item, which is Legislative Reference Service, on page 92 of the justifications and 96 of the bill. We will insert pages 92 to 94, inclusive, at this point in the record.

(The pages follow:)

1962 regular bill	$1,809,200
1963 estimates	1,876,800
Net increase	+67,600

ANALYSIS OF INCREASES

1. Ingrade increases and other anticipated increases in salary costs. Of this amount approximately 75 percent is for ingrade increases and 25 percent for reallocations.		+$30,555
2. New positions (7)		+37,045
To provide positions for increased workload in the American Law, Education and Public Welfare, Library Services, Senior Specialists Divisions and Director's Office.		
3 GS–9, 1 GS–4, 2 GS–3 and 1 GS–2	$34,445	
Contribution to retirement fund	2,238	
Group life insurance	112	
Contribution to health insurance	250	
Total positions requested (7)	37,045	
Total increases		+67,600

General statement

This appropriation enables the Library, through its Legislative Reference Service, to carry out its responsibilities to the Congress as described in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. The Legislative Reference Service answers inquiries for information from Members and committees of Congress, and it provides, at their request, research and consultative services in the fields of immediate concern to the Congress. Its activities include the preparation of reports and analyses, charts, graphs, indexes, translations, summaries and digests, provision of informational and research materials, bibliographic and reader services, and publication of the digest of public general bills.

The following table shows the total number of congressional inquiries answered and the number of inquiries answered per budgeted position beginning with the fiscal year 1951 and including estimates for 1962 and 1963.

Fiscal year	Total congressional inquiries	Budgeted positions	Inquiries per position	Fiscal year	Total congressional inquiries	Budgeted positions	Inquiries per position
1951	43,549	151	288	1958	67,843	163	416
1952	51,076	151	338	1959	76,857	171	449
1953	49,463	151	328	1960	81,000	180	450
1954	51,588	151	342	1961	84,195	[1] 208	405
1955	56,666	144	394	1962 (estimate)	93,000	[1] 208	447
1956	59,425	158	376	1963 (estimate)	97,000	[1] 215	452
1957	60,443	158	383				

[1] Includes temporary positions equivalent to 5 full-time positions.

Mr. STEED. I believe you asked for a total of $1,876,800, which is an increase of $67,600. How are you situated now in this section as to the reallocation of jobs? Are you pretty near finished or what remains to be done there?

Dr. ELSBREE. This was not a special program. In other words, our program of reallocation has been fairly steady for several years.

Mr. STEED. It does not constitute any problem of any major note to you at present other than what it has been?

Dr. ELSBREE. That is correct. Reallocations are very important to us because we have so many positions of a research type. We have to examine these positions under Civil Service Commission standards quite regularly.

Mr. STEED. It is my understanding you did not ask for any additional help last year but you do have a request for seven additional positions this year. Would you comment on that?

Dr. ELSBREE. Yes, sir. May I suggest, if it is agreeable, that the first three paragraphs on page 95 be put in as part of the justification. I would like to supplement that with a very brief statement on the basis of more recent workload figures.

Mr. STEED. Those three paragraphs may be made part of the record. You may proceed.

(Page 95 follows:)

The service answered 84,195 congressional inquiries in fiscal 1961, an increase of 3.9 percent over the number answered in 1960.

Through a substantial increase in appropriations in fiscal 1961 and minor but useful changes in organization and procedures, the Legislative Reference Service was able to improve standards of speed and quality of performance which had been seriously threatened by the unusually heavy increase in workload occurring from 1957 through 1960. The number of inquiries answered per position, which had risen from 383 in 1957 to 450 in 1960, was reduced to 405 in 1961.

The service was able to answer a higher percentage of requests within 24 hours than had been the case in previous years: typing arrearages were largely avoided, and the digest of public general bills was kept more nearly current. There were fewer instances in which it was necessary to send source materials when a specially prepared report or memorandum was requested and would have been more useful.

NEW POSITIONS TO MEET WORKLOAD INCREASE

Dr. ELSBREE. No additional positions were requested for the current fiscal year. To meet special needs that had become evident, and anticipating that the volume of inquiries in 1963 would be about 10

percent greater than in 1961, a request for seven additional positions was included in the 1963 estimates.

The volume of inquiries this year has increased far beyond our expectations. For the first 8 months, the increase was 19 percent over the number answered during the first 8 months of last year. Even at the most conservative estimate, it appears now that the number of inquiries in 1963 may exceed the 1961 figure by more nearly 20 percent than 10 percent. In short, our needs are even more pressing than we expected them to be.

Mr. STEED. In view of that, what is the current situation on the promptness of your ability to reply to these requests? Are you having a serious timelag?

Dr. ELSBREE. Right now we are. We had 588 recorded requests Monday, and yesterday I think over 600 for the first time in the history of the Service, and to meet the deadlines and produce a satisfactory quality of work is very difficult. We are trying to see where we can tighten up a little bit, and are carefully reexamining our procedures. We are hopeful that with the seven positions we requested, the quality and speed of our service will not suffer too much, but there really isn't any way to meet every request fully in peak periods. We often have to negotiate a deadline or produce a little less than is requested during the height of the session.

Mr. STEED. I think that reflects itself in the experience of most of the Members. I know for myself my mail is much heavier this year, and the variety of things people express an interest in is probably unprecedented since I have been around here.

Dr. ELSBREE. We thought the rate of increase had somewhat leveled off. From 1957 to 1960 it was very high. Then we had about a 5-percent increase in fiscal 1960, and 3.9 percent for 1961. However, the rate shot up this year terrifically.

Mr. STEED. If you are able to get these positions, what type of activity or skilled person do you have in mind that you would need to help you carry out your job?

Dr. ELSBREE. The positions that we have asked for are briefly described on page 96, all told, seven positions additional at a cost of $37,045. If you would like a more detailed explanation, I will be glad to give it. Three of these positions involve research duties and four are supporting positions. Of the latter, one is a typist, one a mail clerk or messenger, and two are reference librarians to support the research people.

Mr. STEED. What divisions?

Dr. ELSBREE. In the American Law Division we are requesting one legal analyst and one typist. In the Education and Public Welfare Division, one research person to work particularly in the field of crime, juvenile delinquency, prisons, narcotics, et cetera; this has been a developing field, and we now have work for a full-time position. If we have that position, it will not only enable us to put a more specialized person to work on those inquiries, but it will also relieve the people handling social security, public assistance, education, and other welfare programs from the duty they now have of taking care of inquiries in that general area.

Two of the positions are in our Library Services Division. These positions are very vital to the support of the Research Division. This

Division assists in gathering and servicing research materials for the research people. It has been very badly affected by the increase in workload over the years.

One position is for a research assistant to our senior specialist in social welfare. The experience over several years has demonstrated that this specialist, a GS–17, needs a full-time research assistant. His projects tend to involve the accumulation and digesting of a large amount of statistical and other data. We are asking for a permanent position there.

One is a messenger position, in the office of the Director. We have had only two full-time messengers since 1937. We have tried to do with temporary messenger service, but we have reached the point where we badly need a third full-time position.

WORK FOR COMMITTEES

Mr. STEED. Do you have many of your staff involved in research work for Members, or more specifically committees, that ties them up for a long period of time by the nature of the work?

Dr. ELSBREE. This is something of a problem. We have an understanding with both the Committee on House Administration and the Senate Rules and Administration Committee that where a committee assignment ties up any one person for an extended period—which period is defined as being more than 2 or 3 months—the committee making the request is supposed to reimburse the Library.

The difficult problem is the assignment from the individual Member that may take a fairly extended time or the committee assignment that takes not quite as much as that required for reimbursement, but still quite a lot of time. We try to negotiate with the individual Member or with the committee so that we do not tie up too much research time in long assignments.

Another thing we try to do is to handle such assignments, as far as possible, in the recess period; but the recess period has not been very long in recent years. So we have to beg off on some jobs or try to get agreement to do somewhat less than the committee or the Member would like.

Mr. STEED. I notice in this report you have a list of people who reimburse the Library for services of one kind or another. There are several committees of the House and Senate who have made reimbursements. When I used to be a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, we had quite a lot of research work done. I do not remember whether they reimbursed the Library or not.

Do you have any extensive amount of work for that committee underway at this time?

Dr. ELSBREE. We have had reimbursable arrangements so far this year only with one House committee and one Senate committee.

Mr. STEED. Indicating that none of the others have made any such demands on you?

Dr. ELSBREE. We have successfully tried to pare down such requests because it is very difficult to get temporary personnel to replace staff members tied up with long assignments.

Mr. STEED. I was going to say that the chairman of this committee—and I am sure other members have somewhat the same feeling—feels

that the House and the Senate have been most generous with the committees as to their budgets, and I would think that there are not any of them which could not well stand the cost of their own research work rather than fudge it over onto you if they wanted it done. It is part of their justification in getting the funds from the House Administration Committee in the first place, having to do with the fact that they anticipate carrying on this phase of their own work rather than wishing it off on you.

Do you have any questions or comments, Mr. Horan?

METHODS OF HANDLING REQUESTS

Mr. HORAN. Incidentally, we have been sending a lot of our mail, and we have a lot of it, on international questions to the departments for answer. In some cases they are able to answer it with a mimeographed form. Do you employ any of that in dealing with Congress?

Dr. ELSBREE. Yes, sir. Our service on your official mail is a pretty minimal service now. We answer the overwhelming number of those requests with prepared material of one sort or another, sometimes with copies of reports that we have prepared in response to Members' requests.

While the vast proportion of constituent requests are answered with prepared material, we occasionally send a letter or memorandum giving a few references or something of that sort. But we do not tailor-make replies in more than a small percentage of cases. We could not possibly do it. I do not think our answers to this type of request quite frankly, are as extensive sometimes as could be obtained from some other agency or organization.

Mr. HORAN. Our mail reflects in some instances a lot of misinformation which the free press of the United States makes possible. I have noticed that a lot of material that I get from the departments, quite often supplemented by a letter from one of the top men, it is very useful. We send it down to the departments ordinarily. They are pretty slow in answering their mail sometimes.

I would like to compliment whoever it is in your shop who is helping our colleague, Otto Passman, with a lot of factual budget information that he has been making available, at least to his colleagues on this committee, and I assume to the rest of Congress. I think it is not only helpful and timely but it is kind of scary, too, at times. Whoever is handling that for Mr. Passman in your shop—I understand somebody over there has been helping him—I want to compliment him.

Dr. ELSBREE. I think the work was done in our Economics Division.

Mr. HORAN. We appreciate it.

Dr. ELSBREE. Thank you.

Distribution of Catalog Cards

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

		1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
11	Personnel compensation:			
	Permanent positions	1,186	1,373	1,524
	Other personnel compensation	138		130
	Total personnel compensation	1,324	1,373	1,654
12	Personnel benefits	91	109	119
21	Travel and transportation of persons	4	4	4
22	Transportation of things	2	3	3
23	Rent, communications, and utilities	39	39	39
24	Printing and reproduction	690	800	862
25	Other services	2	1	1
26	Supplies and materials	16	18	18
	Total obligations	2,168	2,347	2,701

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	265	288	319
Average number of all employees	247	287	318
Number of employees at end of year	267	298	329
Average GS grade	4.4	4.4	4.3
Average GS salary	$4,808	$4,782	$4,791

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Supplying cards for the Library of Congress	274	285	302
2. Supplying cards for other libraries	1,453	1,529	1,850
3. Preparation, printing, and distribution of publications related to cataloging	104	118	123
4. Preparation, printing, and distribution of the National Union Catalog	265	330	337
5. Preparation, printing, and distribution of the Subject Catalog	72	85	89
Total obligations	2,168	2,347	2,701
Financing:			
Unobligated balance lapsing	4		
New obligational authority (appropriation)	2,173	2,347	2,701

Mr. Steed. We will proceed to the next item, "Distribution of catalog cards," on page 98 of the justifications and 98 of the bill. We will insert pages 98 and 99 in the record at this point.

(The pages follow:)

1962 regular bill	$2,347,000
1963 estimate	[1] 2,700,700
Net increase	[1] +353,700

ANALYSIS OF INCREASES

1. Ingrade increases		+20,870
Of this amount, it is expected that 75 percent will be needed for ingrade increases and 25 percent for reallocations.		
2. Printing		+62,300
Pay increase at the Government Printing Office	$12,300	
Pressmen at the Government Printing Office were granted a 10-cent-per-hour increase effective Aug. 9, 1961. Compositors were granted an increase of 18 cents per hour effective Apr. 20, 1961. Laborers were granted an increase of 8 cents per hour effective Sept. 14, 1961. The Government Printing Office estimates the annual cost of these pay increases at $12,300 as a minimum figure which will be passed on to the Library of Congress in the form of increased bills for card printing.		
Increase in the amount of card printing required	50,000	
Vast increases in the number of cards sold, combined with a new procedure designed to fill annually up to a half million orders currently returned unfilled, necessitate that more cards be printed.		
3. Special overtime allotment		+55,000
To keep work on a current basis following holidays and days of excused absence.		
4. Special nonrecurring item due to impact of moving		+75,000
To assure maintenance of card service during move and installation in rented space.		
5. New positions requested		+140,530
To meet increase in workload due to substantial increase in catalog card sales and to fill orders now returned unfilled as "out of stock":		
1 GS–7 Card expediter	$5,366	
2 GS–6 Card expediters, at $4,846	9,692	
2 GS–6 Order investigators, at $4,846	9,692	
1 GS–6 Reviser	4,846	
10 GS–5 Searchers, at $4,347	43,470	
1 GS–5 Accounting clerk	4,347	
1 GS–5 Control file assistant	4,347	
10 GS–3 Card drawers, at $3,765	37,650	
2 GS–3 Check and billing clerks, at $3,765	7,530	
1 GS–1 Mail clerk	3,200	
Total positions requested (31)	130,140	
Contribution to health insurance	1,500	
Group life insurance	433	
Contribution to retirement	8,457	
Total	10,390	
Total increase		+353,700

[1] Includes $158,500 budget amendment as contained in H. Doc. 366.

Mr. STEED. I notice you ask for an increase of $353,700, for a new total of $2,700,700. What is the situation in this division about your ingrade promotions and reallocations?

Dr. MUMFORD. As the first item entitled "Ingrade increases" indicates, of the amount being asked, it is expected that 75 percent will be

needed for ingrade increases and 25 percent for reallocations. So it is not the serious problem it is in some other parts of the Library.

INCREASE FOR GPO WAGE INCREASES

Mr. STEED. As to the wage increases granted by the Government Printing Office, apparently they apply in the current fiscal year. How have you met those additional costs?

Dr. MUMFORD. We are asking for the coming year for an increase of $12,300 because of increases at the Government Printing Office. We have had to struggle along as best we could with those that have already gone into effect. Usually we are about a year behind on these increases and have been for a number of years.

Mr. STEED. Are the total amounts of these increases passed on to you at a very severe level yet for this fiscal year?

Dr. MUMFORD. For the fiscal year in which we are? The increases that went into effect last year have been passed on to us.

Mr. COFFIN. We have been paying these.

Dr. MUMFORD. Since August 9, 1961, and April 20, 1961, when these went into effect.

INCREASE FOR CARD PRINTING

Mr. STEED. I see you have an estimate of increase of $50,000 in the card printing item. What are the facts used to arrive at this figure?

Dr. MUMFORD. As was referred to in the preliminary statement, the increase in sale of cards has really been phenomenal. That means more printing of cards. We have not asked for an increase in printing recently. With the additional number of cards we expect to sell during the coming years, it is now necessary.

Mr. STEED. This is additional stock rather than additional cost per item?

Dr. MUMFORD. That is right. No. 2 would cover the cost per item. But the latter part of that is concerned with the increased number of cards we expect to sell.

INCREASE FOR SPECIAL OVERTIME ALLOTMENT

Mr. STEED. Item No. 3, "Special overtime allotment," estimated at $55,000. Suppose you tell us about that, how you arrived at this amount. Do you pay time and a half for overtime or what other factors are involved here?

Mr. COFFIN. We pay the Government-wide overtime rates for classified personnel. We have arrived at this $55,000 on the basis of holidays throughout the year. We have approximately eight holidays, as I recall it. The orders continue to pour in regardless of whether we have holidays or not. By having the amount for overtime, we can use experienced personnel in filling these orders and attempt to keep our orders up to date; whereas, if we were to hire temporary persons, they would not be trained and would not have the experience to do the work efficiently.

Dr. MUMFORD. To give some idea of the magnitude of this, Mr. Chairman, over a weekend we might and do receive 90,000 to 100,000 order slips for cards. This happens over holidays, also. We average nearly 40,000 throughout the week. But if we are not able to cope

with the holidays and if at any time because of weather crises the staff cannot get at them, it prolongs the period of time the libraries must wait to get the cards and we begin to get complaints on the time it takes to get the cards to them.

Mr. STEED. In other words, you find the volume of business from the people who order cards does not have anything to do with whether they have holidays or not, but it has to be dealt with on the basis of a full workweek?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes. It is startling the way it piles up. But this special overtime covers the holidays and any other emergencies such as bad weather days.

Mr. STEED. Does this additional cost of holiday time finally wash itself out in the rate you have to charge for these cards?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes. As indicated in the justifications, this appropriation is returning about 110 percent to the Treasury and we expect it will continue to pay for itself and more. And the subscribers are willing to pay for the service. They want as prompt service as possible. If it takes up to 2 or 3 weeks or a month before they can receive their cards we get complaints.

Mr. STEED. You find someone who is paying for a service is a little bit more insistent that it be prompt than someone who is receiving free service?

Dr. MUMFORD. I think that is correct, and they have books, generally, and are waiting for the cards so they can proceed to process the books in their own libraries.

A fuller explanation of this is given in the last paragraph of page 100. If we could have that paragraph and all of page 101 and 102 down to the justification of new positions requested placed in the record I believe it would give a full explanation of this.

VOLUME OF SALES AND RECEIPTS

Mr. STEED. Very well. Those pages will be placed in the record.
(The pages follow:)

REVENUE-PRODUCING ACTIVITIES

A small part of this appropriation is used to finance the Library's own needs, such as the printing of cards for its official and public catalogs and the printing of technical publications for its own use. The bulk of this appropriation, however, supports services to other libraries and institutions and brings in revenue which is covered into the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. Net cash receipts amounted to 111 percent of the appropriation in fiscal year 1961. In the previous year, receipts covered into the Treasury amounted to 110 percent of the appropriation. All increases included in this appropriation request will eventually revert to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS

In the past 10 years, an average of over 26 million cards has been sold annually to over 14,000 subscribers throughout the 50 States and several foreign countries. The net receipts from the sale of cards and other publications covered into the Treasury, as indicated below, have exceeded $1 million annually since 1953 and have exceeded $2 million annually since 1960.

Year	Receipts from sale of cards and publications	Total cards sold	Year	Receipts from sale of cards and publications	Total cards sold
1952	$945,067	20,816,692	1958	1,558,762	28,351,083
1953	1,073,362	21,181,986	1959	1,936,010	30,093,915
1954	1,087,326	22,340,089	1960	2,171,284	32,057,488
1955	1,168,361	23,450,243	1961	2,409,650	35,678,496
1956	1,280,172	24,692,621	1962 (estimated)	2,800,350	42,190,000
1957	1,441,000	26,953 659			

JUSTIFICATION FOR INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF CARD PRINTING

In recent years there have been vast and continuing increases in the number of catalog cards sold. This trend will continue as more libraries are established and publishing activity continues to grow. In addition, two programs are currently underway which are expected to increase further the sale of cards. One program involves installation of a process designed to fill a half million card orders now returned unfilled each year because cards are out of stock. The other program would supply book distributors with catalog cards in wholesale lots. They could then distribute sets of cards along with the books they sell. It is estimated that 10 million more cards will be sold in 1962 than in 1960 when the last increase for card printing (apart from increases to meet GPO salary advances) was granted. To produce catalog cards in sufficient quantities to meet growing demands, $50,000 is requested.

Mr. STEED. Your table shows that there has been a steady upswing in the number of cards sold for a long period of time.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes. In the last 2 or 3 years the increase has been most unusual. As library services have been expanded all over the country, libraries are spending more money for books and we feel the impact through the requests for cards. There are now about 14,000 subscribers to the service.

SPECIAL NONRECURRING ITEM DUE TO IMPACT OF MOVING CARD OPERATIONS

Mr. STEED. You have under item 4, special nonrecurring item due to impact of moving, $75,000. Previously you had mentioned an item of $50,000 in connection with your moving into new quarters. Does this $75,000 have any relationship to that?

Dr. MUMFORD. It relates to operations, not to rental itself. As I indicated, we hope to move the card distribution service into rental quarters during fiscal 1963 and there will be some delays in the card service during this period.

I might read the text here:

The searching catalog, for example, is composed of about 4 million catalog cards contained in 3,222 fixed or sliding trays mounted on 22 tables. Each table is 24 feet long and 4 feet wide. These tables will have to be disassembled before moving and reassembled after moving. The searching of card orders will have to be held in abeyance during this period. Card stock amounts to over 100 million cards contained in 120,000 trays mounted in 800 metal cases. In order to avoid warping these cases during moving, or disarranging card stock, all of the trays will have to be removed from the cases, transported separately, and later reinserted in the proper sequence. Consequently, as I have indicated, there will be a delay in drawing cards from stock to fill orders, and other operations will suffer similar delays. This item of $75,000 is requested in order to prepare for mov-

ing, to set up after moving, and to overcome the backlog developed during moving. We are requesting it as a special contingency fund that would not be used for any other purpose.

Mr. STEED. That is separate and apart from the physical moving item of $50,000 mentioned before?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, that is correct.

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED FOR CARD OPERATIONS

Mr. STEED. In item 5, new positions, you ask for a total of about 31, I believe, at a total cost of $140,530.

On page 55 of last year's hearings we have a table that I wish you would update for this year's record.

Mr. ROSSITER. All right, sir.

Mr. STEED. Perhaps you could make that an annual basic table that would take care of that.

Mr. ROSSITER. All right, sir.

(The following table was submitted for the record:)

Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards

Year	Receipts from sale of cards and publications	Appropriations	Percentage of receipts to costs	Total cards sold
1950	$992,806.00	$1,026,736	97	21,594,989
1951	993,701.00	1,102,600	90	20,702,601
1952	961,855.00	1,172,750	82	20,816,692
1953	1,020,683.00	1,235,107	83	21,181,896
1954	1,062,742.00	1,264,800	84	22,340,089
1955	1,168,631.00	1,349,100	87	23,450,243
1956	1,280,172.00	1,402,359	91	24,692,621
1957	1,441,000.00	1,487,100	97	26,953,659
1958	1,558,762.00	1,715,000	91	28,351,083
1959	1,936,010.58	1,878,635	103	30,093,915
1960	2,171,284.00	1,981,300	110	32,057,488
1961	2,409,650.00	2,172,700	111	35,678,496
1962 (estimate)	2,800,350.00	2,347,000	119	42,190,000

Mr. STEED. Were the 23 new positions that you got last year in this section?

Mr. ROSSITER. It was more than that.

Dr. MUMFORD. It was 27, was it not?

Mr. COFFIN. We had 27 in a supplemental which was annualized and then we had 23 in addition.

Dr. MUMFORD. That sounds correct.

Mr. ROSSITER. 50 positions.

Mr. STEED. I assume this increase in positions is justified primarily or altogether on the increased volume of work performed?

Dr. MUMFORD. That is correct, sir.

Mr. STEED. What is the total number of people in this section now?

Dr. MUMFORD. 288 in 1962.

INCREASING SPACE REQUIREMENTS

Mr. STEED. If this section keeps on growing at this rate, how long will you be in the new quarters before you are moved out in the street again?

Dr. MUMFORD. It has become, really, a big business. It is a great service to the libraries of the country.

As for further expansion, we are making every effort to reduce stock on items that are called for infrequently and, as explained somewhere in the text here, the Government Printing Office will begin to use a special process, the Ektalith process, which will provide economical short-run printing of cards, so we expect we will not have to keep in inventory as large a stock as we did when we had items reprinted. Thus we hope to keep the stock from expanding indefinitely. But as for the volume of orders, it is hard to predict whether this will continue to increase the way it has the last year or two. It is almost unbelievable how the orders have skyrocketed.

Mr. STEED. If you get the new quarters and move the card program in them, do they give you some margin to expand in the next several years?

Dr. MUMFORD. It is contemplated it would contain us for a period of time. Do you have an estimate on that Mr. Gooch?

Mr. GOOCH. There will be about 16,000 square feet of workspace, that is, perimeter space.

Mr. STEED. I mean, are these new quarters going to have any margin or surplus of space that can be used to absorb the need in the next few years?

Mr. GOOCH. The margin is relatively slight for the reason that relief of congestion of the Card Division staff would absorb practically all of the additional space leaving relatively little for future expansion, but I cannot estimate for what period. I do not think it will be until the third building is available, unless we change our plans by withholding from the rental space prints and photographic materials, which now occupy 10,000 square feet of stack space in the annex and would occupy an equal area in the leased building. In an emergency that step could be taken.

WHOLESALING OF CATALOG CARDS

Dr. MUMFORD. There is another aspect. We have been exploring and actually are carrying out to some degree the wholesaling of catalog cards to distributors of books so that they would send the cards out with their books. This would mean we could fill orders for several libraries by one order through the jobber from which the libraries get their books. This has not gone far enough to know what impact it would have on the individual orders from individual libraries, but there are 14 different companies, including publishers and jobbers, with whom we are experimenting at the present time. In a period of time this could have a considerable impact upon the number of searchers required for searching individual orders from the individual libraries.

Mr. STEED. That might prove in the long run to be very helpful.

Dr. MUMFORD. We are considering this possibility to relieve the tremendous volume of individual orders that come in from individual libraries.

May I ask if Mr. Coffin has anything to add to this?

Mr. COFFIN. No. You have mentioned the principal things that will help to cut down the inventory. The inventory has been reduced this year by almost one-third. We have now about 100 million cards in inventory. The new Ektalith process along with the operation in the Government Printing Office will get the Card Division itself out of the card printing business, and the wholesaling of cards, we hope, will help overcome the searching problem.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan, did you have any questions?

Mr. HORAN. Yes. We passed a mobile or rural library bill some years ago. Has that resulted in an increase in your workload?

Dr. MUMFORD. I think that has been an important factor in the stimulation of card sales, the Library Services Act program, which provided matching aid in the States to rural areas and very small towns.

Mr. HORAN. You mentioned Ektalith. This is used in reproducing cards?

Mr. COFFIN. This is a Kodak process. A master can be made in a matter of about 2 minutes and masters can be used on multilith machines to run off the cards we need for filling orders.

Dr. MUMFORD. We keep one master card and it would be photographed and reproduced in the Government Printing Office, but it is economical to do it in relatively small quantities so we would not have to order against anticipated needs for many years to come.

Mr. STEAD. I believe in our tour of the Library last year you showed us samples of this work, as I remember.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes.

Mr. HORAN. What is the cost of the copies?

Mr. COFFIN. Of the cards?

Mr. HORAN. Of the copies which you run off the masters?

Mr. COFFIN. We estimate the cost of the individual card produced from this process will be about one-half cent.

Mr. HORAN. And you sell them for how much?

Mr. COFFIN. At various rates depending upon whether they are ordered by card number, by author and title, or by subject.

Mr. HORAN. And we have been losing one-half million orders, returning them unfilled?

Mr. COFFIN. Yes. With regard to rates, the one-half cent which I mentioned is the cost of the card as it comes from the multilith machine and before it is separated from the 10-card sheet. Most of our charges to subscribers cover costs of handling orders and not of producing cards.

Mr. STEED. But even so you are, with this process, making substantial reductions in cost of the card itself?

Mr. COFFIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HORAN. It is a paying matter? That is what I am interested in.

Mr. COFFIN. We expect, as we say in the material here, to return at least the amount of the appropriation requested.

Mr. HORAN. In a matter such as this that is the objective we are after, with a cushion to spare because we have a lot of activities in Government that do not pay cash dividends.

Mr. COFFIN. By law we charge to nongovernmental card subscribers the cost of the cards or publications plus 10 percent.

Mr. STEED. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

USE OF ELECTRONIC MACHINES

Mr. HORAN. Do you have any other electronic machinery in operation at the Library?

Mr. ROSSITER. We do our billing on IBM machines; yes, sir.

Mr. HORAN. Does that reflect any saving?

Mr. ROSSITER. Yes, sir. I am afraid we could never do it with manual labor.

Dr. MUMFORD. We have had IBM equipment in the Library since the early 1940's and have done a lot of operations with it. It has increased over the years. The payroll itself, with the added fringe benefits and various things, required additional work. And I think you know we have had a study proceeding with a team of top experts—this is under a grant from a foundation at no cost to the Government—to try to tell us what the possibilities of further use of electronic machines or of automation are in a large research library. They have been studying our operations for several months. We have not had a final report from them yet.

Mr. STEED. On the record, Doctor, in connection with the use of computers and other types of equipment, in some of the other Government agencies where the volume is not sufficient to justify the rental or the investment in the equipment, they have found contracting to have the work done by commercial people who specialize in this has been satisfactory and economical. Have you given any thought to whether a facility of that sort would be available to you?

Dr. MUMFORD. We have not made an exhaustive feasibility study. We have been waiting to see what this group comes up with in the whole field of automation. We have given consideration to it in certain phases of the work.

Mr. STEED. Out in the field where that service may not be readily available some of the Government agencies have gone together and they rent the equipment and share the cost, and it might be you could make some reimbursable arrangement with Treasury or some other agency that has equipment with spare time on it.

Dr. MUMFORD. If there is another Government agency that has spare time on its machinery and personnel, this might be possible. A few times in our peak periods of card distribution we have had to farm out some of the work in billing in regard to the card distribution and we found it more expensive than when we did it ourselves with IBM machinery.

Mr. HORAN. It would be like sharing a hay baler between two farmers. Both would want it at the same time before it rains.

Mr. STEED. Do you have any information that would indicate whether or not this cost level between private outside service and Government service with some other agency would be favorable?

Dr. MUMFORD. I do not directly. Mr. Rossiter is more familiar with that.

Mr. ROSSITER. We have statistics that show we use the machines at least 80 percent of the man-hours available to us, and we think that

is a very excellent record according to what the companies who rent the equipment to us tell us. So we think it is more economical to use the machines than to hire the service bureaus to do it.

Mr. STEED. There has been a study of the whole problem of electronic equipment that the administration has set up and I know at least some preliminary reports have been made.

Mr. ROSSITER. I read most of them.

Mr. STEED. When you do get an overload and have to go outside for some temporary machine help, do you find it is cheaper to go to another Government agency or to go to some commercial firm outside who does this work?

Mr. ROSSITER. We have never gone to another Government agency. We have gone to a service bureau.

Mr. STEED. What do you mean by a service bureau?

Mr. ROSSITER. There are some firms that will punch the cards. We do not use their machinery, that is, the printing and computing equipment.

Mr. STEED. But you find it cheaper to go to the commercial operators than to other Government departments?

Mr. ROSSITER. Most government departments could not handle it. The volume would be too heavy along with their work.

To answer Mr. Horan, when I came to the Government in 1932 we put out a payroll in the Library for 600 people and had a staff of 7 people. The payroll had three columns. Today we have 2,800 people and we have more deduct columns than pay columns and we still have 7 people in that operation. I think that speaks well for that type of equipment because we never could have done it without the equipment. It has gotten so complex that we could not have done it unless we had doubled or tripled the staff, and the staff has remained the same.

BOOKS FOR THE GENERAL COLLECTIONS

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
21 Travel and transportation of persons	7	16	16
22 Transportation of things	3	2	2
23 Rent, communications, and utilities	10	10	10
31 Equipment	379	448	577
Total obligations	400	476	605

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities:			
Purchase of books and library materials (total obligations)	400	476	605
Financing:			
Unobligated balance brought forward	−6	−6	
Unobligated balance carried forward	6		
New obligational authority (appropriation)	400	470	605

Mr. STEED. We will go now to Books for the General Collections. We will put all the justifications, pages 107 to 112, inclusive, in the record.

(The pages follow:)

1962 regular bill	$470,000
1963 estimate	605,000
Net increase	+135,000

ANALYSIS OF INCREASE

1. Microfilming current newspapers and photocopying deteriorating materials	+60,000
As preservative and space-saving measures, to procure microfilm of current newspapers for permanent retention in lieu of binding and to replace by microfilm or other photocpying techniques otherwise irreplaceable reference materials now seriously deteriorating because of the poor quality of paper on which originally printed.	
2. To acquire the increasing amounts of important materials being published; to meet the Library's enlarged subject and area responsibilities; to keep pace with increasing prices	+75,000
There has been a worldwide increase in publishing activity. In addition, the Library has established new area specialist offices and has put further emphasis on existing subject interests such as science and technology. The cost of publications has continued to rise.	
Total increase	+135,000

GENERAL STATEMENT

This appropriation provides for the purchase of materials for the Library's general collections, which must be comprehensive and current in order to meet the needs of the Congress, and other Federal agencies, and the general research community. The Government must have available full information concerning the physical, social, political, and economic conditions of all countries. The Library's acquisitions program thus should involve the worldwide procurement of those current and noncurrent publications essential to meet this need. Although additional materials come to the Library through copyright deposit, transfer from Federal agencies, gift, and domestic and international exchange, it is the material acquired through this appropriation that supplements these other sources of library material in a most important way, enabling the Library to provide essential information at the time when it is most critically needed.

Increase requested +$135,000

1. *Microfilming current newspapers and photocoying deteriorating materials, $60,000.*—The Library is currently carrying on a program to replace by microfilm about 100,000 volumes of newspapers rapidly deteriorating upon the shelves. About 7,000 bound volumes are being replaced annually with a resultant saving of about 4,000 square feet of shelf space a year. We now propose to increase the present program to attack this problem from the current end as well as from the retrospective end. Some 450 currently received newspapers now being bound would be microfilmed instead. This would not only obviate a future microfilming program but would alleviate a space problem since this would represent an annual saving of 1,500 square feet of shelf space.

In addition, some 12,000 reference volumes have had to be put aside in a "too brittle to bind" collection. Repeated further handling of these volumes will mean their permanent loss. The beginning of a program to place on microfilm or other suitable photocopy these otherwise irreplaceable volumes would also be instituted under this appropriation. It is estimated that approximately two-thirds of this increase would go to the former undertaking and one-third to the latter.

2. *To acquire the increasing amounts of important materials being published; to meet the Library's enlarged subject and area responsibilities; to keep pace with increasing prices, $75,000.*—The sum of $75,000 is requested to enable the Library

of Congress to continue to meet adequately its reponsibility for assembling a fully satisfactory current research and reference collection. This increase would help the Library to cope with the worldwide increase in publishing activity coupled with the Library's enlarged subject and area interests as exemplified by the newly established African Section in the Reference Department and the Near Eastern and North African Law Division in the Law Library. In fiscal 1961 Congress authorized an increase of $50,000 in this appropriation. This amount helped partially to restore buying power which had been seriously affected by increasing book costs. The increase general appropriation became $400,000 in 1961 as compared to $300,000 in 1950—an increase of 33⅓ percent. Our studies of Library expenditures show a 30-percent increase in the price of foreign publications during the period 1955–59 alone. These figures are borne out by independent studies by the Association of Research Libraries. Examples of price increases are given in the following table:

Title	Cost in 1955	Present cost	Percent increase
Biological Abstracts	$75	$220	193
Chemical Abstracts	60	920	1,433
New York Times Index	52	95	83
Facts on File	63	90	43
Moody's Special Library Service	232	333	44
Vacuum (England)	14	28	100
Chemische Berichte (Germany)	24	48	100
Journal of Science of Food and Agriculture (England)	17	42	147
Interavia Air Letter (Switzerland)	121	331	174
Stock Exchange Weekly (England)	26	39	50
Referativnyi Zhurnal Section: Automatika (Russia)	28	81	189

In fiscal 1962 Congress added $70,000 to this appropriation, earmarked solely for the microfilming of deteriorating materials. Additional funds are necessary to meet the Library's need to acquire the increasing amounts of important materials currently being published. For example, it has been estimated that some 8,000 new periodicals are published each year. This is bound to have an inflationary effect upon the Library's book budget even though only a part of this number is acquired.

Another indication of how Library needs have grown is given in the following table:

Increase in recommendation for current purchases from national bibliographies alone

Division	1956	1961	Percent of increase
General Reference and Bibliography	$242	$2,977	1,130
Hispanic	146	341	134
Map	13	881	668
Music	260	1,571	504
Orientalia	200	630	215
Prints and Photographs	184	1,139	519
Science and Technology	304	6,591	2,168
Serial	1,865	4,463	139
Slavic and Central European	162	6,550	3,943

The increase indicated in the above table is an average of nearly 650 percent.

Publishing has become increasingly active and significant in many areas of the world where previously there had been few, if any, printing presses, while the expansion of the publishing output of the more advanced nations is well documented. A comparison of payments for current materials shows an increase of $23,700 in fiscal year 1961 payments over fiscal year 1960 payments alone. These continuing increases have been partly met by foregoing acquisitions in other important areas such as the filling of gaps in the collections and the purchasing of basic retrospective materials covering countries of newly increasing political importance. It is considered necessary to halt such a trend, which, if long continued, can seriously impair the research value of the collections.

Mr. STEED. You ask for a substantial increase of $135,000, making your 1963 estimate $605,000.

Will you make a general comment on these two items to point out the pertinent facts as to why they are necessary?

Dr. MUMFORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

INCREASE TO ACCELERATE MICROFILMING PROGRAM

As indicated on the green sheet, page 107, it is broken down into two parts. The first part, $60,000, is for the microfilming of current newspapers and photocopying deteriorating materials, and as preservative and space-saving measures, to procure microfilms of current newspapers for permanent retention in lieu of binding and to replace by microfilm or other photocopying techniques otherwise irreplaceable reference materials now seriously deteriorating because of the poor quality of paper on which originally printed.

The Library already is carrying on a program to replace by microfilm some 100,000 volumes of newspapers that are rapidly deteriorating upon the shelves. You saw some of them when you visited the Library. This is intended to increase that program, to get more of the newspapers on microfilm, and it includes also some brittle books, some 12,000 reference volumes, that have had to be set aside and cannot be used because they are so brittle. We need to get them on microfilm.

We think this continuation of the program of copying on mircrofilm is very important.

Another part of the request is to increase our resources to acquire the increasing amounts of important materials being published throughout the world. As has been previously indicated, this volume continues to increase and the appropriation that we have at the present time is not adequate to enable us to acquire the significant publications that are needed for the Congress and Government Agencies and for general research.

Mr. STEED. In microfilming, I believe we gave you an increase of about $70,000 last year?

Dr. MUMFORD. That is correct.

Mr. STEED. And this would be an additional increase?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes.

Mr. STEED. What would that bring your total microfilming program up to?

Dr. MUMFORD. $190,000, including the present program.

Mr. STEED. From what you say I assume that a large proportion of this program is what you consider a rather urgent measure?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes.

Mr. STEED. What is the overall microfilming program as you see it now ahead of you?

Dr. MUMFORD. Eventually, Mr. Chairman, I think a large part of the books and periodicals printed since 1870 in the pulp-paper period will need to be copied. This does not mean the Library of Congress will have to do it all. There are other projects going on in other libraries and there are cooperative projects that are going on. But our program is to microfilm as much of the material as we can, with our facilities and as far as funds are available each year, that is not being done elsewhere. I cannot say how much that will be in terms of volume.

Mr. STEED. I notice you have a pretty steady volume of work in this field. I had in mind the backlog of old material you have to catch up with in addition to taking care of the incoming material year by year like, for instance, in your newspaper files; I assume you foresee sometime when all the old files will have been microfilmed, then you will be down in that field to what is coming in day by day?

Dr. MUMFORD. By rough calculation, to get 100,000 volumes of old deteriorating newspapers microfilmed when we are doing about 7,000 a year, would take about 14 years to get that part of the program done.

Mr. STEED. As to the urgency of this work, is the quality of the paper in most of these volumes such that it will hold out for another 14 years?

Dr. MUMFORD. In some cases they would not. We would like to deal with the most urgent ones, the ones in the worst condition, and to have them withdrawn from use until they are microfilmed in order to prevent losing them.

As Mr. Rogers suggests, it would certainly be desirable to shorten the period for this program. If we wait 14 years we cannot assume that all the material we are now able to do will still be in a condition to be done.

SOURCES OF LIBRARY MATERIALS ACQUIRED

Mr. STEED. In connection with the acquisition of materials, on page 66 of the hearings of last year you had a table. I wonder if you could bring that up to date for this year?

Mr. ROSSITER. Yes, sir.

(The following table was submitted for the record:)

Receipts, fiscal years 1958–62, by source

	Pieces, 1958	Pieces, 1959	Pieces, 1960	Pieces, 1961	Pieces (estimate), 1962
By purchase from—					
Appropriated funds	440, 129	542, 621	566, 946	567, 485	605, 000
Gift funds	4, 539	6, 359	2, 876	2, 544	2, 700
Total	444, 668	548, 980	569, 822	570, 029	607, 700
By virtue of law from—					
Books for the blind	3, 039	2, 215	1, 935	2, 346	2, 800
Copyright	374, 608	378, 140	390, 673	399, 783	407, 200
Public Printer	594, 050	792, 587	600, 395	717, 481	752, 300
Smithsonian Institution regular deposit	5, 176				
Total	976, 873	1, 172, 942	993, 003	1, 119, 610	1, 162, 300
By official donations from—					
Local agencies	2, 433	2, 653	3, 228	4, 089	4, 100
State agencies	103, 790	118, 387	100, 799	121, 784	114, 000
Transfers from Federal agencies	1, 673, 321	1, 727, 320	1, 668, 180	1, 805, 625	2, 225, 000
Total	1, 779, 544	1, 848, 360	1, 772, 207	1, 931, 498	2, 343, 100
By exchange from—					
Domestic exchange	17, 822	20, 421	20, 326	23, 770	30, 700
Foreign governments (including international exchange)	440, 108	489, 039	634, 763	607, 837	600, 000
Total	457, 930	509, 460	655, 089	631, 607	630, 700
By gift from individual and unofficial sources	852, 632	1, 221, 861	839, 824	[1] 1, 696, 843	[1] 750, 000
Total receipts	4, 511, 647	5, 301, 603	4, 829, 945	[1] 5, 949, 587	[1] 5, 493, 800

[1] Total receipts for 1961 are likely to exceed those for 1962 because of a single gift of manuscript materials, the papers of Senator Theodore Francis Green, totaling over 700,000 pieces.

PERCENTAGE USED FOR OVERSEA PURCHASES

Mr. STEED. What percentage of your money, not counting the microfilming, is spent overseas?

Mr. COFFIN. For books for the general collections, it was 66 percent this last year.

Mr. STEED. I believe we gave you an increase in this item last year. Did that help substantially to bring you up to a current level?

Dr. MUMFORD. The increase last year, Mr. Chairman, was for microfilming only and not for the purchase of material.

Mr. COFFIN. Sir, the percentage of foreign purchases out of the other appropriation, books for the Law Library, is 70 percent.

Mr. STEED. Under this item, the money is made available for a 2-year period. Do you set it up separately on that account?

Mr. ROSSITER. Yes, sir. Because of the lead time and delays in delivery of material from foreign countries and delays in invoicing and paying, we have always had a 2-year period for this item.

Mr. STEED. Do you sometimes lose money because it lapses?

Mr. ROSSITER. Sometimes, yes.

Mr. STEED. Would it help you if this were changed where it would remain available until used instead of 2 years? We supplement it every year to keep up with minimum requirements.

Mr. ROSSITER. In my opinion it would be very helpful, but I would leave that to Dr. Mumford.

Dr. MUMFORD. I believe it would be our general feeling that this would be helpful and desirable, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. A substantial amount is spent overseas and since there is an unavoidable timelag in transacting that sort of business, it would seem to me that it might give you a little bit more flexibility if it were available until used rather than a fixed time limitation. It may be that we could give some thought perhaps to that approach.

Dr. MUMFORD. Indeed it would.

Mr. HORAN. How much of these funds are presently available from last year's appropriation?

Mr. ROSSITER. $6,000 to $7,000.

Mr. HORAN. Is this $60,000 expected to reduce the 14-year period required for microfilming?

Mr. ROGERS. They are two different things. We keep separate the money for the two purposes.

Mr. HORAN. I appreciate that, but the $60,000 is not designed to cut down the 14-year period?

Mr. ROGERS. No, sir. The $60,000 is intended to be used to do two things: To microfilm books that are too brittle to bind, which would have no relationship to newspapers. That would be a third of the money, and two-thirds would be used for microfilming papers that are coming in so that they would not be added to the 100,000 volumes we already have. The 14 years would be necessary to reduce the 100,000 which are now on the shelves and on the floor because we do not have enough shelf space for them.

Dr. MUMFORD. Not an insignificant factor there, Mr. Chairman, is the fact that this does help some on our space situation, as we pointed out in the justifications. The 7,000 volumes we are doing a year now contribute the equivalent of about 4,000 square feet of shelf space a year.

EXAMPLES OF COST INCREASES

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call attention to the table on page 110 where we are talking about fees in general.

I see that the cost of chemical abstracts has increased in the last 7 years by a matter of 1,433 percent; biological abstracts have increased 193 percent; vacuum abstracts from England and chemical abstracts from Germany have increased 100 percent. In each case, I presume their production costs have not gone up that much.

Mr. ROGERS. Some of these publications are produced by nonprofit organizations like the American Chemical Society. This is an association of scientists. The price is a reflection, really, of the tremendous expansion in the literature in these areas as well as increases in costs.

Mr. HORAN. They were not the least bit bashful about raising their fees.

Mr. ROGERS. No, sir; they were not.

Mr. HORAN. The public service they do as a nonprofit organization apparently was considered but it did not govern. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

BOOKS FOR THE LAW LIBRARY

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

		1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
21	Travel and transportation of persons	1	3	3
23	Rent, communications, and utilities	3	3	3
31	Equipment	100	85	104
	Total obligations	105	91	110

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities: Purchase of books and other library materials (total obligations)	105	91	110
Financing:			
Unobligated balance brought forward	−16	−1	
Unobligated balance carried forward	1		
New obligational authority (appropriation)	90	90	110

Mr. STEED. We will now go to the item of books for the law library which appears on page 113 of the justifications and page 103 of the bill.

You asked for a total of $110,000, or an increase of $20,000 over the current fiscal year. Since this is the first increase in several years, I think we will insert justification pages 115 and 116 in the record.

(The pages follow:)

The sum of $110,000 is requested for fiscal year 1963. This appropriation has been at the level of $90,000 since fiscal year 1955. Since that time the number of jurisdictions, the number of publications for each jurisdiction, and the cost of each publication has greatly increased. Expenditures for continuations, which constitute the core of any law library, increased 22 percent between 1955 and 1961.

During the same period, annual expenditures for materials published in the current and preceding fiscal year alone rose from $49,687 to $62,269. These increases, which must be met, have seriously reduced the amounts normally available for purchase of noncurrent items and basic collections necessary to complete the law library's holdings.

Table of sample price increases:

Title	1955 cost	Present cost	Percent increase
Commerce Clearing House Aviation Law Reports	$125.00	$175.00	40
Oil and Gas Quarterly	19.00	26.00	37
Idaho Laws, Statutes Official Code	21.00	33.00	57
Tennessee Code Annotated	13.00	32.00	146
District of Columbia Digest (pocket parts)	16.00	35.00	119
Washington Law Reporter	10.00	30.00	200
Rivista Administrativa della Republica Italiana (Italy)	10.00	22.00	120
Commercial Law in New Zealand (New Zealand)	8.00	11.00	37
Current Law, Scottish Edition (England)	19.00	28.00	47
Schnellberichtegungen zur Bundesgesetzgeburg (Germany)	2.70	4.20	64

To satisfy the demand for legal information from such critical areas as the Far East and the Near East and north Africa, two new Divisions have been created. The programs of these Divisions call for the completion of all primary source materials either in the original or in photoduplicates for Iraq, Kuwait, Iran, Afghanistan, and other countries in the area, and for the extremely difficult to obtain materials on Chinese Communist law, of which the Law Library already has one of the finest basic collections outside of mainland China, as well as to complete the collections of Japanese, Korean, and Thai law, and build strong collections of Indonesian, Malayan, Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian materials. The European Law Division will continue to strengthen its collections, especially in the field of Russian and East European law. The American-British Law Division and the Hispanic Law Divisions will seek to locate and acquire either in the original or in photocopies materials needed to complete and reinforce the collections for their jurisdictions. Moreover all divisions which are concerned with Africa south of the Sahara will have to press for the acquisition from nations there of legal materials usually published in extremely small and difficult to obtain editions.

An increase of $20,000 in this appropriation is requested in order to meet increased costs and to carry out the program outlined above.

Mr. STEED. Could you give us a general statement about this increase?

Dr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, this increase generally follows the pattern of increases requested for the purchase of materials for the general collections. It is based upon price increases and it is based upon more areas to be covered and new areas developing from which the legal materials must be obtained. Those two factors are the two primary ones in the picture.

Mr. Dwyer, is that right?

Mr. DWYER. That is right. In some cases the books we have obtained through exchange and gift to meet the needs of Congress for information concerning critical areas have reached us 6 to 8 months after publication. Sometimes where there has been a change in government, we have failed to receive such necessary materials through exchange. This is especially serious because editions of law books are usually very small, and quickly exhausted. Consequently we shall have to arrange in the future to acquire such materials through purchase in order to insure acquiring them on time, and making them effectively useful.

Mr. STEED. I think for historical reference we ought to note here that in prior years this item was carried as "Increase in the Law

Library" but it is now referred to as "Books for the Law Library." The title of the previous general book appropriation has been similarly changed.

I would also like to take note at this point in the record that last year the item of "Books for the Supreme Court" was $38,000 and this year it has been budgeted under the judiciary and will be included in that bill, which I think is quite proper. We suggested this.

Mr. DWYER. We now have a man by the name of Dr. Hsia, the Chief of our Far Eastern Law Division, who is on a joint acquisition project in the Far East.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like again to call attention to the table on page 115. I understand it is already in the record, but let us take a look at the Washington Law Reporter.

I assume that is not Washington State?

Mr. DWYER. No, sir. That is the city of Washington.

Mr. HORAN. That is where we operate and that has gone up 200 percent in 7 years. Tell the folks in the Library not to be too bashful about fees.

Mr. DWYER. We are also going to have to do a certain amount of photo copying within the area mentioned above for items which have already been published but which are now unavailable in print edition, and also to do the same type of photo copying for preservation of early legal newspapers, which is being done by the Reference Department. We have not determined the specific amount to be put in this work because we have not yet made a complete study of the problem.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

		1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
11	Personnel compensation:			
	Permanent positions	164	173	176
	Other personnel compensation	1		
	Total personnel compensation	165	173	176
12	Personnel benefits	12	13	13
21	Travel and transportation of persons	13	7	7
22	Transportation of things	2		
23	Rent, communications, and utilities	9	6	6
24	Printing and reproduction	19	13	13
25	Other services	127	190	202
26	Supplies and materials	50	17	28
31	Equipment	1,322	1,367	1,440
	Total obligations	1,719	1,786	1,885

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	29	31	31
Average number of all employees	28	30	30
Number of employees at end of year	28	31	31
Average GS grade	6.0	5.8	5.8
Average GS salary	$5,837	$5,767	$5,849

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Procurement and distribution	1,576	1,636	1,721
2. Cataloging, reference, circulating, and training services	143	150	164
Total obligations	1,719	1,786	1,885
Financing:			
Unobligated balance lapsing	4		
New obligational authority (appropriation)	1,723	1,786	1,885

Mr. STEED. We will now go to the "Books for the blind" and this appears on page 118 of the justifications and page 105 of the bill. We will insert pages 118 to 123 of the justifications in the record. (The pages follow:)

1962 regular bill	$1,786,100
1963 estimate	1,884,700
Net increase	+98,600

ANALYSIS OF INCREASE

1. Ingrade increases and other anticipated increases in salary costs	+2,550
Of this amount approximately 75 percent is for ingrade increases and 25 percent for reallocations.	
2. Publication contracts, talking book topics and braille review	+11,800
To cover the cost of an increased number of copies of talking book topics and braille book review to permit distribution at regular intervals to an increased number of readers; and to meet the increased costs of printing and distribution.	
3. Needles	+11,000
To cover the cost of providing diamond-tip needles to replace sapphire needles in recording machines.	
4. Books in raised character	+73,250
To meet increased demand due to estimated 10-percent increase in the number of braille readers; to provide for an increased number of titles; and to cover increased costs of titles previously available in stock but now embossed to order.	
Total increase	+98,600

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Division for the Blind is responsible for administering a national program to provide reading materials for the blind of the United States, its territories, and insular possessions. In discharge of this responsibility it executes two closely related operations:

First, it provides books in raised characters (braille) and talking books (books in recorded form) together with the reproducers (machines to play the records). The books are distributed to 31 regional libraries throughout the country which assume responsibility for their custody and circulation to the individual blind within specific areas. The reproducers are distributed to qualified blind readers by 54 State agencies for the blind.

Second, the Division maintains one of the 31 regional libraries, which is located in the Library of Congress and provides complete services to approximately 800 readers in the District of Columbia. In addition, the Division offers braille service to Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, and a national service of a unique collection of braille books not available in the regional libraries.

The reading materials are available for loan without charge to residents of the United States, its territories, and insular possessions, whose central visual

accuity is 20/200 or less in the better eye with correcting glasses or whose field of vision at its widest diameter subtends an angular distance of no greater than 20°.

Since the reading tastes of the blind are essentially indistinguishable from those of sighted readers, it is the policy of the Division for the Blind to provide in embossed and talking-book forms a balanced collection of current and noncurrent books, both fiction and nonfiction. The execution of this policy is subject to such necessary limitations as those related to the bulk, expenses, durability, and similar chacteristics of the reading media employed. The selection of books is made by the Library of Congress after consultation with an advisory group of more than 50 persons, including librarians, literary critics, and blind readers. The books are purchased by the Library from nonprofitmaking institutions whose activities are concerned primarily with the blind.

The Division for the Blind also conducts a general reference service on matters pertaining to the interest and welfare of the blind, and a bibliographic service for blind readers of the Nation. To meet the demand for single-copy braille books, the Library conducts a program for organizing the services of sighted volunteers, instructing them in braille transcription, training blind persons in braille proofreading, and binding, and finishing the transcribed books.

In fiscal year 1961 there were enrolled 913 new students, and 597 certificates were awarded. The Division prepares manuals and other instructional materials used in this program.

Technological developments

Technological developments in sound recording have accelerated the rate of obsolescence of talking-book records as well as talking-book machines. The adoption of a single diamond microgroove needle on machines has increased expenditures for needles but should reduce damage to recordings and prolong the life of the talking books. Motors with more than one speed are included in recent machine models in recognition of technological developments which will permit recording at slower speeds.

Justification of the increases requested

The analysis of increases above presents brief explanatory statements regarding the need for all increases requested. Presented below are more detailed justifications of the major nonsalary increases requested.

Publications—Braille Review and Talking Boop Topics, $11,800.—During the period 1954–61 the number of readers throughout the country requiring catalogs from which to select reading matter has grown from approximately 52,000 to over 71,000 and circulation from approximately 1,306,000 units (volumes or containers) to over 2,288,000. The number of readers and circulation are expected to continue to increase in 1962 and 1963. An increase of $11,800 would cover the cost of a larger number of copies of the bimonthly publications Talking Book Topics and Braille Book Review, and copies of the annual cumulations of these, all of which are published by nonprofit organizations for the blind. It is through these publications that readers learn of the newest reading materials. A copy of each goes to every blind user of the services, and to interested libraries and agencies for the blind.

Needles, $11,000 increase.—For several years the Division for the Blind has been studying the advisability of substituting a diamond needle for the sapphire needle for use in talking-book machines. Approximately 70 to 80 percent of the maintenance of the machines is due to the wear of the needle. With the increase of readers and machines, needle costs will also increase each year. The present sapphire needle costs $1.11 each but plays satisfactorily for only about 150 hours. A diamond needle now costs only about twice this amount, but is capable of reproducing without appreciable wear for about 1,500 hours. In addition, the diamond needle inflicts less damage to the records.

An increase of $11,000 would allow substitution of a diamond needle which would reduce wear on the records and give better performance. It would also cover the cost of additional needles required by an increasing number of readers and machines.

Books in raised character, $73,250 increase.—The number of braille readers, fairly constant in recent years, showed a national increase of approximately 15 percent in fiscal year 1961. In addition, the cost of publishing books in braille for our program continues to rise. For the past year years we have been able to purchase copies of braille books initially published at the expense of schools and other organizations for the blind, the American Printing House for the Blind,

or the Royal National Institute for the Blind in England. Last fiscal year, for example, some 115 titles were added in this manner, at a cost of about half that of having them especially prepared for our program. We have now virtually exhausted the supply of books available in this manner, and must pay full costs of embossing books required by our blind readers.

An increase of $73,250 would cover the increased cost of publishing a few more titles, and a larger number of copies.

INCREASES PROPOSED

Mr. STEED. I think that we all agree that this is a most worthy feature of this bill and all of us have a very keen and sympathetic interest in it.

Would you make a general statement regarding the increases requested?

Dr. MUMFORD. I think all of these were referred to in the preliminary statement, Mr. Chairman.

The first item is concerned with within-grade increases and reallocations. There you see the proportion between the two and it is not as big a problem here as we have indicated in other parts of the Library largely because the staff is much smaller.

The second item, publication contracts, for Talking Book Topics and the Braille Review is to enable us to provide an increased number of copies of these publications and to meet the increased costs of printing and distrbiution. The number of blind people to whom we distribute these publications has increased considerably.

Mr. STEED. I wonder if you could furnish us the number of people you serve at this point in the record. It would help illustrate that.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

We can say roughly it is about 71,000 people we are serving, including 60,000 using talking book machines, and about 11,000 braille books.

NOTE.—The estimate of blind persons (355,000) uses the same definition of blindness as the Library of Congress does—20/200.

The third item is concerned with the matter of needles for the talking book machines. To replace the sapphire needles with a diamond tipped needle which provides much longer playing time; the diamond needle will cost about twice the cost of the sapphire needle but it will play about 10 times as long, that is, instead of 150 hours it will last about 1,500 hours. It is economical and does not require replacement as often.

(The information requested follows:)

1. Blind persons in the United States (An estimate from the 1961 annual report of the American Foundation for the Blind)	355,000
2. Active blind readers in Library of Congress program	71,275
3. Percentage of blind persons using Library of Congress program	20

Mr. STEED. The heaviest impact of this item is the initial cost but in the long run it will actually save you money?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes. Another thing I should have mentioned is that it is much better for the records. It does not wear the record nearly as badly as the sapphire needle; so the record has a longer life also.

The fourth item, books in raised characters, this is to meet the increased demand due to an estimated 10 percent increase in the number of braille readers and to provide for an increased number of titles and

to cover increased costs of titles previously available in stock but which now have to be embossed to order.

Mr. STEED. What are the main sources of these books that you use?

Dr. MUMFORD. For the past few years we have been able to purchase copies of braille books, initially published at the expense of schools and other organizations for the blind, the American Printing House for the Blind, or the Royal National Institute for the Blind in England.

Last fiscal year, for example, some 115 titles were added in this manner at a cost of about half that of having them especially prepared for our program.

The Division for the Blind now finds that it has virtually exhausted the supply of books available in this manner and must pay the full cost of embossing books required by blind readers.

RESEARCH IN USE OF TAPE

Mr. STEED. Last year I believe we gave you $45,000 for research in tape and tape recorders. Could you give us some information as to what progress you have made with that?

Dr. MUMFORD. May I ask Dr. Basler to speak to that?

Dr. BASLER. In general the research and development program has proceeded to the point where we are going into a new record at slower speed which will give us a saving, overall; that is, from 33⅓ down to 16⅔ speed records. This will enable us to get a great deal more on the records that we are beginning to issue now and which we will continue to issue in the future.

We have converted most of our machines to two-speed machines and I think, with this appropriation we will pretty well retire all of these old machines that are limited just to 33⅓ speed. After this year, all of our records will be made on the basis of 16⅔ speed.

The tape program has proceeded and we believe that within a few years a great deal of the talking book program will be on magnetic tape with a tape player.

So far we have prototypes which are being tested.

These have been engineered on an experimental basis and they are being tested by letting blind readers use them, rather than people just in our own shop. There are still a few uncertainties involved about how soon we are going to be able to put this type of talking book in operation, on a tape instead of on a record, and a tape playing machine into the hands of blind readers all around the country, but progress has been very satisfactory and I think this is the ultimate answer to the talking book program in the United States.

Mr. STEED. Any questions?

Mr. HORAN. I might ask this: What percentage of blind people are we reaching now? Do you have figures on that?

(NOTE.—See table inserted previously.)

Papers of the Presidents of the United States

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
11 Personnel compensation: Permanent positions	78	93	93
12 Personnel benefits	5	6	6
23 Rent, communications, and utilities	2	2	2
24 Printing and reproduction	17	17	17
Total obligations	103	118	118

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	17	19	19
Average number of all employees	15	17	17
Number of employees at end of year	17	17	17
Average GS grade	6.2	6.2	6.2
Average GS salary	$5,276	$5,332	$5,428

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Programs by activities: Organizing, arranging, indexing, and microfilming (total obligations)	103	118	118
Financing:			
Unobligated balance brought forward	−34	−44	−39
Unobligated balance carried forward	44	39	34
New obligational authority (appropriation)	113	113	113

Mr. Steed. The next item is that for "Papers of the Presidents of the United States" and appears on page 118 of the justifications and page 107 of the bill.

We will insert pages 125 and 126 in the record at this point.

(The pages follow:)

General Statement

Public Law 85–147 (71 Stat. 368), approved August 16, 1957, authorized $720,000 to be appropriated to arrange, index, and microfilm the "Papers of the Presidents of the United States" in the collections of the Library of Congress. The purpose is to preserve their contents and to make them more readily available for research.

For fiscal year 1963, $112,800 is requested which is the same amount requested for fiscal year 1962. This amount is required to continue the present staff which will concentrate on indexing, and to provide negative and positive service copies of the material arranged and indexed, publication of indexes by photo-offset in editions of 1,000 copies each, and for incidental expenses.

With these funds, it is expected that the following will be accomplished:

Arranging or rearranging

To be completed: George Washington (35,000 pieces).
To be continued: William H. Taft (500,000 pieces).

Microfilming

To be completed: George Washington (35,000 pieces).

Indexing

To be continued: William H. Taft (500,000 pieces).

To be resumed: Andrew Jackson (20,000 pieces); Benjamin Harrison (60,000 pieces).

Indexes to be published: Andrew Johnson (40,000 pieces); James Monroe (5,500 pieces); William McKinley (131,000 pieces); George Washington (35,000 pieces).

To be completed: Andrew Johnson (40,000 pieces); Benjamin Harrison (60,000 pieces); William McKinley (131,000 pieces); George Washington (35,000 pieces).

Report on work accomplished to date

	Fiscal year 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Fiscal year 1962 to Feb. 1, 1962
Arranging or rearranging completed.	Arthur, Cleveland, Coolidge, W. H. Harrison, Pierce, Taylor, Tyler, Van Buren.	Lincoln, Johnson, Monroe	B. Harrison, McKinley, Grant	None.
Arranging or rearranging in process.	Monroe, Johnson, B. Harrison	B. Harrison, Washington, McKinley	Washington, Grant, Taft, Jackson [1]	Washington, Taft.
Microfilming completed	Taylor, W. H. Harrison	Lincoln, Tyler, Pierce, Arthur, Cleveland, Monroe.	Johnson, B. Harrison, Van Buren, McKinley.	Grant.
Microfiliming in process	Tyler, Van Buren, Pierce, Cleveland	Johnson, Van Buren	McKinley, Jackson, Grant	Washington,[1] Jackson.[1]
Indexing completed	None	Taylor, W. H. Harrison, Lincoln	Monroe, Tyler, Pierce, Arthur	None.
Indexing in process	Taylor, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Pierce, Arthur, Cleveland, Monroe, Johnson.	Tyler, Pierce, Arthur, Monroe, Johnson, B. Harrison, Washington, McKinley.	Johnson, B. Harrison,[1] McKinley, Washington, Taft, Grant,[1] Jackson.[1]	Johnson, McKinley, Washington, Taft.

[1] Work suspended.

NOTE.—No increase is requested for fiscal year 1963.

INSUFFICIENCY OF AUTHORIZATION

Mr. STEED. This program is being carried out under a total authorization of $720,000 and the amount asked for this year is the same as last year, $112,800, bringing the amount appropriated to a total of $552,000.

What is the outlook at this time for completing this project within this time limitation?

Dr. MUMFORD. There have been some significant changes in salary increases and other wage benefits during this period and I think I am correct in saying it is doubtful that we can do the complete job within this figure.

I do not have any estimate as to what additional amount may be required because, as you can see, the papers of different Presidents are in various processes of being either indexed, arranged, or microfilmed.

Dr. Basler, could you add to that?

Dr. BASLER. I have figures here on what has been expended and what is left as of the present time and a rough estimate of the amount of work accomplished.

Actually next year, I think, was the time we felt we would need to come in any say, "We are going to be behind working this thing through on the basis of the original authorization and we know we cannot come out with this."

Mr. STEED. Do you still have enough authorization to carry you through the next 2 years, which would give you a much clearer picture of what you have left?

Dr. BASLER. That is correct. We should have approximately $330,000 left of the amount authorized.

Mr. STEED. I think we can let that rest for the present. When you get further along you will have a much better estimate of what remains.

PRESERVATION OF EARLY AMERICAN MOTION PICTURES

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

		1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
11	Personnel compensation: Permanent positions	8	8	8
12	Personnel benefits	1	1	1
22	Transportation of things	1	1	1
25	Other services	51	51	51
	Total obligations	61	61	61

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	2	2	2
Average number of all employees	2	2	2
Number of employees at end of year	2	2	2
Average GS grade	3.0	3.0	3.0
Average GS salary	$3,935	$4,014	$4,128

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities:			
Converting paper prints and nitrate film to safety base film (total obligations)	61	61	61
Financing:			
New obligational authority (appropriation)	61	61	61

Mr. STEED. The next item is that of $60,600 for the preservation of early American motion pictures. You are asking for the same amount this year as last year so I think we will insert pages 127 and 128 of the justifications in the record.

(The pages follow:)

1962 regular bill	$60,600
1963 estimate	60,600
Net increase	0

GENERAL STATEMENT

In the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959, there was included $60,000 to enable the Librarian of Congress to initiate a program for the conversion of safety base film of the George Kleine collection of nitrate film, and the paper prints of early American motion pictures in the custody of the Library.

With funds provided for this program on a continuing basis, the conversion of the Kleine collection of some 259,000 feet from nitrate film to safety base film has been completed. These films were collected by George Kleine, Edison's distributor, during the period 1900–10 and the collection is one of the most important in the world.

In addition, the program of converting to negatives the paper prints of early motion pictures which were submitted as evidence for copyright between the years 1894 and 1912 has continued with 372,000 35-millimeter feet converted through fiscal year 1961, and an estimated 136,000 35-millimeter feet to be converted in fiscal year 1962. Since many of the original celluloid films have deteriorated, been destroyed, or lost, this program will assure the availability of this important American historical material.

With the $60,600 requested for fiscal year 1963, an estimated additional 136,000 35-millimeter feet of paper prints can be converted. This will leave a relatively small amount of footage to be converted in fiscal year 1964.

STATUS OF PROJECT

Mr. STEED. Can you give us a brief statement on the present status of this project?

Dr. MUMFORD. As is indicated on page 128, the Kleine collection has been completed, which covers the period 1900–10. The majority of the work on the paper print collection has been done and with this appropriation, if it is granted, it would leave a relatively small amount of footage to be converted in fiscal 1964 of this paper print collection that covered the period from 1894 to 1912.

Of course, we have avoided duplication within these collections. We have not converted the same title as existed in both collections.

Mr. STEED. Because of the nature of this work, is it done by contract?

Dr. MUMFORD. The paper print collection is because it is a process developed by a company, but as to the conversion of the Kleine collection from nitrate to safety film——

Dr. BASLER. This was largely done in the Department of Agriculture laboratory; but the paper print conversion is done in California by the Renovare Co., which developed a process for converting these old paper prints.

Mr. STEED. That does not lend itself to that process?

Dr. BASLER. We have asked for bids, but nobody else except the Renovare people have the process they can do it with. If there was any real competition here—we tried but there was no other place we could get it done.

MOTION PICTURE COLLECTION DETERIORATING

Dr. MUMFORD. I would like to add, Mr. Chairman, that while this will nearly complete the program, which was authorized here in 1959, it does not solve our motion picture problem completely by any means. The Library has many millions of feet of motion picture film. On nitrate, I believe we have some 27 million feet of such film. Of that, we have estimated some 15 million feet ought to be converted to safety film because there is deterioration and loss each year in it. We are not prepared to submit anything at this time on that but I would like to mention it in connection with the motion picture program.

REVISION OF THE ANNOTATED CONSTITUTION

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

		1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
11	Personnel compensation: Temporary employment	----------	12	12
26	Supplies and materials	----------	1	----------
	Total obligations	----------	13	12

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Average number of all employees	----------	3	3
Number of employees at end of year	----------	3	0

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities:			
Preparation and revision of the Annotated Constitution of the United States (total obligations)	----------	13	12
Financing:			
Unobligated balance brought forward	----------	----------	−12
Unobligated balance carried forward	----------	12	----------
New obligational authority (appropriation)	----------	25	----------

Mr. STEED. The next item is for the revision of the Annotated Constitution. Last year this committee did not include the item but the other body did and it was finally carried in the bill in the amount of $25,000.

Can you give us a report on what has been done, what is being done, or when the job under this item will be completed?

Dr. MUMFORD. This is being done under Dr. Elsbree. May I ask him to report on that?

Dr. ELSBREE. We are aiming at January 1 of next year as the completion date.

Mr. STEED. That is the date it will be ready for printing?

Dr. ELSBREE. We hope it will be ready to go to the Printing Office. It is a little too early, quite frankly, to guarantee that, but that is our goal. We will do it within the $25,000, although that will mean we will be subsidizing it a little bit, probably. We will have spent, I think, about $15,000 this year and about $10,000 will be left over. It is well underway, but it is possible only to estimate January 1 as the completion date.

Mr. STEED. When this matter has come up in the past, how has the printing been arranged for?

Dr. ELSBREE. We have had nothing to do with the printing, Mr. Chairman. The Government Printing Office has printed it through arrangements with the Joint Committee on Printing. The printing costs are not included in our appropriation.

COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

		1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
11	Personnel compensation:			
	Permanent positions		102	185
	Other personnel compensation		6	15
	Total personnel compensation		108	200
12	Personnel benefits		3	5
21	Travel and transportation of persons		43	35
22	Transportation of things		20	24
23	Rent, communications, and utilities		27	62
24	Printing and reproduction		10	24
25	Other services		6	9
26	Supplies and materials		4	7
31	Equipment		15	20
	Books and library materials		165	384
	Total obligations		400	770

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total number of permanent positions		36	65
Average number of all employees		29	65
Number of employees at end of year		36	65

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Acquisitions of books and other library materials		315	607
2. Bibliographic listing			15
3. Operation of centers		48	88
4. Program support (U.S. dollars)		37	60
Total obligations		400	770
Financing: New obligational authority (appropriation)		400	770

Mr. STEED. The next item is "Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program)" and this appears on page 133 of the justifications and at page 112 of the bill.

I note you request a total of $770,000 for 1963, an increase of $370,000 and of that total, $60,000 is U.S. dollars and $710,000 is local currencies already owned by the Treasury.

I believe under the present program for 1962, of $400,000, this project was initiated with $36,500 in U.S. dollars and $363,500 in local currencies owned by the Treasury.

I think we will insert in this point of the record pages 133 through 142 of the justifications.

(The pages follow:)

1962 regular bill	$400,000
1963 estimate	770,000
Net increase	370,000

ANALYSIS OF INCREASES

1. Acquisition of books and other library materials	+292,000
The increased amount will permit book purchasing for a full year as contrasted with the 6-month operation of the pilot project from January 1 through June 30, 1962. The increase will also make possible the purchase of additional sets of publications for distribution to U.S. libraries not included in the pilot program.	
2. Bibliographic control	+30,000
A program will be initiated to prepare bibliographic entries in list and card form to aid recipient libraries, including the Library of Congress, in their cataloging process and to bring the works acquired to the attention of research scholars at institutions not participating directly in the program.	
3. Operation of centers	+24,500
The additional amount requested will permit the operation of centers in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic for a full year as contrasted with the 6-month operation from January 1 through June 30, 1962.	
4. Program support (U.S. dollars)	+23,500
The increase in dollar support provides for payment of salaries of present U.S. personnel for a full year and provides also for an additional administrative officer at one of the oversea centers and for a secretary to the coordinator of the program at the Library of Congress.	
Total increase	+370,000

It is recommended that the amount initially requested in the 1963 budget estimates for operation of centers be reduced by $14,500 and that $14,500 be added to the amount requested for bibliographic control. This is so indicated above.

At the time the original budget request was submitted the survey teams had not completed their work. It has been found that adequate office space can be

rented for less than was estimated at the time of budget submission. On the other hand the survey teams found that it will be possible to hire more highly skilled personnel for bibliographic activities than was anticipated.

Analysis of increase requested for collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program), Library of Congress

	Increase requested	Amount of increase for addition to present program	Amount of increase required for annualization of present program
1. Acquisition of books and other library materials. The additional amount requested beyond annualization would make possible the purchase of additional sets of publications for distribution to libraries not included in the pilot program and would cover 25 percent of the salary of the GS–12 administrative officer requested for Cairo.	$292,000	$41,732	$250,268
2. Bibliographic control. This is an entirely new item.	30,000	30,000	----------
3. Operation of centers. The additional amount requested beyond annualization is for the purchase of office equipment and supplies for the staff to be engaged in bibliographic control.	24,500	8,000	16,500
4. U.S. dollar support. The additional amount requested beyond annualization is for 75 percent of the salary of the GS–12 administrative officer in Cairo, the salary of the GS–5 secretary to the coordinator, and personnel benefits for the two positions.	23,500	12,186	11,314
Total	370,000	91,918	278,082

GENERAL STATEMENT

With appropriations granted last year pursuant to section 104(n) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (included in Public Law 85–931, approved September 6, 1958) the Library of Congress initiated pilot projects for the acquisition of library materials in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic. In each of these countries, foreign currencies accrued to the credit of the United States have been used to employ local staff, to rent office space, to purchase books and other library materials, and to ship the materials acquired directly to the Library of Congress and 22 other research libraries in the United States.

During the period of October through December 1961, two survey teams composed of area and acquisitions specialists from the library's staff were in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic to investigate the availability of adequately trained local personnel, office space, and equipment; to locate bookdealers able to expand and improve their present operations to cope with the task of supplying the volume of publications required in multiple copies; and to consult with officers in the American embassies and in the foreign governments as to the feasibilty of the program. Since the initial reports of the survey teams were favorable, they were instructed to remain abroad; to establish, staff, and equip centers; and to negotiate acquisitions contracts. The survey teams confirmed the necessity of having U.S. personnel abroad to run these operations because of problems of censorship, postal and customs regulations, and the complexity of relationships with book suppliers.

An advisory committee, composed of representatives of Government, of several learned societies, and of professional organizations, suggested a number of institutions as appropriate recipients of publications under the program. The following institutions accepted the invitation to participate:

INDIA/PAKISTAN

University of California (Berkeley)
University of Chicago
Cornell University
Duke University
University of Hawaii
University of Minnesota
University of Pennsylvania
University of Texas
University of Washington
University of Wisconsin
Yale University

University of California (Los Angeles)	Indiana University
Columbia University	University of Michigan
Hartford Seminary Foundation (sharing its set with Portland State College)	New York Public Library
	Princeton University
	University of Utah
Harvard University	University of Virginia

In keeping with instructions contained in the conference report, the libraries have contributed $10,500, which will be used to reimburse the U.S. Treasury for a portion of the dollar support required. By the 1st of January 1962, centers had been established in New Delhi, India; in Karachi and Dacca, Pakistan; and in Cairo, Egypt; the initial survey teams had returned to the Library after being replaced by three staff members assigned to direct the work of the centers; and publications were being shipped regularly from each of the three countries to the United States.

Despite the many difficulties of initiating a pilot program of this nature, the results during the first few months of operation have exceeded expectations. Publications of great value to the Government and to the colleges and universities participating in the program have been arriving in this country at a steadily increasing rate. In each of the countries, a complete set of the Government publications on the national level and the publications of major importance on the State and local levels are being acquired and shipped. From India alone, some 72,000 pieces of Government publications are being shipped each month. Commercially published newspapers and periodicals are being shipped at the rate of about 25,000 pieces each month from India, about 6,000 per month from Pakistan, and about 9,000 per month from the United Arab Republic. In addition, commercially published books of research value are arriving at the rate of 2,400 a month from India, 900 a month from Pakistan, and 1,100 a month from the United Arab Republic.

During the coming year it is planned to continue the acquisitions program in the three countries at a slightly higher level.

Lists of the material acquired in these three countries will be prepared abroad and distributed to research centers in the United States to inform scholars of the range of books, serials, and other library material available under the programs. These lists will serve to make the materials accessible on interlibrary loan to scholars at institutions other than those participating in the program.

Brief initial surveys may be made in some of the other countries in which excess foreign currencies could be made available for the support of acquisitions and bibliographic listing activities similar to those carried on in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic.

The program will combine book buying and descriptive listing. A four-way breakdown is presented below.

1. Acquisition of books and other library materials, +$292,000

Books from India and Pakistan are presently being shipped to 11 college and research libraries, and books from the United Arab Republic to 11 college and research libraries. A set of publications from each country is received by the Library of Congress. The program during the coming year will continue to concentrate on currently published materials available in multiple copies. It is planned to continue sending publications to the present recipients and to add a small number of additional research libraries to the present group. The newly selected libraries will be chosen as were the present participants, with the aid of an advisory committee, consisting of representatives from several U.S. Government agencies, library associations, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Social Science Research Council. The increased number of sets will permit distribution to several research libraries supporting strong area studies programs for both India/Pakistan and the United Arab Republic (the limited number of sets available under the pilot program made it seem wise initially to send publications from only one of the two areas to any single institution). Also, it is expected that the geographic distribution of the sets within the United States will be improved.

For the above purposes, and to increase book purchasing from a half-year to a full-year level, an increase of $292,000, from $315,000 to $607,000 in foreign currencies, is requested.

2. Bibliographic control, +$30,000

Personnel required for bibliographic listing:

India (New Delhi):

	Annual salary (dollar support)
1 FSL–4 librarian	$2,274.26
6 FSL–5 assistant librarians	11,136.00
4 FSL–8 clerk-stenographers	4,000.00
1 FSL–10 multilith operator	580.17
Total (12)	17,990.43

Pakistan (Karachi):

1 FSL–4 librarian	2,274.26
1 secretary	1,235.00
Total (2)	3,509.26

Pakistan (Dacca):

1 FSL–4 librarian	2,274.26
1 secretary	1,235.00
Total (2)	3,509.26

United Arab Republic (Cairo):

1 FSL–4 librarian	2,300.00
1 FSL–8 senior clerk-typist	1,103.43
1 FSL–9 clerk-typist II	917.13
1 FSL–10 multilith operator	500.00
Total (4)	4,820.56
Grand total	[1] 29,829.51

[1] Round to $30,000.

It is proposed that a program be initiated whereby highly skilled native personnel, working under the supervision of U.S. librarians, would prepare bibliographic entries in list and card format. These entries would present in transliterated form the essential bibliographic data for the publications acquired under the program. This would not only aid recipient libraries in their cataloging process, but distribution of such lists to nonrecipient libraries would serve to inform research scholars elsewhere of the availability of such material and would be a useful tool for interlibrary loan, reference, and acquisitions activities. For this purpose an initial sum of $30,000 in foreign currencies is requested.

3. Operation of centers, +$24,500

The centers in New Delhi, Dacca, Karachi, and Cairo will be continued. Included in these estimates are the costs of rents and utilities, other contractual services, and equipment. No major purchases of equipment are anticipated. Costs indicated for this activity are in foreign currency, and cover only nonpersonal service items.

4. Program support (U.S. dollars), +$23,500

Estimates for this activity are based upon salaries for a full year of the American supervisory personnel overseas and a full year for the support of staff at the Library. Related costs for retirement and group life insurance are added as are certain oversea allowances for personnel abroad. Personnel stationed abroad have agreed to accept at least 25 percent of their salaries in foreign currencies. There are also added items for travel which cannot be financed by foreign currencies. Details of these estimates are shown in the table below. At this time the Department of State has not yet determined how much it will charge for field support. There has been an indication however, that hard dollar support may be required.

United Arab Republic:			
1 GS–14	Director		$12,210
1 GS–12	Administrative officer (new position)		8,955
	Total (2)		21,165
India/Pakistan:			
1 GS–14	Director		12,210
1 GS–12	Administrative officer		8,955
	Total (2)		21,165
	Total (4)		42,330
	75 percent of total		31,748
Library of Congress office:			
1 GS–15	Coordinator		13,730
1 GS–5	Secretary (new position)		4,345
	Total (2)		18,075
Total (6)	11	Personnel compensation	49,823
	12	Personnel benefits	4,877
	21	Travel	5,300
		Grand total, program support (U.S. dollars)	60,000

Mr. STEED. This is a fairly new program and I am sure all of this information will be of interest. As I understand it, most of this increase is in terms of annualizing the program, since the first appropriation, in 1962, was on a 6-month basis?

Dr. MUMFORD. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. Can you break down what it would require to do that and what the addition to that is in terms of an increase or expansion?

Dr. MUMFORD. Mr. Stevens is the coordinator of this program. May I ask him to respond?

Mr. STEVENS. I can do it roughly now, Mr. Chairman.

The major increase is item No. 2 for bibliographic control. There is a small increase in the item above because we hope to add a few libraries and there is a small increase in the U.S. dollar support to cover two more positions. Those positions are shown in U.S. dollars on page 141 and page 142.

CONTRIBUTION BY PARTICIPATING LIBRARIES

Mr. STEED. In connection with the contribution of $10,500 made by benefiting or participating libraries in this program, I assume that that money has already been paid in. Is this to be an annual contribution or was that just a one-time contribution?

Dr. MUMFORD. I do not think that that has been finally determined, Mr. Chairman, as to what the wishes of the committee or the Congress are in respect to this. As to the willingness of the libraries to pay, I think that the representative of the recipient libraries would be in a better position to say than we are.

Mr. STEED. I think the position of the committee is certainly—I speak for myself and, I am sure, some of the others—that we would like to see this become a permanent participation and, if possible, increased, especially if additional libraries take advantage of the pro-

gram. If that can be worked out, it would do a great deal to sustain some interest in this activity.

PROPOSED SURVEYS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

I note that you say you want to make some brief initial surveys in other countries than the ones you are now operating in. Could you give us some idea of what countries you have in mind?

Mr. STEVENS. These are the countries in which there are excess foreign currencies: Indonesia, Burma, Israel, Syria, and there is also money in Poland and Yugoslavia. I would hope that we would give emphasis to south Asia and the Middle East and we may eventually get to those two countries in Europe, too.

Mr. STEED. Is it your idea that if and when this program does expand that the U.S. dollar part of it will increase proportionately with the amount of local currencies used, or will the U.S. dollar part be fairly steady?

Mr. STEVENS. They do not go up in a direct ratio, sir. Probably we would have at least one American in each new country that we operate in, but we do not anticipate a need to increase the staff at the Library of Congress beyond what we now have.

USE OF CURRENT YEAR FUNDS

Mr. STEED. How much of the $400,000 for this current year have you obligated and expended up to this time?

Mr. ROSSITER. I have it here by countries, sir. There is quite a timelag getting the reports back from the disbursing offices in the embassies overseas. I am not too sure that the figures I have here are accurate and accurately reflect what has taken place since the end of January because of the delay in getting accounts current as they call them from the disbursing offices.

We have obligated in the United Arab Republic about $16,000; in India, almost $27,000; and in Pakistan, about $4,000.

I am not too sure what activity has taken place because it was slow getting started and the emphasis is just now beginning to hit our records here.

Mr. STEVENS. I have some figures that are more recent.

These items have not entered our books officially yet but in India we have now obligated $142,000; in the United Arab Republic, $24,000; and in Pakistan, we have obligated the total amount of $28,000.

Mr. STEED. I note you want a language change for this appropriation to remain available until expended. Can you give us a reason for that request?

Mr. STEVENS. A part of the difficulty is getting reports back here promptly.

Mr. ROGERS. Much of the same reasoning that applies to the regular book appropriations in the Library would apply to this. This is all foreign operation and, as you have already pointed out, very properly, it is a question of getting the information back here, and it does delay winding up business within the fiscal year.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan, questions?

Mr. HORAN. Yes.

We were quite encouraged when it was recognized the Federal Government should get some help from the participating libraries. Do you have any evidence they are going to continue their interest?

Dr. MUMFORD. As I say, we cannot speak for what may be their willingness, but I think they may well be, if the committee requires it. I would like to mention however, another obligation which they are proposing to assume in regard to this program.

Under the leadership of the resources and technical services division of the American Library Association, the college and university libraries participating in the Public Law 480 program are planning a joint project for the cataloging and control of all publications received under the program. Under the proposed plan these libraries would spend a total of some $110,000 during the next fiscal year and within the past 10 days the chairman of the special committee has been working on this and has had commitments up to $30,000.

Ten libraries have agreed to contribute some $30,000 of the total amount required. It appears that others might go along, so the whole group may be contributing up to $110,000 in order to maintain the complete cataloging control of material acquired under this program.

This joint cataloging program will be possible only if the Congress makes available foreign currencies requested for bibliographic listing which would provide some of the preliminary information required in the proposed cataloging plan.

That is this item No. 2 here for bibliographical control on the green sheets. This would be of much benefit to the Library of Congress because we are concerned with the cataloging of this material as other libraries are. It would be of great benefit to the Library of Congress.

Mr. STEED. Were these libraries to perform that function? You feel that in order to get the full value of these, you might have to perform that yourself at this point?

Dr. MUMFORD. We will have to catalog, as we are now trying to do, materials which we receive. We do not at present have sufficient catalogers to catalog all of the materials from all parts of the world, that is, provide full cataloging and to print cards for it, but we would have to assume responsibility beyond what we would have to assume if this cooperative undertaking is achieved.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan, do you have any further questions?

Mr. HORAN. They are waiting on us to act?

Dr. MUMFORD. They are going ahead with the undertaking to get commitments cataloging but I think the implementation of their proposal and plan for this cooperative cataloging would be influenced, and in fact it appears controlled, by whether funds are appropriated for this bibliographic listing.

If this bibliographic work is not done at the source where the material is obtained, then the rest of the plan could not be carried out as contemplated.

Mr. HORAN. Ten of the twenty are participating?

Dr. MUMFORD. Ten libraries have already agreed to contribute some $30,000 and the Chairman has not yet heard from the others.

Mr. HORAN. I notice you list 20 here.

Mr. STEVENS. Twenty-two actually.

Dr. MUMFORD. There are 22 libraries receiving material under the program.

Mr. HORAN. Those who have already agreed are going into this program on an average of $14,000 apiece?

Mr. ROGERS. May I explain that there are two programs; one covering Arabic publications which are less expensive to the participating libraries than the one covering Indic publications.

The response so far is chiefly from the libraries receiving Arabic materials. The overall average would be $5,000 per library for 22 libraries.

Mr. HORAN. I thought I understood Dr. Mumford to say they were preparing to obligate themselves in excess of $110,000; was that true?

Dr. MUMFORD. Not in excess, sir; up to $110,000 for all.

Mr. ROGERS. This would be $5,000 each.

The truth of the matter is that some would have to obligate less and some more.

Dr. MUMFORD. It would not be the same figure for each library because some get more material than others.

Mr. HORAN. I notice there has been a very healthy increase in the contributions of quite a number of universities in the past year. I suppose they get income tax treatment because of it, because it is in the current issue of Time magazine, too.

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir; it is.

Mr. HORAN. You will have to forgive me if I take a sort of proprietary interest in these donations these universities have gotten because that is money not covered into the Treasury of the United States for that reason. I wish we would have a rush for the entrance gate on the part of other interested universities in the United States and maybe we would get someplace with this program.

I do not see how this subcommittee can abandon the effort to secure substantial financial participation, and I am all for education, but undoubtedly these are very valuable acquisitions.

Again, I must remind you that I want your retirement dollar to be worth more than 10 cents, so we sought not to load this all on the Federal Treasury.

RELATIONSHIP TO REGULAR LAW BOOK FUND

Mr. STEED. Are any of these acquisitions you are making under this program in the category of law books?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes, sir.

Dr. MUMFORD. Some legal material would come into this.

Mr. STEED. Would it be a very sizable amount at all?

Mr. DWYER. A very sizable amount has been coming in recently and we expect much more.

The head of our Near East and North African Law Division was in Cairo and made arrangements not only for Public Law 480 materials but for materials from other countries in the area.

Mr. STEED. Since you have other funds for the procurement of law books overseas for the Library, what benefit does the fact these funds

can also be used in these specified areas give you in having, so to speak, two financial sources of supply? If you did not have this money, would you have to divert some of your other money to these areas?

Mr. ROGERS. In asking for more money for our other two book appropriations, for the general collections and Law Library, we took into consideration our needs in areas outside the Public Law 480 program. May I point out that much of the material that is going to come in under Public Law 480 is material that we never received before, so that in a sense it does not displace as much of our appropriations as you might think.

The facts of the matter are that from India in 1961—this is before the operation of Public Law 480—we received a little over 6,000 pieces at a cost of about $3,900; from Pakistan, 790 pieces for $361; from the United Arab Republic, about 3,000 pieces for $1,400. The Public Law 480 program is going to bring in much more material, but it will not represent a large saving in our book budget.

Mr. HORAN. That, again, is very interesting in view of the English Stock Exchange Weekly, which, from your justification, has gone up 50 percent; this Chemical of Germany has gone up a hundred percent; Vacuum of England—whatever that is—has gone up a hundred percent. It is interesting as a sign of the times; is it not?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HORAN. You get those materials from these soft currency countries where wages are not high enough to fit them into the rest of the world admittedly, but you do get those quite reasonably in price. Do you maintain contact with these participating libraries?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HORAN. Do you have contact with those that have not replied yet?

Mr. STEVENS. That is being done through a chairman of an American Library Association committee. We are not doing it ourselves. We would expect from the response so far that all of them would say "Yes." I talked to many of these people informally in Chicago in January, and my impression was that they would all come through with a contribution toward the cataloging of these materials.

Mr. HORAN. Is this group part of a larger organization which embraces most of the university libraries in the United States?

Mr. STEVENS. There are some exceptions here. Most of these libraries belong to the Association of Research Libraries, but the Hartford Seminary Foundation Library and Portland State College Library do not belong to that group.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I looked into this in a cursory way last summer to try to get interested in it and to try to understand what we might do to advantage to our American taxpayers with these funds which, of course, are generated by Commodity Credit Corporation operations, whose capital structure we have to repair. It is a backdoor proposition. We have to repair the capital structure of Commodity Credit. This was one of the bright spots.

Indexing and Microfilming the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church Records in Alaska

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities: Indexing and microfilming records of the Russian Orthodox Church in Alaska (total obligations) (object class 24)			15
Financing: New obligational authority (appropriation)			15

Mr. Steed. The next item is certain church records in Alaska, appearing on page 130 of the justifications and 114 of the bill. The total is $15,000, a nonrecurring item, based on a new law. We will insert the narrative justification at this point along with a copy of the law, Public Law 87–113.

(Pp. 130 through 132, and Public Law 87–113 follow:)

1962 regular bill	0
1963 estimate	$15,000
Net increase	+15,000

ANALYSIS OF INCREASE

1. Contractual services ..... +$15,000

For nonrecurring item authorized by Public Law 87–113; Alaskan church records in the custody of the Library of Congress to be indexed and microfilmed.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Public Law 87–113 (75 Stat. 241), approved July 31, 1961, authorizes an appropriation of $15,000 to remain available until expended to arrange, transliterate (from the Cyrillic to the Latin alphabet), index, and microfilm the records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska in the collections of the Library of Congress. The primary purpose is to make available the vital statistics contained therein which are in many instances the only records of births, marriages, and deaths available to individuals, the new State of Alaska, and to Federal agencies concerned with such information. These valuable historical records which were collected and recorded by the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska include certification of births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths of early Alaska parishioners of the church, and the bulk of them cover a period of time from 1816 to 1933 with some going back to 1772. The records were removed from Alaska in 1940 and taken to the headquarters of the church in New York for safekeeping but were subsequently turned over to the Library of Congress. Because the records are not indexed, the search for individual records in some 120 boxes for official certifications of birth, for social security, and other purposes is extremely tedious and time consuming.

By enabling the Library to make a negative microfilm of these records, positive copies can be made for distribution, at the discretion of the Librarian, to any person or organization upon payment by any such State, subdivision, person, or organization of an amount determined by the Librarian to be the reasonably estimated cost of providing such copies. This distribution will also help to preserve the information in the records against loss and destruction. The index which is planned will permit specific facts to be extracted easily and efficiently from the mass of records.

PLAN FOR PERFORMANCE OF WORK

The general plan for performing the necessary work is based on the services of a contractor who would assume responsibility for translating, transliterating, arranging, selecting, indexing, typing, and related operations required to prepare

the material for microfilming. The cost of the microfilm negative and a positive microfilm copy would be charged to this appropriation. Arrangements for securing copies of the microfilm would be made by the interested agencies or individuals with the photoduplication service of the Library.

PUBLIC LAW 87–113

87TH CONGRESS, S. 1644

JULY 31, 1961

AN ACT To provide for the indexing and microfilming of certain records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska and in the collections of the Library of Congress

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) for the purpose of making the records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska in the collections of the Library of Congress more readily available for study and research and as evidence of the vital statistics set forth therein, the Librarian of Congress shall arrange, transliterate into Latin characters, index and microfilm such records.

(b) The Librarian of Congress shall, consistent with any limitation imposed on the use of or access to such records by their donors or by those placing such records on deposit in the Library of Congress, make available to any State or political subdivision thereof, and in the discretion of the Librarian, to any person or organization, copies of any index or microfilm prepared pursuant to subsection (a) upon payment by any such State, subdivision, person or organization of an amount determined by the Librarian to be the reasonably estimated cost of providing such copies.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sum, not to exceed $15,000, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved July 31, 1961.

Mr. STEED. Since this is the expressed will of the Congress, I suppose the justification for this is no longer subject to debate, but I just wondered if anybody ever came up with the answer as to why this type of work would not have been performed by some agency of the State of Alaska rather than by the Library of Congress. Do you have any information on that?

Dr. MUMFORD. I think that there was some indication that they did not feel they had the money to do it. Over the years, through various communications to the Library from representatives of the Government and one or two librarians in Alaska, the importance of this material was stressed, the importance of having copies for the purposes set forth in this general statement.

Mr. STEED. Has there been much interest shown by researchers and others to use it?

Dr. MUMFORD. It has been easily available. The people who needed it for certification of births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths have not been able to come to Washington to use it. As to the amount, can you add anything, Dr. Basler?

Dr. BASLER. These records have been used quite a bit by Government agencies themselves, such as Social Security Administration and the State Department in checking birth records for passport purposes, and so on. The people in Alaska have not had access to them, the people whose fathers, mothers, grandparents were of Russian descent, born in Alaska, their records are recorded here.

Right back there in Alaska where it is most needed is the place where they have not been able to use them because the Russian Church placed them in the Library of Congress.

Mr. STEED. I suppose, being a new State, Alaska feels it has many uses for what funds are available to it. That is not an uncommon situation, I suppose.

Dr. MUMFORD. They will still pay for their copies of it. This is to make a negative copy.

Mr. STEED. Since this is a total authorization of $15,000, I would assume you project this as a 1-year operation and that you feel the whole work can be finished——

Dr. BASLER. We hope within a year, but I believe this should be no-year money. We will have to contract to have this done, and we are not sure how soon the specialist can finish the job because he is a man who has a job and is teaching at the University of Miami. He is a former member of the Library staff. We need to bring somebody in to do this. He is the one person who can do this economically because while at the Library he handled a great deal of reference work in these archives and he knows them from beginning to end.

Mr. STEED. If these records are this important and are used by so many individuals, as you suggest, would it not be wise to try to speed the completion of this work to the earliest possible completion date?

Dr. BASLER. It is indeed. We want to get it finished as soon as we can and as economically as possible.

Mr. HORAN. Is it your expectation that there will be fees charged for the use of these findings?

Dr. BASLER. No. We will sell copies of the film to any institution in Alaska that needs it, and they will do their own research on it there after the film is made and the index is made.

Mr. STEED. That would be for the cost for the production of the film, and would have nothing to do with the initial cost?

Dr. MUMFORD. Of arranging, yes.

Dr. BASLER. Just making the negative.

Mr. HORAN. These are the records of the Church and are used in birth certification and that sort of thing?

Dr. MUMFORD. They state they need that information frequently in respect to individuals.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS

Mr. STEED. We have one final question before adjourning. As I understand it, many of the executive departments conduct in-service training programs for their employees. Do you carry on any program of this sort?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, we do.

Mr. STEED. Can you give us a description of the kinds and types you conduct, the schedules, and so on?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. We have the following in-service training programs:

1. An orientation course for new employees, which familiarizes new staff members with the rules, regulations, and policies directly affecting them as staff members of the Library. The course is generally scheduled for 2 hours every other week.

2. A secretarial training course, designed for secretaries and clerical staff members. Topics include the secretary's responsibilities; the use of the correspondence manual; the organization of Library; work organization; training subordinate workers; clerical skills; telephone techniques; and so on. The course is scheduled 1 hour a week for 10 weeks.

3. A management development program for firstline supervisors and middle-management supervisors. Topics include supervisory

responsibilities, planning, organization, coordination, controling, reporting, performance standards, delegating responsibility, communications, problem solving, and human relations. The course is offered periodically, for 10 1½-hour sessions.

4. A lecture series that consists of lectures and conferences designed to increase the knowledge of staff members about the organization and functions of the Library. The course consists of 18 2-hour sessions and is offered every other week.

5. A special recruit program that consists of planned rotational work assignments, seminars, and discussion groups for a small group of selected staff members recruited from outstanding graduates of university library schools.

6. An-the-job training is conducted on an individual basis by the supervisor in his day-to-day contacts with the employee to help employees achieve maximum skill, knowledge, and efficiency in performing work assignments.

Mr. STEED. Does an employee having a certain type of work there who has aspired to a better job have any way that he can study and prepare himself for that promotion, as such?

Mr. ROGERS. In addition to the programs outlined by Dr. Mumford, we occasionally send people for out-of-institution training in some specialized field. For example, for unusual foreign languages, we let a man who is a scientist who has to function in a library position get one or two courses at a library school.

We sometimes send an employee to programs of the Brookings Institution.

Mr. STEED. Gentlemen, we want to express our appreciation for your appearance. It is very enlightening to hear about your activities.

Dr. MUMFORD. Thank you very much, sir. On behalf of my colleagues and myself, may I express our appreciation for your understanding and your patience in hearing our presentation.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1962.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WITNESSES

RALPH R. ROBERTS, CLERK
H. NEWLIN MEGILL, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE CLERK
ROBERT H. HARPER, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE CLERK FOR BUDGET AND FINANCE
ZEAKE JOHNSON, SERGEANT AT ARMS
ELWYN G. RAIDEN, CASHIER OF BANK, OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS
WILLIAM M. MILLER, DOORKEEPER
H. H. MORRIS, POSTMASTER
EDWARD CRAFT, LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
CHARLES J. SULLIVAN, CHIEF OF CAPITOL POLICE
LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

Mr. STEED. The committee will be in order.

Today the committee takes up the items in this bill relating to the House of Representatives.

We have here today the Clerk of the House, Mr. Roberts, and his staff; the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Johnson; the Doorkeeper, Mr. Miller; the Postmaster, Mr. Morris; the Legislative Counsel, Mr. Croft; and Chief Sullivan of the Capitol Police.

Now proceed with your general statement.

General Statement

Mr. Roberts. Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to appear before your subcommittee again to present the legislative budget of the House of Representatives for fiscal year 1963. I shall present to you the budget from the various offices of the House as submitted to me by them, together with such justifications therefor as were given to me. I shall be glad to answer any questions I can relative to the figures presented by the other offices of the House; however, should you desire more specific information concerning any phase of any other office outside of the jurisdiction of the Clerk, I respectfully request that the appropriate officer under whose jurisdiction the activity comes be called personally before the subcommittee to answer in more detail.

Gentlemen, the budget which I present today for fiscal year 1963 is virtually the same as last year, with the exception that we have had to take into consideration certain resolutions adopted by the House increasing some salaries and in other instances creating new positions.

The above resolutions account for the increased appropriations requested; however, I shall discuss each one as we reach the appropriate section of the bill.

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF ESTIMATE FOR 1963

For the information of the committee, I desire to insert in the record a tabulated statement in support of the estimates (both original and revised), as submitted through the Bureau of the Budget, for the operation of the House of Representatives, fiscal year 1963. This statement gives a complete picture covering all estimates by paragraphs as appearing in the committee print.

Each member of the subcommittee has before him a copy of this statement, which breaks down and itemizes each position, or title thereof, by offices and departments, and reflects the number of employees involved; their basic and gross annual salaries, including increased or additional compensation as authorized by law.

Mr. Steed. We will include the tabulations in the record.

(The tabulations referred to are as follows:)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Itemized estimates of appropriations, fiscal year 1963

SALARIES, MILEAGE FOR MEMBERS, AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF THE SPEAKER

	Number of employees	Unit base	Unit gross	Total gross	Total estimates
Salaries, mileage and expenses:					
Salaries of Members	438	Lump sum	Lump sum	$10,672,000.00	
Mileage for the Members and expenses of the Speaker	438	Lump sum	Lump sum	200,000.00	
Total salaries, mileage, and expenses				10,872,000.00	$10,872,000.00

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Speaker:					
Administrative assistant	1	$8,880.00	$17,649.50	$17,649.50	
Clerical assistants	Lump sum	30,025.00	66,059.30	66,059.30	
Total	1			83,708.80	$83,710.00
Office of the Parliamentarian: [1]					
Parliamentarian	1	20,500.00	22,037.50	22,037.50	
Digest of the Rules		Lump sum	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Assistant No. 1	1	16,500.00	17,737.50	17,737.50	
Assistant No. 2	1	7,000.00	[1] 13,041.33	[1] 13,041.33	
Clerk	1	5,000.00	[1] 9,813.59	[1] 9,813.59	
Total	4			64,629.92	64,635.00
Office of the Chaplain:					
Chaplain	1	4,000.00	8,806.51	8,806.51	8,810.00
Office of the Clerk:					
Clerk of the House	1	17,500.00	20,693.75	20,693.75	
Administrative assistant No. 2	1	4,000.00	8,806.51	8,806.51	
Administrative assistant No. 3	1	3,800.00	8,401.46	8,401.46	
Secretary	1	3,000.00	6,781.24	6,781.24	
Personnel clerk	1	3,600.00	7,996.40	7,996.40	
Clerk No. 1	1	3,200.00	7,186.29	7,186.29	
Clerk No. 2	1	3,000.00	6,781.24	6,781.24	
Clerks	2	2,340.00	5,444.56	10,889.12	
Administrative assistants		Lump sum	85,849.00	85,850.00	
Additional clerical assistants		Lump sum	11,470.00	11,470.00	
Reading clerks	2	7,000.00	14,345.47	28,690.94	

Journal Clerk's office:				
Journal clerk	1	7,000.00	14,345.47	14,345.47
Assistant Journal clerk (minority)	1	5,000.00	10,794.95	10,794.95
Assistant Journal clerk	1	3,600.00	7,996.40	7,996.40
Assistant Journal clerk	1	3,000.00	6,781.24	6,781.24
Assistant Journal clerk	1	3,000.00	6,781.24	6,781.24
Assistant Journal clerk-indexer (minority)	1	2,000.00	4,755.97	4,755.97
Stenographer to Journal clerk				
Tally clerk's office:				
Tally clerk	1	7,000.00	14,345.47	14,345.47
Assistant tally clerk	1	6,000.00	12,587.99	12,587.99
Assistant tally clerk (minority)	1	5,500.00	11,709.27	11,709.27
Enrolling room:				
Enrolling clerk	1	5,000.00	10,794.95	10,794.95
Assistant enrolling clerks (1 minority)	2	3,900.00	8,603.97	17,207.94
Assistant enrolling clerk	1	2,500.00	5,768.60	5,768.60
Bill clerk's office:				
Bill clerk	1	5,000.00	10,794.95	10,794.95
Assistant bill clerk (minority)	1	3,900.00	8,603.97	8,603.97
Assistants to bill clerk	2	3,000.00	6,781.24	13,562.48
File room:				
File clerk	1	4,000.00	8,806.51	8,806.51
Assistant file clerks (1 minority)	2	3,000.00	6,781.24	13,562.48
House library:				
Librarian	1	3,000.00	6,781.24	6,781.24
Assistant librarian	1	2,520.00	5,809.11	5,809.11
Assistant librarian	1	2,460.00	5,687.60	5,687.60
Clerk's document room:				
Clerk	1	2,400.00	5,566.09	5,566.09
Disbursing office:				
Disbursing clerk	1	9,000.00	17,860.39	17,860.39
Assistant disbursing clerk (minority)	1	7,000.00	14,345.47	14,345.47
Assistant in disbursing office (retirement)	1	5,000.00	10,794,95	10,794.95
Assistants in disbursing office	4	3,000.00	6,781.24	27,124.96
Additional clerical assistants in disbursing office		Lump sum	100,512.50	100,500.00
Stationery room:				
Stationery	1	4,600.00	10,021.67	10,021.67
Assistant stationery clerk	1	3,600.00	7,996.40	7,996.40
Bookkeeper and billing clerk	1	3,000.00	6,781.24	6,781.24
Paper clerk	1	3,000.00	6,781.24	6,781.24
Stock and inventory clerk	1	3,000.00	6,781 24	6,781.24
Bookkeeper and voucher clerk	1	2,800.00	6,376.18	6,376.18
Clerks in stationery room	3	2,160.00	5,080.01	15,240.03
Clerk-typist	1	2,160.00	5,080.01	5,080.01
Office of Property Custodian:				
Property custodian	1	5,500.00	11,709.27	11,709.27
Assistant property custodian	1	3,800.00	8,401.46	8,401.46
Assistant to property custodian (electrical and mechanical equipment)	1	3,360.00	7,510.33	7,510.33
Assistant to property custodian (manual typewriter equipment)	1	2,800.00	6,376.18	6,376.18
Assistant to property custodian (manual typewriter equipment)	1	2,700.00	6,173.67	6,173.67
Assistant to property custodian (electrical and mechanical equipment)	1	2,700.00	6,173.67	6,173.67
Repair technician	1	3,600.00	7,996.40	7,996.40

See footnotes at end of table, p. 120.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

	Number of employees	Unit base	Unit gross	Total gross	Total estimates
Office of the Clerk—Continued					
Office of Property Custodian—Continued					
Bookkeeper	1	$2,100.00	$4,958.50	$4,958.50	
Assistant repair technician	1	2,000.00	4,755.97	4,755.97	
Messenger-laborer	1	1,920.00	4,593.94	4,593.94	
Messenger-laborer	1	1,695.00	4,143.40	4,143.40	
Messenger-laborer	1	1,580.00	3,931.68	3,931.68	
House recording studio		Lump sum	119,841.00	119,841.00	
Messenger and laborers:					
Messengers	3	1,740.00	4,229,40	12,688.20	
Laborers	11	1,650.00	4,060.57	44,666.27	
Telephone exchange:					
Assistant chief telephone operator	1	2,580.00	5,930.62	5,930.62	
Telephone operators	51	1,980.00	4,715.47	240,488.97	
Longevity pay		Lump sum	9,400.00	9,400.00	
Extra services		Lump sum	3,311.00	3,311.00	
Total	130			1,155,325,18	$1,155,330.00
Committee employees: Appropriation Committee and 19 other standing committees (includes 3 additional clerical assistants—Committee on the Judiciary, H. Res. 172 and H. Res. 464, 81st Cong.; also 2 additional clerical assistants—Committee on Armed Services, H. Res. 37, 82d Cong.; and 3 additional employees for Committee on Foreign Affairs, H. Res. 28, 85th Cong., and H. Res. 348, 87th Cong.; 14 additional clerical and 2 additional professional employees for Ways and Means Committee, H. Res. 554, 83d Cong.; H. Res. 468, 84th Cong.; H. Res. 126 and H. Res. 525, 85th Cong.; H.R. 509, 87th Cong.; 2 additional employees for Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, H. Res. 239, 85th Cong.; to provide for the Committee on Science and Astronautics, as authorized by H. Res. 580, approved July 21, 1958, 85th Cong.), total	216	Lump sum	2,950,000.00	2,950,000.00	2,950,000.00
Office of the Sergeant at Arms:					
Sergeant at Arms	1	17,500.00	20,693.75	20,693.75	
Deputy Sergeant at Arms (charge of pairs)	1	5,000.00	14,345.47	14,345.47	
Special assistant (retirement)		+2,000.00			
Deputy Sergeant at Arms (charge of mace)	1	5,000.00	10,794.95	10,796.95	
Special assistant to the Sergeant at Arms	1	4,000.00	8,806.51	8,806.51	
Secretary to Sergeant at Arms	1	3,500.00	7,793.87	7,793.87	
Stenographer	1	3,800.00	8,401.46	8,401.46	
Cashier	1	3,000.00	6,781.24	6,781.24	
Assistant cashiers	1	7,000.00	14,345.47	14,345.47	
Bookkeeper	2	5,000.00	10,794.95	21,589.90	
Assistant bookkeepers	1	4,000.00	8,805.51	8,806.51	
	2	3,800.00	8,401.46	16,802.92	

Clerk-messenger	1	2,160.00	5,080.01	5,080.01	
Additional clerical assistants		Lump sum	8,065.00	8,065.00	
Capitol Police Force:					
Lieutenants	3	2,340.00	5,444.56	16,333.68	
Special officer	1	2,340.00	5,444.56	5,444.56	
Sergeants	5	2,280.00	5,323.06	26,615.30	
Privates	79	2,160.00	5,080.01	401,320.79	
Longevity pay		Lump sum	16,125.00	16,125.00	
Total	102			618,146.39	618,150.00
Office of the Doorkeeper:					
Doorkeeper	1	16,500.00	19,511.25	19,511.25	
Secretary	1	3,000.00	6,781.24	6,781.24	
House floor:					
Floor managers of telephones (1 minority)	2	5,500.00	11,709.27	23,418.54	
Assistant floor managers of telephone (1 minority)	2	4,500.00	9,819.14	19,638.28	
Supervisor, pages' cloakroom	1	2,500.00	5,798.60	5,768.60	
Pages [2]	49	1,800.00	[2] 3,625.80	[2] 177,664.20	
Telephone page	1	1,800.00	4,350.92	4,350.92	
Chief pages (1 minority)	2	5,000.00	10,794.95	21,589.90	
Special employee	1	5,000.00	10,794.95	10,794.95	
Telephone clerks (1 minority)	2	2,100.00	4,958.50	9,917.00	
Document room:					
Superintendent	1	7,000.00	14,345.47	14,345.47	
Assistant superintendent	1	3,700.00	8,198.94	8,198.94	
Clerk	1	3,100.00	6,983.77	6,983.77	
Assistant clerk	1	2,660.00	6,092.66	6,092.66	
Assistants	9	2,200.00	5,161.02	46,449.18	
Assistants [3]	2	2,000.00	[3] 3,963.30	[3] 7,926.60	
Janitor	1	1,650.00	4,060.57	4,060.57	
Doormen:					
Chief doorman (House Gallery)	1	2,500.00	5,768.60	5,768.60	
Chief doorman (House floor)	1	2,500.00	5,768.60	5,768.60	
Doormen	34	1,900.00	4,553.44	154,816.96	
Custodian's force:					
Custodian	1	4,000.00	8,806.51	8,806.51	
Assistant custodian (minority)	1	3,000.00	6,781.24	6,781.24	
Foreman of laborers	1	2,000.00	4,755.97	4,755.97	
Laborers	27	1,650.00	4,060.57	109,635.39	
Cloakroom attendant	1	1,650.00	4,060.57	4,060.57	
Cloakroom attendants	3	1,380.00	3,593.83	10,781.49	
Laborer (cloakroom)	1	1,380.00	3,593.83	3,593.83	
Chief barber (Capitol)	1	1,500.00	3,787.63	3,787.63	
Chief barber (OHOB)	1	1,500.00	3,787.63	3,787.63	
Barbers (Capitol)	3	1,400.00	3,626.13	10,878.39	
Barbers (OHOB)	3	1,400.00	3,626.13	10,878.39	
Ladies' retiring room:					
Female attendant in ladies' retiring room	1	1,800.00	4,350.92	4,350.92	
Female attendants in ladies' retiring room	2	1,680.00	4,115.80	8,231.60	
Attendant for ladies' reception room	1	1,440.00	3,690.72	3,690.72	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 120.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

	Number of employees	Unit base	Unit gross	Total gross	Total estimates
Office of the Doorkeeper—Continued					
House Press Gallery:					
Superintendent	1	$5,300.00	$11,357.78	$11,357.78	
Special assistant superintendent [4]	1	5,300.00	11,357.78	[5] 11,357.78	
1st assistant superintendent	1	4,700.00	10,214.98	10,214.98	
2d assistant superintendent	1	3,800.00	8,401.46	8,401.46	
3d assistant superintendent	1	3,300.00	7,388.82	7,388.82	
4th assistant superintendent	1	2,580.00	5,930.62	5,930.62	
House Radio Press Gallery:					
Superintendent	1	5,200.00	11,181.58	11,181.58	
1st assistant superintendent	1	4,000.00	8,806.51	8,806.51	
2d assistant superintendent	1	3,500.00	7,793.87	7,793.87	
House Periodical Press Gallery:					
Superintendent	1	4,800.00	9,414.09	9,414.09	
Assistant superintendent	1	2,580.00	5,930.62	5,930.62	
House Gallery:					
Check room attendant	1	1,650.00	4,060.57	4,060.57	
Folding room:					
Superintendent	1	4,000.00	8,806.51	8,806.51	
Assistant superintendent	1	3,500.00	7,793.87	7,793.87	
Secretary	1	1,800.00	4,350.92	4,350.92	
Foreman	1	3,100.00	6,983.77	6,983.77	
Assistant foreman	1	2,600.00	5,971.14	5,971.14	
Ledger clerks	3	2,460.00	5,687.60	17,062.80	
Supervisor speech section	1	2,460.00	5,687.60	5,687.60	
Speech clerk	1	2,460.00	5,687.60	5,687.60	
Supervisor of mail	1	2,160.00	5,080.01	5,080.01	
Maintenance mechanic	1	2,160.00	5,080.01	5,080.01	
Folders	24	1,740.00	4,229.40	101,505.60	
Messenger	1	1,740.00	4,229.40	4,229.40	
Baling machine operator	1	1,650.00	4,060.57	4,060.57	
Drivers	2	1,650.00	4,060.57	8,121.14	
Janitor-messenger	1	1,650.00	4,060.57	4,060.57	
Janitor	1	1,650.00	4,060.57	4,060.57	
Laborer	1	1,650.00	4,060.57	4,060.57	
Total	216			1,058,307.84	$1,058,310.00
Special and minority employees:					
Minority employees	2	15,000.00	17,737.50	35,475.00	
Minority employee	1	12,500.00	14,781.25	14,781.25	
Minority employee	1	11,000.00	13,007.50	13,007.50	
Minority employee	1	7,000.00	14,345.47	14,345.47	

Minority employee (pair clerk)	1	5,000.00	10,794.95	10,794.95	
Total	6			88,404.17	88,405.00
Office of Majority Floor Leader:					
Administrative assistant	1	8,880.00	17,649.50	17,649.50	
Assistant legislative clerk	1	2,460.00	5,687.60	5,687.60	
Clerical assistants	Lump sum	19,840.00	47,465.64	47,465.64	
Official expenses of the majority floor leader	Lump sum		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Total	2			72,802.74	72,805.00
Office of Minority Floor Leader:					
Administrative assistant	1	8,880.00	17,649.50	17,649.50	
Assistant legislative clerk	1	2,460.00	5,687.60	5,687.60	
Clerical assistants	Lump sum	13,620.00	30,956.95	30,956.95	
Official expenses of the minority floor leader	Lump sum		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Total	2			56,294.05	56,295.00
Office of Majority Whip:					
Administrative assistant	1	8,880.00	17,649.50	17,649.50	
Clerical assistants	Lump sum	5,000.00	12,067.79	12,067.79	
Total	1			29,717.29	29,720.00
Office of Minority Whip:					
Administrative assistant	1	8,880.00	17,649.50	17,649.50	
Clerical assistants	Lump sum	5,000.00	12,067.79	12,067.79	
Total	1			29,717.29	29,720.00
Majority and minority caucus rooms:					
Printing clerks [5]	2	5,735.00	6,781.64	13,563.28	13,565.00
Office of attending physician:					
Technical assistant	1	5,400.00	11,533.52	11,533.52	11,535.00
Office of the Postmaster:					
Postmaster	1	14,500.00	17,146.25	17,146.25	
Assistant postmaster	1	3,380.00	7,550.84	7,550.84	
Secretary	1	2,300.00	5,363.56	5,363.56	
Registry and money order clerk (Post Office, Capitol)	1	2,300.00	5,363.56	5,363.56	
Registry and money order clerk (Post Office, Library of Congress)	1	2,300.00	5,363.56	5,363.56	
Registry and money order clerks	2	2,300.00	5,363.56	10,727.12	
Superintendent of day mail	1	2,200.00	5,161.02	5,161.02	
Superintendent of night mail	1	2,200.00	5,161.02	5,161.02	
Mail clerks	49	2,100.00	4,958.50	242,966.50	
Laborers	3	1,650.00	4,060.57	12,181.71	
Substitute mail clerks, extra services		Lump sum	9,138.00	9,138.00	
Total	61			326,123.14	326,125.00

See footnotes at end of table, p. 120.

Itemized estimates of appropriations, fiscal year 1963—Continued

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

	Number of employees	Unit base	Unit gross	Total gross	Total estimates
Official Reporters of Debates:					
Official reporters	7	$8,800.00	$17,508.90	$122,562.30	
Clerk	1	4,800.00	10,408.31	10,408.31	
Assistant clerk No. 1	1	3,750.00	8,300.19	8,300.19	
Assistant clerk No. 2	1	3,500.00	7,793.87	7,793.87	
Expert transcribers	7	3,450.00	7,692.61	53,848.27	
Total	17			202,912.94	$202,915.00
Official Committee Reporters (stenographers):					
Official reporters	8	8,300.00	16,630.17	133,041.36	
Clerk	1	4,800.00	10,408.31	10,408.31	
Expert transcribers	8	3,450.00	7,692.61	61,540.88	
Total	17			204,990.55	204,995.00
Committee on Appropriations: Salaries and expenses, studies and examinations of executive agencies (sec. 202(b) "Legislative Reorganization Act, 1946")		Lump sum	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00
Office of the Legislative Counsel:					
Legislative counsel	1	17,500.00	20,693.75	20,693.75	
Clerical assistants		Lump sum	215,306.25	215,306.25	
Total	1			236,000.00	236,000.0

CLERK-HIRE—MEMBERS AND RESIDENT COMMISSIONER

Members and Resident Commissioner: Clerks to Members and Resident Commissioner		Lump sum	$20,400,000.00	$20,400,000.00	$20,400,000.00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Contingent fund:					
Furniture, repairs and packing boxes		Lump sum	$262,550.00	$262,550.00	$262,550.00
Miscellaneous items		Lump sum	2,600,000.00	2,600,000.00	2,600,000.00
Stenographic reports		Lump sum	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00
Special and select committees		Lump sum	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation:					
Chief of staff	1	17,500.00	20,693.75	20,693.75	
Clerical assistants		Lump sum	301,806.25	301,806.25	
Total	1			322,500.00	322,500.00
Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy		Lump sum	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Office of the Coordinator of Information:					
Coordinator	1	12,000.00	16,271.20	16,271.20	
Clerical assistants		Lump sum	97,603.80	97,603.80	
Total	1			113,875.00	113,875.00
Telephone and telegraph		Lump sum	1,375,000.00	1,375,000.00	1,375,000.00
Stationery (revolving fund)		Lump sum	788,400.00	788,400.00	788,400.00
Office of attending physician		Lump sum	16,535.00	16,545.00	16,545.00
Postage		Lump sum	183,640.00	183,640.00	183,640.00
Folding documents		Lump sum	240,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00
Revision of the laws		Lump sum	19,515.00	19,515.00	19,515.00
Speaker's automobile		Lump sum	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Automobile and maintenance for majority leader		Lump sum	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Automobile and maintenance for minority leader		Lump sum	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total contingent expenses					9,147,025.00

LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS

Capitol Police:					
Uniforms and equipment		Lump sum	$36,700.00	$36,700.00	$36,700.00
Detailed metropolitan police		Lump sum	142,808.00	142,808.00	142,810.00
Pages School: Salaries and expenses, operating the school for pages		Lump sum	68,361.00	68,361.00	68,365.00
Penalty mail costs (House and Senate)		Lump sum	3,986,000.00	3,986,000.00	3,986,000.00
Compiling testimony in contested election cases		Lump sum	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Statement of Appropriations: Senate and House Appropriation Committees		Lump sum	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Total legislative miscellaneous					4,243,875.00

See footnotes at end of table, p. 120.

Itemized estimates of appropriations, fiscal year 1963—Continued

RECAPITULATION

	Gross total	Total estimates
Total salaries, mileage for Members and expenses of the Speaker	$10,872,000	$10,872,000
Total salaries, officers and employees	7,811,025	7,811,025
Total clerk-hire allowance	20,400,000	20,400,000
Total contingent expenses of the House	9,147,025	9,147,025
Total legislative miscellaneous	4,243,875	4,243,875
Grand total	52,473,925	52,473,925

[1] 10 percent additional not applicable.

[2] The estimates for salaries of pages are based on their employment not to exceed 10 months during the fiscal year 1963, under the limitations (permanent law), as carried in the "Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1949," Public Law 641, approved June 14, 1948, i.e., "* * * shall continue until the end of the month during which the Congress adjourns sine die, or recesses, or the 14th day after such adjournment or recess, whichever is the later date."

[3] The estimates for salaries of 2 assistants in the Document Room are based on their employment not to exceed 10 months under the limitations as carried in H. Res. 340, approved January 20, 1960, i.e., "* * * shall continue until the end of the month during which the Congress adjourns sine die, or recesses, or the 14th day after such adjournment or recess, whichever is the later date."

[4] This position shall terminate whenever a vacancy occurs in the same. (W. J. Donaldson, Jr., present incumbent.)

[5] To be equally divided so long as the 2 positions are held by the present incumbents.

NOTE.—Whenever a salary is shown plus an additional amount, such additional amount is payable only so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

Mr. ROBERTS. With your permission, we will now take up the first estimate covering salaries, mileage, and expenses of Members as appearing in the committee print.

SALARIES, MILEAGE FOR THE MEMBERS, AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCE FOR THE SPEAKER

For compensation of Members of the House of Representatives and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, fiscal year 1963, $10,672,000, which is based on a salary of $22,500 each; $12,500 additional per annum for the salary of the Speaker, $740,000 estimated for Government contribution to the retirement fund; $29,000 estimated as contribution to Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act and $35,500 estimated as contribution to Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act. This is the same as appropriated for 1962.

Mr. STEED. In that connection, how many Members participate in these programs?

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Chairman, this comes under the Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Johnson, I would like to know how much was expended for retirement, insurance, and health benefits, and how many Members are participating in the program.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Raiden, the cashier, is here. We have those figures and he will supply you with them.

Mr. STEED. We will make this tabulation a part of the record at this point.

(The tabulation referred to follows:)

Statement of Members salaries and expense appropriations for fiscal year 1961

Balance undisbursed Apr. 30, 1961	$1,880,892.19
Disbursed fiscal year 1961 (from Apr. 30):	
328 Members salaries	1,650,020.86
428 Members group life insurance	4,629.82
367 Members group health insurance	4,671.36
429 Members retirement	121,224.67
Total amount disbursed	1,780,546.71
Returned to the Treasury of United States for fiscal year 1961	100,345.47
Total	1,880,892.19
Undisbursed salary	71,250.00
Undisbursed life insurance	1,639.86
Undisbursed health insurance	7,612.12
Undisbursed retirement	19,843.50
Total	100,345.48
1961 mileage and expense appropriation:	
Balance Apr. 30, 1961	37,295.72
Disbursed fiscal year 1961 (from Apr. 30):	
Mileage	1,487.20
Expense	1,666.68
Total amount disbursed	3,153.88
Returned to Treasury of United States for fiscal year 1961	34,141.84
Total	37,295.72
Undisbursed milage for fiscal year 1961	34,141.84

Statement of Members salaries and expense appropriations for the fiscal year 1971—Continued

Fiscal year 1962 salary for 438 Members, U.S. House of Representatives, at $22,500	9,855,000.00
Additional for the Speaker	12,500.00
Group life insurance	29,000.00
Group health insurance	35,500.00
Retirement contributions	740,000.00
Total	10,672,000.00
Disbursed for fiscal year 1962:	
436 Members salary	6,545,117.94
426 Members group life insurance	18,470.55
374 Members group health insurance	18,868.50
427 Members retirement contributions	481,394.99
Total disbursed, Mar. 1, 1962	7,063,851.98
Balance, Mar. 1, 1962	3,608,148.02
Total	10,672,000.00
Undisbursed salary	3,322,382.06
Undisbursed life insurance	10,529.45
Undisbursed health insurance	16,631.50
Undisbursed retirement contributions	258,605.01
Balance, Mar. 1, 1962	3,608,148.02
1962 mileage and expense appropriation:	
Expense	10,000.00
Mileage	190,000.00
Total	200,000.00
Disbursed for fiscal year 1962:	
Expense	5,194.51
Mileage	173,470.28
Total amount disbursed, Mar. 1, 1962	178,664.79
Balance, Mar. 1, 1962	21,335.21
Total	200,000.00
Undisbursed expense	4,805.49
Undisbursed mileage	16,529.72
Balance, Mar. 1, 1962	21,335.21

Mr. RAIDEN. As of March 1, the number of Members' salaries was 436; Members under group life insurance, 426; Members under group health insurance, 374; and Members covered under retirement, 427.

This is based on the payroll as of March 1.

Mr. STEED. And this budget estimate, Mr. Roberts, I believe was prepared on the basis of the 438 total membership by virtue of the admission of Alaska and Hawaii and the addition of the three extra Members thereby?

Mr. ROBERTS. That is right.

Mr. STEED. Now you may proceed with your statement.

Mileage and Expense Allowance

Mr. Roberts. For mileage and expense allowance for 1963, the estimate specifies $200,000 which is based upon a mileage allowance of $190,000, and an expense allowance of $10,000 for the Speaker. This is the same as appropriated for 1962.

Mr. Steed. On the expenditure for mileage, can you give us the total figures for 1961 and 1962?

Mr. Raiden. The total figure for 1962 that has been expended is $173,470.28.

Mr. Steed. This covers the one round trip for House Members?

Mr. Raiden. That is right, one round trip a year. At this time we have $21,335.21 left in the fund.

Mr. Steed. Although it is not a part of the bill at this point, it is my understanding that when it is finally completed and the other body has added its part of the budget, that the bill will also include the three trips the Members of the other body are now allowed each year. Is that correct?

Mr. Roberts. That is right.

Mr. Steed. In addition to the additional trips the other body provides for its Members, it is my understanding they also provide four round trips a year for members of their office staff that they may designate. Is that correct?

Mr. Roberts. That is my understanding.

Mr. Steed. All right, you may proceed.

Resolutions to be Made Permanent

Mr. Roberts. At this point I would like to have printed in the record the following resolutions:

EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

(1) House Resolution No. 341, adopted June 29, 1961.
(2) House Resolution No. 348, section 2, adopted June 29, 1961.
(3) House Resolution No. 331, adopted September 27 (legislative day September 26), 1961.
(4) House Resolution No. 402, adopted September 27 (legislative day September 26), 1961.
(5) House Resolution No. 449, adopted September 27 (legislative day September 26), 1961.
(6) House Resolution No. 487, adopted January 10, 1962.
(7) House Resolution No. 509, adopted January 24, 1962.

(The resolutions are as follows:)

H. Res. 341

In the House of Representatives, U.S.,
June 29, 1961.

Resolved, That, until otherwise provided by law, there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives compensation for the employment of two additional mail clerks, Office of the Postmaster, at a basic annual salary of $2,100.

H. RES. 348

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,
June 29, 1961.

Resolved, That (a) it is the purpose of this resolution to enable the House of Representatives more properly to discharge and coordinate its activities and responsibilities in connection with participation in various interparliamentary institutions and to facilitate the interchange and reception in the United States of members of foreign legislative bodies and permanent officials of foreign governments.

(b) There shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, until otherwise provided by law, such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed $5,000 in any calendar year, for payment of expenses incurred in carrying out this section, on vouchers signed by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 2. In order to further carry out the purposes of this resolution the Committee on Foreign Affairs is authorized to employ one additional employee at a rate of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of such committee in accordance with section 202(e) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. There shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, until otherwise provided by law, such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

H. RES. 331

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,
September 27 (legislative day, September 26), 1961.

Resolved, That effective on the first day of the first month which begins after the date this resolution is agreed to, the basic compensation of the stationery clerk shall be at the rate of $4,600 per annum, and the basic compensation of the assistant stationery clerk shall be at the rate of $3,600 per annum. The additional amounts necessary to carry out this resolution shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives until otherwise provided by law.

H. RES 402

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,
September 27 (legislative day, September 26), 1961.

Resolved, That, until otherwise provided by law, there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives compensation for the employment of one additional clerk, Office of the Clerk of House (stationery room), at a basic salary of $2,160 per annum.

H. RES. 449

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,
September 27 (legislative day, September 26), 1961.

Resolved, That, effective on the first day of the first month following the adoption of this resolution, the basic compensation of the Assistant Tally Clerk, numbered 1, office of the Clerk of the House, shall be at the rate of $6,000 per annum; and the basic compensation of the Assistant Tally Clerk, numbered 2 (minority), office of the Clerk of the House, shall be at the rate of $5,500 per annum. The additional amounts necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House until otherwise provided by law.

H. RES. 487

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,
January 10, 1962.

Resolved, That effective January 10, 1962, there shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House, until otherwise provided by law, for personal services in the office of the Speaker of the House, an additional basic sum of $10,000 per annum.

H. Res. 509

In the House of Representatives, U.S.,
January 24, 1962.

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means is authorized, until otherwise provided by law, to employ seven additional clerical employees to be paid from the contingent fund of the House at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman in accordance with section 202(c) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

Mr. Roberts. These resolutions were adopted during the 87th Congress. They represent all the resolutions adopted with respect to salaries and positions which were not reflected in the 1962 appropriation bill. In some instances new positions were created and in others, schedules of certain salaries have been changed. These resolutions provide for expenditures out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives until otherwise provided by law. Some are now being financed out of the contingent fund, and in the applicable individual estimates for 1963 they have been provided for as will be seen as we reach the paragraph involved. We respectfully request that they be made permanent law in this bill, following the customary procedure. They will be referred to by the appropriation paragraphs affected, as each such paragraph is reached in the budget estimates.

Salaries, Officers and Employees, House of Representatives

We will now take up the individual items under "Salaries, officers employees," and, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, you will see we have an innovation this year, referring to the page of the committee print for the convenience of the committee members so they may dovetail it in the statement.

The first item is:

Office of the Speaker

For the Office of the Speaker, $83,710 compared with $62,900 appropriated for 1962, or an increase of $20,810.

We are requesting this increase to carry out the provisions of House Resolution No. 487, adopted January 10, 1962, which increased the basic sum by $10,000.

Office of the Parliamentarian

For the Office of the Parliamentarian, $64,635 compared with $64,630 appropriated for 1962, or an increase of $5.

We are requesting this increase as the funds provided in 1962 were not enough to cover the actual expenditures. When preparing the budget estimate we round off the figures to the nearest dollar and in this instance our estimate was less than the actual expenditure.

Office of the Chaplain

For the Office of the Chaplain $8,810; the same as that appropriated for the current fiscal year 1962.

Office of the Clerk

For the Office of the Clerk: $1,155,330, compared with $1,146,025 appropriated for 1962, or an increase of $9,305.

We are requesting this increase to carry out the provisions of the various House resolutions listed below:

House Resolution No. 331, adopted September 27 (legislative day, September 26), 1961, which increased the basic salary of the stationery clerk and assistant stationery clerk by $600 each per annum; House Resolution No. 402, adopted September 27 (legislative day, September 26), 1961, which provided for an additional clerk in the stationery room at the basic rate of $2,160 per annum; House Resolution No. 449, adopted September 27 (legislative day, September 26), 1961, which increased the basic salary of the two assistant tally clerks by $500 each per annum.

LUMP-SUM ALLOCATIONS

Mr. Steed. You have two or three lump-sum items in this appropriation that are shown in the printed schedules. Can you give us the actual amounts spent in each in fiscal year 1961?

Mr. Harper. The amount left in 1961?

Mr. Steed. The amount left or the amount spent, whichever is the most convenient under your major lump-sum items.

Mr. Harper. In the clerical assistants lump sum, which was $11,470, it was expended in its entirety. In the administrative assistants lump sum, which was $85,850, there was $9,756 left. In the disbursing office lump sum there was $12,400 left.

Mr. Steed. That is 1961. What will be the situation in 1962? Or can you tell at this stage?

Mr. Harper. At the present time the lump sum for the Disbursing Office will show a surplus at the end of the year of approximately $13,000. The administrative assistants fund, at the present rate of expenditure, will show a surplus of approximately $2,600. The clerical assistants fund will most likely be used in its entirety.

I would like to point out, Mr. Chairman, although the question has not been raised, that in the tabulation under the Office of the Clerk on page 7 there is an indication that the lump sum would show at the end of the year $12,638. In picking up the salaries on this schedule one salary was omitted in error which is a base of $4,600, which would have the effect of reducing that by $10,000. That is how I arrive at my figure of $2,600 rather than the $12,000 as indicated in the tabulation.

Mr. Steed. What position is that?

Mr. Harper. It is an Administrative Assistant to the Clerk at $4,600 base.

Mr. Steed. Are there any statutory positions unfilled at the present time?

Mr. Roberts. Yes. That accounts for the surplus in the Disbursing Office. There are two or three vacancies there, we have not found the qualified people we want to take those positions. If they had all been filled there would be no surplus.

Mr. Harper. We had two or three people to retire from the Disbursing Office who were on this lump-sum schedule within the last

year and the people who are doing their work have not been increased to the amount received by the old employees.

ASSIGNMENT OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. STEED. Last year there was some discussion about some of these people showing up in one place but being employed in some other activity. Is the breakdown this year more accurate?

Mr. ROBERTS. There is very little of that, Mr. Chairman. There are a few cases where people are working in different places than the positions call for, but very few. There are three people, clerks 1, 2, and 3 that can work any place. They have been assigned to the Stationery Room for many years and are still there. Number 4 is working in the bill clerk's office. He has been there for several years.

Mr. STEED. That situation has been prevailing for sometime.

Mr. ROBERTS. That is right. The resolution that passed the House originally gave the Clerk discretion to work these people where he saw fit.

EMPLOYEE CHECK DISTRIBUTION PROCEDURE

Mr. STEED. Is the new check distribution procedure in the Disbursing Office working all right? I believe you made some changes there last year.

Mr. ROBERTS. It is working perfectly. You mean about making everybody pick up their own checks?

Mr. STEED. Yes.

Mr. HARPER. I think it has worked very well and has eliminated some problems we previously had. A lot of people are having their checks sent directly to the bank or to their offices in the buildings, and those who still wish to pick up their checks do so. It has eliminated the long lines in the office each payday and I have had practically no complaints against the present system.

Mr. STEED. And it also protects you against some of the abuses that occurred under the old system?

Mr. HARPER. That is right.

DECEMBER 20 PAYDAY

Mr. STEED. Has anything developed on this business of making the December payment each year on December 20 and the extra work that creates?

Mr. ROBERTS. No, but there should be something done about it.

Mr. STEED. You still have that same problem?

Mr. ROBERTS. It is the law now.

Mr. STEED. I wish you would make some additional comments about what that involves and what the change would bring in the way of an improvement. It is a repetition, more or less, of what has been said before. As I understand it, it has the effect of forcing two payrolls for the month at a time when you are making most of the changes in employees, and there is an excess load of changes especially when a new session is starting.

Mr. ROBERTS. It is also just before Christmas.

Mr. STEED. The purpose of having your comments at this point in the record is to try to keep alive the question of a possible change in the procedure.

Mr. HARPER. This is, as you said, largely a repetition of what we said last year. From the standpoint of the Disbursing Office it places an unusually heavy burden on us at a time when we are engaged in different activities down there, but I think the primary thing to be gained from changing the payday in December from the 20th to the normal payday for the convenience of the Members.

We have many Members who cannot foresee very far in advance changes in their staff, and when we pay on the 20th of December a lot of times changes occur in the staff in the last 10 days, somebody resigns or quits or passes away.

So there are reasons for a change other than the convenience of the disbursing office. It is desirable for many reasons to get this back on the regular schedule.

The history of this goes back many years. When I first came here many years ago Congress met on the 6th of December and many Members and their clerks had the expense of coming to Washington and they needed the pay at Christmastime to adjust their living expenses. But Congress now meets in January and it seems to me the original objective has long since passed. I have recommended to the Clerk, and I think he agrees, that we would like very much to see a change.

Mr. STEED. I thought we should have the matter kept alive in the record this year.

Mr. ROBERTS. The law requires that changes in the payroll should be in by the 10th of the month, and the disbursing office ordinarily starts writing the checks shortly after that. But when you move the payday up to the 20th of December it places a hardship on any Member who wants to make a change that month.

Mr. STEED. With the large number of people involved I can see the difficulties.

Mr. HARPER. It actually has the effect of forcing the Members to finalize their December payroll about the fourth or fifth day of the month. After the 4th of December a Member is practically barred from making any rearrangement or changes in his payroll because we have to start writing the checks 15 or 20 days ahead of payday. We have a difficult time living within the law now in requiring the changes by the 10th, and when it is the 4th or 5th it is almost impossible.

CONSIDERATION OF IMPROVED CHECKWRITING PROCEDURES

Mr. STEED. Do you have under consideration any change in your checkwriting, such as the possible use of electronic equipment?

Mr. ROBERTS. We are giving it a trial run. We thought we would give it a try and see if the companies can do what they say they can.

Mr. STEED. Have you gone into it enough to see if it would result in any savings?

Mr. ROBERTS. After this month I think we will have a fairly good idea.

Mr. BOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEED. Yes.

Mr. BOW. Last year I asked some questions about it and was told it was not going to happen.

Mr. ROBERTS. We said we would not put it in effect but I do not think we said we would not give it a trial. There is a lot of difference between putting it in effect and being convinced ourselves whether it is practical and workable. Mr. Harper can tell you the benefits of it.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Chairman, this question was raised last year at a time when we were having preliminary discussions with several companies about the problem down there. Some objection was voiced here and in other places. But I am in charge of the payroll operation and I would like for the record to show that we are very severely in need of an upgrading of the methods used in the disbursing office. The present system which is in effect is a manual system. We have five check-writing machines that were purchased in 1950. At that time they were the latest machines available and it was a good system that was devised, but the House has almost twice as many employees today as we had then. My employees have to spend 6 or 8 days a month physically writing these checks. We produce about 4,000 checks a month. We have had added to the payroll operations the health benefits program, which is another deduction; we have had added several items which have had to be taken into our present system, and it is my considered opinion that the present system we have has long since served its usefulness and that we should upgrade the processes in the disbursing office, particularly in the payroll section.

The proposal that was made by RCA involved electronic production of the checks only for us, but we have not yet reached a stage in our discussions with them that we are ready to recommend to the Clerk that any changes be made.

We are seeking some solution to the problem. This RCA proposition was submitted to us as one possible solution, but we are a long way from recommending to the Clerk that it is the system we should use to replace the one we have.

The machines we have have been in use 12 years and they require a heavy maintenance schedule. Each month when the checks are being written we keep a maintenance man in the office so when a machine breaks down we can go ahead with the production of the checks. We feel we should upgrade our operation to bring it in line with modern business methods, but even after a year we have not come to a conclusion.

That is about where we stand, Mr. Bow.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, one of the advantages, if it is workable, would be there would be no necessity to have a cutoff period on the 10th of the month. A member could make an appointment up to the last 2 or 3 days of the month and still the payroll would come out on time.

Mr. HARPER. There are some disadvantages under the present system. When an employee gets a check there is no stub that goes with it to show what it represents, and we have telephone calls every day asking how much is taken out for taxes, how much is taken out for health benefits; how much is taken out for retirment, and so on. Almost every Government office, and certainly private business, when they pay their employees give them a stub showing those figures. We have had instances where people have passed away and their beneficiaries thought they were under the insurance program and they were not covered. We have had people come in to see about

their retirement when over the years they had not had retirement taken out of their pay. They did not know this because the check merely shows the net figure. We should have a stub that shows what is taken out. This should be worked into our payroll system.

Mr. Bow. Mr. Chairman, will you yield further?

Mr. Steed. Yes.

Mr. Bow. Last year when I asked the question the answer was it was not contemplated at that time to let any contracts to have it done outside. In this study you are making are you contemplating the purchase or rental of new equipment to be handled here at the Capitol or are you considering the possibility of letting a contract to have the work done outside the Capitol?

Mr. Roberts. I think you asked me that question?

Mr. Bow. Yes.

Mr. Roberts. My answer again this year is that we do not contemplate making a contract. This is purely a trial run to see if it is practical and whether the work can be done as the companies say it can be done.

Mr. Bow. When you say "as the companies say it can be done," do you mean it is contemplated to buy new equipment for use here in the Disbursing Office?

Mr. Roberts. No, no new equipment.

Mr. Bow. There is the possibility, then, of this being farmed out some place else?

Mr. Roberts. No. The computer, of course, would be very costly and everything runs through it, but we could take the data to the computer, and run it through it and then write the checks.

Mr. Bow. Is a survey being made now?

Mr. Roberts. Yes, a survey is being made.

Mr. Harper. On the question of purchasing equipment, the modern methods of payroll and bookkeeping systems involve IBM equipment, RCA equipment, Remington Rand equipment, and so on. All of them have a punchcard system or an electronic system. The electronic system seems to be the latest one developed. The machinery necessary to operate such a system is very costly. To have the basic IBM, RCA, or any other modern system would cost $75,000 or $100,000 to buy the machinery. Those machines have a capacity which is far in excess of the needs of the House of Representatives. For instance, if we bought the necessary electronic equipment, either card punch or electronic, we would use that equipment 4 or 5 hours a month and it would be standing idle the rest of the month because the workload we have would only keep this high-speed equipment in use a few hours a month.

All these major companies have set up service bureaus for small companies and small operations so that we or anyone else could give them the basic information needed to produce a payroll. We would furnish them the information and overnight or in 2 or 3 days the material would be produced for us at a service center.

Mr. Bow. How much more would this cost than your present system?

Mr. Harper. We have not discussed a figure.

Mr. Bow. You mean you are making a survey now without any idea how much it will cost?

Mr. Roberts. They will give us a price per check later on but they have not as yet.

Mr. Bow. You have no idea what the cost will be?

Mr. ROBERTS. It is something like 10 cents a check.

Mr. Bow. What does it cost you now for a check?

Mr. ROBERTS. I cannot tell you that.

Mr. Bow. I notice my colleague, Mr. Keogh of New York, on the 21st of February last, inserted in the Record a tribute to the Disbursing Office and to Mr. Harry M. Livingston. I am particularly interested in one paragraph of this and I would like to read it into the record. This is from Mr. Keogh's insertion:

> Also of note is that the Comptroller General recommended that Mr. Livingston write a manual telling of his procedures and methods of operation. Its purpose is to continue the efficient system he has evolved as a guide for anybody who might run the office at some future time.

So apparently the Comptroller General thinks you have a pretty good operation down there now.

Mr. STEED. As I understand it, this still could be true. The thing you are discussing is the manufacture of the check face, is that correct?

How many departments of Government have this new system?

Mr. HARPER. Virtually every agency of the Government produces their payroll on some card punch or electronic device. The Treasury Department has a large operation and they produce the payrolls for other agencies. They run it through their high-speed equipment.

Mr. STEED. Do I understand what you are seeking now and what you would have to know by a trial run is what the total cost would be if you adopted this new system as against what it costs with the present system, so you could make a determination as to whether or not the new system (1) saved any money or (2) gave you advantages in efficiency or advantages in terms of time and convenience to the Members?

Mr. HARPER. I think that is a proper statement, except in my opinion the objective is one of providing the service to the Members of Congress who use our payroll, providing them with an up-to-date system which will give you better service on your payroll.

Every month Members come to me as late as the day we are writing checks and say, "This girl left and I want to replace her." The check has been written 10 days before and we have to cancel that check and advise the Treasury Department that this particular check is void. We are trying to give the Members a more efficient payroll operation. We have not discussed in detail with these people the cost involved, but I do know from discussions with them that the costs involved are relatively small compared to the total cost of the operation of our Office. I do not think the cost factor is a very serious one because the costs between the present system and the modern system are not far apart.

Mr. Bow. I understood you to say you did not have the costs under the new system. How can you say the costs are not far apart?

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Bow, we have in the Disbursing Office 18 employees and we do not divide the cost of preparing the payroll as a separate part of the operation. Of course, we can very easily tell you what the cost of operating the Disbursing Office is per month.

Mr. Bow. You said the costs between the present system and the new system would not be far apart, but when I asked before what was

the difference between the cost now and in the future you said you did not have the figures.

Mr. HARPER. The payroll operation presently involves about six people in the office, three of whom work full time on the payroll and four people who operate the machines. The machines now in use were purchased in 1950, I think, at a cost of $35,000 or $50,000. So to attempt to arrive at a figure of what it costs to produce the payroll itself would be extremely difficult for me to do.

Mr. BOW. It must be difficult also for you to make the statement you made a while ago that there would be very little difference between the two systems.

Mr. HARPER. The cost of producing checks on the electronic system we are talking about is a few cents per check. If we adopt that system we immediately do not have use for four of these machines which would have to be replaced, and the operators of those machines would be engaged in other work necessary in the office. So we still feel the costs are not far apart.

Mr. BOW. How far away are you on this proposition?

Mr. ROBERTS. A long way, because we have to clear it with the House Administration Committee.

Mr. BOW. You do not think it will be done in 1963?

Mr. ROBERTS. Not unless the House Administration Committee would be agreeable to it.

Mr. BOW. Do you think you might make that decision in 1963?

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Bow, I run this operation and I can say I am a long way from the point that I am ready to recommend to the Clerk that he adopt it, and I am sure the Clerk would not adopt a system until we conclude it is feasible from every standpoint, and we are a long way from saying this is a system we should adopt.

Mr. BOW. Do you think we will have a chance to look at it before it is adopted?

Mr. ROBERTS. Where is the letter we wrote to the House Administration Committee telling them we would keep them advised of the developments?

Mr. HARPER. Following the questions raised on this program last year, the Clerk of the House addressed letters to the chairman of the House Administration Committee and to the chairman of this subcommittee in which, as I recall, it was stated this was purely in an exploratory stage and before a final decision was reached both committees would be advised.

Mr. BOW. That is still the intention?

Mr. HARPER. That is still the intention.

Mr. BOW. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, that is all at this time.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan.

Mr. HORAN. The present checkwriting, as I understand it, is based upon machinery purchased in 1950?

Mr. HARPER. Yes, sir. We are using machines that were purchased in 1950 and they are manually operated machines. Our operators write those checks as your secretary writes letters, on a typewriter. We have a base pay, so much for insurance, so much for health, so much for retirement, and all those figures are put into the machines manually by the ladies who operate the machines.

Mr. HORAN. Do I understand the changes in personnel arrangements and changes in the items that go in the writing of every check have increased since 1950?

Mr. HARPER. Tremendously.

Mr. HORAN. Has your payroll also increased?

Mr. HARPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HORAN. How much?

Mr. HARPER. I do not have a figure but I would estimate that the payroll we prepare has doubled in the past 10 years. The records will show the payroll increases every month. We are now producing over 4,000 payroll checks a month and the total payroll approximates $2 million a month.

Mr. HORAN. I wish, Mr. Chairman, that this matter would be looked into by Mr. Wilson. I wish he would discuss this matter with Mr. Rossiter of the Library of Congress, who testified yesterday on the fact we appropriated for electronic machines and so forth and yet I did not see any reduction in personnel, as I recall what Mr. Rossiter said yesterday, that when he went to the Library in 1932 seven people working on payrolls had to deal with three items or columns I believe he said.

In the absence of the transcript of his testimony I cannot supply all of this information right now but it can be looked into. He said that today the same seven number of employees are getting the payroll out, even with all the complications of deductions for various things and the large increase in the total personnel, which would indicate to me that this matter is serious and that we would have to weigh the savings in personnel against the cost of the machinery.

Even though the machinery would only be employed on the Hill part-time, perhaps use could be made of it by some other department or departments the rest of the time, or part of the time. But I am convinced this is a serious matter regarding the pyramiding of personnel in all Government departments. I suggest this committee, as regards the House operations in the disbursing office, look into it.

Mr. STEED. I think because of the heavy cost involved in the procurement of this electronic equipment in the first instance, and because of the speed and the efficiencies that come from the use of it, especially in terms of making it easier for the Members of Congress throughout the month to have more control over the payroll than is now possible, plus the fact that other agencies such as the Library of Congress under this committee's jurisdiction could make some use of the equipment, that some thought might be given to a central unit that would perform this service for all of them, since it can be done so rapidly, and it might then come more nearly justifying an investment than if the agencies did it separately.

Mr. HARPER. I think you Members have stated it more ably than I can. Mr. Horan has put his finger on it. Specifically, about a year and a half ago there was a Government-wide health program that went into effect. We had to contact every employee, 4,000 of them, and had to set up our records to take into account all the programs available to them. We have almost doubled the people under the retirement system. The Clerk's lump sum for the operation of the disbursing office has not been increased in several years. We have the

same number of people we have had for a number of years. Some of our more experienced people have retired and gone on.

Mr. HORAN. I thought you just testified it has increased 50 percent?

Mr. HARPER. We still have the same people. I was referring to the size of the House payroll.

Mr. HORAN. I asked you about the personnel and you said it had increased 50 percent.

Mr. HARPER. The House payroll has increased 50 percent or more.

Mr. HORAN. I was talking about personnel.

Mr. HARPER. I am sorry, I did not understand you, Mr. Horan. The number of personnel—you are talking about in the disbursing office?

Mr. HORAN. My question involved the changes in details since 1950 and I asked you if they had resulted in increased personnel and you said as high as 50 percent.

Mr. HARPER. In the clerk hire in 1953 you appropriated $9 million and in 1962 $20 million, which is a little more than 100 percent that I indicated it had increased in that period of time. We have had only a slight increase in personnel in the disbursing office.

Mr. STEED. I think what you thought he was talking about was the increase in volume.

Mr. HORAN. The same as Mr. Rossiter was testifying about.

Mr. STEED. As I understood Mr. Rossiter's testimony, he said although the work had gone up by a large degree they had been able to absorb the additional work by electronic equipment rather than more employees.

Mr. HORAN. That was my understanding.

Mr. HARPER. He has the equipment and we have absorbed the same increase in workload with the same people without the equipment.

Mr. STEED. We in these various committees hear discussions about the great advantages and efficiencies that come from the use of electronic equipment. As I understand it, the biggest drawback is the initial cost, and if you do not have the volume to justify it, it puts the advantages out of line. With the big payrolls of the Library of Congress, the House of Representatives, and the Senate, and possibly the Architect and the GPO, if a plan could be worked out whereby they could all combine this function at a central point, then you might have enough volume to justify the purchase of equipment and you would have the same advantage this way as by sending it to an outside service center, because you would still have the speed and the extra days per month a Member could use to change his payroll and it would work out to the advantage of everybody.

I think since the trend is definitely in this direction, it is worth looking into to see if something of that sort could not be developed.

I had not thought of it until Mr. Rossiter brought it up, but it is obvious to everybody that with the new health programs and other things that enter into a payroll, the simple writing of a check as in the old days is not true any more, and I cannot see that these complications will diminish. That is why I think it makes more sense to look toward electronic machinery to handle all of that if it can be done without an unjustifiable cost. Certainly the Members would like, I am sure, to have a more up-to-date control of their own payrolls than is now possible. I know in my own case there have been some changes I have had to make and there has been some inconvenience involved

in making the changes in a short period of time, and I am sure sometime or other every Member finds himself in a situation like that.

Mr. HARPER. We had not intended here to explore all the advantages, but a simple thing like the W–2 forms take 3 or 4 weeks of the time of everybody in the office to get them out. We type those W–2 forms physically on the typewriter from the records and we have to get them out as soon as we can. This year we got them out about the 12th of January but it means we dropped everything else to do it. On any electronic system the W–2 forms are produced automatically overnight. We could tell them to give us the W–2 forms tomorrow and they would be here tomorrow. What we are talking about is bringing the operations of the House of Representatives in line with what most Government departments are doing now.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan, I think in line with what you have emphasized, we are now at the point, unless we do find some deficiency, while it may not at the moment reduce the actual cost, it may safeguard having to add some rather substantial costs as this thing develops and grows.

If you do it manually, finally it comes to the point you just have to hire more people and with the record of the Library of Congress in being able to continue to do more and more volume of work without any additional employees, I think it does actually make a substantial saving. I think this actually makes a substantial saving whether this shows in the budget figures or not. It is what is avoided in added expense, as much as what is actually saved from current costs.

Mr. HORAN. That is the thought I had in mind. I do not want to be unreasonable in this but obviously——

Mr. STEED. I am advised that the Government Printing Office uses IBM machines in their check preparation and it might be worth while to do some inquiring as to how this is done in other groups here to see if a joint program could not be devised. It might be the answer to this dilemma.

Mr. HARPER. We have done some of that, Mr. Chairman. For instance, the Senate has a combination system. They pay in cash and by check. The Treasury Department produces the checks for the Senate on IBM cards.

The idea expressed is certainly intriguing to me, to have some central place where we could get it done. I do not think this is within the realm of my responsibility, we are not able to go beyond what is immediately available to us. I know how the Printing Office produces their checks. I have seen them.

Most everybody in the Government has a better system than we have and that is what I am striving for, not for any particular system but just an up-to-date-system of producing our payroll.

Mr. HORAN. I want to say this: You might as well share this with us. Some of us have been rather critical of the great increase in Government, irrespective of what political party was in power. We are all concerned with the great increase in overall personnel. We know the sources and the reasons for some of those increases and actions on our own part of the Congress, but my own analysis of it is that it outstrips the growth in population and it is something that needs to be looked into.

What intrigued me was the fact that while we spend this money for electronic machinery, computers, magic brains, and so forth, irrespective of that, personnel keeps going on up. I can argue on both sides of that question, but when it comes to arguing the value of the dollar, through the years, I have to resolve those questions on the side of the Appropriations Committees' traditional approach to this. If we can hold down unnecessary personnel, we should do so.

Mr. ROBERTS. I was going to give you an illustration. When we went into the dial system on telephones, the telephone company said we could get rid of all 50 of the operators we had at that time. We have had vacancies and I have never filled any of those vacancies. I guess it amounts to 12 or more. You cannot do away with all of them but we have not replaced any of them who have died, resigned, or retired.

Mr. MEGILL. Traffic across the board has increased very much during that period of time.

Mr. HORAN. Here is a very practical thing before us, Mr. Chairman, and I suggest we give it further thought.

Mr. ROBERTS. Along that line——

Mr. STEED. I think it does offer the possibility of some very substantial progress.

Mr. ROBERTS. There are two or three vacancies in the disbursing office right now because we have not been able to find qualified people for those positions. These salaries alone would more than pay for this monthly expenditure for the writing of checks.

Mr. STEED. At a few cents a check, the savings in one salary would probably be enough to offset that.

Mr. BOW. How do you know that, Mr. Clerk? You do not know what it is going to cost. I tried to get some costs.

Mr. ROBERTS. The different companies have given me estimates and I think one company even made us a proposal that it would cost about 10 or 15 cents a check.

Mr. HARPER. As the volume goes up, the price goes down.

We have to have a related check register and some other related papers, Mr. Bow. I have never seen a figure that went beyond 10 or 12 cents a check, and with 4,000 checks, you can see it does not run into a lot of money. One or two positions would offset the cost of any figure that I have seen up to date.

CLERK'S ANNUAL REPORT

Mr. STEED. In our discussion last year about the Clerk's annual report, what has happened there?

Mr. ROBERTS. The House Administration Committee presented a resolution this year in which they said they wanted the exclusive right to prepare and publish that report, so I turned it over to the House Administration Committee.

Mr. STEED. Was this House Resolution 476 of the 87th Congress?

Mr. ROBERTS. That is right.

Mr. STEED. Should this also be made permanent in the same way as these other resolutions? Do you have any comment on that?

Mr. ROBERTS. No, I think this is in a different category, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HARPER. The resolutions we include regard positions which will require additional money. We must put these resolutions in to get the money to carry forward.

In the case of the Clerk's report, that was a consideration by the House Committee on Administration and the House itself and I think probably beyond the jurisdiction of the Clerk as to whether it should be made permanent or not. I do not think the Clerk has any feelings in the matter, but the basic law requires the Clerk to submit the report and the resolution altered that somewhat. We can live under either law.

STATIONERY ROOM REGULATIONS

Mr. STEED. I believe last year you found it necessary to promulgate some regulations about the scope of the operations of the Stationery Room. Is the problem pretty well stabilized as a result of the action you took?

Mr. ROBERTS. The administration committee approved the rules and regulations we recommended.

Mr. STEED. Has the function under those been good?

Mr. ROBERTS. Very good.

Mr. STEED. Does the GAO audit report have any comment of particular importance this year?

Mr. ROBERTS. I thought it was a very good report, Mr. Chairman. We have it here and it has been some time since I looked it over, but they did not find anything wrong.

Mr. STEED. If it has any pats on the back in it, it would be well to include those in the record at this time.

Mr. ROBERTS. They never do that. They never give you any pats on the back.

They did not make any criticism.

GAO REPORT ON RECORDING STUDIO

Mr. STEED. They made some reference, I understand, to the revolving fund of the recording studio.

Mr. ROBERTS. That is an old question and Mr. Bow is familiar with that.

Mr. STEED. Do their comments on that point bear on this? The salaries are appropriated items and are not involved in the revolving fund but I just wondered if you had any comment to make as to the authenticity of their recommendations in that regard.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, in the first place, we have a policy committee, of which Mr. Bow is a member, to adopt policy.

Mr. STEED. The committee has taken no action one way or the other?

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, the chairman of that committee is going to appear before this subcommittee this year and I think perhaps the request will come up then. We are familiar with that.

Mr. MEGILL. Mr. Chairman, perhaps it would be well to read one statement with regard to the Stationery Room.

The Comptroller General says:

* * * Audit for the fiscal year 1961 indicated that the activities of the Stationery Room were being conducted in a generally satisfactory manner and that the records were accurate and efficiently maintained.

Mr. HORAN. That is good.

Mr. STEED. You may proceed with the committee employees item.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

For committee employees, other than special and select, which are under a separate heading, we are requesting $2,950,000 for 1963, compared with $2,900,000 appropriated for 1962, or an increase of $50,000 over that appropriated for 1962.

For the 19 standing committees, other than the Committee on Appropriations, which is based on the assumption of 216 positions, the maximum now provided by law, 10 for each committee, or 190, with the exception of the Committee on the Judiciary, which has 13 positions; the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which has 12 positions; the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which has 13 positions; the Committee on Armed Services, which has 12 positions; and the Committee on Ways and Means, which has 26 positions.

The law authorized basic salaries ranging from $5,000 to $8,880 for each professional position and not to exceed $8,880 basic for each clerical position but, with the several increases now in effect, it is possible under the law for each position—professional or clerical—to pay the full gross amount of $17,649 per annum. Although quite a number of positions pay this maximum rate of salary, it is not expected that all positions will do so because experience shows they do not. As of February 28, 1962, there were 185 employees carried on the rolls of the 19 standing committees referred to at a gross salary of $2,277,625 per annum, or an average salary of $12,311 each as against the maximum authorized of 216 positions.

The Committee on Appropriations payroll, as of February 28, 1962, totaled 46 employees and $435,681 gross per annum, or an average salary of $9,471 each.

As you know, of course, these are the so-called regular committee employees and do not include people employed under special and select investigating and study funds allocated from time to time by special resolutions of the House.

The gross salaries for the regular committee employees of the 20 standing committees, as of February 28, 1962, was $2,713,306 at an average annual salary of $11,746.

If agreeable, I will insert the usual tabulation summarizing the personnel for the 19 standing committees as of February 28, 1962.

Mr. STEED. The tabulation will be inserted at this point in the record.

(The tabulation follows:)

Standing committee employees as of Feb. 28, 1962 (other than Committee on Appropriations)

Committee	Professional staff	Clerical staff	Total employees
Agriculture	4	6	10
Armed Services	4	6	10
Banking and Currency	3	4	7
District of Columbia	3	6	9
Education and Labor	4	6	10
Foreign Affairs	5	7	12
Government Operations	4	6	10
House Administration	2	1	3
Interior and Insular Affairs	4	6	10
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	4	8	12
Judiciary	4	9	13
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	3	6	9
Post Office and Civil Service	4	6	10
Public Works	4	6	10
Rules		3	3
Science and Astronautics	4	5	9
Un-American Activities	4	6	10
Veterans' Affairs	3	6	9
Ways and Means	5	14	19
Actual total number of employees	68	117	185
Total number of possible professional staff employees			78
Total number of possible clerical staff employees			138
Total			216

Mr. ROBERTS. Since the Reorganization Act of 1946 became effective, the committee has provided funds for the maximum number of positions possible (216), plus the Appropriations Committee, at an approximate average salary sufficient to provide adequate funds for additions to the staffs as the various committees may decide, or for changes in salaries. All salary rates are fixed by each committee.

There is, of course, no way of stating definitely at this time just how much money will be required for these positions except that it is believed that the appropriation should be based on the maximum number of positions with an overall gross salary which would give sufficient leeway for reasonable salary changes based on experience. The estimate was prepared with that in mind.

Mr. STEED. This increase of $50,000 is I suppose what we can call an educated guess, the best that you can arrive at under the circumstances outlined?

Mr. HARPER. That is correct.

PUBLICATION OF JOINT COMMITTEE EMPLOYEE LISTS

Mr. STEED. The Congressional Record carries twice a year a salary list of all committee employees of the House committees. This does not seem to apply to the joint committees. Do you know why their salaries are not required to be so published? Do you know any reason why they should not be published?

Mr. ROBERTS. The law does not state they should be included.

Mr. STEED. Has there ever been any reason given why they were omitted from the law requiring that others be published?

Mr. HARPER. I have a feeling, Mr. Chairman, some of these committees came into being after the basic statute was passed.

Mr. ROBERTS. I think there was but one joint committee at that time, the Committee on Printing.

Mr. HARPER. The list has grown and maybe there were not a sufficient number at that time. We have no way of knowing.

Mr. STEED. Proceed.

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS

Mr. ROBERTS. For the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, $618,150, the same as appropriated in 1962, there being no change in this paragraph.

Mr. STEED. At this point, we have Mr. Johnson, the Sergeant at Arms, here, and I think it would be well if we have some comment from him.

Could you give us a statement as to your functions and activities that would be helpful?

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen.

The first part of my statement has been pretty well covered and that pertains to salaries and mileage of members, but under the heading of "the Office of the Sergeant at Arms," I do have a short statement.

The budget request for the Office of the Seargeant at Arms is $618,-150, the same as last year. This includes a lump sum which the committee has been good enough to provide for additional clerical assistance for use in an emergency. I am happy to report to the committee that none of the lump sum has been used in fiscal year 1962 and none will be used unless absolutely necessary. Since I have been Sergeant at Arms, the personnel has not increased in my office, although the workload has increased substantially due to increase in Members' salary, hospitalization, insurance, and changes in the retirement law, also increasing number of Member accounts. But we believe that we have been able to render the various services to the membership in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. HORAN. Could I ask a question there?

Mr. STEED. Yes.

Mr. HORAN. How long has it been since you had any change in the basic salaries of the employees in the Sergeant at Arms' Office?

Mr. JOHNSON. The last was the 7.5-percent general pay raise. As to the basic salary, there have been no changes since I have been Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. HORAN. What happened in your predecessor's regime? You are acquainted with that, too?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes. There was one additional cashier under his administration.

Mr. HORAN. It had nothing to do with basic salary?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir.

Mr. HORAN. That was just an addition to the force?

Mr. JOHNSON. Just an addition to the force; that is correct. That was before I became Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. HORAN. The footnote on page 16 of the bill states that effective February 1, 1961, the basic salary for the Deputy Sergeant at Arms in charge of pairs was increased from $5,000 to $7,000 authorized by House Resolution 138, February 2, 1961.

That is the one you referred to?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, Mr. Horan; this was actually not in the Office itself. This was a pair clerk assigned to the floor of the House.

Mr. HORAN. Also, the footnote says that effective July 1, 1958, longevity pay increase for Capital Police Force?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. HORAN. Then there has been very little change in your Office in the last few years?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. I believe that last year we provided, under the Architect, some money for some physical improvements in the Office.

Can you make some comment as to the status of that at this time?

Mr. JOHNSON. I want to express my appreciation for the funds appropriated in last year's budget under the Architect. The installation of a new cashier's counter and a new rubber-tile floor was badly needed and it is my understanding that the Architect has let the contract for these improvements.

Mr. STEED. Are they getting to the point where they can make those installations?

Mr. JOHNSON. They expect to do it during the sine die adjournment of Congress this year. That is my understanding; yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan and Mr. Bow, do you have any questions?

Mr. HORAN. No.

Mr. Bow. Mr. Chairman, if I may, I would like to say to the Sergeant at Arms that I appreciate the courtesy of his office to Members. I have heard many Members mention the courtesy of his office and his employees, particularly in the bank and the manner in which everyone is treated.

I think you are to be complimented and your employees are to be complimented, and I join with Mr. Horan in having some interest in salaries there.

Are your employees pretty much in line with similar work in banks downtown, Mr. Johnson?

Mr. JOHNSON. Of course, I am very proud of the personnel in my Office.

Mr. Bow. You have a right to be proud.

Mr. JOHNSON. They have done a wonderful job and I feel that in the near future there should be some adjustment in the salaries in the Office.

Mr. Bow. Have you made some investigation to determine comparability of salaries of similar positions in private industry?

Mr. JOHNSON. As you know, to get proper personnel in banks, they do have to pay high salaries, and in comparison with banks, the salaries paid in my Office, I would think that they are a little higher than those in commercial banks. Of course, that does not compare with other personnel of the House.

Mr. STEED. The functions of the employees in your Office include a number of services to Members that go over and beyond what the ordinary bank employee does.

Mr. Bow. And the hours are different, too, Mr. Johnson?

I think you should take a good look at the salary setup in your Office. We cannot afford to lose these good men.

Mr. JOHNSON. Absolutely; I was taking the service and the hours into consideration.

Mr. Bow. That is all.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Johnson, on behalf of the committee, we all want to express our appreciation to you and your Office for the very fine service you render us. I do not know any nicer compliment than to say that any function of your type, the committee receives no complaints from Members.

Mr. JOHNSON. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. That is one way of saying we feel a lack of complaints is probably the most complimentary thing that can happen because certainly complaints can be created around here quite easily.

I use that as a means of saying it is our opinion the function is quite satisfactory.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Office.

Mr. STEED. Do you have any more comments you would like to make?

SUGGESTED CHANGE IN FUNERAL COMMITTEE PROVISION

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, there is one additional request I want to bring before the committee. This is not a very pleasant subject, but it is something we must consider and that is the expenses of funerals of deceased Members of the House.

I would like to bring to the attention of the committee a suggested change in the language under title II, section 124 of the United States Code, regarding funeral expenses in connection with deceased Members of the House.

It is my feeling to conform to the wishes and the practices of the House that, during adjournment periods, the Speaker should be in a position, under the law, to appoint additional Members without being arbitrarily limited to four Members.

I have discussed this matter with various officials and there is agreement that this should be a desirable change and the expense would not be greater. State delegations are usually appointed during the adjournment and they would be in their districts. As you know, under the provision of the present law, when a Member dies during adjournment, the size of the funeral committee is limited to four Members of the House and two of the Senate. The practice of the House has been to adopt a resolution naming a funeral committee in a number larger than four Members when they are in session. We have several of these resolutions when they are in session and this is House Resolution 467. In that resolution the Speaker appointed 9 members of the funeral delegation, and in House Resolution 228 the Speaker in this case appointed 12 Members of the House.

During adjournment, where there is a limit of four, this would make more equally divided appointments.

Mr. STEED. The precedent of the House was set when it was in a position to take some action, and it is quite clear. It certainly ought to be in the discretion of the Speaker to arrange these matters because, from our own personal experience, we know that deaths that occur in recess do have many different implications. I think I agree with you that we put ourselves in a rather severe straitjacket with the law as it now stands.

I think in the long run it involves less money actually than otherwise, and I hope some action can be generated in that regard.

I am sure that every Member has had some personal experience in this area, and at a time of that sort it is quite difficult sometimes to

explain to families and others why such a severe restriction is placed on that particular point. It is especially true in the case of Members who have long tenure and a wide number of friends and admirers. It seems to me to be a place where a little more reasonable attitude would be well taken.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, sir.

Mr. STEED. You may proceed with the next item.

OFFICE OF THE DOORKEEPER

Mr. ROBERTS. For the Office of the Doorkeeper, $1,058,310, the same as appropriated in 1962, there being no change in this paragraph.

Mr. STEED. At this point we have Mr. Miller, our Doorkeeper, and I would like for him to make any comment he might desire.

We know that he likewise performs a most valuable and varied function to the Members and to the House. I think it would be well for our record to take note of that.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, before he speaks may I also make this statement for the Doorkeeper. Let me speak, I am sure, for all of the minority, that we are very appreciative of the services received from Mr. Miller's Office. He is a majority employee and appointee, actually, but that does not seem to make much difference to him when it comes to being of service to those of us on the minority side. Also may I say we are proud, too, of the work being done by the minority employees.

I many times hear my colleagues on my side of the aisle express appreciation for the courtesies extended to us by the Doorkeeper.

Mr. STEED. I cannot speak from experience but I am sure that all previous Doorkeepers were outstanding men and they performed well, but I think we can all agree that in the case of our present Doorkeeper, he has at least added what you might call a new dimension to the service and function of the office peculiar to himself.

Mr. HORAN. I might quote Speaker Martin in saying that the name of the fellow a lot of us do not know is William Moseley Miller. Speaker Martin said that he is one of the best that ever filled the office.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Miller, what do you have to say for yourself?

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to be here and I hope that during this meeting your Doorkeeper will be able to live up to some of the ratings that have been going on at this time.

It is a pleasure for me to be of service to my people here at the Congress. As Congresses go, I am starting my 30th year and as the calendar goes, I am about ready to wind up my 29th year. I hope you people on both sides of the aisle will continue to put up with me and that I will be allowed, through the mercies of God, to continue to be able to have the strength and the privilege of working here for a long time to come.

Thank you.

Mr. STEED. Last year when we were making a firsthand survey and tour of the physical properties of the Capitol, and its environs, we became aware of the fact that in one phase of your functions, storage space was at somewhat of a premium.

We hope with the physical improvements being made in the building, some improvements can be made in the facilities you have available for the work you do, especially in the current copies of the Congressional Record and that sort of thing that you have to cope with as well as in the operation of the folding room.

I note that there have been those who tried to interpret some of the work volume there in less than complimentary terms. I wish you would make some comment about the volume of work done there and the fact that sometimes you find material waiting to be processed stored in the halls and other places.

Is that, or is that not, unusual?

IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE HAZARDS SITUATION

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, let me answer the first part of your question.

I do appreciate the fact that the gentleman from Ohio and your committee are interested in fire hazards here in the Capitol. The fact is that we do have a small space to store our daily copies of the Congressional Record. During this interim period around here when we are rebuilding and refurbishing our Capitol, I find I am able to secure, by asking, certain supposedly thrown-away steel cabinets that stand on end with no covering whatsoever but they do take Records off the floor. When it becomes possible for us to have the necessary space, we hope to put into practice a complete use of facilities down in our basement underneath the office where we might have complete control over the fire hazard situation of the Records as now handled.

I believe if you were to go down there this afternoon you would find a definite improvement. You would find no fire hazard as such. In fact, when they get through working down there during this period of renovation, we hope to be able to lock that section of the storage space and there will be nobody down there other than authorized personnel from the Doorkeeper's office.

Mr. STEED. That is good.

FOLDING ROOM WORKLOAD

Mr. MILLER. Now, to answer the second part of your question, Mr. Chairman.

I have obtained some figures for 1956, 1958, 1960, and 1962. Those were the years when we people in the Congress must go out and visit our constituencies to win reelection or get elected. There is a tendency for an increase in the workload handled by the House folding room and we find in 1956, January, they had a workload in number of pieces of 2,705,751; in 1961, it was 10,657,342; and, in fact, 2 years before, 1960 and 1958, it was over 10 million.

Mr. STEED. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. STEED. In connection with the figures you have given about the volume the folding room normally is called upon to handle, I would like to point out that criticism has been levied recently implying that much of this volume generated by the so-called patron mail. The workload observed presently going on is a normal thing and would not be attributable to so-called patron mail; with or without patron

mail you would still have a tremendous volume of work since this is an election year. It is a normal thing; is that true?

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, that is absolutely correct. This patron mail, so-called, has not affected the workload of this House folding room whatsoever. We have had this kind of work all the time and the only difference being we seemed to have picked up the number of pieces of material handled and we are able to handle it at a faster rate than we have in the past. We now have four folding machines and five old inserters, as well as two new inserters.

Out of the 2 new inserters, we can get anywhere from 40,000 to 50,000 pieces of mail inserted in an envelope that has been folded by the 4 machines. The workload of the 4 machines will run about 400,000 pieces during the day and we are now working almost a double shift with the same amount of people, but they are just working overtime.

Mr. HORAN. That would appear to be quite a load. Have you had any conversations with the House Administration Committee regarding this?

Mr. MILLER. We have requested, and this is under consideration now, to procure two additional folding machines and one additional inserter which would bring us up to par with the amount of work we now have on hand.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if Mr. Miller could supply us with the volume of work as of January for each of the years since 1956?

Mr. STEED. I am sure that he can. He already made some compilations.

Mr. HORAN. Will you read them over?

Mr. MILLER. I would be delighted to.

January 1956, 2,705,251 pieces; 1958, same month, 10,979,705 pieces; 1960, 10,018,536 pieces; 1962, the current year, 10,657,342.

Mr. HORAN. Do you have the figure for January 1961?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir; I do not because that was not an election year but I will be delighted to furnish it for the record if it is desired.

I will give the fill-in dates, if you want me to.

Mr. HORAN. Will you give us the entire intervening years?

Mr. MILLER. 1957, 1959, and 1961?

Mr. HORAN. Give those to the committee and we will decide whether they should be printed in the hearings.

Mr. MILLER. I will be delighted.

(The information requested follows:)

House of Representatives folding room monthly totals of workload statistics for month of January, during the years of 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, and 1961, and including January 1962.

1956	2, 705, 251
1957	2, 437, 328
1958	10, 979, 706
1959	4, 563, 507
1960	10, 018, 536
1961	5, 221, 216
1962	10, 657, 342

Mr. STEED. One point I want to make about these figures is that since the patron mail provision went into effect last fall, the volume of work performed does not reflect that this has made any appreciable impact on volume.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, in 1960, the workload was 970,000 less pieces per month, in January 1960, over 1958. In 1962, it was even less than in 1958 and it has not increased.

Mr. STEED. I think it is well we have that in the record, since these criticisms have been made.

Mr. MILLER. Our figures do not show that Members, as such, have taken advantage of this "patron" mail, so called. Our workload has been consistent in the past.

Mr. STEED. Do you have any further comment?

SALE OF WASTEPAPER

Mr. MILLER. I have an interesting figure here that might be of value to the committee.

From 1956 through January 1962 the Office of the Doorkeeper had disposed of, through regular channels of advertising for bids, receiving bids, awarding bids, getting contracts signed and having performance bonds posted, having the bailing wire ready at hand, we have disposed of 13,514,987 pounds of wastepaper which has been obtained from the wastebaskets in the two House Office Buildings and the House wing of the Capitol.

During that time we received $92,006.98, which is money that has been turned back to the Treasury and we feel that has more than offset the cost of having to have it baled and disposed of.

We have a baling machine in the basement of the Old House Office Building and the wastepaper contractor picks up the bales of wastepaper 6 days a week. It is through that effort of getting this trash disposed of that we make some money for Uncle Sam and I am proud of that phase of the work.

Mr. STEED. Is it not also true that if you did not dispose of it through a profitable means like this——

Mr. MILLER. We would have to pay money to have it disposed of and hauled away. I feel that this is one thing that is helping us out.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, would you yield?

Mr. STEED. Yes.

Mr. BOW. Where does the money go from the sale of the paper?

Mr. MILLER. It is sent to the Office of the Doorkeeper but it is marked "Treasurer of the United States."

Mr. BOW. It goes to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOW. So we get some income from this?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOW. It does not go back into any House fund but rather to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury?

UNEXPENDED BALANCES—FOLDING DOCUMENTS FUND

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir. The Doorkeeper is also happy to state that the record shows that, out of the moneys received under the lump-sum appropriation for folding documents, House folding room, in

1959, we turned back $3,622.81. In 1960, we turned back $31,261.36. This past year we turned back $53,648.30.

I do not know if we will be able to turn any back this year but we are hoping to and we look forward to watching how that figure will show up at the end of this fiscal year.

Mr. STEED. Do you attribute some of these economies in the light of your increased volume to the use of these machines?

Mr. MILLER. Yes. sir. We think they are more than paying for themselves. We are trying to sell the idea to the House Administration Subcommittee on Procurement of Machinery for the Folding Rooms, that this would be the thing for us to have, about three or four folding machines and two or three more inserting machines.

Mr. STEED. The byproduct or benefit is also that you are able to return things to the Members and service them more quickly than you otherwise could?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir. We have quite a number of Members who like to keep their constituents advised through the medium of a weekly newsletter, and on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays of the week we have a tremendous opportunity to render service to the Member or Members. Sometimes we have to hustle like all get-out to get this situation in hand. If a Member sends in a newsletter and states in there that something is going to happen at a certain date or has happened on a certain date, if it is not handled properly, it is dead when it gets back to the constituent and he might not have otherwise sent it at all.

Mr. STEED. That material has a definite time limitation and speed is of the essence?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir; and gets right-of-way over other material.

Mr. STEED. Do you have any other comment?

Mr. MILLER. No; thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Miller, we want to thank you for your presentation. You have given us some very helpful and interesting information. Again, we want to say we are proud of the very fine and efficient job you are performing, and I think the feeling of the Members generally bears that out.

Mr. MILLER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. Proceed with the next item, Mr. Roberts.

SPECIAL AND MINORITY EMPLOYEES

Mr. ROBERTS. For six minority employees, $88,405, the same as appropriated in 1962, there being no change in this paragraph.

OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER

For the office of the majority floor leader, including $2,000 for the official expenses of the majority floor leader, $72,805, the same as appropriated for 1962, there being no change in this paragraph.

OFFICE OF THE MINORITY FLOOR LEADER

For the office of the minority floor leader, including $2,000 for the official expenses of the minority floor leader, $56,295, the same as appropriated for 1962, there being no change in this paragraph.

Office of the Majority Whip

For the office of the majority whip, $29,720, the same as appropriated for 1962, there being no change in this paragraph.

Office of the Minority Whip

For the office of the minority whip, $29,720, the same as appropriated for 1962, there being no change in this paragraph.

Two Printing Clerks for Caucus Rooms

For two printing clerks, one for the majority caucus room and one for the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the majority and minority leaders, respectively, $13,565, the same as appropriated for the fiscal year 1962.

Technical Assistant to the Attending Physician

For a technical assistant in the office of the attending physician to be appointed by the attending physician, subject to the approval of the Speaker, $11,535 the same as appropriated for the fiscal year 1962.

Office of the Postmaster

Mr. Roberts. For the Office of the Postmaster, $326,125 compared with $316,210, appropriated for 1962, or an increase of $9,915.

We are requesting this increase to carry out the provisions of House Resolution 341, adopted June 29, 1961, which provided for two additional mail clerks at the basic rate of $2,100 per annum.

Mr. Steed. We have Mr. Morris, our Postmaster, and we would be pleased to have any statement he cares to make about his function and the situation in his department.

Mr. Morris. Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, the resolution we are trying to have made into a permanent law will bring our total employees in the House post office to 61. We have had an increase in mail and in 1960 we handled a total, incoming mail, of 18,988,435 pieces. That is prorated with letters, flats, and papers, small parcels, large parcels, and what they term messages which are Government releases, reports, and things like that that come through.

In 1961 our total incoming mail was 22,921,390, of which, in 1961, 14,899,000 were letters comparable to 1960 letters of 11,815,000.

For the first 2 months of 1962 we had in January a total of 2,045,083 and in February 2,158,468.

Mr. Steed. Is this running ahead of those same months for the previous year?

Mr. Morris. In January of 1962, it shows an increase over January of 1961, and yet in February of 1962 we are showing a decrease of about 14,000.

I just recently asked the House Administration Committee for some additional help, which is still pending due to the fact of the workload now occasioned by the opening of the fifth floor of the George Washington Inn in which there is no elevator. We make 4 deliveries a day, Monday through Friday, to 25 offices in that building. On the

fifth floor, two rooms have just recently been assigned to the Un-American Activities Committee, which is their mailroom, and based on the experience we had when they were on the second floor of the Old House Office Building, we know they are going to have a pretty heavy mail because there will be reports, hearings, and various other things. That has to be carried down five flights of stairs. So far in this week they have been averaging about 10 bags of mail that we collect from the platform and the man climbs up there and has to roll the bags down. There are no other facilities in the building that can be used.

We have tried maybe to work out something that could use the old elevator shaft but that has been sealed off by order of the Fire Commissioner.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, could I go off the record?

Mr. STEED. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, there is no question but what far right groups have definitely increased the mail that arrives not only in the Members' offices, but places a tremendous burden on the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Mr. STEED. We hope that someday the construction work will get far enough along so that we get better space and facilities coming into being and then some of these crowding headaches will be relieved. Until then there is not much that can be done except make do with what we have.

Mr. MORRIS. During the April recess last year, we moved from our old quarters on the second floor of the Old House Office Building into very fine quarters in the New House Office Building in what used to be the old cafeteria. We have excellent lighting facilities and space there and I would like to extend an invitation to all Members to drop down and see our working arrangements. By being put in the present new building instead of putting us in the third building now under construction, as originally planned, this will prevent us from having to double back. We are now in the middle building of the three and we will be able to fan out on both sides. We are located right on the loading dock where we keep space all the time for the mailtruck which comes up from the city post office and brings us mail 17 times a day and it takes mail out 17 times a day.

This is in addition to the eight runs on which they bring up big trucks where they take the mail from the folding room, and that mail does not pass through us at all. That goes directly from the folding room to the loading truck.

On these figures that I have given you, you might want to know how they were arrived at.

The city post office ties up a bundle of letters in which they estimate there are 150 letters and they pack from 10 to 12 in a bag. That makes about 1,800 letters in a bag coming up. Then we also have a check that we can make because 1 linear foot is equal to 290 letters and our work tables are 10 feet across. We use two sorting tables with six men working on each table at one time. We usually divide it up and we have one help the other. We make mail deliveries at 6:30 in the morning, 9 o'clock, one at 11:15 and another at 2 o'clock,

Monday through Friday, omit 2 o'clock mail on Saturday, and one delivery on Sunday.

Mr. STEED. Do you also operate a substation in the other building for the sale of stamps, money orders, and so forth?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir. We just moved about 10 days ago from the second floor where they are now undergoing remodeling to put the disbursing office, and the post office will go back up there on a permanent basis when the contract is completed.

We also have a station here in the Capitol for money orders, stamps, registered and insured packages.

Mr. STEED. It is not far enough along yet for the problem of mail delivery from the new building to be of concern to you, but that is an upcoming addition to your activity?

Mr. MORRIS. That will be. We will have space reserved for us over there close to their loading platform, and possibly when that is opened up we may have to change our system to work all of the mail coming into our present facility. We may have to work it up for the new building and rework it over there by offices. We also have a problem which is common to everybody and several other offices involving pyramids of changes that come when one office moves. We are now waiting for the majority leader to move over into the Capitol. When he moves, Mr. Jones goes up to his office and Mr. Everett will go into Mr. Jones' office and they will take Mrs. Riley's place in the little office we had in the old post office around in Mr. Everett's office.

Mr. MORRIS. We have a changeover in our personnel that averages about five new people each month. I have been there since 1955 and I have four people who were there at the time I started.

Mr. STEED. And it is a matter of training and breaking in new ones all the time?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes. Breaking one in on the floor does not present too much of a problem. The original breakdown involves training and we try to take a young man when he comes in and give him several floors and then put him on the sorting tables. In addition to that, they have to know which of the people are in the Capitol. It is a pretty good memory test. They also have to be not only good in memory but it does not do us much good if they do not also have some dexterity and speed.

Mr. STEED. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan, do you have any questions?

Mr. HORAN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. MORRIS. I would like for you to see these pictures taken last Tuesday morning. These are our package bins. A lot of Members who had been mailing records from the Government Printing Office are now bringing them in bulk to their office and we have that every morning following days when the House has been in session.

This is a picture of where we sort the letters. This was taken before the 6:30 mail on the same morning.

This is a truck going out to the third floor of the Old House Office Building at 6:30 last Tuesday morning.

If you will notice, the ones on top of the picture you have in your hand are returns coming back from questionnaires and things like that

that are identifiable. We can hold those out and put them in separate sacks and deliver them to the Members' offices rather than in their regular mail.

Mr. STEED. I think you perform a very efficient and commendable service and one that all the Members are intimately acquainted with. We want to thank you for a job well done.

Mr. MORRIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. We will proceed with the rest of the bill.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

Mr. ROBERTS. For Official Reporters of debates, $202,915, the same as appropriated for 1962.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS TO COMMITTEES

For Official Reporters to committees, $204,995, the same as appropriated for 1962.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, INVESTIGATING STAFF

For salaries and expenses, studies and examinations of executive agencies by the Committee on Appropriations, to be expended in accordance with section 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, $600,000 compared with $550,000 appropriated for 1962 or an increase of $50,000.

Mr. STEED. Can you give us the actual amount expended under this item for 1961 and for 1962?

Mr. HARPER. Up to July 18, 1961, they had expended from the $600,000 appropriated $535,523.55, leaving a balance of $64,476.45.

Of the $550,000 appropriated in 1962, through February 28 of this year they had spent $290,893.58, leaving a balance of $259,106.42.

Mr. STEED. You do not know what the unpaid obligations are?

Mr. HARPER. We have now way of knowing in our office because all we get are the vouchers.

Mr. STEED. Proceed.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Mr. ROBERTS. For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Legislative Counsel $236,000, compared with $225,750 appropriated for 1962, or an increase of $10,250. Mr. Edward Craft, the Legislative Counsel, will be pleased to appear before the committee to answer any questions that you care to ask. All positions and rates of salaries are set by the Legislative Counsel, with the approval of the Speaker, except the Legislative Counsel, whose salary is set by law.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Craft, would you come forward, please, and we will be pleased to have a statement from you about the functions of your Office and any other comments you might care to make regarding your problems.

Mr. CRAFT. My name is Edward O. Craft. On February 1 of this year I became Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, succeeding Allan H. Perley, who retired.

Since I am new in my position, I thought it might be appropriate to review very briefly for you the history and functions of the Office.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Mr. Bow. Mr. Chairman, since this is the gentleman's first appearance before the committee, I wonder if he would give us a brief biographical sketch of himself.

Mr. STEED. I think it would be fine if you did. Mr. Craft. Other committees follow that practice in similar instances.

(The following was submitted for the record:)

Edward O. Craft: Born November 13, 1916, La Porte, Ind. Raised on a farm near Kingsbury, Ind. Attended Indiana University, A.B. 1938, LL.B. with high distinction 1940. Student editor, Indiana Law Journal. Member of Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity and Order of the Coif. Practiced law in Evansville, Ind., June 1940 to December 1941. Member of the Office of the Legislative Counsel, House of Representatives, United States, since December 7, 1941, except during service in the Army as an enlisted man July 1943 to September 1945. Married Wilma Clare Williams October 26, 1940; has three children, Elizabeth, Alice, and John. Member of the Chevy Chase Methodist Church, Chevy Chase, Md.

Mr. STEED. You may proceed.

Mr. CRAFT. The Office of the Legislative Counsel was created by the Revenue Act of 1918, which became law on February 24, 1919. Mr. Middleton Beaman, the first head of the Office, held the position for 30 years. Mr. Perley, who joined the Office in 1925, became the second Legislative Counsel in 1949 and served as head of the Office for 13 years. I am the third Legislative Counsel of the House and have been a member of the Office since December 5, 1941.

Appointments to all positions in the Office are made without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the work of the Office. The head of the Office, who is appointed by the Speaker of the House, appoints and fixes the compensation of the other personnel, subject to the approval of the Speaker.

The Office performs the function of assisting committees and Members of the House, when requested by them, in the drafting of bills and resolutions and amendments thereto.

For the fiscal year 1963 we originally requested the sum of $236,000. Due to changed circumstances, however, I am now reducing the request to a sum of $229,000. This amount will be sufficient to cover the present payroll, estimated miscellaneous expenses of $2,000, the amount of $7,000 for a new young attorney who is already appointed and will become a member of our legal staff at or shortly after the beginning of the fiscal year, an additional amount of $7,000 to permit the appointment of another young attorney, if we find a capable one whom we feel we should appoint despite our crowded conditions, and a reserve of $12,866 for salary increases.

The personnel of the Office for the past several years has consisted of 11 attorneys and 6 clerical employees. Several years ago Mr. Perley requested an amount sufficient to permit hiring an additional attorney—and this amount was appropriated. Each subsequent estimate and appropriation has included a reserve for this purpose.

I must admit that I am not enthusiastic about appointing an additional attorney at this time, particularly in view of our crowded office conditions, but I share Mr. Perley's belief that it is important that we

be able to make the appointment if we find the right kind of applicant.

The amount requested for fiscal year 1963 to permit salary increases is somewhat higher than has been requested for the past few years. In addition to the increases of the kind customarily made in this Office for members of the legal and clerical staffs as they develop and become more valuable to the office, I feel that it is especially important at this time to provide meritorious promotions due to the added work and responsibilities on each member of the legal staff other than myself which is a natural result of Mr. Perley's retirement.

At this point in the current Congress the number of job requests received by this Office from individual Members which have been completed, or are presently pending, is almost identical to the number of completed and pending jobs at this same point in the 86th Congress.

However, the number of job requests, received from the committees of the House thus far in the 87th Congress, is substantially in excess of the number of such requests received from the committees at this point in the 86th Congress.

After final adjournment of the 87th Congress we shall compile and submit to the subcommittee complete figures on individual and committee job requests in the same form as those submited for past Congresses.

Mr. STEED. At this point, in order to complete the picture, I think we will include the tabulation on page 30 of the bill which gives a breakdown of your staffing plan.

(The tabulation referred to follows:)

	1961 actual		1962 estimate		1963 estimate	
Appropriation or estimate	$225,750		$225,750		$236,000	
	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
	As of June 30, 1961		As of Feb. 28, 1962			
Legislative counsel of the House (statutory)	1	$20,694	1	$20,694	1	$20,694
Lump sum: [1]						
Assistant counsel	1	18,500				
Do	1	18,221	1	18,221	1	18,221
Do	1	17,087	1	17,087	1	17,087
Do	1	16,015	1	16,419	1	16,419
Do	1	15,681	1	16,208	1	16,208
Do	2	28,568	2	29,780	2	29,780
Do	2	23,858	2	25,458	2	25,458
Do	1	9,363	1	9,870	1	9,870
Law assistant					1	7,000
Do					1	7,000
Clerk	1	9,515	1	9,515	1	9,515
Assistant clerk	1	9,161	1	9,161	1	9,161
Do	1	8,553	1	8,553	1	8,553
Do	1	6,872	1	6,872	1	6,872
Do	1	6,072	1	6,872	1	6,872
Do	1	4,827	1	5,424	1	5,424
Reserve for meritorious promotions						12,866
Total, salaries	17	212,987	16	200,134	18	227,000
Miscellaneous expenses		1,610		2,000		2,000
Total, at date shown		214,597		202,134		229,000
Reduction of 1963 estimate due to changed circumstances (as of Mar. 12, 1962)						7,000
Total						236,000

[1] Positions and rates of pay at discretion of the Speaker.

Mr. CRAFT. Mr. Chairman, if you care for them I do have statements showing appropriations, expenditures, and balances from 1945 through 1962.

Mr. STEED. We will be glad to have them but I think we will use them for the committee's information. I do not know that we will put them in the record.

Mr. CRAFT. You may also want a list of job requests. It shows how the work of the Office has been increasing.

Mr. STEED. We will make that part of the record.

(The table follows:)

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OF HOUSE

Jobs done for committees and Members (in the drafting of bills and resolutions and amendments thereto, preparation of legal opinions, etc.) since 1940 [1]

Congress	For committees	For Members	Total
77th (January 1941 to January 1943)	112	1,056	1,168
78th (January 1943 to January 1945)	98	1,595	1,693
79th (January 1945 to January 1947)	150	2,060	2,210
80th (January 1947 to January 1949)	285	1,930	2,215
81st (January 1949 to January 1951)	302	2,702	3,004
82d (January 1951 to January 1953)	313	2,560	2,873
83d (January 1953 to January 1955)	302	3,249	3,551
84th (January 1955 to January 1957)	452	4,265	4,717
85th (January 1957 to January 1959)	614	4,637	5,251
86th (January 1959 to January 1961)	755	4,284	5,039

[1] In this work record, a request for assistance is counted as a single job, whether the work took an hour or two or whether it took most of the time of 1 or 2 men for weeks (as often happens in the case of bills worked on for committees).

No record is kept of many instances (running into the hundreds during each session) in which Members or their secretaries request assistance on drafting or legal problems, but where no written material is prepared by the Office.

Mr. CRAFT. This, of course, does not include the figures for this year. I did get a few of the figures together and I was somewhat surprised to learn that the work, apparently, at this point for Members is almost identical to what it was 2 years ago. The work was somewhat lighter than normal in November and December, but with the increased work since the first of the year and because the first session was longer than usual, we are at about the same point. The committee work is increasing tremendously and this is getting to be a real problem to us.

Mr. STEED. I think one way of measuring what happens in your shop is the number of bills introduced and the number of bills introduced has gone up steadily through the years, which would naturally increase the work of your Office.

We feel you have done an outstanding job. We are sorry your space situation is so tight and we are hoping when our new offices come into being you will find yourself in a more satisfactory arrangement as to space. I think this can eventually be hoped for and I hope it will also enable you to plan an even more efficient operation when you have additional space in which to operate.

Mr. Horan?

Mr. HORAN. First of all, I want to pay my respects to Allan Perley. He was always courteous, I thought very efficient, and altogether he was quite an ornament to the human nature we find around the Capi-

tol and I wish him well in whatever new venture he might embark upon.

Mr. CRAFT. He will appreciate that. I will tell him you expressed that, Mr. Horan.

Mr. HORAN. I wish you would.

Secondly, we know, of course, that the Ways and Means Committee has had an enormous job in several fields and I expect you have felt the impact of that.

Mr. CRAFT. Yes. This has been a particularly busy time. Two of us in the Office have been working night and day for weeks with the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. HORAN. At this point, I, as a Republican, would like to pay my respects to Wilbur Mills. I may not necessarily agree with him and with the conclusions his committee comes to but I am awfully happy he is chairman of it. I think he is very able.

Mr. STEED. I think he has a difficult job that we do not envy.

Mr. HORAN. I know I do not envy it.

I wonder if at this time you could make some comment on the various fields of legislation that your Office deals with, by categories, if you would?

Mr. CRAFT. Yes. I have a chart which lists, for the current session and also the first session of the 87th Congress, the committees for which we have worked: Agriculture, Armed Services, Banking and Currency, District of Columbia, Education and Labor, Foreign Affairs, Government Operations, House Administration, Interior and Insular Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Judiciary, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Post Office and Civil Service, Public Works, Science and Astronautics, Un-American Activities, Veterans' Affairs, Ways and Means, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and the Select Committee on Small Business.

It appears that most of the committees of the House are listed here.

The Committees on Banking and Currency, District of Columbia, Education and Labor, Government Operations, House Administrations, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Post Office and Civil Service, and Public Works are all steady clients. The Veterans' Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Ways and Means Committees each require practically full-time work of one or more members of the Office.

Actually, we are now in the situation where members of the Office are often unable to consult with one another when they are working on important legislation—Mr. Perley worried for some time about it and now I am quite concerned—too many of our jobs are being done by one man alone. We do not have adequate opportunity to consult and advise with one another in the Office, which is highly desirable. We feel we are doing good work but we do not feel that we are doing the work we are capable of doing.

Mr. HORAN. There is no duplication you know of, or at least it has subsided, I hope, between your work and the work of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress?

Mr. CRAFT. There is none that I know of.

Mr. HORAN. At one time there was quite a bit of duplication of effort.

Mr. CRAFT. As far as I am aware there is none at this point.

Mr. HORAN. Do you have a tabulation showing bills that have been prepared by your office for various departments of Government?

Mr. CRAFT. No; we do not. Actually, we work only pursuant to requests of committees and Members of the House. These requests frequently involve working on proposals suggested by departments and agencies in the executive branch of the Government. It is hard to judge by using figures what kind of job we did.

It may be a bill a department has sent to the Speaker asking that it be introduced and the chairman of the committee to which the request was referred has asked the staff to bring it down to us to see if it is ready for introduction. Many times there are little formal things we can do to help. Other times, of course, we may spend weeks or months on a job.

Mr. HORAN. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. Thank you, Mr. Craft. We appreciate the very fine report you made.

I think we will have to recess now until 2:30 this afternoon.

CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND RESIDENT COMMISSIONER

Mr. ROBERTS. For clerk hire necessary for employees of each Member and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico in the discharge of their official and representative duties, $20,400,000, the same as appropriated for 1962. Our estimate is based largely upon experience, although we have no way of knowing exactly how much may be used. The precise amount requested depends upon the salaries designated by the Members to their staffs within the limitation of the law.

As of February 28, 1962, the Members were employing 3,071 clerks at the gross salary of $1,240,495, while under the law 4,041 clerks could be employed. Of this latter number, 99 Members with a constituency of over 500,000 could employ 10 clerks each whereas all other Members are limited to 9 clerks.

(NOTE.—As later indicated herein, the correct gross monthly figure for February 28 is $1,598,926.)

Mr. STEED. Mr. Roberts, you have not had a final report on the reallocation of the seats in Congress by virtue of the 1960 census so that you could have a new figure or whether there will be 99 Members with a constituency of over 500,000, have you?

Mr. ROBERTS. No; I could not answer that, Mr. Chairman. We will get to that just as soon as possible. We have asked the Bureau of the Census to start working on that.

Mr. STEED. I understand that at least one or two of the States have not completed their redistricting on the basis of the 1960 census. What would be the situation in the case of a State which for some reason or other did not redistrict and required their Members to run at large?

Mr. ROBERTS. They would all have a constituency of over 500,000.

Mr. STEED. Is that the situation we will be faced with in some States?

Mr. ROBERTS. Alabama is an example of that, and Arkansas, and maybe Massachusetts.

Mr. STEED. I was sure the uncertainty in at least one or two of the States at this time would not allow you to finalize the figures as of this time.

Mr. HARPER. After the last census it took several years. Whenever we had a Member at large we considered he would be entitled to the higher allowance.

Mr. MEGILL. Another problem, Mr. Chairman, with States like California getting eight additional Representatives, and now have districts entitled to the allowance for a constituency of over 500,000 some of which will drop below that figure. There is no expressed method of removing the allowance in such cases.

Mr. STEED. I believe last year you told us that about 350 Members were not using the total number of clerks or the total amount they were allowed under the law. Do you have any figure at this time in regard to that?

Mr. HARPER. Yes. In the early part of this Congress an additional clerk was allowed each Member and an additional $3,000 base was added to his basic clerk-hire allowance. But, as of February 28, only 25 Members of the 99 who are entitled to the greater allowance are using the full allowance available to them. Of the 339 who are entitled to the lesser amount, only 83 are using the full amount available to them. So there is a substantial number of Members in both categories who are not using the full allowance available to them.

Mr. STEED. This figures does change from month to month?

Mr. HARPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MEGILL. It might be interesting to indicate that the population of the Nation now would support the average district as 412,000, which is approaching 500,000, which would give that additional allowance automatically to all Members.

Mr. HARPER. To complete the picture on the number of clerks, last year I told you that as of February 28 we had 2,617 clerks on the roll. This year as of the same date we have 3,071, or an increase of 454 in the 12 months.

Mr. STEED. You give us a monthly figure as of February 28 of $1,240,495, which would make an annual rate of $14,885,940. Would you consider that would be probably as low as the monthly rate would go?

Mr. HARPER. It fluctuates, Mr. Steed, and I would hazard a guess that during this coming summer and fall that clerk-hire expenditures will increase because you are entering into a campaign.

Mr. STEED. Are you sure this figure of $1,240,495 is correct?

(NOTE.—As later indicated herein, the correct gross monthly figure for February 28 is $1,598,926.)

Mr. HARPER. It runs on an average of about $1.5 million a month; $1,240,495 is low.

Mr. ROBERTS. That is for 1 month, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. As of February 28 that was the rate, and it could well change?

Mr. HARPER. Yes. For instance for fiscal 1961 you appropriated $18,122,500 and we spent $17,346,000, so we were pretty close to it. At the present time we are running at the rate of about $1.5 million a month. This particular month just happened to be a low month.

Mr. STEED. We wanted to make sure about that figure because it did not seem to figure out as a normal one-twelfth.

Mr. HARPER. This was taken off the February payroll. It is subject to error. But I do know we are spending about $1.5 million a month for clerk hire.

Mr. STEED. Can you give us the total amount expended so far in this year's budget on this item?

Mr. HARPER. Yes, sir. We had $20,400,000 appropriated and we have already spent $12,654,000 and we have $7,745,000 left.

Mr. STEED. As of what date?

Mr. HARPER. February 28. We have a little better than $7.5 million left and we have 4 months to go.

Mr. STEED. That still would be adequate if your average is $1.5 million a month.

Mr. HARPER. Yes. I will have to check this figure of $1,240,495, because it is a low figure. I know it is running at about $1.5 million a month.

Mr. STEED. Does the fact the membership goes back to 435 as against the 438 now prevailing make any substantial difference in any of these items?

Mr. HARPER. No, sir; I do not think so. We try to have a sufficient amount and we like to have a little leeway so that if we have a decrease there would be a little more surplus.

Mr. STEED. Perhaps it would help if you could give the figures for the 2 prior years as to the surplus left at the end of the years. It might be a guide that would be helpful.

Mr. HARPER. I have stated that in 1961 we spent $17,346,000, so we had very little surplus.

The year prior to that the surplus was a little less. I will supply the figure in the record of $16,300,000 appropriated, $15,700,795.06, leaving a surplus of $599,204.94.

Mr. STEED. It does not seem to be indicated, though, that the figure will be as large this year as last year?

Mr. HARPER. The surplus will not be as large.

(NOTE.—The figure of $1,240,495 for February clerk hire carried in the Clerk's statement represents the net amount of the payroll after the various deductions. The total amount expended in February for clerk hire was $1,598,926.37.)

Mr. HARPER. There is a substantial leeway. I ran the figures on the average but this does not apply to each individual Member. The average Member has about $4,000 a month clerk hire. Actually, on the average, they are spending in the neighborhood of $3,000 a month and it is impossible for us to predict just what the Members will do, coming up for an election year. There is a workload increase and they are adding new clerks. They have the space available and we have to outguess a little bit.

Mr. STEED. It is an item over which we have no direct control.

Mr. HARPER. Unless we ask you for the maximum amount, which would be unrealistic in the light of our past experience.

Mr. STEED. We will take up the next item.

CONTINGENT FUND

Mr. ROBERTS. We shall now take up the various items in the contingent fund.

FURNITURE

The first item covers the furniture and repair department. For furniture, materials, and repair of same, including labor; tools; material and supplies for the repair shops; purchase of new furniture and equipment; trunks, or so-called packing boxes; rugs or carpets; cleaning and repairing of same; we have submitted an estimate of $262,550 for the fiscal year 1963, compared with $242,550 appropriated for 1962, or an increase of $20,000.

We are requesting this increase to provide for the purchase of new furniture and equipment which we anticipate will be needed to accommodate the 438 new clerks provided for in House Resolution 219, adopted March 15, 1961, and the opening of additional space in the George Washington Inn.

Our budget for 1963 is based on $150,050 for gross salaries of employees of the furniture and repair shop; $13,200 for supplies and materials; $67,000 for the purchase of furniture and equipment; $2,000 for cleaning, repair work, and remaking of old rugs; $15,000 for the purchase of new carpet; $9,700 for the purchase of trunks, or so-called packing boxes, for the 1st session of the 88th Congress; $5,400 for the purchase of new drapery material, drapery supplies, and sewing; $200 for handling of insect extermination work.

Mr. STEED. We were told this morning that some additional space has been occupied in the George Washington Inn and there is still some remaining that may be taken up.

Can you give us an idea of how much unused space there is there, that might be used?

Mr. ROBERTS. Up until the last 2 years we only occupied about two floors but now all five floors are occupied. We are just refinishing and refurnishing 22 rooms on the fifth floor of the George Washington Inn.

Mr. STEED. Since these new clerks you speak of were authorized last year, have they been pretty well taken care of or do you anticipate a continued demand as a result of that?

Mr. ROBERTS. We do not know. The first 3 months of this year there has been an increase and when the resolution for an extra clerk was passed many of the Members did not take advantage of it last summer or fall when this session started but in January they started putting on extra clerks.

Mr. STEED. Do you have what might be termed a pool of desks and chairs that you draw on from day to day that sometimes has to be added to?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. What is the inventory situation there? Is that getting pretty thin?

Mr. ROBERTS. Zero. We purchased a great many desks and chairs in the last few months, as well as file cabinets.

I have a backlog of probably 20 requests for new desks in my office now.

Mr. STEED. You have not had any information from the Architect's office as to their time schedule when remodeling of the two present buildings will start, which may release a lot of furniture for juggling around?

Mr. ROBERTS. I understand it will be 2 or 3 years, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MEGILL. As a matter of fact, remodeling work of the two new buildings has not been authorized. It was suspended until the completion of the new building and was discussed in the House of Representatives.

Mr. STEED. The Architect will have to verify this?

Mr. ROBERTS. You mean when they complete the new building they will put in this new furniture and we will have the old?

Mr. STEED. The last time I was talking to them we were told that enough of the new building would be ready by the first of this year so they could move enough Members out of one wing of the building and I think they intend to do that remodeling piecemeal.

If they did that, that would release the furniture in the office of that wing to be remodeled and if that comes in in the next fiscal year, it ought to give you some relief on the tight furniture situation you find yourself in.

Somewhere down the road it ought to give you some relief?

Mr. MEGILL. Mr. Chairman, the completion of some space in the new building does not contemplate that?

Mr. STEED. Yes, the west section of that building is expected to be ready for occupancy a considerable time before the entire building is finished. The anticipation was that probably within a year or a little more a considerable number of Members could move into the new building on the west side, which would relieve some space in one of the old buildings to give them an earlier start on the remodeling since they have to do that piecemeal and in stages anyway.

I do not know what the time schedule on this is, but it is getting to where I do not think there is much more than a year to wait. The impact of that ought to be of some assistance in this other matter of releasing some furniture that is presently needed and I assume that the new offices in the new building will be furnished with new furniture.

Mr. MEGILL. As I understood it, until the chairman made his explanation, offices in one side of the Old House Office Building were to be taken out and moved into the Congressional Hotel.

Mr. STEED. That was suspended so now the method of doing, as I last heard the plan, that would be to move Members into the new west section of the new building as soon as that is ready, which would be several months ahead of the completion of the entire building.

I think it was figured that by the end of this year the new building would be far enough advanced so that it might offer an opportunity for some Members to start moving into the west section of it, which is getting fairly close to completion.

Mr. ROBERTS. I heard a rumor, Mr. Chairman, that when that happens, the Members who stay in the old building will be given three rooms instead of two rooms. If they are, they will require furniture for those rooms.

Mr. STEED. Eventually you would have to move it all back in again.

First, they are going to have to have some place for all of the Members in one wing to move out so that that whole thing would be remodeled at one time. When that is finished, only two-thirds as many can move back into the wing as moved out because there will be only two offices where there are now three.

Mr. MEGILL. Your suggestion might make a temporary relief in the need for furniture, but as the Clerk pointed out, you would still need the same quantity after the remodeling.

Mr. STEED. Do you think your furniture problem will be with us always?

Mr. MEGILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, your point is that maybe we should adjust their furniture item since it covers all of fiscal 1963?

Mr. STEED. I was trying to find out if we are near enough to this other stage to take advantage of it, but only the Architect, I think, could give us that answer.

Mr. HORAN. We should ask him when he is here.

Mr. STEED. Maybe we are just a year ahead on this.

Mr. MEGILL. In the normal operation of the offices, there is tremendous pressure on the Clerk to give additional equipment in the rooms now in existence and that is what is occasioning this shortage in furniture and repairs. The Capitol extension, while it brings in new furniture, moves Members and committees out from the old section and certain spots have to be refurbished by the Clerk and additional furniture will be required. The Clerk could give illustrations of that to the committee.

Mr. STEED. I have not made any investigation as to the validity of it, but I have heard one or two Members make comments about deterioration or worn spots on the rugs inside the House Chamber itself.

Mr. ROBERTS. They patched it last December but I think within another year we will have to replace the entire carpet on the floor.

Mr. STEED. Does it seem that replacement of the whole thing is going to be more satisfactory than trying to patch it?

Mr. MEGILL. I think it is beyond repair myself, Mr. Chairman. In observing the repair work already done, it is approaching a rather unsightly condition for the Chamber. It should be completely replaced.

Mr. STEED. I have heard them make comments, not in a serious way but——

Mr. MEGILL. The Clerk would have to do that out of this fund, too, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. As an educated guess, recarpeting the House Chamber would involve how much money?

Mr. ROBERTS. The Architect furnished that carpet the last time and I do not know how much yardage is on the floor.

Mr. MEGILL. We could supply the figure for you, Mr. Chairman.

(The information is as follows:)

It would take approximately 1,550 linear yards to replace the carpet on the floor of the House. There are 88 square yards in the American oriental rug in the Speaker's lobby. The cost to install the carpet now on the House floor was $17,582.46. A fair estimate to replace both the carpet on the floor of the House and the rug in the Speaker's lobby would be $20,000.

Mr. ROBERTS. If we had the yardage we could multiply it by $15 and come to an approximate estimate.

I have a figure on furniture, Mr. Chairman. This figure is as of March 22. For furniture and equipment we have, $20,795; in that fund, that is for remainder for this year.

Mr. STEED. Could you give us a breakdown of the categories there and compare it?

Mr. ROBERTS. That is for furniture, supplies, materials, $3,800; carpeting, $5,000; repair to carpets, $275; breakage, $470, and $337 for packing boxes which is overdrawn now. We can reallocate these other items and make out very well for the rest of this year, but next year I think we——

Mr. STEED. The one item you are in a bind on is the furniture item itself?

Mr. ROBERTS. That is right.

We have made allocations for supplies and materials and carpeting which we can reallocate and use for furniture, if we have to.

Mr. STEED. As to furniture, is that mostly in desks or is it desks and chairs?

Mr. ROBERTS. Desks and file cabinets. We spend more money for file cabinets than anything else, as well as typists chairs. Those are the three big items.

Mr. STEED. I have had some Members mention the fact they have been needing filing cabinets.

Mr. ROBERTS. We never seem to be able to meet the demand, Mr. Chairman. I do not know how many I bought. There are never enough no matter how much we try to hold it down, we cannot supply enough.

Mr. MEGILL. The clerk means that they are assigned to the offices and many times the Members will just transfer the metal equipment into the storeroom rather than using temporary equipment. That way they use up a great deal of the supply of file cabinets.

Mr. STEED. You think all of the Members have the same problem with the mail and volume of work, do you? It just goes up and up?

Mr. ROBERTS. Further, I think we are current on requests for file cabinets. I think we have supplied all of those requests.

Mr. MEGILL. The increase in the number of employees as reflected by this resolution and the action of the House multiplies by 438 each item in this category; you provide a desk for each employee and you provide a typist chair. This absorbs the funds to a larger degree than prior to the authority for making these appointments.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan, do you have any questions?

Mr. HORAN. You are not current with this work on furniture supply, are you?

Mr. ROBERTS. Almost. I think I have about 12 or 15 requests for desks but I think we are current on the file cabinets.

Mr. HORAN. I had a request in for a side desk a long while and it finally showed up the other day.

Mr. MEGILL. A typist desk?

Mr. HORAN. Yes. It was a desk that we actually use for filing the congressional quarterly on, where it is handy to all of the folks in my office.

Could I inquire as to these personal services? They are at your discretion?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HORAN. That is on page 33 of the committee print.

Mr. HARPER. All of those listed there; yes, sir.

Mr. HORAN. Are they all working at the jobs listed here?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HORAN. You have a reserve of $22,295 just for this? What have you used that reserve for?

Mr. ROBERTS. As a matter of fact, Mr. Horan, that should be $5,000 less because I have an administrative assistant paid by voucher each month; it runs about $400 per month. If I continue this employee this item will be reduced by about $5,000.

There are two vacancies that have caused a surplus also.

Mr. HARPER. We have some finisher sprayers and an assistant finisher position vacant.

Mr. HORAN. How do you reduce that $22,295 to $4,000?

Mr. ROBERTS. If he were carried on the rolls for a year it would be a $5,000 job.

Mr. HORAN. Supply for the record that information so it is in the transcript for our use.

Mr. HARPER. It is a $2,000 base rate.

Mr. HORAN. Supply that for the record, if you will.

Give us an explanation of that item.

Mr. HARPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HORAN. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

(The information requested follows:)

The three vacant positions plus the administrative assistant referred to by the Clerk carry salaries totaling $21,131 annually, which would reduce the surplus to $1,164.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Mr. STEED. We will now go to the next item, "Miscellaneous items."

Mr. ROBERT. It was necessary for the Clerk's Office to set up 30 various allocations, for miscellaneous items covering the appropriation of $2,550,000.

We submit for the record a statement listing these 30 allocations showing the amount of each allocation, the amount expended to February 28, 1962, and the balance remaining as of March 1, 1962. Although, in reality, the expenditures only cover obligations up to the end of January 1962, or even earlier in some cases, as a great many of these monthly bills have not yet been submitted for payment and, accordingly, such payments are not reflected on this statement. These figures—that is, the amounts allocated—are more or less arbitrary and, if necessary, must be changed from time to time during the fiscal year as conditions may require. It is impossible to forecast at the beginning or, for that matter, during the fiscal year, the exact amount which may be necessary for each allocation.

Mr. STEED. It will be made a part of the record.

(The table follows:)

Miscellaneous items, 1962—July 1, 1961, to Feb. 28, 1962

	Amount allocated	Amount expended, July 1, 1961, to Feb. 28, 1962	Balance available, Mar. 1, 1962
1. Cleaning materials	$8,000	$3,804.42	$4,195.58
1-A. Photostats	3,000	1,140.50	1,859.50
1-B. Official blank checks	1,500	110.00	1,390.00
1-C. Special equipment	15,000	4,864.70	10,135.30
1-D. News service	4,000	1,680.77	2,319.23
2. Newspapers (Members' lobby)	3,000	2,786.32	213.68
3. Typewriter machines (manual)	5,000	1,886.22	3,113.78
3-A. Typewriter repairs (manual)	500	0	500.00
4. Ice	4,800	2,712.00	2,088.00
5. Laundry	14,000	8,550.05	5,449.95
6. Gratuities	50,000	24,809.44	25,190.56
7. Miscellaneous payroll (House resolution)	20,000	12,988.10	7,011.90
8. Folding room materials	15,000	10,167.97	4,832.03
9. Premium on official bonds	2,000	1,609.83	390.17
10. House restaurant	60,000	60,000.00	0
11. Clerk's motor vehicles	2,000	957.61	1,042.39
12. Post office motortruck	1,000	336.78	663.22
13. Folding room motortruck	500	36.75	463.25
14. Hire of auto (Sergeant at Arms)	600	300.00	300.00
15. Stationery	23,000	12,063.26	10,936.74
16. Equipment, electrical/mechanical	198,000	110,701.38	87,298.62
17. Service on electrical/mechanical equipment	35,000	1,153.51	33,846.49
18. Rental of office space	250,000	145,329.13	104,670.87
19. Official expenses of Members	260,000	105,742.90	154,257.10
20. Insurance, Government contribution	90,000	56,914.95	33,085.05
21. Retirement, Government contribution	1,343,600	890,912.83	452,687.17
22. Contested election cases	0	0	0
23. Former Speaker's auto	9,500	4,606.13	4,893.87
24. Health benefits program	130,000	86,781.24	43,218.76
25. Nonexpenditure transfer authorization	1,000	750.00	250.00
Total	2,550,000	1,553,696.79	996,303.21

Mr. ROBERTS. These allocations will be taken up in their order and explained briefly as follows:

(1) Miscellaneous equipment, supplies and materials, such as hand towels, paper towels, paper cups, toilet paper, soap, cleaning powder, cleaning equipment, and any other miscellaneous articles that may be required.

(1A) Photostatic and duplication work, including Members' identification cards.

(1B) Official blank checks for the use of the Clerk's Office and the Office of the Sergeant at Arms.

(1C) Special office equipment, maintenance and repairs.

(1D) News service, judicial books, tax pamphlets, etc.

(2) Newspapers for the Speaker's and Members' Lobby.

(3) Standard or manual typewriter machines.

(3A) Typewriter repairs (manual).

(4) Ice.

(5) Laundry service, including hand towels, for the House side of the Capitol, and both House Office Buildings.

(6) Covers gratuities, as authorized by the Legislative Appropriation Act of 1955.

(7) Miscellaneous payrolls by House resolutions, payable out of the contingent fund of the House, until otherwise provided by law.

(8) Material for folding, in handling speeches, pamphlets, and other necessary work required of the House folding room.

(9) Payment of premiums on official bonds required for the protection of the offices and personnel of the Sergeant at Arms, the Clerk of the House, and Postmaster.

(10) The House restaurant, for which $60,000 is specifically provided in the appropriation paragraph for payment to the Architect of the Capitol, as authorized by law, toward the upkeep and operation of the House restaurants.

(11) Exchange, operation, and repair of the Clerk's motor vehicles.

(12) Exchange, operation, and repairs of the post office motor vehicles.

(13) Exchange, operation, and repairs of the folding room motor truck.

(14) Hire of automobile for the Sergeant at Arms.

(15) Stationery for standing committees, officers, and departments of the House.

(16) Electrical and mechanical office equipment for the Members, including committees, officers, and departments of the House.

(17) Services and repairs to electrical and mechanical office equipment furnished under allocation No. 16.

(18) Rental of office space for Members of Congress in their home districts, as provided in the appropriation paragraph.

(19) Official expenses of Members not to exceed $150 quarterly for office expenses incurred outside the District of Columbia.

(20) Government contribution for Federal employees' group life insurance.

(21) Government contribution for civil service retirement fund.

(22) Contested election cases.

(23) Former Speaker's automobile.

(24) Government contribution for Federal employee's health benefits program.

(25) Nonexpenditure transfer authorizations.

For the fiscal year 1963, we budgeted $2,600,000, compared with $2,550,000 appropriated for 1962, or an increase of $50,000.

Mr. Chairman, before leaving this item I would like to point out that we have only requested an increase in this item of $50,000 since fiscal 1961. During that time many of the items which must be paid out of this fund have greatly increased. As an example, the House has authorized each Member an additional clerk. Additional typewriters have been authorized. The result is that many of the allocations from the 1962 appropriation have been depleted or nearly so as of this date. We will barely have sufficient funds to cover the miscellaneous item expenses for this fiscal year, so that the $2,600,000 requested for fiscal 1963 is a very close figure and should not be cut under any circumstances. As a matter of fact, I strongly recommend that the committee may wish to consider adding an additional $50,000 to prevent the necessity of our going in for a supplemental or deficiency. We have a number of specific examples to justify this position; however, I cite the civil service retirement matching fund carried as item 21 as one instance. We are now required to send to the Civil Service Commission $112,000 each month. Furthermore, it is increasing at the rate of about $1,000 per month.

In the matter of electrical equipment, I allocated from the miscellaneous items fund $198,000. As of this date, that fund has been obligated.

Projecting as best we can, it appears that for fiscal 1963, a minimum of $2,650,000 will be required.

I again wish to repeat that all of these allocations are for certain exceptions, mostly arbitrary, that may be changed upward or downward, depending upon conditions that may arise throughout the full fiscal year. I might further state for the information of the committee that all disbursements made from the appropriation for "Miscellaneous items" must receive my personal approval, and also the approval of the Committee on House Administration.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Roberts, because of the emphasis you have placed on the urgency of this item, are you saying that we may be in a situation for the current year where we may have a deficiency that would be required here?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. Is that the judgment at this time?

Mr. ROBERTS. If the request for typewriters and other mechanical equipment continues as it has for the last 3 months, I am sure we will have a deficiency. In January we spent $30,000 and in February we spent $31,000 and in December we spent $30,000.

Mr. STEED. Is this the first year we have gotten into such a tight spot in this field?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir, we always have had a reserve or surplus in the contingent fund, but for the last 3 or 4 years you have not appropriated any extra money. We have been dipping into that and we finally absorbed all of that surplus.

Mr. STEED. What was the surplus in 1961?

Mr. HARPER. Going back a little further, you can get our reasoning for not asking for more money. In fiscal 1959, we had a surplus of $136,000; in 1960 we had a surplus of $254,000; in 1961 we had a surplus of $154,000, so as we came into 1962 with those surpluses, each year, it was our considered opinion we could not justify before your committee an increase when we were running a surplus each year. As we came into 1962, with the increase of one additional electrical typewriter for every Member and two additional electrical typewriters for some Members, over 500,000, that increased the possibility of spending over $200,000 on that one item alone.

Then when we take into consideration the additional clerk hire authorized, we pull out of the miscellaneous items fund the Government's contribution to retirement, insurance, and health benefits. That resolution had the effect of adding an additional drain on those items.

As we face you now, instead of having a surplus at the end of this year, it appears we will barely have sufficient funds to carry us to the end of the year so we are asking for an additional amount for 1963. I thought we might be over the hump in the electrical equipment department but I called yesterday and found that roughly only half of the Members have availed themselves of this, so we might not be over the hump. It is just a simple fact that for a number of years we carried a substantial surplus in this miscellaneous items category but now we have come to the point where we are down to bedrock on it and we are giving it the best estimate that we can.

Mr. STEED. On this matter of additional cost for retirement of employees, life insurance, and health benefits, do you have those figures where you can put them in the record?

Mr. HARPER. Yes. I can give them to you now if you want to take the time to listen.

Mr. STEED. Maybe this would help.

Could you tell us in terms of numbers of employees who participated in this as against those who are eligible?

Mr. HARPER. Yes, sir. I will make a short statement on retirement.

Mr. STEED. In other words, are there substantial numbers of employees who have not participated in one or all of these items? If so, I think you have to assume some margin over what is actually of record because I think the tendency would be for more to participate in the future rather than fewer.

Mr. HARPER. I will make a short statement on each one of these principal items.

In the retirement program as of December 31, 1961, 2,383 employees of the House of Representatives were participating. We pay approximately 4,200 people so there is a potential of approximately 2,000 people who could walk in tomorrow because they have the privilege of joining the retirement program at any time they desire. These 2,000 people could walk in tomorrow and come under the program and that is a large item because we have to match their deductions and for each employee who participates in the program we deduct 6.5 percent of his salary. Every time a new employee joins the program we have to match that 6.5 percent. There is a potentially large increase and it has increased over the years.

It is steadily going up because people are becoming aware of the benefits. That is the principal one.

The insurance items is another one where we have a strange situation in the House. As of December 31, 1961, 3,350 employees of the House were participating in the Government insurance program as against the possibility of 4,200 people. We have to match one-half of the premiums under the insurance program.

We find that governmentwide, 95 percent of the employees participate in the insurance program. In the House of Representatives, we have 20 percent of the people who do not participate in the program and we are at a loss in our office to understand that difference.

For the record and for the guidance of the people who may be advising the new employees, I think it is a mistake to advise them not to come under this program because the costs of the premium comes to 54 cents per $1,000 per month which is a very reasonable figure. We have had some sad instances of people who waived their rights to insurance; one for instance in January of this year. We had an employee come on the rolls who waived his rights to Government insurance and before the end of the month he had a heart attack and passed away.

Mr. STEED. That is why I say I think you have to anticipate that this percentage is going up.

Mr. HARPER. Yes, going up.

The other one we have a problem with is the health benefits program which came into being a year and a half ago. As of last December we had 2,554 employees of the House participating in the health benefits program and that is roughly half of our employees. However, there are some extenuating circumstances there because if one employee has a family plan that obviates the necessity of any other members of his family having that. In this particular item it is not subject to fluctuations as much as the rest because the period is closed

and only new employees coming in can now elect to come under the health benefits program.

In this case, the contribution we have to make is between 30 and 50 percent of the amount of the total premium and the employee has an election as to the type of program in which he participates.

The costs vary, depending upon his selection, whether it is a family plan or a single plan.

The Government puts up 50 percent of the basic cost; that is for a single person using the minimum plan.

If you get into a high-option plan, and a man with a family, the Government contribution drops down to 30 percent. All of these contributing items are increasing steadily and you will see from the record of the clerk's statement that this has gone up. We have now gotten to the place where we will absorb all of the surplus carried this appropriation for a number of years.

Mr. STEED. In view of the fact that the next Congress will occur during this coming fiscal year and will have the impact of a reallocation of the seats in Congress by virtue of the census, while in total this may not be any greater in the turnover in numbers than in prior years, this will still be considerable. In the case of retirement of a Member for whatever reason, the furniture and equipment he has been using is disposed of in what way?

What disposal do you make of that? Does that go back into the pool for reassignment or what?

Mr. MEGILL. It stays with district, Mr. Chairman. It is not assigned to the person but it is assigned to the district. It goes with the Representative who represents the particular district.

Mr. STEED. I have a case in mind where two districts have been combined and there will be only one man now where there were two before.

Does that new district get the benefit of both the old districts' allotments, or how do you do that?

Will you tell me how that will be done?

This will be the first time this has occurred since the electrical equipment thing.

Mr. MEGILL. Exactly. It is the first time that the problem of adjusting the added clerk-hire allowance for the 500,000 district has come up, whether you take it away or not. Who is to judge when it is to be done? That point in the Legislative Act is not too clear.

The clerk now takes the certification of the Bureau of the Census for increasing it, but there is going to be a problem with reference to whether the clerk should ask——

Mr. STEED. You are going to have to determine whether it happened the day the legislature enacted the consolidation, or whether it happened at the end of the Member's term?

Mr. MEGILL. No; Mr. Chairman. The point is that where there is an adjustment in the lines of the new district—take for instance the State of California, which gains 8 additional Representatives—there are many districts that are above 500,000 now, but with the redistribution of the population, those districts may fall below 500,000. Some are above it now and others will have districts below 500,000 but there is going to be some discretion necessary to see whether you will pull back the added clerk-hire allowance for the Member who fails below 500,000 and who is going to exercise that judgment?

Mr. STEED. The effective date of that change would be at the beginning of the new Congress?

Mr. MEGILL. The 3d of January, next year.

It is then when the decision will be made.

On the question of the electrical equipment, the rules under which the Clerk operated are laid down by the House Administration Committee. The problem you raise will be one that they will struggle with and direct themselves to.

HIRING OFFICE SPACE

Mr. STEED. What is the situation on the item of hiring office space for Members in their home districts? Has there been any substantial change up or down on that?

Mr. HARPER. I can tell you that as of the end of last month, there were 206 Members who maintained district offices. Of those 206, 6 had 2 offices. They are allowed two offices. Only 6 had 2 offices, but 206 had offices in the districts.

That was a little higher than last year.

Mr. STEED. It is not a substantial change?

Mr. HARPER. No.

Mr. STEED. We have some new language in the bill on page 34. Could you explain that for us?

Not to exceed $5,000 for purposes authorized by section 1 of House Resolution 348, approved June 29, 1961.

Mr. MEGILL. In the statement on page 8, Mr. Chairman, we carry the text of House Resolution 348 which is the basis of that request.

Mr. STEED. Have any moneys been expended under that resolution in this fiscal year?

Mr. HARPER. I do not believe so, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. You have not had anything on that?

Mr. HARPER. No, sir.

Mr. STEED. Since this appropriation involves a wide variety of things, and under which considerable procurement of necessity falls, could you give us some information about the sort of problems you have encountered in having to pass on these purchases and whether or not it has been necessary to disapprove any of them? What experience have you had?

Mr. ROBERTS. Are you talking about electrical and mechanical equipment?

Mr. STEED. Anything in the miscellaneous items.

The whole field you have here to supervise.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

Mr. ROBERTS. On the electrical and mechanical equipment, we have a committee subchairman who tries to look after that in House Administration. It did pass a few laws giving us directions on certain things, but they have never told us how long a Member should use a typewriter. We have arbitrarily tried to hold the line at 5 years. If it is over 5 years old, we consider getting rid of it and getting a new typewriter if requested. If it is anything less than 5 years old, we do not give consideration to the request.

Mr. STEED. The statement here where you refer to the fact these purchases have to receive your personal approval and also the approval of the committee, is that in terms of carrying out this specified program right up until the point you run out of money, or do you have to exercise discretion?

Mr. ROBERTS. I mean by that I supervise the writing of the orders and also approve the voucher.

Mr. STEED. That is mostly to see that it is for the purpose intended and that it does not exceed the amount available, and that sort of thing?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes. We have to check every time a Member makes arequest for a typewriter, if it is not one of those charged to his account. We have to check with his account on electrical and mechanical equipment and if they say it is a 1952 or 1953 machine and if he has money in his account we go ahead and——

Mr. STEED. You try to follow the 5-year rule of thumb?

Mr. ROBERTS. Try to. Once in a while we have a few defective machines where a Member says it just will not perform after we have tried to have it repaired. Sometimes we run into a bad make of machine.

In 1956, we had one company put out a lot of machines that did not prove satisfactory and we had to dispose of a lot of them.

Mr. STEED. What is the disposal practice you follow on old typewriters and worn out equipment?

Mr. ROBERTS. For the last 2 or 3 years we have been turning them over to the GSA. That is one thing that has depleted our appropriation and reduced it. Years ago when we bought a new machine we traded in an old machine and got credit for that which enhanced or augmented the appropriation.

Mr. STEED. What caused the change?

Mr. ROBERTS. The GAO recommended it and said that was the way it should be done. They criticized the augmentation of the appropriation, allocation.

Mr. STEED. Do you have any way of knowing whether the Government benefited any by that in the long run?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes; we get a better price from the General Services Administration. They reimburse the Treasury for those machines and we get a better price. The companies only gave us from $90 to $150 for used machines and this way we get more.

Mr. MEGILL. Of course, it goes into the general fund of the Treasury and that is the distinction the Clerk is drawing, instead of getting credit which, in effect, would bolster the amount of the appropriation here.

Mr. STEED. In other words, there is an overall benefit to the taxpayer but it has worked a hardship on this item in the fund?

Mr. ROBERTS. That is right.

Mr. HARPER. It makes the appropriation go up really, as far as this item is concerned.

Mr. MEGILL. It was all based on the fact that the Comptroller General felt that the Clerk did not have the authority to carry on that type of business of turning it in, even though the executive departments have similar authority.

Mr. ROBERTS. They did it for 40 years, but we were criticized for it.

Mr. STEED. I believe when we had this up before we got into the matter of inventory and keeping a list of all of this equipment.

Have you had any luck in finishing out those gaps that existed there in the early stages?

Is that pretty well up now?

Mr. ROBERTS. We have taken care of all of that.

Mr. HORAN. Can you supply the committee with at least the approximate value of the typewriters and used equipment turned over to the GSA and through them, which reverts into the general fund of the Treasury for the benefit of the committee? That is a matter we may be called upon to answer.

Mr. STEED. We ought to have that in our record.

While we cannot show it here, there ought to be some note of the fact that we are really entitled to a credit to that amount.

Mr. ROBERTS. We will furnish those records.

Mr. HORAN. You better do that because this fund is not, on the face of it, benefiting by that.

Mr. STEED. In other words, if you know the total amount of money for that item, put it in the record so that we may be given credit for this item, and this would be reduced by that amount.

Mr. ROBERTS. That is right.

Mr. HORAN. I think it would be a good idea for the Clerk to put an additional footnote on this "Miscellaneous" item, if that is going to appear in our record on page 17.

We should have that handy in case somebody asks us about that.

Mr. STEED. I think that clears it up. It is a credit item and I think we are entitled to have a recognition of that.

Mr. HARPER. It has a very decided effect on this item.

(The requested information follows:)

During the current fiscal year, we have received payment from GSA and remitted to the Treasurer of the United States approximately $12,000. However, there are about 125 items in the hands of GSA for disposal. The money is not remitted to us until the item is sold. The figures given are to March 23, 1962.

Mr. HORAN. According to the table on page 17, you have over $87,000 balance as of March 1 on the electrical equipment. In your statement you assert that that has all been allocated.

Mr. HARPER. Orders have been issued, Mr. Horan, for that amount of equipment.

Mr. HORAN. I am aware of that, but do you know, or have you had requests for this equipment you were unable to allocated because of the funds allocated?

Mr. ROBERTS. We spend about $30,000 a month for equipment but we have plenty of money for that at the present time.

Mr. STEED. Is this not partly the situation in this connection: A Member has a credit and if he elects to exercise, then you would have not much choice to do anything but credit it?

Mr. ROBERTS. There are two different categories; like the manual machines, we issue those to anybody who wants them and we give each Member two electrical typewriters that do not come out of his electrical equipment account.

If he exceeds the 500,000 population figure, he gets three that do not come out of that account.

Mr. HORAN. Where do those machines come from?

Mr. ROBERTS. Out of the contingent fund.

Mr. STEED. That is this item we are talking about.

Mr. HORAN. This one right here?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MEGILL. It is item No. 3 it comes out of.

Mr. ROBERTS. No; that is the manual machines.

Mr. MEGILL. I thought he meant the manual machines.

Mr. HORAN. No; I was referring to item No. 16.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Horan asked about the $87,000 balance and what is the situation there? Regardless of what authority the Clerk uses to purchase an electrical typewriter for a Member, whether from the statutory allowance or whether it is from his electrical equipment allowance of $2,500, regardless of the authority the clerk uses when he buys that machine, we pay for it out of this item here.

Mr. HORAN. Item 16?

Mr. HARPER. Right. The last time this $2,550,000 was allocated by the Clerk, the best figure that we could give him was that $198,000 should be allocated for this amount. He said in his statement that although the amount expended shows $110,000, those are the bills we have received and actually paid.

Mr. HORAN. The rest of it has been allocated?

Mr. HARPER. The rest of it we have orders that the Clerk has written ordering the equipment for the Members. I have the orders in my file and when the bills come in, and are properly receipted, we know we have $87,000 worth of orders outstanding for which we have not paid.

Mr. HORAN. I am aware of that.

Mr. HARPER. As of this moment, this $198,000 has been completely obligated but what the Clerk said in addition to that, Mr. Horan, is that within the $2,550,000 he still has funds with which to pay for additional electrical equipment that might be reallocated.

We also indicated in the statement that we are down to the bottom of the barrel.

Mr. HORAN. I asked an additional question. Did you have requests you could not honor because the total fund had been obligated?

Mr. ROBERTS. We are taking care of all of the requests.

Mr. HARPER. We are up to date on all of the requests.

It just happens that as of right now the last allocation has been utilized but the Clerk will simply take a reappraisal of all of these items and reallocate sufficient money to take care of the additional purchases so long as there is sufficient money overall.

It appears now that it is running mighty close.

Mr. MEGILL. Is not the rate of purchase about $30,000?

Mr. HARPER. It has been about that, the last few months.

Mr. HORAN. There are a lot of requests I am quite certain for the new model typewriters, which we have not been able to fill?

Mr. STEED. I think it is evident that there are many so-called open-end items involved here and it is not good business to get into a tight spot this early in the year. It is not good to have to go back for a sup-

plemental and it causes many explanations and repercussions so that it is better if we could avoid that, I think.

Mr. HORAN. I think you are right.

Mr. ROBERTS. We take that under consideration, on all of the purchase orders.

Mr. HARPER. On the other hand, Mr. Horan, the typewriters paid for are based upon the date that the order was written and obligated. We have that problem. On the question of deliveries, that is something else. I am not up to date on that, but I understand they are considerably behind on deliveries although we are not behind on placing the orders.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Bow, do you have any questions?

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

Mr. BOW. On this miscellaneous item, under item 1(c), "Special equipment," last year you allocated $5,000 and this year you have allocated $15,000. Why?

Mr. HARPER. This item covers equipment in the Sergeant at Arms' Office and in our Office which is checkwriting equipment, bookkeeping machines, and so forth.

Mr. BOW. All special equipment?

Mr. HARPER. That is right, outside of typewriters and things like that.

I believe that this item covers mostly contracts for servicing equipment. I believe that this item may be overstated and that is one of the items where we may be able to reallocate some of this $15,000.

Mr. BOW. Do you have a record here now of what you spent on this item last year?

Mr. HARPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOW. Do you have the details on that?

Mr. HARPER. Yes, sir; I think I have. Last year we spent $11,119 and that covers the services on those checkwriting machines and bookkeeping machines which run somewhat high. Last year we spent $11,000 and up to February 28 of this year we have spent $4,000.

Mr. STEED. What do you mean "servicing"? Does that mean the things are old and you have to patch them up, or what?

Mr. HARPER. On our calculating machines or bookkeeping machines, or checkwriting machines, this is special equipment where we enter into a service contract with the company that furnishes the machines and this is a continuing thing. They come in every 6 months and clean the machines.

On our checkwriting machines, as I indicated this morning, we keep a repairman there all of the time while we are writing checks. He is there under contract on a yearly basis.

All of these machines in the Sergeant at Arms' Office and our Office are on a yearly service contract and that is what this is.

Mr. BOW. This is a different item than item No. 17?

Mr. HARPER. Yes, sir. Item No. 17 is the service to electrical typewriters.

Mr. BOW. To the offices?

Mr. HARPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOW. Item 1(c) is special equipment in the Sergeant at Arms' Office?

Mr. HARPER. And the Disbursing Office.

Mr. BOW. You have a new item No. 25. What is that?

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Bow, we have heretofore not had item No. 25 and the bookkeepers in my Office asked authority to set up this item because occasionally we have to make a transfer and there is no place to put it; specifically the $750 that has been spent this year was to replenish the stationery account when some Members came in late in the fall last year. The old Members had already taken out the full $1,800 allowance and it took $750 to replenish that revolving fund.

We took it out of the "Miscellaneous items" and put it into the stationery revolving fund and set up this item No. 25 so I could explain it to you in this way.

Mr. BOW. Not an expenditure transfer authorization but to replenish the fund?

Mr. HARPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOW. How much do you have allocated this year, $1,000?

Mr. HARPER. We have $1,000 allocated.

Mr. BOW. What have you actually spent?

Mr. HARPER. $750 and I suspect that will be all unless something comes up.

Mr. BOW. I believe that is all.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. We will now go to the next item.

REPORTING HEARINGS

Mr. ROBERTS. For stenographic reports of committee hearings, other than special and select committees, $175,000 compared with $150,000 appropriated for 1962, or an increase of $25,000.

Mr. STEED. Could we have a brief comment on the need for this increase in this item of $25,000?

This appropriation has not changed for the past 3 years and you ask for an increase.

Mr. HARPER. It falls generally within the category of the other items touched upon. We heretofore carried some surplus and we are at a point where the surplus has decreased and our best estimate is that the $25,000 additional is needed to meet the requirements. The activities in committees are increasing along with everything else.

Mr. STEED. In prior years, this item did not require any increase because there was a surplus in the item at the end of the year?

Mr. HARPER. Yes, sir; I will supply those surpluses for the last 2 or 3 fiscal years to give you an indication of that.

(The requested information follows:)

In fiscal 1960 there was appropriated $150,000 and there remained a surplus of $31,704; in fiscal 1961 there was appropriated $150,000 and there remained a surplus of $19,895.33.

Mr. STEED. That item, like "Miscellaneous items," is beginning to get down to a very narrow point?

Mr. HARPER. Exactly.

Mr. MEGILL. It is becoming a very realistic budget.

Mr. STEED. Let us take the next item.

Mr. ROBERTS. For the information of the committee we submit for the record a tabulated statement showing the various committee investigations authorized during the 87th Congress, as of February 28, 1962. This statement shows the total amounts authorized, the amounts expended, and the unexpended balances. The committee should take into consideration that the authorizations are on a session or term basis, whereas the appropriations are on a fiscal year basis.

Mr. STEED. In view of that I wonder if you could give us the same figures for the prior year?

Mr. HARPER. Yes. This particular item we touched on last year in the hearing. It is difficult to comprehend it fully because it cuts across fiscal year lines.

Mr. STEED. That is why I think we need the figures for the prior year to have a full picture.

Mr. HARPER. It is set out later on in the statement.

Mr. STEED. In that connection, what would be the difficulty in having the appropriation changed to a session basis so it would be easier for us to follow it? Could that be done?

Mr. HARPER. In answer to your question about the prior year, that is in the statement and we will come to it.

It certainly would be easier to administer, but we have a one-half year lapover each time. When we came in the first of this session there was no authorization on the books but as soon as you begin to authorize they begin to spend. If you waited until after the session began to give us the money, we would not have anything to pay out at the beginning of the session.

Mr. BOW. The taxpayer might get a break.

Mr. HARPER. So you have to appropriate the money ahead of time.

Mr. BOW. You could do it the same as the stationery account, make it available the 1st of January.

Mr. HARPER. You have to take a pretty wild guess at what they will spend. We are doing that right now.

Mr. STEED. It might be worth giving some thought to because I think if it could be done without creating violence anywhere it would be easier for everybody to follow.

Mr. HARPER. It certainly would.

I would point out that out of this special and select committee appropriation there are two items that are spent that do not show. Mr. Wilson and I talked about one of them. The funeral expenses for deceased Members are paid out of the fund for special and select committees and it does not show in the tabulations. When a Member passes away the Speaker appoints a special committee to attend the funeral and the expenses are taken from the special and select committees fund.

It has also been the practice to pay $65,000 each year to the Joint Committee on Defense Production out of this fund and it does not show.

I wanted to bring those two items to your attention in addition to what is shown in these charts. These charts are prepared so as to keep an exact accounting of each committee's expenditures against the authorization resolution. Just these other two items are paid out of this fund.

The expenditures on this item, as you see, run pretty high. In February we spent $251,761 out of this item and it, like the others, has a tendency to increase. If you add the appropriations for fiscal 1952 and fiscal 1963 they will not exactly total $6,119,000 but, again, experience has shown us that the committees do not spend all the money they are authorized to spend. Some committees spend only a small portion of the amount authorized and other committees spend a greater portion of the amount authorized.

Mr. Bow. There is one committee that has never spent anything, is there not?

Mr. Roberts. But they want it in the bill.

Mr. Steed. You may proceed, Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Roberts. The total authorized for the 87th Congress as of February 28, 1962, totals $6,119,388.

Investigating and select committees, 87th Cong., Jan. 3, 1961, to Feb. 28, 1962

Committees	Amount authorized	Amount expended Jan. 3, 1961, to Feb. 28, 1962	Balance available Mar. 1, 1962
Agriculture (Congressman Cooley, North Carolina, chairman): H. Res. 86, Feb. 9, 1961, H. Res. 94, Feb. 28, 1961	$50,000.00	$39,481.19	$10,518.81
Armed Services (Congressman Vinson, Georgia, chairman): H. Res. 78, Feb. 9, 1961, H. Res. 79, Feb. 28. 1961	150,000.00	64,220.75	85,779.25
Banking and Currency (housing) (Congressman Rains, Alabama, acting chairman): H. Res. 143, Feb. 9, 1961, H. Res. 144, Feb. 28, 1961, H. Res. 504, Jan. 24, 1962	200,000.00	91,070.25	108,929.75
Banking and Currency (Congressman Spence, Kentucky, chairman): H. Res. 200, Mar. 15, 1961	5,000.00	455.75	4,544.25
District of Columbia (Congressman McMillan, South Carolina, chairman): H. Res. 189, Mar. 15, 1961	10,000.00	206.33	9,793.67
Education and Labor (Congressman Powell, New York, chairman): H. Res. 41, Feb. 23, 1961, H. Res. 149, Feb. 28, 1961	633,000.00	350,082.17	282,917.83
Export Control (Congressman A. Paul Kitchin, North Carolina, chairman): H. Res. 403, Sept. 7, 1961; H. Res. 453, Sept. 19, 1961	40,000.00	22,034.17	17,965.83
Foreign Affairs (Congressman Morgan, Pennsylvania, chairman): H. Res. 60, Feb. 9, 1961; H. Res. 61, Feb. 28, 1961	150,000.00	65,397.81	84,602.19
Foreign Affairs (Congressman Morgan, Pennsylvania, chairman): Interparliamentary, H. Res. 348, June 29, 1961	5,000.00	----------	5,000.00
Government Operations (Congressman Dawson, Illinois, chairman): H. Res. 70, Mar. 1, 1961; H. Res. 61, Feb. 28, 1961	640,000.00	536,436.95	103,563.05
House Administration (Congressman Burleson, Texas, chairman): H. Res. 158, Feb. 28, 1961; H. Res. 357, June 29, 1961	30,000.00	16,466.26	13,533.74
Interior and Insular Affairs (Congressman Aspinall, Colorado, chairman): H. Res. 92, Feb. 23, 1961; H. Res. 128, Feb. 28, 1961	60,000.00	25,066.64	34,933.36
Interstate and Foreign Commerce (Congressman Harris, Arkansas, chairman): H. Res. 108, Feb. 9, 1961; H. Res. 128, Feb. 28, 1961	435,000.00	168,921.75	266,078.25
Interstate and Foreign Commerce (Congressman Harris, Arkansas, chairman) (aircraft noise): H. Res. 420, Aug. 23, 1961; H. Res. 439, Sept. 7, 1961	150,000.00	----------	150,000.00
Judiciary (Congressman Celler, New York, chairman): H. Res. 56, Feb. 9, 1961; H. Res. 68, Feb. 28, 1961. H. Res. 500, Jan. 24, 1962	400,000.00	185,811.73	214,188.27
Judiciary (Congressman Celler, New York, chairman) (State taxation of interstate commerce): H. Res. 204, Mar. 15, 1961	150,000.00	77,611.58	72,388.42
Merchant Marine and Fisheries (Congressman Bonner, North Carolina, chairman): H. Res. 98, Feb. 23, 1961; H. Res. 99, Feb. 28, 1961	75,000.00	27,891.18	47,108.82
Post Office and Civil Service (Congressman Murray, Tennessee, chairman): H. Res. 75, Feb. 6, 1961; H. Res. 76, Feb. 28, 1961	100,000.00	66,151.27	33,848.73
Public Works (Congressman Buckley, New York, chairman): H. Res. 23, Feb. 6, 1961; H. Res. 136, Feb. 28, 1961	950,000.00	431,402.07	518,597.93
Public Works (Congressman Buckley, New York, chairman): H. Res. 23 and H. Res. 433, Sept. 7, 1961	150,000.00	28,670.31	121,329.69
Science and Astronautics (Congressman Miller, California, chairman): H. Res. 55, Feb. 23, 1961; H. Res. 85, Feb. 28, 1961	300,000.00	115,310.90	184,689.10
Small Business (Congressman Patman, Texas, chairman): H. Res. 46, Feb. 6, 1961; H. Res. 148, Feb. 28, 1961	580,000.00	291,895.92	288,104.08
Un-American Activities (Congressman Walter, Pennsylvania, chairman): H. Res. 167, Mar. 1, 1961; H. Res. 148, Feb. 28, 1961; H. Res. 513, Jan. 24, 1962	681,000.00	378,796.79	302,203.21
Veterans' Affairs (Congressman Teague, Texas, chairman): H. Res. 49, Feb. 9, 1961; H. Res. 50, Feb. 28, 1961; H. Res. 392, Aug. 10, 1961	150,000.00	62,684.72	87,315.28
Ways and Means (Congressman Mills, Arkansas, chairman): H. Res. 291, June 13, 1961	25,000.00	2,309.35	22,690.65
U.S. Constitution 175th Anniversary (James A. Byrne, Pennsylvania, chairman): H. Res. 517, Jan. 24, 1962, Public Law 86-650	387.73	336.73	51.00
Total	6,119,387.73	3,048,712.57	3,070,675.16

For the fiscal year 1960, $2,525,000 was appropriated and $2,309,665 was expended; for the fiscal year 1961, $2,703,750 was appropriated and $2,694,530 was expended; for the fiscal year 1962, $2,900,000 was appropriated and through February 28, $1,993,620 was expended. We are requesting, for the fiscal year 1963, $3 million compared with $2,900,000 appropriated for 1962 or an increase of $100,000.

Of the $2,900,000 appropriated for 1962, we have expended $1,993,-620 through February 28, leaving a balance of $906,380. This figure, of course, does not take into consideration expenses or obligations that these various committees have incurred prior to March 1, 1962, and which have not yet been submitted for payment. We do not expect the balance of $906,380 will be sufficient to take care of all expenses and obligations incurred through to the end of the fiscal year—June 1962. However, we will not know definitely until about June, but if the expenditures continue at the same rate as they are running now we will have to request a supplemental appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Joint Committees

Mr. Steed. At this point I would like to say we have written the chairmen of these joint committees and we have received communications from them. I would like to place all of them in the record at this point because they contain some information that may be helpful.

(The communications referred to follow:)

Congress of the United States,
Joint Economic Committee,
March 23, 1962.

Hon. Tom Steed,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: In response to your letter of March 7, I am pleased to submit herewith the data you requested concerning the 1963 budget estimate of the Joint Economic Committee.

The request of $167,555 mentioned in your letter is the amount of our automatic, statutory request. This is the figure named in our basic act, the Employment Act of 1946 ($125,000 was specified in the act and this was subsequently raised by increases in the salary scales enacted by Congress).

In recent years the committee has requested supplemental appropriations over and above the figure provided in the act of 1946, in order to carry out the scope and variety of the committee's work. Total appropriations requested and granted were $356,950 for 1960; $202,555 for 1961; and $279,555 for 1962, inclusive of a $20,000 anticipated supplemental appropriation for fiscal 1962 (not yet granted).

For fiscal 1963 it is estimated that a total appropriation of $261,225 would be needed to carry on the work of the committee and its subcommittees.

Appended hereto is a description of the committee and sucommittees activities carried on in 1961, along with a description of projects scheduled for the next year.

(Note.—The appended material appears in H. Rept. 1410, 87th Cong.)

Also appended are (1) a table showing expenditures by type of charge in the fiscal years 1961, 1962, and 1963, and (2) a list of the staff positions and salaries.

Needless to say, I will be happy to supply any additional information you may wish.

Sincerely yours,

Wright Patman, *Chairman.*

Joint Economic Committee—Budgets for fiscal 1962 and 1963

	Actual, July 1, 1961–Feb. 23, 1962	Estimated, Mar. 1–June 30, 1962	1962 total	Estimated, 1963
Salaries	$161,021	$74,789	$235,810	$222,875
Other:				
Travel	7,575	700	8,274	8,000
Telephone and telegraph	1,115	500	1,615	1,600
Stationery	1,586	600	2,186	2,000
Periodicals and publications	437	163	600	600
Petty cash	672	200	872	870
Duplicating services	442	150	592	590
Witness fees and travel	2,521	1,967	4,488	4,400
Current studies involving outside consultants		25,117	25,117	20,290
Total, other	14,348	29,397	43,745	38,350
Grand total	175,369	104,186	279,555	261,225

1962 appropriations:

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1962	247,555
By transfer from fiscal year 1961	12,000
Total appropriations for fiscal 1962 to date	259,555
Anticipated supplemental appropriation	20,000
Total appropriations for fiscal 1962	279,555

EXHIBIT A

Joint Economic Committee—Budget for fiscal 1963

Salaries:

Wm. Summers Johnson, executive director	$17,525
John W. Lehman, deputy executive director	16,911
John R. Stark, clerk and economist	16,103
William H. Moore, economist	16,103
James W. Knowles, economist	16,700
Roy E. Moor, economist	16,103
Donald A. Webster economist (minority)	12,061
Hamilton D. Gewehr, research assistant	9,819
Marian T. Tracy, assistant clerk	9,212
Jane M. Deem, administrative assistant	9,333
Thomas Hale Boggs, Jr., research assistant	7,996
Wm. Andrew Carothers, economist	7,510
Frances Tillinghast, publication librarian	7,267
Hope G. Sham, secretary	7,267
Viola L. Ure, secretary	6,660
Rebecca McNamara, secretary	6,660
Esther Hickey, secretary	6,052
Mildred Moore, secretary	6,052
Adele E. Jaworowski, secretary	7,389
(Vacancy), secretary	6,052
Subtotal, salaries	208,775
Agency contributions	14,100
Total salaries	222,875

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY,
March 26, 1962.

Hon. TOM STEED,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Committee on Appropriations,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you requested in your letter of March 7, 1962, we are sending you a statement on the 1963 budget estimate of the Joint Committee

on Atomic Energy (tab A). Also enclosed is comparable data for fiscal year 1961 actual and fiscal year 1962 estimated (tab B).

For background information on the Joint Committee we are providing a copy of the Joint Committee's print entitled "Membership, Publications, and Other Pertinent Information Through the 87th Congress, 1st Session," as well as a statement of the Joint Committee's accomplishment during the last congressional session and future plans (tabs C and D).

As you know the Joint Committee serves both Houses and unlike many other committees of the Congress the Joint Committee does not maintain separate and additional staffs for its subcommittees (7). The committee does not receive separate appropriations for investigative purposes.

Please let us know if you need additional information or further explanation in support of the $294,010 budget of the Joint Committee.

Sincerely yours,

CHET HOLIFIELD, *Chairman.*

NOTE.—Tabs C and D material are omitted.

TAB A

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy—Justification of budget estimate, fiscal year 1963, $294,010

Position:	*Salaries*
Executive director	$17,525.00
Assistant director	16,805.88
Staff counsel	16,805.88
Professional staff (3)	35,911.96
Administrative assistant to the director	8,846.99
Printing clerk	9,090.01
Financial secretary	7,024.25
Classified documents specialist	8,239.40
Assistant classified documents specialist	7,024.25
Secretaries (6)	34,125.43
Secretary-reporter [1]	8,846.99
Clerk-typists (3, including receptionist and file clerk)	16,455.10
Document clerk	8,482.43
Messenger-clerk	6,538.19
Total payroll	201,721.76
Vacancies:	
Professional staff	12,000.00
Secretary	5,500.00
Total vacancies	17,500.00
Reserved for compensation increases (administrative) including increased reserves for agency contributions	4,700.00
Total gross salary apportionment of appropriations	223,921.76
Agency contributions for employee benefits	17,000.00
Total salary apportionment	240,921.76
Consultants, per diem (w.a.e.)	6,700.00
Detailed personnel	19,000.00
Travel expenses	14,000.00
Stenographic reporting (hearings)	5,000.00
Witness fees (including travel)	900.00
Alarm protection system	1,400.00
Office supplies and publications	3,000.00
Telephone, telegraph, and postage	3,000.00
Total	53,000.00
Grand total	293,921.76

[1] Required for taking minutes of highly classified "sensitive" executive hearings.

TAB B

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy—Statement of appropriations and expenditures, fiscal years ended June 30, 1961 and 1962

Expenditures	Actual, fiscal year 1961 (appropriation, $294,010)	Estimated, fiscal year 1962 (appropriation, $294,010)
Salaries:		
Staff	$198,832.66	[1] $196,166.81
Consultants	5,689.84	8,000.00
Detailed personnel	18,480.00	18,880.00
Travel and transportation	16,143.47	14,000.00
Technical and general publications	3,554.81	1,100.00
Stenographic reporting	6,969.35	5,000.00
Witness:		
Fees	141.00	200.00
Travel	575.20	600.00
Office supplies	1,713.79	2,000.00
Telephone and telegraph	2,798.53	2,800.00
Postage	263.60	265.00
Alarm protective system	1,044.79	[2] 3,005.00
Miscellaneous	106.24	100.00
Total	256,313.28	252,116.81

[1] (1) 1 staff member on leave of absence during fiscal year 1962 rejoined staff Jan. 18, 1962. (2) 1 professional staff member resigned Apr. 3, 1961; vacancy filled Mar. 1, 1961, at a lower salary.

[2] Includes installation charges amounting to $1,805 for protective alarm system in new Joint Committee offices.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING,
Washington, March 13, 1962.

Hon. TOM STEED,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the request contained in your letter dated March 7, 1962, there are enclosed the following:

(1) Position and salary of the employees of the Joint Committee on Printing projected for fiscal year 1963. It is expected that other expenditures, such as stationery, long-distance telephone service, compilation of the Congressional Directory, and travel required in connection with printing plants authorized by the joint committee, will remain approximately the same as actual fiscal year 1961 figures in the enclosure.

(2) Comparable data for fiscal year 1962 through February 1962.

(3) Comparable data for fiscal year 1961, total.

The cost of printing and binding the latest issue of the Biographical Directory of the American Congress was $113,279.20 which was charged to the appropriation to the Government Printing Office for congressional printing and binding. There were no other amounts expended for this book. The cost for printing and binding the previous issue of the Biographical Directory was $124,560.

Yours very sincerely,

CARL HAYDEN, *Chairman.*

(1) Position and salary of employees of the Joint Committee on Printing for fiscal year 1963

	Gross annual salary
Staff director	$17,525.00
Assistant staff director	16,911.33
Administrative assistant	11,428.05
Publications technician	11,104.24
Printing technician	10,408.28
Copy editor	8,725.47
Copy editor	8,725.47
Stenographer	8,117.89
Inspector of paper and materials	8,117.89
Agency contributions	7,259.28
Total	108,322.90

(2) Fiscal year 1962: through February 1962

Appropriation	$115,725.00
Expenditures (through February 1962):	
Salaries	72,223.42
Travel	1,082.39
Congressional Directory	1,600.00
Stationery	209.65
Long-distance telephone service	36.45
Total	75,151.91
Total	40,573.09

(3) Fiscal year 1961

Appropriation	$115,725.00
Expenditures (total):	
Salaries	105,974.87
Travel	1,720.80
Stationery	268.57
Congressional Directory	1,600.00
Hearing transcript	47.26
Total	109,611.50
Total	6,113.50

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF
NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES,
March 12, 1962.

Hon. TOM STEED,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch,
House Appropriations Committee, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of March 7 relative to appropriations for the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

As you know this joint committee was established under the Revenue Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 726). It may terminate its activities on its own initiative with the filing of a final report. For this reason it does not make September estimates through the budget.

It has directed its annual requests for appropriations to the Senate Appropriations Committee for some years since, under arrangements by the House and Senate disbursing offices, funds for this joint committee have been supplied exclusively through appropriations to the Senate.

The committee has not requested an increase in appropriations since World War II, except those necessary to cover statutory pay raises and so-called agency contributions.

While the committee to date has not formally authorized me to request its appropriation for fiscal year 1963, I think you may presume that such a request will be authorized, and the amount to be requested will be the same as the appropriation for the current year, $26,790.

This matter will be taken up with the committee at the first opportunity. Meanwhile, if you require the request at this time, I will take the liberty of making it, as chairman, with the understanding that I may stand corrected by subsequent amendment.

The committee's staff of two people has not been substantially changed for 15 years. Its so-called agency contributions total approximately $1,800, and the remainder of its appropriation is for salaries and minor expenses incidental to its activities.

Copies of requests submitted to the Senate Apropriations Committee for fiscal years 1962 and 1961 are enclosed. Enclosed also is the appropriation language for the current fiscal year, as contained on page 9 of Public Law 87–130, "making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962," and under the conditions stated, the same language and the same amount is requested for fiscal year 1963.

Your inquiry is appreciated. I trust your committee looks with favor on this appropriation. Personally, I regard the small amount appropriated to this joint committee as money well spent.

With highest personal regards, and very best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

HARRY F. BYRD, *Chairman.*

NOTE.—Copies of 1962 and 1961 requests referred to above, are omitted here.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

For an amount to enable the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures to carry out the duties imposed upon it by section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 726), to remain available during the existence of the committee, $26,790, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION,
March 9, 1962.

Hon. TOM STEED,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: In accordance with your request of March 7, 1962, I am glad to furnish you the estimated expenditures of the Joint Committee on Defense Production for the fiscal year 1963. These estimates are as follows:

Salaries for clerk and counsel, three members of professional staff and one secretary	$61,000
Reporting services	1,000
Stationery, postage, publications, and telephone	300
Investigative expenses, including travel	2,700
Total	65,000

The Joint Committee on Defense Production is authorized under section 712 of the Defense Production Act and has the responsibility of making a continuous study of the programs authorized by this act and of reviewing the progress achieved in the execution and administration of these programs.

This committee has made a report to the Congress each year since 1950. I am enclosing a copy of the latest annual report. This report was published on January 23, 1962.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, *Chairman.*

NOTE.—Latest annual report, referred to above, is omitted here.

(NOTE.—The following information was supplied by the Clerk's office, having to do with the salary schedule for the Joint Committee on Defense Production.)

Joint Committee on Defense Production

	As of June 1961		As of February 1962	
	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
PERSONAL SERVICES				
Professional staff	1	16,103	1	16,103
Clerk and counsel	1	16,103	1	16,103
Professional staff	1	11,709	1	11,709
Professional staff	1	10,795	1	10,795
Clerical assistant	1	6,174	1	6,174
Total	5	60,884	5	60,884

Mr. STEED. I think also we would like to point out here that the prior testimony we had about committee employees referred to the so-called standing committees and the reference to employees here is under this special category.

Mr. HARPER. One thing we have not touched on, you will recall that last year we discussed putting authority in the bill to permit us to spend from 1961 funds if necessary, and we are at that same situation this year. We would like for you to consider it.

We have 18 committee chairmen spending money and the first thing I see is a bill. I do not know to what extent they have held hearings, I do not know to what extent they have traveled or the number of witnesses they have heard. We are in the dark in my office. We get the bills and so long as they are within the limitation we have to pay them.

Mr. STEED. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. STEED. In this requirement that the list of committee employees be published semiannually in the Record, does that also cover the special and select committees?

Mr. HARPER. Yes. There is an item in there that shows the amount of money authorized and the amount of money spent.

Mr. MEGILL. I guess the only select committee is the Small Business Committee, is it not, and we have been asking that committee to make the report, but not joint committees.

Mr. HARPER. He is asking if the report made to the Clerk of committee employees covers the special and select committees. Yes, the report shows the employees of standing committees and the committees established pursuant to resolutions and investigative authority.

Mr. BOW. There are two select committees.

Mr. STEED. I think we would like at this point to call attention to the fact that although in the case of the joint committees under our present practice some of them are carried in the House budget and some in the Senate budget, that since they have responsibilities to both bodies that we think information in our record is proper and necessary so that we can have a picture of that phase of the operation.

Mr. MEGILL. An earlier discussion of this same subject before this committee brought out that it would be desirable that it be suggested that the joint committees come within the provisions requiring commitees to turn in their files over to the Clerk of the House. There is a hiatus in connection with that requirement and if wording is drawn

it might be desirable to require that joint committees that have Members of the House turn over their files to the Clerk of the House.

Mr. STEED. What has been the practice?

Mr. MEGILL. There has been no requirement at all.

Mr. STEED. What happens to their files?

Mr. MEGILL. I think a lot of them have been lost or not turned in, as has been the uniform practice on the House side for committees.

Mr. STEED. I am glad you brought that out.

Mr. BOW. That would require legislation?

Mr. MEGILL. Yes.

Mr. STEED. I think it is a matter that should be brought to the attention of the proper committee to see if it could be cleared up because I imagine some of these joint committees sooner or later come to the point where their files should be available for any use that might be required of them.

Mr. MEGILL. It is the one loophole. On the House side the House has a very firm rule about the files and the files of the House are very well preserved and it is one of the largest and finest collections on the history and progress of the Government in existence.

The Secretary of the Senate has a similar requirement to the Clerk of the House although he does not have the same firm rule the House has established and placed on the Clerk to collect and protect the files of the House, and I thought it might be worthwhile to urge the other side to do the same in regard to joint committees.

Mr. STEED. I think that is important because I have had occasion to know that the protection of these files becomes very important, especially when they reach the point they are not under the proper jurisdiction of the committee which created them.

Mr. ROBERTS. It has not been many years ago that special committees, when they disbanded, kept the files and never did turn them over to the House. That was the basis of many a lawsuit.

Mr. STEED. You may proceed with your statement.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

Mr. ROBERTS. For the payment of salaries and other expenses of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, fiscal year 1963, $322,500, the same as appropriated for 1962.

This estimate was submitted as requested and, if your committee desires any further information regarding this particular item, I respectfully refer you to Mr. Colin F. Stam, chief of staff, Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Mr. STEED. At that point I would like to comment that while they have not asked for any increase, it is obvious that the Ways and Means Committee has probably reached almost an alltime high in the work they have been doing and I would assume the demands on this committee have likewise been rather extensive. They have been doing a pretty good job and trying to stay within their budget.

I think for the sake of uniformity we ought to insert the current salary schedule and information in line with what we have done with the other committees.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Chairman, that is listed on page 38 of the committee print, as follows:

	1961 actual		1962 estimate		1963 estimate	
Appropriation or estimate		$322,500		$322,500		$322,500
	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
	As of June 30, 1961		As of Feb. 28, 1962			
Chief of staff (statutory)	1	$20,693.76	------	$20,693.76	------	$20,693.76
Lump sum: [1]						
Corporation auditor	1	15,698.76	------	15,698.76	------	15,698.76
Economist	1	15,689.88	------	16,199.64	------	16,199.64
Attorney	1	14,521.20	------	15,004.56	------	15,004.56
Statistical analyst	1	14,503.68	------	14,503.68	------	14,503.68
Attorney	1	14,134.56	------	14,644.20	------	14,644.20
Statistical analyst	1	13,106.40	------	13,616.16	------	13,616.16
Legislative assistant	1	11,709.24	------	11,709.24	------	11,709.24
Attorney	1	10,862.64	------	11,867.40	------	11,867.40
Administrative assistant	1	10,804.68	------	11,113.92	------	11,113.92
Statistical clerk	1	9,778.68	------	10,118.28	------	10,118.28
Do	1	9,778.68	------	10,118.28	------	10,118.28
Attorney	1	9,505.20	------	10,514.64	------	10,514.64
Do	1	8,067.24	------	----------	------	----------
Attorney	1	8,067.24	------	9,069.84	------	9,069.84
Do	1	7,854.60	------	9,505.20	------	9,505.20
Stenographer-assistant clerk	1	7,085.04	------	7,328.04	------	7,328.04
Do	1	7,085.04	------	7,338.24	------	7,338.24
Do	1	6,436.92	------	6,690.12	------	6,690.12
Do	1	6,345.84	------	6,609.12	------	6,609.12
Attorney	1	----------	------	6,507.84	------	6,507.84
Stenographer-assistant clerk	1	5,930.64	------	6,204.00	------	6,204.00
Do	1	5,485.08	------	5,748.36	------	5,748.36
Do	1	4,826.88	------	5,312.88	------	5,312.88
Do	1	4,766.61	------	5,069.88	------	5,069.88
Do	1	4,624.32	------	5,069.88	------	5,069.88
Do	1	3,867.24	------	4,209.12	------	4,209.12
Economist	1	----------	------	----------	------	14,500.00
Attorney	1	----------	------	----------	------	7,500.00
Do	1	----------	------	----------	------	8,500.00
Total, salaries	30	251,230.05	26	260,465.04	28	276,465.04
Contract work:						
Tax consultant	------	9,500.00	------	9,500.00	------	9,500.00
Attorney	------	7,500.00	------	7,500.00	------	7,500.00
Subtotal, salaries and contract work	------	268,230.05	------	277,465.04	------	307,965.04
Amount required for special tax studies and promotions	------	51,520.50	------	40,034.96	------	9,334.96
Miscellaneous and contingent expenses	------	2,749.45	------	5,000.00	------	5,200.00
Total	------	322,500.00	------	322,500.00	------	322,500.00

[1] Positions and rates of pay are at discretion of the committee.

Mr. STEED. You may proceed, Mr. Roberts.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY POLICY

Mr. ROBERTS. For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy, $20,000, the same as that appropriated for 1962.

Mr. STEED. Has any of this money been expended this year?

Mr. HARPER. No, sir.

Mr. STEED. That is the same story that has been true for a long time?

Mr. HARPER. Yes.

Office of the Coordinator of Information

Mr. Roberts. For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Coordinator of Information our estimate for the fiscal year 1963 amounts to $113,875, compared with $108,245 appropriated for 1962 or an increase of $5,630. This estimate was submitted as requested by the Coordinator of Information. All salaries are set by the Coordinator with the approval of the Speaker except the Coordinator's salary which is set by law.

Mr. Steed. Mr. Sullivan, the committee is delighted to have you here today and we would appreciate having a statement and we may have some questions. This is a function that I imagine you have some difficulty defining because the uses made of your office are determined by the Members?

Mr. Sullivan. That is right, and it varies from day to day. We never know what is coming up next. We try to dig up whatever the Member calls for. The workload from months to month runs pretty evenly, particularly during the session.

I have a prepared statement I would like to submit for the record.

Mr. Steed. It will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

The Office of the Coordinator of Information operates as an instant spot-news clearing center for the Members of the House, their staffs, and committees.

On call, we assist in agency contacts, distribute departmental press releases of special interest to a given district, and provide Associated Press ticker service to interested Members on news developments of extraordinary impact in the district, as hurricanes, explosions, air disasters, tidal waves, and fires.

Through the regular committee calendars, we provide for Members, on call, a quick check on the status of any bill through every phase of the legislative process.

Most of our service is by telephone; only occasionally are we called upon for information to be submitted overnight by mail.

Our general rule is that all inquiries are answered and cleared before the close of business the day received. Rarely does a request from the Member lie on the desk overnight, awaiting departmental statistics.

During the calendar year 1961, we performed 13,921 such services to Members, an average of 1,160 per month.

During the last 10 years our workload has averaged consistently about 1,200 to 1,500 requests per month during the session, and about half that number during recess.

Through February 28, 1962, the Office has performed 153,904 such services, since May 1947.

All but 9,000 of this total were directly to Members of the House, and more than half the other calls were from Senators.

The remaining 3,344 calls were from newspapers and magazines seeking a quick check on some current legislative development. These calls average about one a day.

During the 87th Congress to date (through March 1) we have served 420 individual Members of the House and 53 Senators.

Our staff consists of seven research editors, a librarian, and two secretary-stenographers. Each editor is a specialist in some area of public affairs, such as military, diplomatic, economics, science, or constitutional history. By this staff specialization, we route all inquires to the various desks for instantaneous attention.

One man was added to our staff this year to give us a graduate lawyer certified to practice before the Supreme Court. He now handles all matters touching legal documentation and constitutional history. This addition to the staff greatly strengthens our service in this vital area. Prior to this addition, there had been no staff changes over the last 6 years.

Our library systematically indexes all departmental reports from month to month, plus all legislative reports from both the House and Senate. The whole

range of Government thus is at hand for the daily service of the Members.

Our staff is able, loyal, devoted, and steady. Seldom a week passes without a letter of appreciation from some Member to a particular staff editor.

Our relations with the Members is private, direct, and often confidential. The tradition of the Office always has been to respect and guard these confidences with utmost prudence and discretion.

This was the first and most emphatic policy directive from the late Speaker Rayburn, and it has been twice reaffirmed by Speaker McCormack in the present session.

Mr. STEED. Do you know why this item appears under the "Contingency fund" heading rather than some other place in the bill?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I think the Coordinator's Office was established by a resolution. It was established as a function of the Speaker's office originally, and I think except for the stationery room privileges and accounting purposes it was not a part of the legislative establishment so much as a function of the Speaker's office.

Mr. STEED. By necessity, I assume, in some degree, the work you are called upon to perform runs a very close parallel or relationship to the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. Do you feel that there is any real duplication between the function of your Office and that Service?

Mr. SULLIVAN. We think there are two distinct fields. The Legislative Reference Service is an academic research operation. They will give you a broad academic survey on almost any topic that you propose, whether it is juvenile delinquency or the decline of the railroads or any topic that may come within the legislative purview.

Our job is a function of the legislative process from day to day. Where is this bill? When was it passed? Where is it now? Who is on the conference committee? Those are functions of the day-to-day operation which would be a burden on the doctors of philosophy in the Legislative Reference Service. They do not have the time to look up and see who is on the conference committee on the retraining bill, for example.

Mr. STEED. Since your workload is obviously much heavier during the time Congress is in session than otherwise, can you give us some comment that would justify the requested increase and explain why you cannot take advantage of the slough-off after adjournment?

Mr. SULLIVAN. In the first place, our sessions have been running 9 and 10 months a year recently, and when the session ends we barely have time to complete a vacation schedule for the entire staff before the session is back. We have about 3 weeks of wrapup when the session is over, completing the legislative lists and so on. Then we start our vacations and we have about 2 or 3 weeks of putting the House in order before the session starts again. We have a rule never to have more than two people out of the office even during the recess, and with the long sessions we have had in recent years we barely have time to complete a vacation schedule and do our preparatory work for the new session.

Mr. STEED. What is the picture as to the number of people involved in the work 10 years ago and now?

Mr. SULLIVAN. There has been only one addition to the staff. When we started in 1947 under the original resolution the membership of the staff was exactly the same. Some of these people have earned merit increases over the years so that the payroll is not the same in total but the staff is exactly the same since 1947, until we put on

this new man in February of 1962. He is a specialist in legal and constitutional history. We are getting a whole new range of questions now which evolve from the decisions of the Supreme Court and change the whole tenor of American constitutional history in some directions. These are questions of constitutional and legislative history and research that we have never been confronted with before.

Mr. STEED. Is that the sort of thing that would tend to place your function very close to the type of service the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress does?

Mr. SULLIVAN. In that particular field, yes. They have an American Law Section over there, but these are matters for day-to-day decision, sometimes in the committee, sometimes even in debate on the floor.

Mr. STEED. What has been the general trend in the volume of work you do as against the first and second years you were in existence compared to what it is now?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I have those figures, sir.

In 1950 our total load was 6,780 and that developed rather consistently up to a peak of about 14,000 in the 85th Congress, and now we have stabilized at somewhere between 14,000 and 15,000 a year, but it started, to answer your question, at about half of that in 1949 and 1950.

Mr. STEED. I am sure most Members have been faced with some of the same problems I have, and it has been most helpful many times to call on your office for assistance to fill the requests that come to us from our constituents. I appreciate the service we have had and commend you for what I think is a very important job and, like some other things we have had to deal with in this bill, I think this type of activity, within the bounds of sound reasoning, justifies itself because it makes it possible for the American people to know a lot more about what is going on in addition to the other good that stems from it. I have always been very sympathetic to all reasonable efforts to enable the people of the country to have access to more and more information about the way their institutions function.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is very kind of you, Mr. Chairman. Our response from Members is pretty much in that vein. Hardly a week passes that someone does not call and thank us for services performed through a Member's office for a constituent.

Mr. STEED. Again we want to thank you for your appearance.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. You may proceed, Mr. Roberts.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES

Mr. ROBERTS. For the fiscal year 1963 we estimate $1,375,000, compared with $1,300,000 appropriated for 1962, or an increase of $75,000.

Through February 28, 1962, we have expended $738,827, leaving a balance of $561,173. However, the bills we have paid are mostly only through January and therefore we will have to disburse for 5 more months through June 30, plus any pickup bills that may be rendered for service later. We believe if the telephone and telegraph bills continue to run at the level of the past months that the additional $75,000 will be needed for fiscal year 1963.

Mr. STEED. What was the total amount expended under this item in 1960 and in 1961?

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Chairman, I have the figures for 1961, $1,271,152 expended. Up to date in 1962, $738,826.39 has been expended.

We have asked for an increase this year because the trend indicates it will go substantially above what it was.

I am sure you understand that the telegraph and telephone allowance for each Member is on a unit basis and extends over the entire Congress and not on a session basis.

Mr. STEED. Do you feel the rate of expenditure up to now indicates that your total demand will be in excess of $1,300,000?

Mr. HARPER. I think it will because we run sometimes as much as 2 months behind. Although we say we have expended up to this point the amount indicated, the fact is that we may not have included February or March or a good portion of the January bills. The telephone and telegraph expenditures have a tendency to go up the second session.

Mr. STEED. Could you give us an estimate of the amount this time-lag involves?

Mr. HARPER. I will have to give you the monthly expenditures in the record. I do not have it broken down by months.

Mr. STEED. If you could give us that as it was at this date a year ago.

Mr. HARPER. I shall be glad to do that. I will insert it in the record.

(The following was submitted for the record:)

Comparative statement of expenditures, telegraph and telephone account

Month	Fiscal year 1961	Fiscal year 1962	Increase or decrease
September	56,498.18	161,811.21	105,313.03
October	134,672.30	108,536.57	(26,135.73)
November	79,337.43	67,533.76	(11,803.67)
December	50,822.64	77,938.56	27,115.92
January	159,130.60	173,040.33	13,909.73
February	95,253.18	117,345.67	22,092.49
Total	575,714.33	706,206.10	130,491.77

Mr. HARPER. It is interesting to note, Mr. Chairman, the wide variance of use of this item. We have Members now who have already exceeded their allowance at this early stage. Last year 75 Members exceeded—when I say "exceeded" I mean they used the limit.

Mr. STEED. There has been no increase in the amount allocated to the Members. Have the rates charged changed?

Mr. HARPER. The rates have been substantially the same. Of course we do not deal with rates here. We deal with units.

Mr. STEED. The rates make it come back in final dollars.

Mr. HARPER. Yes, but it is hard to plan so far as the rates are concerned because the Member who represents Baltimore has the same number of minutes on the telephone as the Member from Alaska, but the total amount of money is very far apart.

Mr. STEED. Unless you figured the average.

Mr. HARPER. Yes, and you cannot strike an average because you will have a Member from the Far West who uses very little and a Member nearby who uses a lot, or vice versa. It is extremely difficult to strike

any kind of considered estimate. We just have to go on past experience the best we can.

STATIONERY REVOLVING FUND

Mr. ROBERTS. For stationery, an allowance for each Representative and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the 1st session of the 88th Congress, $788,400, to remain available until expended, the same as appropriated for 1962.

Mr. STEED. Since this could be misunderstood, where you show there has been no increase, it appears that you have an increase and I wondered if you could give a little explanation of that on the $43,800 that was taken from the revolving fund? Is that what accounts for it?

Mr. Bow. Taken out of the surplus last year?

Mr. HARPER. That was committee action and that was part of the revolving fund to obviate the necessity——

Mr. STEED. As I recall, that amount was not appropriated but paid instead from the revolving fund. It had the effect of showing a decrease that did not actually occur?

Mr. HARPER. That is right. By using the $43,800 from the revolving fund, it had the effect of reducing the appropriation by that amount. Now we are back asking for the increased amount.

It would appear that we are increasing but it actually is the same by total appropriation or available.

Mr. STEED. It is the same amount of money. It is just that the whole amount is coming from appropriated funds?

Mr. HARPER. That is right.

Mr. STEED. What is the general picture as to the operation of the stationery room? Could you make a brief comment on that? Have you had any substantial change in your total revolving fund as a result of this year's operation?

Mr. ROBERTS. The inventory has increased a great deal, Mr. Chairman. When Members put on extra clerks, that reflects in the stationery room and makes it necessary for us to increase the inventory and handle more merchandise.

Mr. STEED. Has your profit and loss figure stayed in the black?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; I think it is about $3,600.

Mr. STEED. Could you give us the total in the revolving fund after we took out the $43,800 and the total today, so we can see whether it has helped?

Mr. ROBERTS. We can do that.

Mr. HARPER. It is reflected in the General Accounting Office Report.

Mr. STEED. Abstract that and put it in the record to show what last year's operations have done.

Mr. HARPER. It is in the record and we will provide that.

(The requested information follows:)

After deducting the $43,800 from the surplus in the stationery revolving last year, there remained a surplus of $110,607.05. Since that time as a result of discounts taken the fund has increased to $113,753.50; however, when the physical inventory is taken in June, adjustments will have to be made to take care of breakage or any losses that may have occurred.

Mr. STEED. Since we have depleted it, we would like to know if we have not created a serious problem there.

Mr. MEGILL. You have not. There is actually over $100,000 and we can reflect the exact amount since the $43,800 was taken from the fund.

Mr. STEED. Does the pricing situation seem to have leveled off pretty well and stabilized?

Mr. ROBERTS. We have charged at cost. We do not make anything, only on the discounts.

Mr. STEED. That has enabled you to keep in the black?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir, in the black.

Mr. MEGILL. That is $3,693, Mr. Chairman. That is the profit for the last fiscal year.

Mr. BOW. May I ask a question?

Mr. STEED. Any time.

Mr. BOW. What was your inventory at the end of fiscal year 1961?

Mr. ROBERTS. $64,772.

Mr. BOW. What is your inventory now?

Mr. ROBERTS. It would be a guess but I would guess about $80,000. We intentionally let it run down along about June just before inventory time.

Mr. MEGILL. Another inventory will be taken the 30th of June.

Mr. BOW. Is that the best record you have now, around $80,000?

Mr. ROBERTS. That would be my guess.

I have a statement in the office showing what it was at the end of December.

Mr. BOW. Would you insert that in the record at this point?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

(The requested information follows:)

The inventory for the month ending December 31, 1961, was $78,613.97.

Mr. BOW. What was your revolving fund balance as of your latest date that you have? This shows June 1961 but you must have a later date than that.

Mr. ROBERTS. That is the latest one from the GAO.

Mr. BOW. What is the date on it?

Mr. MEGILL. Fiscal year 1961?

Mr. BOW. Yes. Do you have some record other than that of the GAO?

Mr. ROBERTS. We have a monthly one but that was not submitted until November.

Mr. BOW. I am not talking about this one.

Mr. ROBERTS. We get a monthly report from the stationery room.

Mr. BOW. What is that amount?

Mr. ROBERTS. I do not have that with me.

Mr. BOW. Can you give us some idea?

Mr. ROBERTS. Between $75,000 and $80,000.

Mr. HARPER. The revolving fund?

Mr. ROBERTS. I think it is $140,000.

Mr. MEGILL. Surplus, Mr. Bow?

Mr. BOW. Surplus in the revolving fund.

I want the present date.

Mr. HARPER. The current surplus in the revolving fund?

Mr. STEED. I thought we had already requested that and you gave us that figure to show the change from last year after the $43,800 was taken out and what it would reflect in this year?

Mr. Bow. My thought is that I would like to have that figure so we know whether we might be able to do as we did last year.

Mr. STEED. I think we need to have that so we can see whether we can do the same thing, or whether to do so would begin to get into a serious situation.

Mr. HARPER. I know what you are driving at and we will supply that for the record.

Mr. Bow. Fine.

Mr. MEGILL. In answer to the question relating to the retained income in the stationery revolving fund, I will state that as of July 1, 1961, there was $154,407, and from that figure there must be subtracted the $43,800 which was authorized to be taken out of the fund by Public Law 87–130, approved August 10, 1961, leaving a balance of $110,607. The committee will want to also know that the earned income for the current fiscal year will be less than $4,000 from which amount any losses must be subtracted.

Mr. Bow. How about uncollected accounts?

How much?

Mr. ROBERTS. That is in the monthly statement—I would have to get that.

Mr. Bow. Next year let us have the monthly statement so that we will know what we are talking about.

Mr. ROBERTS. It is almost negligible.

Mr. Bow. You collected the $2,000?

Mr. ROBERTS. We never let anybody run over a month.

Mr. Bow. Let us have that and I hope next year you bring your latest statement up with you.

Mr. ROBERTS. I intended to bring it today.

Mr. Bow. That is all.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

NOTE.—As of January 31, 1962, four Members owed the stationery room as accounts receivable a total of $92.50.

OFFICE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

Mr. STEED. We will now take up the next item, the "Office of the attending physician."

Mr. ROBERTS. For the attending physician's office, we are requesting $16,545 for the fiscal year 1963, the same as appropriated for 1962, there being no change in this paragraph.

Mr. STEED. Can you tell us how much was expended of this item last year?

Mr. HARPER. I can tell you without referring to the record that they spent very nearly down to the penny, every year, whatever you appropriated.

In 1961, we had $232.09 left.

Mr. STEED. He runs on a tight budget?

Mr. HARPER. Yes, sir. I am sure that at the end of this year you will find it is pretty well expended.

Mr. STEED. We will now take up the next item.

Postage Stamps

Mr. Roberts. For airmail and special delivery postage stamp allowances for the 1st session of the 88th Congress for the official use of each Member and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, each standing committee of the House, the Speaker, the majority and minority leaders, the majority and minority whips, and offices of the House, as authorized by law, $183,640, the same as appropriated for 1962.

Folding Documents

For folding speeches and pamphlets as authorized by law, we are requesting $240,000 as compared with $236,500 appropriated for 1962, or an increase of $3,500. The Doorkeeper of the House and the Superintendent of the folding room feel that the requested amount will be sufficient for the coming year.

Mr. Steed. On the item of "Folding documents," of the $250,000 appropriated for 1961, how much of that was expended?

Mr. Harper. He had a substantial balance, Mr. Chairman. I do not have the 1961 balance here but he carried a good substantial balance.

Mr. Steed. Could you provide that for the record?

Mr. Harper. Yes, sir.

(The requested information follows:)

Of the $250,000 appropriated for fiscal 1961, he spent $196,351.70 leaving a balance of $53,648.30.

Mr. Steed. In 1962, of the $236,500 available, we would like to know how much of that remains?

Mr. Harper. As far as this year is concerned, he has spent $128,611, and he has available $107,889.

For 1961, he spent $196,000 and he had a substantial balance last year but is running all right so far this year. This is February 28, of this year, when he had spent $128,611. He is asking for more money but I think the reason for that is obvious this year.

Mr. Steed. Let us take the next item.

Revision of the Laws

Mr. Roberts. For the preparation and editing of the laws, as authorized by the act approved May 29, 1928 (1 U.S.C. 59), we estimate for the fiscal year 1963, $19,515, the same as appropriated for 1962, there being no change in this paragraph.

Speaker's Automobile

For the purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, repair, and operation of an automobile for the Speaker, $10,000, the same as appropriated for 1962.

Majority Leader's Automobile

For the purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, repair, and operation of an automobile for the majority leader of the House for the fiscal year 1963, we are requesting $10,000, the same as appropriated for 1962.

MINORITY LEADER'S AUTOMOBILE

For the purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, repair, and operation of an automobile for the minority leader of the House, $10,000, the same as appropriated for 1962.

Mr. STEED. In connection with these three automobiles, as I understand it, this is as a result of action taken last year and they are now provided under a rental arrangement.

Mr. ROBERTS. That is right.

Mr. STEED. Do they provide a new car every year?

Mr. ROBERTS. A new car every year.

Mr. STEED. Has the rental remained unchanged as to the original agreement?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. What was the full amount expended for that? What was the full amount expended last year?

Mr. ROBERTS. The contract price was $500 a year rental.

Mr. HARPER. There was a substantial amount of the $10,000 left last year because of the contract.

Mr. ROBERTS. Will you ask your question again, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. STEED. I asked, were these rental agreements of the type that require a whole appropriation or do they vary?

Mr. ROBERTS. It is a flat rate.

Mr. BOW. When we used to buy cars, we had this same appropriation and now we are down to a $500 rental and why do we still have to have an appropriation of $10,000?

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Bow, last year was the first year the Clerk entered into this agreement. I do not know what arrangements we have for insuring that these companies continue this arrangement. Obviously we do not need $10,000 when we do not have to buy a car, but we still pay the drivers and the maintenance of the cars out of the allowance. Last year we had a substantial balance in these two.

Mr. BOW. What happens to the balance?

Mr. HARPER. It reverts to the Treasury.

It is not usable for any other purpose.

In making up this budget, we were skeptical of depriving ourselves of the authority to revert to the old system in the event something happened to these contracts.

Mr. STEED. I think it would help clear these three items if you provided for the record the figures on what actually was expended and what was left as surplus.

Mr. BOW. Give us a breakdown of the use of this.

Mr. STEED. Yes.

Mr. HARPER. I have those figures here.

Beginning with the Speaker's automobile, we had $1,812 left and so far this year, we have spent $5,602.99.

Mr. BOW. Why do we not have him insert in the record a breakdown, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. HARPER. All right.

Last year and the year before?

Mr. BOW. Yes.

Mr. MEGILL. Yes, sir. We will do that.

(The requested information follows:)

Item	Amount appropriated	Balance remaining
Speaker's auto:		
1959	$16,625	
1960	9,500	$1,337.42
1961	10,000	1,812.90
Majority leader's auto:		
1959	16,625	956.21
1960	9,500	744.40
1961	10,000	1,165.92
Minority leader's auto:		
1959	16,525	2,608.80
1960	9,500	1,362.82
1961	10,000	1,856.10

Mr. STEED. Go ahead.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Mr. ROBERTS. The next paragraph as appearing in the committee print relating to increase and additional compensation is continuing language in order to protect each paragraph within the bill from which salaries may be paid. Such salaries shall be computed at basic rates as authorized by law, plus increased or additional compensation, as provided by the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1945, as amended by the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946, the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees' Salary Act of 1947, the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1950, the Classified Pay Act of 1951, the Federal Employees' Salary Increase Act of 1955, the Legislative Appropriations Act of 1956, the Federal Employees' Salary Increase Act of 1958, and the Federal Employees' Salary Increase Act of 1960.

CAPITOL POLICE

For payment of expenses as specified in the appropriation paragraph, $36,700, the same as appropriated for 1962.

The Capitol Police Board submitted the following budget in justification of this estimate:

Purchase and alterations of uniforms	$22,320
Laundry and drycleaning	6,960
Purchase, operation, and maintenance of scout cars	3,000
Purchase of guns, ammunition, training supplies, badges, and repairs	2,520
Allowance, secretary to Police Board	300
Mobile radio service	990
Teletype service and paper	610
Total	36,700

CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

The paragraph as appearing in the committee print, covering detailed Metropolitan Police, is self-explanatory. We are requesting an appropriation of $142,810 for the fiscal year 1963, compared with $114,700 appropriated for 1962, or an increase of $28,110.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
September 19, 1961.

Mr. RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Office of the Clerk,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ROBERTS: In reply to your inquiry of September 12, 1961, you are advised that this office estimates that a total of $142,808 will be required for reimbursement of this department for the services of officers and members to be detailed to the Capitol Police during the fiscal year 1963.

A breakdown of that cost is reflected by the following table:

Name or rank	Annual salary greater portion fiscal year 1963	Additional for days off and holidays worked	Total estimated cost
C. J. Sullivan	$13,826	$425	$14,251
J. M. Powell	11,354	349	11,703
C. D. Schamp	11,354	349	11,703
H. B. Quantrille	8,654	266	8,920
2 privates	13,201	3,047	16,248
10 detectives	(1)		79,983
Total estimated cost, fiscal year 1963			142,808

[1] Various.

Please let me know if I may furnish any further data which may be of assistance to you.

Very truly yours,

JERRY V. WILSON,
Captain, Assistant Chief Clerk.

Mr. Chairman, subsequent to the submission of the budget, the Sergeant at Arms received a letter from the Metropolitan Police Department, a copy of which I insert in the record, indicating that the original estimate was overstated by $13,983.

I am told by the Sergeant at Arms that $129,000 would be sufficient for this item.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
March 16, 1962.

Hon. ZEAKE W. JOHNSON, Jr.,
Sergeant at Arms, House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with recent telephone conversations between myself and Mr. Cheatham, of the Office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms, you are advised that this department estimates that a total $128,825 will be required for reimbursement of this Department for the services of officers and members of the force to be detailed to the Capitol Police during the fiscal year 1963.

A breakdown of that cost is reflected by the following table:

Name or rank	Annual salary greater portion fiscal year 1963	Additional for days off and holidays worked	Total estimated cost
C. J. Sullivan	$13,826	$425	$14,251
J. M. Powell	11,354	349	11,703
C. D. Schamp	11,354	349	11,703
H. B. Quantrille	8,654	266	8,920
2 privates	13,201	3,047	16,248
10 detectives	Various		66,000
Total estimated cost, fiscal year 1963			128,825

This replaces a memorandum on this subject dated September 19, 1961.

JERRY V. WILSON,
Captain, Assistant Chief Clerk.

Mr. STEED. I believe we have the Sergeant at Arms and the head of our Police Department here.

Will you please come forth, Mr. Johnson, and introduce the Chief for the record.

Then we will have some questions and comments.

First, we would like to hear any comments you or the Chief would like to make.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I have Chief Sullivan with me of the U.S. Capitol Police.

In the Capitol Police item this year the request is the same as last year.

Mr. STEED. That means you are using the same personnel you had last year, total number of men?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; that is by statute for the Capitol Police.

Mr. STEED. Chief Sullivan, how many of the executive staff of this Department are on what you call loan from the Metropolitan Police force?

Can you give us a little statement on that for the record?

Chief SULLIVAN. There is one Deputy Chief and myself, Charles J. Sullivan. There is a lieutenant who, while he is here, has a grade of acting captain, Howard B. Quantrille.

On the Senate side, there is one private uniformed man, one captain of detectives, and five detectives who report for duty only on days when the Senate is in session. The same thing for the House, one private in uniform who is at the crossing at Independence Avenue and New Jersey, as well as one captain of detectives and five detectives who are in the galleries on days the House is actually in session.

Mr. STEED. How long has this arrangement with the Metropolitan Police Department been in effect?

Chief SULLIVAN. My response will be conjecture but I would say about 10 years back, in the 50's.

Mr. STEED. Can you give us the total amount of this budget that was spent last year, was it all used?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, is this of the Board?

Mr. STEED. This is the $36,700 item on page 24.

Mr. JOHNSON. In general expense for uniforms and equipment, in 1961, the figure was $32,495.64 and appropriated in 1962, $36,700.

As of February 28, 1962, spent, $7,421.52 leaving a balance of $29,278.48.

Of course, some of the balance is actually completed but there are some obligated balances that have not been completed but have been obligated.

Mr. STEED. What rule do you follow in the purchase of uniforms and the cleaning of them? Do you have a program for that?

Chief SULLIVAN. We purchase the uniforms at the same store, the G & G Clothing at 9th and E Streets where the Metropolitan Police Department purchases their uniforms.

Mr. STEED. What is the rule on laundry and dry cleaning?

Chief SULLIVAN. The laundry and dry cleaning has been with the same company since 1954 and the prices have not varied but very little since that time.

The only increase in price was some years back and perhaps I could read them off from this list.

Blouses at 30 cents in 1954 and 30 cents each today; combination coats, the short heavy coat, that was 75 cents in 1954 and it is now $1 today and it has been for the last few years; overcoats, 75 cents and they are a dollar each now.

Trousers, they were 30 cents each and are still the same; shirts, 15 cents each and they are still 15 cents each; scarves were 15 cents in 1954 and are now 10 cents each; ties, 5 cents each. It was 5 cents then and at the present time it remains 5 cents each.

Mr. STEED. Is this under a continuing contractual arrangement?

Chief SULLIVAN. I checked in the files, sir, and there is no written contract there. The then captain of the Capitol Police forwarded letters to the different dry cleaning and laundry places and Gallagher, Inc., at that time had the lowest prices. They have been continued since then except when it involved the cleaning of the overcoats. Sometimes they cannot handle those overcoats at the beginning of the winter and we will give that to another company but last year Gallagher did it and the year before another company.

Mr. STEED. Do you think that the changes in these prices are probably still as advantageous as some of the other prices you have there?

Chief SULLIVAN. The prices have not changed since 1954 except in the two items that were increased, combination coats and overcoats.

There was a decrease in scarves, a small item.

Mr. STEED. I would say that you have a rather favorable price situation for your cleaning.

Chief SULLIVAN. I believe so, Mr. Chairman.

In the 3 years I have been here the work has been very reasonable and satisfactorily done and whenever they are shy anything, they make the item good.

Mr. STEED. How is the total complement of police broken down as to those charged to the House side and those charged to the Senate side?

Chief SULLIVAN. On the Senate side they have one captain, and the House has no captain. On lieutenants—special officers, the Senate has four and the House has four.

As to sergeants, the Senate has 6 and the House has 5; privates, the Senate has 117 and the House has 79.

Mr. STEED. The Capitol Police Board is the next item. Could you give us a brief explanation as to how this operates in its arrangements with the Metropolitan Police?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, on the item of the Capitol Police Board for additional police protection in and about the buildings and grounds, the revised budget request is $129,000 which is $14,300 above the amount for the current year.

Mr. STEED. What is your new total instead of $142,000, $129,000? Is that the new figure?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is $129,000. That is $14,300 above the amount for the current year.

This revised requirement is somewhat less than the original budget and is based on an up-to-date computation of the needs.

In other words, the original was submitted and we have revised it.

Mr. STEED. I believe you made reference to the fact that when the Senate is in session, these men are assigned and there would be no cost in those items except when the men are actually working; is that correct?

Chief SULLIVAN. For the five detectives in the Senate galleries, they are only there on days when the Senate is actually in session. That is what they are paid for. The same condition is true for the House when it is in session.

Mr. STEED. In other words, that part of the arrangement is on an actual use basis, rather than a man-year basis?

Chief SULLIVAN. Yes, sir. When the House or the Senate is not in session, they return to the Metropolitan Police.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, the item of Capitol Police Board which provides funds for reimbursement to the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia for services rendered Members by the Metropolitan Police Force in connection with the security and protection of the Congress, as he has explained, these are on an hourly basis and we have to make the estimate based on the previous year.

Mr. STEED. In other words, it is an open-end item that you cannot know the exact cost of until the end of the year and all of the statements are rendered?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is correct.

Mr. STEED. Is this in the form of an educated guess as to what the total might be?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is correct.

Mr. STEED. Captain, one thing I wanted to have some discussion of here today is improvement in the general policing of the Capitol and the Grounds. I understand you have added the use of police dogs and in other ways have tightened up the security of this area. I commend that most heartily and hope you will be able to continue progress in this direction to the end that street thugs and that ilk find Capitol Hill a very unhealthy place to ply their trade.

I am sure you will find the entire membership and employees will heartily applaud that. I think you are to be commended for progress made, and we want to encourage you to continue in that direction.

I know you have had some difficulties in months past and we are hoping that greater vigilance will minimize those problems.

Do you have any comment in that regard you would like to make?

Chief SULLIVAN. If I could go off the record for just a moment?

Mr. STEED. Yes, sir.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. STEED. On the record.

As I understand it, in addition to the extra emphasis in this regard being given by you and your group through cooperation with the Metropolitan Police, at least in the perimeter of the Capitol, there is also an increased surveillance involving the use of dogs and other methods. There has been a marked decrease in this type incident, and we are hoping to stamp it out and avoid it; is that so?

Chief SULLIVAN. Actually on the Capitol Grounds itself, Mr. Chairman, crimewise, it has not been severe. What has been somewhat of a problem is larceny from automobiles.

Let us just take the House part of the Capitol Grounds, for the year 1961, there have been 15 larcenies from automobiles. On the Senate side, the figure goes to 32 and that seems to be the most trouble we are having.

Mr. STEED. Another improvement I have noticed and one which I hope we can continue to make improvement in is the surveillance of the parking lots, especially at night. I think that is very important. I think the additional protection which has been made available to persons who have to work until late hours and who may have to depart when the place is more or less deserted, this is an improvement.

I think it is also an improvement that the officers on traffic duty outside of your training program have been improving their work in connection with dealing with tourists and visitors who come here. It gives an opportunity for a lot of very fine goodwill work being performed by these officers who are coming in contact with the public in that way.

I think you will find most of the Members are very appreciative of the fact these men, while they have a problem of doing their duty and having to be firm at the same time, are courteous. This pays very good dividends.

I am very pleased with this phase of the function and hope we can continue to improve it.

It is also notable that the personal appearance of the men has improved and is not only a credit to the force but to the Congress as such.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, may I make a statement on this?

Mr. STEED. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. I do feel that Chief Sullivan has built up a very excellent police force here and has worked very hard to improve it.

He has in every way carried out orders we have given him in respect to policing and also the question of getting cooperation between the Capitol Police and the Metropolitan Police.

Mr. STEED. I know that there has been a marked improvement.

Mr. JOHNSON. He is to be complimented in this field.

I also have a letter from the House Administration Committee dealing with a police matter I would like to submit for the record at this time.

Mr. STEED. We will be glad to have it.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if you would comment on the contents of the letter at this time?

Mr. JOHNSON. This is in connection with the improvement of the police force and certain recommendations they feel will further improve the police force.

Mr. STEED. I think it will be well to put that in the record. We will be glad to have it for the record.

(The letter follows:)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., January 30, 1962.

HON. ZEAKE W. JOHNSON, JR.
Sergeant at Arms,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR ZEAKE: At a meeting of the Committee on House Administration on January 24, 1962, the members discussed in considerable detail the operation of the Capitol Police force. There were favorable comments, and there were some critical comments pertaining to certain areas of activity. Members of the House generally have noted the effort under your direction designed to bring about greater efficiency in police responsibilities in the Capitol, the office buildings, and Capitol Grounds. It has been noted further that this firmer position has brought some protest from members of the Capitol Police force.

The Committee on House Administration unanimously endorses your firm position in the operation of the House side of the Capitol Police force and commends you highly for your efforts to bring about a more effective handling of police matters. Further, the committee offers its strongest encouragement to you for any additional reforms directed toward greater police effectiveness on Capitol Hill.

By way of suggestion, as developed in the committee discussion, an area which could well be improved would be a more businesslike and courteous attitude on the part of police officers in carrying out their functions. Another feature which could be improved is the attitude of police officers toward visitors to our Capitol. It has been noted by many Members that officers have been inattentive and even rude to visitors who make inquiries concerning the buildings, the grounds, directions to points of interest, and to the offices of Members. This has been especially true on the part of those officers who apparently devote a great deal of time to studying while on duty. The committee suggests that more police surveillance is necessary in the late evening hours and the early hours of the night in the parking areas. This is the time when most secretaries leave for home and the lot is a prime potential area for theft, robbery, or assault. Since we are aware of the possibilities for violence, it would be well to take care of this matter while our record is good and before some incident occurs which could be embarrassing or even tragic.

The committee is aware of the many difficulties which must be encountered in administering the Capitol Police force. You have done an outstanding job and deserve high credit for the excellent control, as evidenced by lack of violence, the Capitol Police force has maintained throughout the years.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

OMAR BURLESON, *Chairman.*

Chief SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, if I may I would like to say when a vacancy became available for a captain on the Capitol Police force the last time I recommended to the Chairman of the Board that we have a lieutenant from the Metropolitan Police assigned to the Capitol Police force. He has been here now for about a year and has been most helpful.

Mr. BOW. Tell us a little more about him, how long he has been on the force, how old he is, a little of his background.

Chief SULLIVAN. I assume Lieutenant Quantrille must be about 51 years of age. I served with him when I was a sergeant in 1939 and he was a private in the first precinct. He, like myself, went in the service in World War II from 1942 to 1946. He is a very conscientious officer and he uses good discretion and has been most helpful to me.

Mr. BOW. What is his permanent rank in the Metropolitan Police Department?

Chief SULLIVAN. Lieutenant.

Mr. STEED. I understand he is doing the work of a captain and the only way his remuneration could be made up would be for this committee to make an allowance for that.

Mr. Bow. What would that amount have to be?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, in order to bring up his present salary to the captaian's pay, that is, $9,353 per annum, there would be a difference of $699 a year. I do recommend this.

Mr. Bow. What would that make his salary, $9,353?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. As I understand it, as long as he has the rating of lieutenant and he is assigned up here, the situation on the Metropolitan Police force is on suspension, he cannot expect any further remuneration from that source.

Chief SULLIVAN. That is correct.

Mr. HORAN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. STEED Any questions, Mr. Bow?

Mr. Bow. Mr. Chairman, may I go off the record?

Mr. STEED. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. Bow. Thank you very much, Chief.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan, do you have any questions?

Mr. HORAN. No: I think we have to face the fact we will have problems here until we complete all the construction. There is more in the mill, whether we will be able to get to it I do not know, but we will have problems until we get the heavy machinery off the streets. Anything you can do to help that problem we would appreciate. I know you are aware of it.

Mr. STEED. One of the big continuing headaches is not only the direction of traffic but the parking situation. There, again, we are in the same situation as to the other problems and we are hoping before too long there will be some relief in that direction.

Mr. HORAN. Occasionally my wife asks me to check and see if some constituent drives up and wants to have lunch with me, whether all they have to do is tell one of the officers that they are coming to have lunch with a Congressman and the officer will try to find a parking place for them. Is that right?

Chief SULLIVAN. Yes, sir. On both sides of the plaza there are persons who are assigned parking places that the officer generally knows will not be in and with very few exceptions they can always take care of such visitors as possible in close proximity to the buildings.

Mr. STEED. I have had two or three instances where people I did not even know drove up and when they told the officer what they wanted to do the officer was very accommodating and they were very pleased about it. This is a gesture of good will that Congressmen are very appreciative of.

Do you have any additional comments that you would like to make at this point?

Mr. JOHNSON. I do not think so, sir.

Mr. STEED. Chief, we again thank you for coming.

Chief SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am grateful to you.

Mr. STEED. You may proceed, Mr. Roberts.

Education of Senate and House Pages

Mr. Roberts. As set forth in the paragraph, $68,365 is requested for the fiscal year 1963 as compared with $67,900 appropriated for 1962 or an increase of $465 for the education of congressional pages and pages for the U.S. Supreme Court, as provided by section 243 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. This estimate was submitted by the Superintendent of the Public Schools for the District of Columbia.

For the information of your committee, I submit for the record a copy of the itemized estimate in question.

Mr. Steed. The estimate will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The estimate follows:)

Estimated amount required for the education of congressional pages and pages of the Supreme Court for the 1962–63 school year

10	Personnel services and benefits:		
	11	Personnel compensation:	
		1 principal, class 9C	$10,858
		3 teachers, class 18B	22,899
		3 teachers, class 18C	23,544
		1 clerk-stenographer, GS–5	4,846
		1 physical education teacher, temporary	785
		Substitute teachers	722
	12	Personal benefits:	
		Group life insurance	184
		Group health insurance	379
		Civil service retirement fund	366
		Total, personal services and benefits	64,583
20	Contractual services and supplies:		
	21	Travel and transportation of persons: Transportation of athletic teams	250
	23	Rent, communications, and utilities: Postage	53
	25	Other services:	
		Repair of other equipment	25
		Cleaning and repair of athletic apparel	50
	26	Supplies and materials:	
		Magazines and periodicals	100
		Instructional supplies and materials	350
		Live specimens	50
		Athletic apparel and accessories	300
		Total, contractual services and supplies	1,178
30	Acquisition of capital assets:		
	32	Equipment:	
		Textbooks	750
		Library books	150
		Office and classroom equipment	1,700
		Total, acquisition of capital assets	2,600
		Total estimate for 1963	68,361

Source: Prepared by Department of General Research Budget and Legslation, Public Schools of the District of Columbia, Sept. 18, 1961.

Mr. STEED. You may proceed.

PENALTY MAIL COSTS

Mr. ROBERTS. The appropriation requested for 1963 as submitted by the Postmaster General is $3,986,000 as compared with $3,836,000 appropriated for 1962, or an increase of $150,000. At this point we will submit a letter from the Assistant Postmaster General in justification of this large increase for franked mail.

(The letter follows:)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
BUREAU OF FINANCE,
Washington, D.C., September 25, 1961.

HON. RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ROBERTS: This is in reply to your letter of September 12 requesting a recommendation as to amount of the lump-sum appropriation to be made available to the Post Office Department for crediting postal revenue for matter sent and received by Members of Congress and others under the franking privilege.

It is recommended that the amount of $3,986,000 be provided in the current budget. This is based on actual obligations for three-fourths of the year and preliminary estimate for the last quarter as gathered under procedures of making the fiscal year 1961 cost ascertainment report. The request includes obligation of $3,727,000 for 85,077,000 franked mailings and $259,000 for 3,744,000 Congressional Records mailed by the Government Printing Office under penalty mail wrappers from mailing lists submitted by Members of Congress.

The entire amount of the increase in reimbursement requested this year over last is due to the increase in unit cost during 1961 over 1960 from salary increases at the beginning of the fiscal year 1961 by Public Law 86–568 effective July 9, 1960.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH W. NICHOLSON,
Assistant Postmaster General.

Mr. STEED. You have no control over this item, it is a matter of a statement rendered by the Post Office Department, is that right?

Mr. MEGILL. That is true, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HARPER. Last year, or the year before, they threw out some extraneous charges as a result of the committee's probing into it so we now have, I think, a fairly realistic statement.

Mr. BOW. So that we might have the record straight on this, you know there are many people who think the postal deficit has increased because of the franking privileges of Members of the House of Representatives. Actually, this goes to pay the Post Office Department for the handling of franked mail of the Congress, and thereby it reduces what would be a deficit in the postal budget. Is that correct?

Mr. HARPER. That is correct, because the House pays for it.

Mr. BOW. In other words, we pay for our mail, the Post Office Department is paid, and this does not create a deficit chargeable to Congress for franked mail?

Mr. HARPER. That is correct.

Mr. BOW. I think the record should be clear on that.

Mr. MEGILL. In fact, the Joint Committee on Printing recently took an action telling the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate to leave off in the orders for envelopes for Members the word

"Free." That is an interpretation of the law by the Joint Committee on Printing.

Mr. HORAN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. STEED. In connection with the increase in this item, I believe last year we had 113 million items for a cost of $3,836,000, and this year we have about 88 million items for a cost of $3,986,000, indicating last year we had more mailings for less money. What accounts for this difference? Has there been a change in the type of mail or what could account for that?

Mr. ROBERTS. We do not have any information, Mr. Chairman, other than that included in the letter from the Assistant Postmaster General. I did not explore that angle.

Mr. MEGILL. The last paragraph of the letter of Mr. Ralph W. Nicholson, the Assistant Postmaster General, says:

> The entire amount of the increase in reimbursement requested this year over last year is due to the increase in unit cost during 1961 over 1960 from salary increased at the beginning of the fiscal year 1961 by Public Law 86–568 effective July 9, 1960.

Mr. STEED. In the bill the language of last year that provided for "patron" or "occupant" mailing has been stricken, and I assume that is because it has become permanent law and it is not required to be repeated this year. That is my understanding, that since it already has become permanent law there is no use to repeat it.

Mr. HARPER. I think that is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. Before we leave this subject, we have a news release from the Post Office Department, General Release No. 134, dated October 4, 1961, dealing with this subject of postal patron mail, and I think due to the attention this item has received it is proper to point out that the Department has found that the cost of handling patron mail is actually less than the same mail when addressed under the specific address system. I think we will include the whole news release in the record at this point. It ought to help bring a wider understanding of this matter and I hope clear it up.

(The news release follows:)

[General release No. 134, Oct. 4, 1961]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
INFORMATION SERVICE
Washington, D.C.

The Post Office Department announced today that mail directed only to "Postal Patron" without street address, for delivery on city carrier routes and through post office lockboxes, under the congressional frank, will be accepted in post offices throughout the country beginning October 16.

The new regulation has been drafted by the Department in conformance with the intent of Public Law 87–332 passed by the Congress and signed into law by the President.

The Post Office Department explained that it is reimbursed by the Congress as well as by other Government departments for its costs in handling franked mail. The per piece handling cost of congressional mail, addressed to "Postal Patron" without street address on city carrier routes and post office boxes will be less than the same mail fully addressed to each householder according to the Department.

During the fiscal year 1961, the Congress reimbursed Post Office Department costs totaling $3,828,000.

The delivery of postal patron mail carrying the congressional frank on city routes extends a similar delivery method long used on rural routes and for boxholders in offices without city carrier service.

The delivery of postal patron mail without street address on city routes applies only to Members of Congress.

123.4 SIMPLIFIED ADDRESS

.41 Style

.411 *General Mailings.* When general distribution of mail is desired for each boxholder on a rural or star route or for each family on a rural route (at any post office) or for all post office boxholders at a post office that does not have city or village carrier service, mailers may use the simplified address:

Postal Patron, Local

A more specific address such as *Rural Route Boxholder* followed by *Local* or by the name of the post office and State may be used.

.412 *Congressional Franked Mailings.* When general distribution of mail under congressional frank is desired for each post office box or for each stop on a city or village letter carrier route, the name, box number or street address, post office, and State may be omitted provided each piece is addressed to:

Postal Patron, Local

(The name of the post office and State may be used instead of the word *Local*)

See 123.42 for the requirements involving the preparation of this type of mail See 123.411 for rural or star route mailings.

.42 Preparation requirements

.421 All pieces for the same post office must be tied, so far as practicable, in packages of 50 and a facing slip must be attached showing the distribution desired, such as: rural route, post office boxholder, etc. If the pieces are put up in quantities other than 50 for each separation, the number of pieces must be shown on the facing slip.

.422 If selective distribution is desired, a sufficient number of pieces must be presented to cover the route or routes selected and the route numbers must be shown on the facing slips.

.423 For other than official mailings under frank, penalty or *Postage and Fees Paid* imprint (see part 137), postage at the proper rate must be fully prepaid by a method that does not require cancellation: by permit imprints, second-class imprints, meter stamps, or by means of precanceled stamps, precanceled stamped envelopes, or precanceled postal cards.

.424 Designations such as *Farmer, Food Buyer, Voter,* etc., are not permitted.

.43 Number of patrons

On request, postmasters will furnish without charge information as follows (see also 123.53):

a. Number of post office boxholder patrons (only at post offices that do not have city or village carrier service).

b. Route numbers, and number of boxholders on each rural and star route.

c. Route numbers, and number of families on each rural route.

.44 "Occupant" mail

To address mail to a specific street number without addressing the occupant by name, or to a post office box without addressing the boxholder by name, the following style may be used:

Postal Patron (or Occupant, Householder, Resident, etc.)

(Street and Number, Including Apartment Number, if Any, or Post Office box number)

(Post Office and State, or Local, and Zone Number, When Applicable)

SIMPLIFIED FORM OF ADDRESS FOR CONGRESSIONAL FRANKED MAIL

Pursuant to a provision in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962, effective October 16 mail sent under the congressional frank bearing a simplified form of address without a name, the street name and number or post office box number will be delivered to each stop by city and village letter carriers or through post office boxes at city and village delivery offices.

This service will be provided only for franked congressional mail.

Section 123.4, Postal Manual, will be amended by the addition of a new section reading as follows:

Congressional franked mailings. When general distribution of mail under congressional frank is desired for each post office box or for each stop on a city or village letter carrier route, the name, box number or the street address may be omitted provided each piece is addressed in the appropriate following style:

Postal Patron

See section 123.43 for the requirements involving the preparation of this type mail.

See section 123.41 for rural or star route mailings.—Bureau of Operations, October 2, 1961.

Mr. STEED. You may continue, Mr. Roberts.

COMPILING TESTIMONY IN CONTESTED ELECTION CASES

Mr. ROBERTS. The act entitled "An act relating to contested elections," approved March 2, 1887 (2 U.S.C. 201–226), requires the Clerk of the House to perform certain functions relating to such cases. $2,000 is requested for fiscal 1963 for the 85th, 86th, and 87th Congresses.

Mr. Chairman, on that item, there is nothing new. It is an item the Appropriations Committee has appropriated for 75 years or more. The only time they failed to was in 1952 and last year. In 1952 they passed a resolution from the floor of the House. Certainly for 75 years the committee and the Congress could not have been wrong about this item. It is for additional services just like the next item in the bill.

Mr. STEED. Do you have any itemized statement of this account that you could provide us to help support your position and clear it up?

Mr. ROBERTS. I have before me now just what appears in the committee print, for additional services in compiling, arranging for the printer, reading proof, indexing testimony, stenography and typewriting, supervision of the work, and expenses incurred in the contested-election cases as authorized by the act of March 2, 1887. Our testimony on this was in the hearings of last year.

Mr. STEED. I think by reference you should mention the places in the testimony.

Mr. MEGILL. The Clerk testified last year and his testimony on this subject appears on pages 274 and 275 of the hearings on the legislative branch appropriations for 1962.

Mr. STEED. And the same arguments prevail now as did then?

Mr. MEGILL. That is correct.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. ROBERTS. United States Code, title II, section 105 requires the preparation of statement of appropriations; $8,000 is requested for fiscal year 1963.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Under the heading of "General provisions" of the committee print, we have inserted the numbers of the resolutions which I have placed in the record at the beginning of my general statement, so that the provisions of these resolutions shall become permanent law. To repeat, these resolutions are House Resolutions Nos. 331, 341, 348, 402, 449, 487, and 509 of the 87th Congress.

This, Mr. Chairman, concludes our statement covering the various items in the budget estimates, for the operation of the House of Representatives, for the fiscal year 1963.

We will be glad to answer any questions or supply any additional information the committee may desire.

Mr. STEED. Any questions?

Mr. HORAN. No questions.

Mr. BOW. No questions.

Mr. STEED. Well, gentlemen, I guess that brings us to the conclusion of this phase of the hearings.

Mr. MEGILL. It is a novelty to appear in this manner and have the officers come in and give their testimony. It is rather refreshing to have it that way because the whole story develops as you go along.

Mr. STEED. Thank you, gentlemen.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1962.

HOUSE RECORDING STUDIO

WITNESS

HON. J. VAUGHAN GARY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

Mr. STEED. The committee will be in order.

We are very pleased this afternoon to have our very warm and esteemed friend from Virginia, the Honorable Vaughan Gary, who is chairman of the House Recording Committee.

Mr. Gary, we are more than delighted to have you here and hope you can give us some information in connection with this item that will be helpful to us. You may feel free to proceed in whatever manner you wish.

Mr. GARY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am delighted to have this opportunity to appear before your committee.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, the House Recording Committee was set up by Public Law 624 of the 84th Congress. I might add that this particular legislation was drafted by one of the members of your committee, Mr. Frank Bow, who is also a member of the House Recording Committee.

This law provides, among other things, that:

> The House recording studio shall be operated by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the direction and control of a committee which is hereby created (hereinafter referred to as the committee) composed of three Members of the House. Two members of the committee shall be from the majority party and one member shall be from the minority party, to be appointed by the Speaker. The committee is authorized to issue such rules and regulations relating to operation of the House recording studio as it may deem necessary.

The members of the House Recording Committee are Mr. Bow, Representatives Leo W. O'Brien, and myself. We adopted rules and regulations in conformity with the law in September 1959 shortly after the committee was appointed and the studio has been operating under those rules and, frankly, we have had practically no complaint about the operation. The committee has felt all along that the actual operation was under the Clerk, but the direct supervision is placed in no uncertain terms in the committee, because the law provides that the House recording studio shall be operated by the Clerk "under the direction and control" of the committee. Then, again, another provision reads as follows:

> The Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized, subject to the approval of the committee, to appoint and fix the compensation of a director of the House recording studio and such other employees as are deemed necessary to the operation of the House recording studio.

We found recently there had been some appointments made and the committee was not apprised of the vacancies or of the appointments, and therefore the committee had no opportunity to approve them. So our committee met this past week and amended the rules and regulations to read in part as follows:

> All staff appointments, promotions, increases in pay, and separations by the Clerk of the House shall first be submitted to the committee for approval.

We feel that since it is our responsibility under the law to approve them all of them ought to be brought to our attention. I can assure you that there is no intention on the part of any member of the committee to secure any patronage out of this. Most of the jobs require technical skill, but we do feel that since the law so provides we ought to know when these appointments are made and who are appointed and whether they are capable. We therefore have changed the regulations accordingly.

We have two directors of the studio. That was set up by the Clerk. One is the technical director and the other is the administrative director. Under the regulations as they were, the directors reported to the Clerk, which they will continue to do, but the regulations provided they could only report to the committee with the Clerk's approval. We felt, since we have the responsibility of supervising, that the directors and the other employees should be able to come to the committee with any problems they might have; so we changed that regulation to read:

> The two directors, singly and jointly, and all staff employees will have the privilege of direct contact with the Clerk and with the committee.

Then another change that we made was:

> The Clerk of the House will administer all affairs of the operation and will have such reports submitted to him by the directors as he deems necessary.

That is the old regulation. We added:

> Copies of all such reports shall be delivered to the committee by the directors.

In other words, when these reports are submitted to the Clerk, copies of them should be sent to the committee so that we will keep informed and can properly perform our duties as provided by statute. There is no desire on the part of the members of the committee to take on any additional duties, but we do wish to have the necessary information on which to act.

Mr. STEED. Not only does it serve that purpose but those who perform the duties should have the right to know that the committee knows what their responsibilities are and that they are not required to take on any responsibilities that are unfair to them.

Mr. GARY. That is exactly correct, Mr. Chairman.

One other action that we took, we have been permitting them to operate under the budget but we have also provided:

All funds expended by the studios will be approved by the Clerk of the House. The purchase of any article of equipment costing more than $50 shall also be aproved by the committee.

As you will recall, at one time we had one studio which served both the Senate and the House. That was changed by the Congress and now we have the House studio in the House Office Building and the Senate studio in the Senate Office Building. At the time of the separation we divided up the property and the money. The law provided that any funds that we had should be put in the Treasury of the United States, but in a special revolving fund for the use of the studio to buy new equipment.

We have in the fund at this time about $265,000. We are holding that because the time will soon arrive when we will have to install in the studio a video tape recording machine and they are very expensive. We have not put one in up to this time because it is comparatively new. We have been discussing it, but so few of the television studios have had these machines to use the tape recordings that we did not feel we were justified in making the expenditure. Now, however, practically all the television stations are installing those machines and it is a tremendous stride in modern telecasting. Several years ago I visited a Richmond station to see one demonstrated. I stood before the camera and talked into the mike and then the person demonstrating the machine said, "Come on, Mr. Gary, let us walk into the next room and I will play it back for you." It is almost instantaneous. All they have to do is put the tape on and start the machine. But the machine is expensive and if we install one it may be we will have to come before you and ask for additional funds, but we have not reached a conclusion yet to install it. That just explains why we are holding this fund back, because it is set aside for equipment. We do have to buy smaller equipment from time to time, but we thought any expenditure for equipment costing over $50, our committee should approve.

Mr. STEED. Are you not also faced with the problem of shifting around as the new buildings become available and as the remodeling goes on?

Mr. GARY. We probably will have to have a new studio. We could use a new studio now but we can make out until the new buildings are ready.

Mr. STEED. Is there a time element involved in the video, to get it used by the home station when the time is available?

Mr. GARY. Yes, and of course another problem that we have, so many of the Members want to cut tapes at the same time or make the film at the same time, but they are meeting the demand fairly satisfactorily. We will watch that development, but I am merely forewarning you as to what might happen in this area.

Mr. STEED. In other words, we are probably going to have to come into the modern world, it is just a matter of how long?

Mr. GARY. It is a matter of just when, that is right.

I am sure you will be interested to know that the funds of the studio are audited every year and we are furnished a copy of the audit by the Comptroller General of the United States. I have the latest audit, which was made last November. I have studied it carefully. There is one recommendation the Comptroller General makes faithfully every year. I thought I had answered it sufficiently. He recommends that we increase our fees so as to make the studio self-sustaining.

When that recommendation was first made I went to Mr. Rayburn, the then Speaker, and talked to him about it. I told him that our committee was perfectly willing to make the studio self-sustaining, but that we were charging approximately the same rates as in the Senate studio and that we were absolutely opposed to increasing our rates until the Senate increased theirs.

The Speaker agreed it was not fair to make Members of the House pay more than Members of the Senate, and I wrote the Comptroller General that if he could induce the Senate to increase their rates we would go along with them. So far the only reply I have gotten is each year he repeats his recommendation, and it is in this report.

I have also discussed it with our new Speaker and he agrees with our position that we ought not to try to put a burden on the Members of the House which will exceed that which is being borne by the Senators.

We are not asking for any additional money for next year. We are asking for the same amount. The staff say they can get along with the force they have. Frankly, I think the staff is doing a good job, I do not think there is any question about it, particularly the two directors.

Mr. STEED. What about the volume? Has not the use of that studio increased steadily since it was founded?

Mr. GARY. Yes, although it does vary somewhat between election years and nonelection years and so forth, but not enough to make any great difference. It is increasing very substantially. Particularly is that true of television.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan, do you or Mr. Bow have any questions?

Mr. HORAN. I think Frank had better handle this. He is on the committee.

Mr. BOW. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. BOW. On page 3 of the report of the Comptroller General of the United States on the audit of the House recording studio it states:

> The appropriated funds provided in excess of such operating losses have reverted to and are retained in the House recording studio revolving fund.

The question in the minds of the committee is whether this is proper inasmuch as the funds are originally appropriated as a part of the Clerk's salaries. It is appropriated for Clerk's salaries and then reverts to the House recording studio revolving fund. I wonder what authority there is for that?

Mr. GARY. Well, the act provides that there shall be a revolving fund and that is also the way it is handled in the Senate.

Mr. BOW. I understand that, but I wonder whether we ought to have a separate appropriation if we are going to do that rather than an appropriation under the clerk hire. We have been appropriating under clerk hire and are taking a portion of the clerk hire and it is reverting to the revolving fund. I was going to suggest we ought to separate this in some way perhaps. In other words, if it reverts we should have the appropriation for the studio and not a part of the clerk hire.

Mr. GARY. I think that is unquestionably true.

Mr. HORAN. I think if we separated it we would clear up a lot of things because we did not have a very satisfactory hearing on this last year.

Mr. STEED. I think an important point Mr. Gary has brought up here today is the fact that by the very nature of this operation we are somewhat limited by what the Senate does or does not do. That is a practical matter we have to recognize.

Mr. GARY. That is right.

Mt. STEED. It is not like an operation that did not have its counterpart in the Senate.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. STEED. Mr. Gary, we want to express to you our appreciation. We know you are busy and that this is a function that has been wished on you that takes a lot of your time, but you have been most helpful and we are grateful to you for taking time from a busy schedule to come here and give us this information, which will be most helpful.

Mr. GARY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We have an excellent committee. Mr. O'Brien, as you probably know, is a former radio man, and Mr. Bow was the author of this law and is more or less responsible for the setup. It is a pleasure to work with them. I have been very much pleased with the few complaints we have had on the operation. I think it is being very well operated.

Mr. STEED. I think you gentlemen perform a very important function because it is through this program that a lot of American people are permitted to find out more thoroughly what is going on in the Government, and this is a method of communication that I think is more than justified.

Mr. GARY. Yes. I do not think it is a service to the Congress alone. I think it is a service to the American people. For example, I know a great many of the Congressmen have programs. I have a weekly program and have had one for the last 15 years. Every Saturday night I report to my constituency on what has taken place in the Congress during the week, and I think a great many of the other Congressmen make similar reports. Mine is carried as a public service program by the radio station. They asked me to make this broadcast each week and it is a free service that they render the public. They think well enough of it to donate the free use of their facilities. I think if they do that we want to cooperate and be able to furnish them with the script. With the studio located in the House Office Building it makes it possible for some Members to do this who could not do it otherwise.

Mr. STEED. Again we thank you very much, Mr. Gary.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1962.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WITNESSES

JAMES L. HARRISON, PUBLIC PRINTER
FELIX E. CRISTOFANE, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE PUBLIC PRINTER
HARRY J. HUMPHREY, DEPUTY COMPTROLLER
CARPER W. BUCKLEY, SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
WILLIAM H. ADDISON, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
MERRILL C. GLEASON, BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING OFFICER, OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities: 1. Printing, binding, and distribution (total obligations) (object class 24)	17,000	10,000	13,500
Financing:			
Obligations in excess of availability (73 Stat. 412)	5,100		
Liquidation of prior year obligations		3,400	1,700
New obligational authority (appropriation)	11,900	13,400	15,200

Mr. STEED. The committee will be in order.

We have with us this afternoon Mr. James L. Harrison, the Public Printer, and his staff.

Mr. Harrison, will you proceed with your prepared statement?

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, it is a great pleasure for me to be here today and to renew my associations with my many friends in Congress. It is always a matter of satisfaction and pride for me to appear before you and explain as best I can the needs and accomplishments of the Government Printing Office. We are proud of our role as printers to Congress and of our record of service to the Government.

When I took office as Public Printer 1 year ago, I was fairly well acquainted with the workings of the Government Printing Office, through my former service with the Joint Committee on Printing. Since that time I have taken every opportunity to increase my knowledge of the plant and its workings. One of my first acts was to visit all production units in the Central Office, both the day and night forces and the field offices. This required considerable time, but was quite rewarding, as I not only acquainted myself with methods and problems of all sections but had the opportunity of meeting personally approximately 6,600 of our employees. I feel that I have the cooperation of our large working force and that we will be able to work together most harmoniously.

MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

One of the big problems in the graphic arts industry is keeping abreast of the rapidly changing technology. Through our Modernization of Machinery and Equipment Committee, we endeavor to take advantage of the latest advances in machinery and processes in order to increase our production and reduce our costs. Just installed in our bindery is a machine that gathers the signatures of a book, then stitches, covers, and trims it in a continuous automatic process. While not in use too long, our records indicate this machine will turn out about 3,000 finished books per hour, an increase of 75 percent over present methods. Also soon to be added to our pressroom is the first of two web-fed offset presses. These machines are extremely fast and will take the place of five sheet-fed presses. These are but two of the many additions to our production facilities in all areas of the plant, designed to make the Government Printing Office, which is the largest plant of its kind in the world, also the most efficient. All of this new equipment is carefully evaluated to insure a recovery of its cost within a reasonably short period of time.

In line with our policy of keeping our plant as modern as possible, we also encourage the constant appraisal of technical innovations and improvements in the printing industry. Personnel are encouraged to acquaint themselves with the latest advances in new processes and machinery. Supervisory personnel are given every opportunity to attend graphic arts meetings in order to keep them informed of the most recent developments in that field. Arrangements are also made to have key personnel visit other plants engaged in printing and binding and related work in order to investigate new machinery and processes which may be used to further modernize our equipment.

NEW ANNEX BUILDING

The need for a fireproof annex building for paper storage increases with time. This structure, which is urgently required for reasons of economy and efficiency, was authorized by Public Law 87–373 of the 87th Congress and is to be built adjacent to existing Building No. 3 of the Government Printing Office. The latest estimate made by the General Services Administration for constructing this annex is $6,450,000. Based upon the estimated savings that will result from its use, we have determined that this cost will be recovered in about 23 years. The Comptroller General has made a review of the Government Printing Office study and stated in letter dated January 28, 1958, that the computation of the estimated savings was based on a consideration of all material factors. He also stated that they believe that there would be some additional intangible benefits, such as better utilization of machine time, which would result from the storage of paper nearer the equipment and economies that might result from possible rearrangement of operating activities. Conditioning of the paper being stored in the new air-conditioned annex will result in another saving which had not been previously considered. This will especially be true with paper to be stored for use on the new web-fed offset presses. The difficulty of moving paper from our present warehouse in Franconia, Va., is pointed up each winter when road conditions become difficult and hazardous. The Shirley Freeway,

over which we must move this paper, is already overloaded. Because of these reasons, we hope that your committee will recommend the appropriation of the necessary funds in order that construction may be started at the earliest feasible date.

ADDITIONAL APPRENTICES

My experience and that of my predecessors has been that in times of economic normalcy it is difficult to obtain trained craftsmen in sufficient numbers to insure an adequate skilled working force at the Government Printing Office. There is pending in Congress a bill which would authorize an increase in the number of apprentices which the Office could train, thus insuring a needed reservoir of properly trained replacements for our working force. I believe this legislation is necessary for maximum efficiency of our establishment.

INCENTIVE AWARDS AND TRAINING

The incentive awards program has been of great benefit to the Government Printing Office. I have taken several steps to improve and accelerate its functioning and to increase the interest and participation of our employees. Many ingenious and helpful suggestions have resulted from this program and have aided the Office in improving services, raising employee morale, increasing production, and reducing costs.

In order to keep the Government Printing Office at peak efficiency through personnel training, I have strengthened the training staff of the Personnel Division. A 13-week training program for production supervisors is almost completed and a training course for administrative supervisors is about to begin. Numerous other programs are also in the process of formulation. Since my appointment I have reemphasized the need for further study and development of the career manager program sponsored by the Civil Service Commission. There is also in progress a survey of our clerical, administrative, and subjourneyman jobs for the purpose of bringing them in line with current Civil Service specifications thereby correcting any inequities that might exist in these positions. Many employees are attending interagency training programs. I feel that all of this work is of vital importance to the efficient functioning of the Government Printing Office.

ACCOUNTING MECHANIZATION

Our Finance and Accounts Division has been further modernized by the installation last summer of a medium-size computer operation. We are about midway in our conversion from electronic accounting machine operation to computer operation. We have converted the payroll operation and are now able to have paychecks available for distribution 2 workdays from payroll cutoff date. Considering the complex nature of our payroll, we believe this is quite an accomplishment.

SAFETY PROGRAM

There has been a continuing emphasis on the safety program within the Government Printing Office, which included an 18-hour seminar for all top officials. These unremitting efforts have resulted in a very

low incidence of accidents in the plant and have enabled our establishment to rank near the top in safety achievement. The average accident-frequency rate of 5.12 lost-time accidents per 1 million man-hours worked over the last 8 years is considerably lower than the 8.08 average for all Federal employees.

ADJUSTMENT OF RATES CHARGED

Upon my induction as Public Printer in March 1961, I was immediately faced with the necessity of adjusting the rates for printing. During the fiscal year 1961 the Office incurred a loss of about $800,000 due to inadequate rates which should have been adjusted earlier to cover the last round of wage increases. Therefore, at my direction, the necessary revision of our scale of prices for printing and binding was accomplished. We are now operating at rates which will provide for a complete recovery of our costs.

WORKLOAD DATA

Our total workload, as measured in orders from the Congress and the departments, amounted to 99,340 requisitions and print orders for the fiscal year 1961, a decrease of 822 from 1960. In 8 months of the present fiscal year, orders amounted to 69,820 as against 62,959 for the same period last year, an increase of 6,861 over 1961.

The number of full-time employees on the rolls was 6,528 as of February 28, 1962. This does not include 359 part-time employees of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING REQUEST

When I was privileged to appear before this committee last year, it was suggested that perhaps a more realistic lump-sum appropriation for congressional printing and binding would be more satisfactory than the $10 million lump-sum amount which had repeatedly been found to be insufficient. As you are aware, it is virtually impossible for us to accurately estimate the printing requirements of Congress a year in advance. We have found sufficient indication from the past 3 years' experience to indicate that we should increase our estimate for the printing and binding to provide for the needs of Congress.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE ESTIMATE

We have therefore prepared justifications for congressional printing and binding for the fiscal year 1963 which include volume increases over the 1962 estimates as well as price adjustments to cover the rising cost of labor and paper. I will be pleased to submit these justifications for the record, or if you prefer, I will read them, item by item.

Mr. STEED. I believe that we will include the entire justifications in the record at this point.

(The document follows:)

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES FOR CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING, FISCAL YEAR 1963

The estimates for congressional printing and binding are to provide funds with which to pay for the cost of printing and binding required for the use of Con-

gress; for the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register, and for printing and binding supplements to the Code of Federal Regulations.

Funds to cover the cost of the printing and binding needs of the various executive departments and independent establishments are not included in this appropriation but are provided for in the appropriation acts for the several departments and establishments. Thus the Government Printing Office bills the various agencies for the services performed.

The total amount estimated for congressional printing and binding for the fiscal year 1963 is $15,200,000; $13,500,000 is estimated to provide for printing and binding work for Congress for the fiscal year 1963 and $1,700,000 is required to reimburse the 1962 appropriation for charges incurred during prior fiscal years which are paid out of the 1962 appropriation, as authorized by law (Public Law 87–130, 87th Cong.) which states that the appropriation "shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years." This provision of law recognizes that there can be no effective means to determine in advance the volume of congressional printing which the Government Printing Office is called upon to produce.

The appropriation for fiscal year 1961 is $11,900,000 of which $10 million is for the estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1961; $200,000 is for obligations incurred in excess of 1957 appropriations; and $1,700,000 is for obligations incurred in excess of 1959 appropriations. The total amount of expenditures and obligations incurred for the fiscal year 1961 amounted to $11,700,000, thus leaving $1,700,000 to be paid out of the 1962 appropriation.

The appropriation for congressional printing and binding for the fiscal year 1962 is $13,400,000 including $3,400,000 to cover a deficit incurred in the fiscal year 1960.

The following statement has been prepared showing—

1. Fiscal year 1961 expenditures billed through February 28, 1962.
2. Estimated outstanding obligations for fiscal year 1961, as of February 28, 1962.
3. Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1961.
4. Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1962.
5. Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1963.
6. Estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1961.
7. Total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1963.

Statement of expenditures for fiscal year 1961 billed through Feb. 28, 1962; estimated outstanding fiscal year 1961 obligations as of Feb. 28, 1962; estimated expenditures for fiscal years 1961, 1962, and 1963; estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1961; total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1963

	Expenditures 1961 billed through Feb. 28, 1962 (1)	Estimated outstanding obligations 1961 as of Feb. 28, 1962 (2)	Estimated expenditures 1961 (3)	Estimated expenditures 1962 (4)	Estimated expenditures 1963 (5)	Estimated deficiency 1961 (6)	Total estimated requirements 1963 (7)
1. Congressional Record	$1,486,015	$525,000	$2,011,015	$1,800,000	$2,700,000	$170,000	$2,870,000
2. Miscellaneous publications	1,767,611	597,857	2,365,468	1,350,000	1,785,000	850,000	2,635,000
3. Miscellaneous printing and binding	1,373,274	3,255	1,376,529	1,050,000	1,320,000	250,000	1,570,000
4. Publications for International Exchange	108,994	25,665	134,659	100,000	140,000	30,000	170,000
5. Franked envelopes and document franks	272,894	46	272,940	230,000	320,000	35,000	355,000
6. House and Senate Calendars	473,581	100	473,681	500,000	730,000		730,000
7. Bills, resolutions, and amendments	989,392	3,765	993,157	900,000	1,130,000	80,000	1,210,000
8. Committee reports	379,281	12,000	391,281	450,000	600,000		600,000
9. Documents	352,904	89,654	442,558	300,000	380,000	120,000	500,000
10. Hearings	2,055,294	188,785	2,244,079	2,365,000	3,255,000	100,000	3,355,000
11. Federal Register and U.S. Government Organization Manual	699,140	100	699,240	625,000	785,000	65,000	850,000
12. Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations	295,293	100	295,393	330,000	355,000		355,000
Total	10,253,673	1,446,327	[1] 11,700,000	[2] 10,000,000	13,500,000	1,700,000	15,200,000

[1] $11,900,000 appropriated (P.L. 86-628, 86th Cong.) to cover $200,000 estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1957, $1,700,000 estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1959 and $10,000,000 estimated expenditure for fiscal year 1961.

[2] $13,400,000 appropriated (P.L. 87-130, 87th Cong.) to cover $3,400,000 estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1960, and $10,000,000 estimated expenditure for fiscal year 1962.

The requirements under each item for the fiscal year 1963 are set forth briefly in the order named. All fiscal year 1961 figures in the following items are based on work billed through February 28, 1962.

1. *Congressional Record.*—The proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives are printed daily in the Congressional Record. Approximately 39,800 copies are printed daily and distributed as provided by law, and are charged to the appropriation for printing and binding for Congress. There also are printed daily about 5,700 additional copies which are delivered and charged to Government departments on requisitions and to the Superintendent of Documents for sale to subscribers. After the close of each session, the daily proceedings are consolidated, indexed, and about 1,750 copies printed as the bound edition of the Record. The total cost to Congress of printing the daily edition and index of the Congressional Record in the fiscal year 1961 was $1,486,015 for 22,008 pages of the daily edition and 1,396 pages of the index. The bound edition which was ordered in the fiscal year 1961 and is still in production is estimated at $525,000. This will bring the total estimated requirements for this item to $2,011,015 for the fiscal year 1961. The estimate submitted for the fiscal year 1962 was $1,800,000 for approximately 22,000 pages. It is estimated there will be 30,000 pages in the fiscal year 1963 and the cost will be $2,700,000.

2. *Miscellaneous publications.*—This item includes printed matter such as the Congressional Directory, Senate and House Journals, memorial addresses, nominations, U.S. Code and Supplements, and publications not carrying a document or report number, such as laws, treaties, committee prints, and similar publications.

The expenditures for miscellaneous publications for the fiscal year 1961 were $1,767,611 for 3,873,144 copies, making 92,519 pages and included all work billed through February 28, 1962. It has been estimated that the incompleted orders will amount to $597,857. This will bring the requirements for this item to $2,365,468 for the fiscal year 1961. The amount estimated for the fiscal year 1962 was $1,350,000 for approximately 90,000 pages. It is estimated that $1,785,000 will be required in the fiscal year 1963 for approximately 105,000 pages.

3. *Miscellaneous printing and binding.*—This item includes letterheads, envelopes, blank paper, copy paper, notices, tags, labels, payrolls, blank books, stenographic notebooks, tablets, wall calendars, miscellaneous blank forms, and binding for both Houses.

The expenditures through February 28, 1962, for miscellaneous printing and binding amounted to $1,373,274 for the fiscal year 1961 for 54,086,967 separate pieces. Incompleted orders estimated at $3,255 will increase this item to $1,376,529 for the fiscal year 1961. The estimate for the fiscal year 1962 was $1,050,000 for approximately 50 million separate pieces. The estimate for the fiscal year 1963 is $1,320,000 for about 55 million pieces.

4. *Publications for international exchange and the Library of Congress.*—As provided by law, the Library of Congress is supplied with not to exceed 150 copies of Government publications, including the daily and bound editions of the Congressional Record and certain other congressional publications of which not to exceed 125 copies shall be for distribution through the Smithsonian Institution, to such governments as may agree to send similar publications of their governments to the United States.

The charges through February 28, 1962, for these publications for the fiscal year 1961 orders amounted to $108,994 for 1,267,125 copies. It has been estimated that $25,665 will be required for the remaining outstanding orders resulting in an estimated requirement of $134,659 for the fiscal year 1961. The estimate for the fiscal year 1962 was $100,000 for 900,000 copies. It is estimated that $140,000 will be needed for about 1,100,000 copies in the fiscal year 1963.

5. *Franked envelopes and document franks.*—Franked envelopes for mailing speeches and documents are furnished to Senators and Representatives, who are also furnished with franks for mailing documents, printed singly or in sheets with perforations at the option of the Member.

The expenditures for franked envelopes and document franks in the fiscal year 1961 amounted to $272,894 for 60,787,769 envelopes and 3,551,000 franks. Outstanding orders estimated at $46 will result in a total requirement of $272,940 for this class of work for fiscal year 1961. It was estimated that $230,000 would be required in the fiscal year 1962 to print approximately 50 million envelopes and 3 million franks. It is estimated that $320,000 will be needed in the fiscal year 1963 for approximately 60 million envelopes and 4 million franks.

6. *House and Senate committee calendars.*—This heading covers the printing of all House and Senate committee calendars which list the action of the various committees on pending and completed legislation.

The expenditures for all House and Senate committee calendars for the fiscal year 1961 were $473,581 for 40,644 pages. Outstanding orders estimated at $100 will bring the total requirement to $473,681 for fiscal year 1961. The estimate for the cost of these calendars in the fiscal year 1962 was $500,000 for approximately 50,000 pages. It is estimated that $730,000 will be required in the fiscal year 1963 for approximately 65,000 pages.

7. *Bills, resolutions, and amendments.*—This heading covers the printing of bills, resolutions, and amendments in all forms, including the prints as introduced, referred, reported, and as finally passed.

The expenditures through February 28, 1962, for bills, resolutions, and amendments in the fiscal year 1961 amounted to $989,392 for 113,191 pages. Outstanding orders estimated at $3,765 will result in a total requirement of $993,157 for this class of work for the fiscal year 1961. The estimate submitted for the fiscal year 1962 was $900,000 for about 100,000 pages. The estimate for the fiscal year 1963 is $1,130,000 for approximately 110,000 pages.

8. *Committee reports.*—This item covers printed reports of congressional committees on pending legislation.

The expenditures through February 28, 1962, for printing committee reports ordered in the fiscal year 1961 were $379,281 for 22,110 pages. Additional orders estimated at $12,000 will bring the total requirement for this class of work to $391,281 for fiscal year 1961. It was estimated that $450,000 would be needed for approximately 30,000 pages in the fiscal year 1962. It is estimated that $600,000 will be needed for about 35,000 pages in the fiscal year 1963.

9. *Documents.*—This heading includes all classes of Senate and House documents ordered printed by Congress which carry a congressional number, such as annual reports, engineers' reports, special reports made by Government departments in response to resolutions, supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriations, etc.

The expenditures through February 28, 1962, for House and Senate documents ordered in the fiscal year 1961 amounted to $352,904 for 19,322 pages. It has been estimated that $442,558 will be required for this item, including $89,654 for the incompleted orders for the fiscal year 1961. The estimate for the fiscal year 1962 was $300,000 for about 14,000 pages. The estimate for the fiscal year 1963 is $380,000 for about 16,000 pages.

10. *Hearings.*—This item covers all hearings before congressional committees.

The expenditures for hearings in the fiscal year 1961 through February 28, 1962, were $2,055,294 for 148,707 pages. Outstanding orders have been estimated at $188,785, resulting in a total requirement of $2,244,079 for this class of work for the fiscal year 1961. The estimate for the fiscal year 1962 was $2,365,000 for approximately 175,000 pages. The estimate for the fiscal year 1963 is $3,255,000 for about 210,000 pages.

11. *Federal Register, including the U.S. Government Organization Manual and the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States.*—The Archivist of the United States and the Public Printer are charged with the printing and distribution, in a serial publication titled "Federal Register," of documents authorized to be published under the act of July 26, 1935, and the act of June 11, 1946. Funds to cover the cost of printing this publication are provided for in the appropriation for congressional printing and binding. The National Archives and Records Service has been authorized (13 F.R. 5935; 1 CFR part 31) to handle the U.S. Government Organization Manual as a special edition of the Federal Register. On November 6, 1957, the National Archives and Records Service was authorized (22 F.R. 8895; 1 CFR, part 32) to begin printing as a special edition of the Federal Register the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States starting with the calendar year 1957. The cost of printing the U.S. Government Organization Manual and the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States is charged to the cost of printing the Federal Register (sec. 6, 49 Stat. 501; 44 U.S.C. 306).

The expenditures for the Federal Register, the U.S. Government Organization Manual, and the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States for all work ordered in the fiscal year 1961 amounted to $699,140 for 17,266 pages, including $17,470 for 897 pages of the U.S. Government Organization Manual and $38,067 for 1,901 pages in 2 editions of the Public Papers of the Presidents. Outstanding orders estimated at $100 will bring the total requirement for this class of work to $699,240 for fiscal year 1961. It was estimated that $625,000 would be sufficient to cover the cost of approximately 13,500 pages of the Federal

Register and for printing the U.S. Government Organization Manual and the Public Papers of the Presidents in the fiscal year 1962. It is estimated that $785,000 will be required in the fiscal year 1963 for printing an estimated 15,000 pages of the Federal Register and for printing the U.S. Government Organization Manual and the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States as supplemental editions of the Federal Register.

12. *Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations.*—The cost of printing Supplements to the Code of Federal Regulations amounted to $295,293 for 25,117 pages ordered in the fiscal year 1961. Additional requirements estimated at $100 will bring the total for this class of work to $295,393 for fiscal year 1961. It was estimated that $330,000 would be sufficient for printing 25,250 pages of the supplements during the fiscal year 1962. It is estimated that $355,000 will be required to print 25,250 pages of the supplements during the fiscal year 1963.

SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA

Mr. STEED. On pages 307 and 308 of last year's hearings are some tables we would like to have you bring up to date for inclusion in the record.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

(The requested information follows:)

Total gross expenditures (including sales of publications)

Fiscal year:	Amount	Fiscal year—Continued	Amount
1954	$91,846,000	1959	$95,866,000
1955	84,027,000	1960	103,192,000
1956	87,182,000	1961	96,262,000
1957	88,132,000	1962 (estimated)	110,590,000
1958	89,871,000	1963 (estimated)	109,758,000

Employees on roll

Fiscal year	As of—	Number	Fiscal year	As of—	Number
1952	Jan. 31, 1952	7,759	1958	Mar. 31, 1958	6,432
1953	Feb. 28, 1953	7,732	1959	Feb. 28, 1959	6,513
1954	Jan. 1, 1954	7,148	1960	Feb. 29, 1960	6,547
1955	June 1, 1955	6,803	1961	Feb. 28, 1961	6,614
1956	Apr. 1, 1956	6,687	1962	Feb. 28, 1962	6,887
1957	Mar. 15, 1957	6,490			

NOTE.—Based on information developed annually for hearings before the Committee on Appropriations.

Total billings, including all fieldwork

Fiscal year:	Amount	Fiscal year—Continued	Amount
1952	$92,522,151.86	1958	$87,166,185.77
1953	74,389,017.51	1959	90,728,052.47
1954	71,280,536.48	1960	95,644,677.72
1955	77,261,053.75	1961	96,058,298.76
1956	82,453,884.66	1962 (8 months)	73,293,096.26
1957	93,641,307.04		

Congressional printing and binding billings for work ordered in fiscal year as of Feb. 28, 1962

Fiscal year:	Amount	Fiscal year—Continued	Amount
1952	[1] $9,199,892.62	1958	$11,389,665.92
1953	[1] 6,307,785.02	1959	11,231,155.02
1954	9,840,403.69	1960	12,990,779.70
1955	9,084,096.62	1961	10,253,673.38
1956	10,320,888.74	1962 (8 months)	4,784,076.11
1957	10,076,126.41		

[1] Total billings, all fiscal years.

NOTE.—With the inception of the revolving fund accounting system in fiscal year 1954, all billings for each fiscal year are based on the orders received during the respective fiscal year.

Requisitions and print orders received

Fiscal year:	*Number*	Fiscal year—Continued	*Number*
1952	106, 017	1958	95, 671
1953	94, 552	1959	99, 293
1954	83, 639	1960	100, 162
1955	94, 018	1961	99, 340
1956	92, 904	1962 (8 months)	69, 820
1957	95, 279		

Value of outside purchases based on billings

Fiscal year:	*Amount*	Fiscal year—Continued	*Amount*
1952	$24, 074, 053. 93	1958	27, 962, 333. 00
1953	20, 663, 425. 40	1959	27, 229, 082. 72
1954	18, 273, 329. 08	1960	30, 166, 932. 70
1955	20, 343, 177. 66	1961	31, 728, 996. 74
1956	21, 420, 761. 04	1962 (8 months)	24, 585, 215. 04
1957	$25, 476, 038. 24		

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING, FISCAL 1961

Mr. STEED. On page 3 of the justifications, in one of the columns, there is the amount of $11,700,000 and I assume that is your present estimate for the cost of fiscal 1961 business?

Mr. HARRISON. That is right.

Mr. STEED. Under the facts as you know them, that is about the best you can firm it up at this time?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir. As I said in my statement, it is utterly impossible to make an accurate estimate of what the congressional printing is going to cost in advance.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING, FISCAL 1962

Mr. STEED. In regard to the lump-sum request, I note that $13.5 million of the $15.2 million requested for 1963 is identified with 1963 business, which would indicate that $1.7 million is to cover previous overdrafts; is that right?

Mr. CRISTOFANE. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. Do you have any estimate yet, or a reliable figure on what the fiscal 1962 situation would be?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir.

Mr. CRISTOFANE. We would not have that available until after the 30th of June next and then we use the outstanding obligations for congressional printing and binding and make a review of them and prepare an estimate based on the best information at that time to determine the total estimated requirements.

Mr. STEED. Would it be fair to assume that this item would be at least as heavy in 1962 as it was in 1961, since the $10 million is obviously inadequate?

Mr. CRISTOFANE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARRISON. At least that much, if not more.

Mr. STEED. Do you think the new figure would be enough to put you more in a current situation so that this put-and-take system would be pretty well balanced off?

Mr. HARRISON. I do not believe it will do it this fiscal year we are talking about, Mr. Chairman. I think the following fiscal year should pretty well put us even because we do not know now how much we

are going to need. We feel that the $13.5 million will pay the costs in 1963, but we do not know how much more we are going to owe for 1962 until after June 30.

We would hope that with this amount we would not run in the red during the actual operation of fiscal year 1963.

Mr. STEED. What effect will the rate adjustments you referred to have on this?

Mr. HARRISON. It will have some, of course. The cost of the Congressional Record has increased and I think percentagewise the cost of congressional printing will increase that much.

You might remember this is the first price increase since 1953. There have been increases in salaries every year and also materials and supplies.

COMPARISON OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING COSTS BY FISCAL YEARS 1952–62

Mr. STEED. Would it be possible to prepare a table on these 12 items by years, let us say going back to 1954 or 1955, something like that, to show actual expenditures? Give us some comparative facts.

Mr. HARRISON. The cost of congressional printing, Congressman?

Mr. STEED. Of the 12 items on page 3.

Mr. CRISTOFANE. For how many years back?

Mr. STEED. 1954, or a reasonable number of years which would give us a pretty clear picture of the trends.

Mr. HORAN. Why not make it 10 years? Are those available?

Mr. HARRISON. We have it for the period from 1952 through February 28, 1962, which we will furnish for the record.

MISCELLANEOUS PRINTING AND BINDING

Mr. STEED. Under item No. 3 on page 5, who are the main customers you deal with under that?

Mr. CRISTOFANE. This classification consists of letter heads, envelopes (other than document and speech envelopes), blank paper, copy paper, notices, tags, labels, payrolls, blank books, stenographic notebooks, tablets, wall calendars, miscellaneous blank forms and miscellaneous binding for both Houses of Congress. In general, this classification covers all printing other than book or pamphlet work and all binding that is ordered separately and at a later date than the printing. Requisitions for the processing of these orders are received from the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House.

Expenditures for congressional printing and binding, fiscal years 1954–62 through Feb. 28, 1962

	1954			1955			1956		
	Expenditures, Feb. 28, 1962	Estimated obligations	Total	Expenditures, Feb. 28, 1962	Estimated obligations	Total	Expenditures, Feb. 28, 1962	Estimated obligations	Total
01 Congressional Record	$1,906,341		$1,906,341	$1,742,011		$1,742,011	$1,686,703		$1,686,703
02 Miscellaneous publications	1,950,434		1,950,434	1,170,146		1,170,146	1,588,120	[1] $65,517	1,653,637
03 Miscellaneous printing and binding	803,744		803,744	1,009,546		1,009,546	965,179		965,179
04 International exchanges	92,289		92,289	99,997		99,997	105,240		105,240
05 Franked envelopes and document franks	200,131		200,131	212,839		212,839	240,916		240,916
06 Calendars	442,326		442,326	472,392		472,392	546,498		546,498
07 Bills, resolutions, and amendments	760,704		760,704	884,413		884,413	887,246		887,246
08 Committee reports	354,894		354,894	442,799		442,799	470,909		470,909
09 Documents	296,866		296,866	280,798		280,798	385,800		385,800
10 Hearings	2,271,029		2,271,029	2,029,979		2,029,979	2,703,415		2,703,415
11 Federal Register	502,035		502,035	532,260		532,260	512,608		512,608
12 Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations	259,611		259,611	206,916		206,916	228,255		228,255
Total expenditures plus estimated obligations	9,840,404		9,840,404	9,084,096		9,084,096	10,320,889	[1] 65,517	10,386,406
Returned to Treasury			263,397			133,582			113,594
Total			10,103,801			9,217,678			10,500,000
Appropriation			10,100,000			9,200,000			10,500,000
Excess expenditures paid from appropriated funds of later fiscal years			3,801			17,678			

[1] Returned to Treasury and indicated for merged account for unliquidated obligations.

Expenditures for congressional printing and binding, fiscal years 1954–62 through Feb. 28, 1962—Continued

	1957			1958			1959		
	Expenditures, Feb. 28, 1962	Estimated obligations	Total	Expenditures, Feb. 28, 1962	Estimated obligations	Total	Expenditures, Feb. 28, 1962	Estimated obligations	Total
01 Congressional Record	$1,765,570		$1,765,570	$2,165,047		$2,165,047	$2,218,540		$2,218,540
02 Miscellaneous publications	1,473,527	$19,760	1,493,287	1,968,949	$50,000	2,018,949	1,438,819	$146,400	1,585,219
03 Miscellaneous printing and binding	1,100,421		1,100,421	1,100,430		1,100,430	1,217,768	1,000	1,218,768
04 International exchanges	112,935	4,114	117,049	114,661	60,334	174,995	107,192	28,695	135,887
05 Franked envelopes and document franks	257,597		257,597	215,551		215,551	269,076	200	269,276
06 Calendars	435,726		435,726	488,397		488,397	504,952	200	505,152
07 Bills, resolutions, and amendments	944,318		944,318	864,833		864,833	1,129,032	2,250	1,131,282
08 Committee reports	446,167		446,167	442,536		442,536	486,058	200	486,258
09 Documents	307,001		307,001	353,881		353,881	294,727	144,500	439,227
10 Hearings	2,476,584		2,476,584	2,870,785		2,870,785	2,757,340	145,400	2,902,740
11 Federal Register	508,434		508,434	551,502		551,502	586,619		586,619
12 Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations	247,846		247,846	253,094		253,094	221,032		221,032
Total expenditures plus estimated obligations	10,076,126	23,874	10,100,000	11,389,666	110,334	11,500,000	11,231,155	468,845	11,700,000
Appropriation			10,100,000			11,500,000			11,700,000

Expenditures for congressional printing and binding, fiscal years 1954–62 through Feb. 28, 1962—Continued

	1960			1961			1962: Expenditures for 1962, through Feb. 28, 1962
	Expenditures, Feb. 28, 1962	Estimated obligations	Total	Expenditures, Feb. 28, 1962	Estimated obligations	Total	
01 Congressional Record	$2,539,035		$2,539,035	$1,486,015	$525,000	$2,011,015	$1,043,097
02 Miscellaneous publications	2,007,884	$264,110	2,271,994	1,767,611	598,757	2,366,368	550,588
03 Miscellaneous printing and binding	1,284,473	195	1,284,668	1,373,274	3,255	1,376,529	645,595
04 International exchanges	112,047	35,510	147,557	108,994	24,765	133,759	31,559
05 Franked envelopes and document franks	299,232	155	299,387	272,894	46	272,940	181,335
06 Calendars	597,570	50	597,620	473,581	100	473,681	271,765
07 Bills, resolutions, and amendments	1,027,401	550	1,027,951	989,392	3,765	993,157	439,124
08 Committee reports	572,974	1,200	574,174	379,281	12,000	391,281	260,578
09 Documents	339,033	4,650	343,683	352,904	89,654	442,558	156,392
10 Hearings	3,313,653	101,800	3,415,453	2,055,294	188,785	2,244,079	724,613
11 Federal Register	633,823	900	634,723	699,140	100	699,240	390,137
12 Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations	263,655	100	263,755	295,293	100	295,393	89,293
Total expenditures plus estimated obligations	12,990,780	409,220	13,400,000	10,253,673	1,446,327	11,700,000	4,784,076
Appropriation			13,400,000			[1] 11,700,000	10,000,000

[1] $1,700,000 included in estimates for fiscal year 1963.

POSSIBLE EFFECT OF PATRON MAIL PROVISION ON COSTS

Mr. STEED. Under item No. 5, on franked envelopes and document franks, your estimate for fiscal 1963 is somewhat in line with prior years. Especially in the light of this, would it be reasonable to assume that the so-called patron mail impact will not be expected to make any appreciable change in the demand for these items? There has been some criticism of what Congress did in the bill last year to provide for patron or occupant mail. That has been interpreted by some critics to the extent they thought it was going to cause a deluge of abuse.

Mr. HARRISON. No appreciable change.

Mr. STEED. Under item No. 5 in the justifications sheet, the franked envelopes and document franks have leveled off fairly well and you did not, apparently, anticipate any excessive new demand over what it has been.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. The point I was trying to make is that in your survey of the situation, you did not see anything to indicate there would be anything more than the normal situation this year?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir.

Mr. STEED. That seems to indicate that the patron or occupant mail provision has yet failed to bear out what some of the critics said about it.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. HORAN. The only real use of this patron mail, aside from the official correspondence, in my office is for farm bulletins. I do use it for that purpose and that alone.

Mr. STEED. We had a rather unofficial survey of the work in the folding room. It has been my observation up to now that the most use that it has been put to is by Members who send a questionnaire out at the beginning of the year, or something of that type. Since many of them did that on very inefficient mailing lists before, the actual number of pieces handled has not changed a great deal. It is a different approach to the use of the same thing and, in my own experience, I have found it a lot more efficient that way than it was the other way.

When I sent out material of that sort under a mailing list, I received back a very large number that could not be delivered. I think it costs the Post Office Department more money to collect all of those badly addressed ones than it does to cope with the "occupant" mail.

COMMITTEE CALENDARS

Mr. STEED. Under item No. 6, you estimate $730,000 for 65,000 pages of House and Senate committee calendars. Do you maintain a log or a record of this, so that it would indicate whether this was a normal trend, or what? What method do you use to arrive at this estimate?

Mr. HUMPHREY. The estimate is based on the experience we have had in prior years.

Mr. STEED. Do the committees follow somewhat the same schedule as to how often they have their calendars printed?

Mr. HARRISON. No sir; it varies all over the lot. I attempted while I was with the joint committee to get some sort of unified method of

printing calendars and each committee wanted it the way it wanted it, so we gave up.

PENDING LEGISLATION—DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

Mr. STEED. It is my understanding that a bill is pending in the other body dealing with depository libraries. How many do we have now?

Mr. BUCKLEY. 594.

Mr. STEED. What would the pending legislation do?

Mr. BUCKLEY. It would make it possible to increase that number by a maximum of 634 additional libraries.

Mr. STEED. How?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Provision would be made for increasing the number allotted to each congressional district to not more than two, so you would add another one for each congressional district that has only one presently designated.

Mr. HORAN. A depository library?

Mr. BUCKLEY. That is right. In addition, it would make possible the creation of additional depositories in Government agencies to the extent of the number of major bureaus or divisions.

Mr. STEED. Has anybody worked out any estimated cost of what the new legislation would involve, if adopted?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir. We tried.

Mr. BUCKLEY. We made a very rough estimate, based on a number of assumptions that would have to be made in the absence of any positive figures, that it might cost the other Government agencies about $1 million a year. We estimated also that the additional cost to our Office could be over $1 million annually.

Mr. HARRISON. In addition, a more damaging section in this bill would be that, in the printing of depository copies of all Government publications in the 341 field plants of the Government throughout the world, a listing of those publications would have to be made and submitted to the depositories for their choice. Assuming that we at the Printing Office print $100 million worth of printing a year, I feel that the field plants of the Government print at least that much more so it could very easily double the amount of material that our Superintendent of Documents would have to handle, plus the fact that it would mean, in many small field plants where they print field printing as used in that geographical area, they may only print 300 copies for their use and they would have to print 1,500 extra for possible use of the depository library.

Mr. HORAN. For the record, what is the number of this bill and where is it?

Mr. HARRISON. H.R. 4141, and the Senate companion bill is S. 2029.

Mr. HORAN. Where are these bills?

Mr. HARRISON. The House passed it and the Senate had a hearing on it last week.

Last Friday we appeared before the Senate Rules Committee where I objected to the inclusion of the two items in this bill which would cause us to include field publications and also facsimile reproduction of publications.

Mr. STEED. I can understand why there would be a case made for the first part of it, but what is the particular demand or interest to make it so broad as to include everything?

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Steed, the librarians seem to have done a real lobbying job on this bill. The bill was originally started to increase the number of depositories in congressional districts.

Mr. HORAN. There will be an increased cost for service and if there are any fees connected with it, would you favorably entertain a study of this matter with the possible objective of increasing the Government's remuneration for this service?

Mr. HARRISON. So far as I know, the Government does not receive any remuneration from libraries for this.

Mr. BUCKLEY. The only remuneration the Government receives from the depository program at the present time is the requirement that the libraries pay the cost of the postage.

Mr. HARRISON. This new bill would strike that out.

Mr. BUCKLEY. This new bill, as Mr. Harrison said, would not only strike it out but this is one of the major items that the library associations and individual libraries have objected to ever since the charge was imposed. The one item in which the Government now gets remuneration would no longer be an item under the proposed new legislation.

Mr. HORAN. I have to go back to my original position. This is another item that can be argued on both sides, one that it is a public service and, therefore, gets information out to where it can be properly distributed and used and which is a proper function of the Federal Government and an advantage to the local areas that may have access to these depositories.

The other side of the argument is that the Federal Government alone can coin or issue money and, therefore, it is supposed to be a bottomless barrel of credit and the revenues and the availability of funds at the Federal level are bottomless. However, there are some disquieting facts before us now with regard to the national debt, deficits, and the balance of payments, and all that goes along to the point of weakening the dollar and lowering its purchasing power. Therefore, anyone serving on the Appropriations Committee has to resolve this, as I have said so many times, in favor of keeping the dollar stable and the Federal Government solvent. It is of immense importance to all of us, especially those living on fixed incomes, so that there will be an additional expense to the Federal Government if the bill is passed in its present form.

Do I understand that you, as the Public Printer, appeared before this Senate committee and that your testimony was in the direction of protecting the Federal Government from what might be called undue fiscal responsibilities in this matter?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; I did, Mr. Horan. I will admit that my objection was a compromise from objecting to the entire bill as it was, which I felt I should not. We agreed we could live with the first part of the bill provided, and I repeatedly said this in my testimony, provided the money to cover the additional costs was made available. We gave to the Senate Rules Committee an estimate of what it would cost if this were enacted. I strongly urged against the inclusion of field publications in the depository system because of what I think is the impossible effort that would have to be put forth to even try to get a listing of the field publications.

The librarians kept saying this would be a selection and that they would only select a few, but somebody would have to go through all

of these publication, list them, and go over them, before a selection could be made. We stated that in many of these instances, by the time these publications were listed, they would probably be already out of date because of the length of time it would take to get them into a central point, review them, categorize them, and offer them to the libraries.

For instance, USIA does printing all over the world, a fabulous amount of it. We do not know exactly how much because they do not come under the Joint Committee on Printing. They are exempted by the organic act of the State Department.

I used as an example the Adjutant General's plant in Tokyo which is one of our largest field plants outside of this country. They print thousands and thousands of publications a year and somebody would have to review them to see what category they would fit in and offer them to the librarians so they could make a selection. It would take months to get that material together.

Mr. STEED. What is the average amount of postage involved at present that you receive back from the libraries?

Mr. BUCKLEY. $55,000 a year, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. Just increasing the number of depository libraries alone would at least double that figure?

Mr. HARRISON. Easily.

Mr. BUCKLEY. That cost would have to be assumed by the Federal Government under the new law.

Mr. STEED. If the field phase of it is equal in total to your operation, that new total would be doubled?

Mr. HARRISON. Double that; yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. Which would then put you in the position of having the Post Office Department render you a due bill for something in the neighborhood of $200,000 a year for postage that you are not now having to provide.

Mr. HARRISON. That would not include the cost of postage to get these publications somewhere where they could be analyzed and coordinated.

Mr. STEED. Would it be a reasonable assumption to say that the postage phase of this alone could well run into something approaching a quarter million dollars a year?

Mr. HARRISON. I would say it could.

Mr. BUCKLEY. It is possible that it could reach that amount. That would have to be requested in our appropriation.

Mr. HARRISON. Another cost that we cannot begin to estimate is the cost in the field plants of printing enough additional publications on small equipment for the depositories. Who knows what publications they are going to select?

Mr. STEED. Let us assume that a field plant serving a certain branch of the Government, to prepare its materials—perhaps they have a dozen items of 300 copies each, that that would be all they needed and their budget is set up accordingly. If you suddenly placed upon them a burden of another 1,500 additional copies of each of these, where would that agency get the funds to buy the paper and ink and to pay the labor for these extra publications?

Let us assume that out of the 12 items they printed the 1,500 extra copies, that the libraries were only interested in 2 of them and then they have this excess amount of 1,500 copies for 10 items that is just a pile of excess material.

Mr. HARRISON. That is right. That is the point I made repeatedly at the librarians' hearing. They kept saying that there is a middle ground we can reach, you can work this out. You get back to the fact that you have to first print the documents, you have to make them available when you print them, and you have to compile a list before any selection can be made.

Mr. STEED. That is just the opposite of what the Library of Congress is trying to do in its card program. One of their problems has had to do with printing cards on an item that was not in popular demand. They have tried to devise methods so they did not have to have a lot of stock on hand of items slow in moving and they could more nearly keep current on those items that were popular.

An agency that is going to print, say, 300 copies of a document would have one of two responsibilities. It would either have to print 1,500 extra, not knowing whether there would be any demand for them, or it would have to hold its forms in being until some time in the future to see whether any extra copies were wanted.

Mr. HARRISON. That is right. You take a 200- or 300-page publication, when your presses are rolling that is the time to print these copies. If you have to go back to press, it makes the cost almost prohibitive. Somebody has to raise that money for these plants to produce this extra amount.

Mr. STEED. Not only then, the passage of this bill in this form is going to make a definite impact in terms of hundreds of thousands of dollars of this appropriation, but also every other agency of the Government that runs a printing plant is going to have to have more money in its printing budget to meet this same demand.

Mr. HARRISON. Even if they do not have a printing plant, if they buy this material from commercial sources, which they can from field printing money, they would still have to have enough money to buy enough copies if the depositories wanted them. It would touch every agency that either prints or buys a publication.

Mr. STEED. Suppose an agency that did a large number of individual prints, small in quantity for their own needs but large in the number and variety of them, kept piling up 1,500 extra copies that nobody wanted. Finally they would have a storage problem that would become real serious.

Mr. HARRISON. We process printing orders to the extent of about 100,000 a year to do our hundred million dollars' worth of business. We are large printers. We print large runs. So in comparison to our plant with a hundred thousand orders a year, if we assume, as I do, that the field plants in the Government will do an equal volume of business, they would do far more than a hundred thousand publications because they are not equipped to do large publications, and the breakdown would be terrific. It could be twice as many publications in the field operations as we do at the Government Printing Office because we put a publication on the press and run a large number of copies. We have big equipment. With small equipment, they are limited. When they do a hundred-million-dollar volume of business, it is mostly in small quantity publications, which would run far more than a hundred thousand publications.

As the librarians said, they probably would never requisition more than 5 percent. It would still mean we would have to print the

hundred percent and make them available if they did want them. When I say "we," I mean the field plants.

Mr. STEED. I can see the desirability of having available in depository libraries a great deal of Government publications, because it makes it accessible to many people that otherwise would not have access to it. But even for such a worthy cause, to just get into a situation where you have so large an amount of waste and cost would seem a high price to pay for something as desirable as the program now is.

Mr. HARRISON. One thing we are fearful of is it would break down our depository system to the point where we would be criticized severely. At the moment we mail every day to the depositories—within 24 hours after the publication is completed in our plant. You can visualize what an additional amount, a substantial additional amount, would do to a system like that. I think in 1934 we mailed once a month.

Mr. BUCKLEY. About 20 years ago, or a little more, we were mailing about once a month.

Mr. HARRISON. Now we have it down to every 24 hours. This could break our system down completely.

Mr. STEED. Under the terms of the bill as it now stands, what would be the situation even if it became a law, if you did not get the money from the Appropriations Committee to comply with it?

Mr. HARRISON. We just could not do it. We would be caught right in the middle. In the first place, we do not have the space to expand such an operation. Second, we do not have the equipment nor the personnel. We certainly could not increase the operation to the extent this bill could cause it to increase without having more money to cover space, equipment, and personnel. Somebody would have to buy these publications or have to pay for these publications from the departments. Either we or the agencies would have to.

Mr. STEED. In your estimate of the cost involved here that you gave to the legislative committee, what was the total, do you recall?

Mr. BUCKLEY. The total cost, additional cost, was about $1,500,000 additional annually ultimately. That was the ultimate cost that it could be to us.

Mr. STEED. Just to you?

Mr. BUCKLEY. To us alone. A very rough estimate of the cost to the other agencies might well be $1 million a year to the agencies that would have to produce these publications and furnish them under the program.

Mr. STEED. Did anybody make any study or survey of the other type publications that are not now included in the depository library list as to how much of that material would be desirable or useful if it were available?

Mr. HARRISON. Other than the librarians themselves indicated to us, that not more than 3 or 5 percent of the field publications would be needed. My question to them was: Which 3 or 5 percent, so that we can just print those? Nobody could tell until they are analyzed and categorized and offered to the libraries.

Mr. STEED. What time limit would there be involved in this? How long would a field office have to wait to know whether it was going to make the extra print or, if it has already made the extra print, that it would hold the material in storage? Is there any time element in it?

Mr. HARRISON. There was no time element discussed, Mr. Chairman, but it would run into months sometimes before the list could be categorized, offered, accepted, and the publications ordered.

Mr. BUCKLEY. I think a point that would undoubtedly be raised by the librarians would be that some system could be set up that would permit a selection in advance from this tremendous mass of material, similar to that made for the material now produced by the Government Printing Office. But, as Mr. Harrison continually reiterated in his statement to the committee, that still imposes a tremendous and almost staggering administrative problem. With the changing personnel in these field agencies, someone has to be in there to make some sort of selection. If it were an advance selection or if it were, as we were supposing, a selection after the publications came into being, someone has to say which of the $100 million amount produced the libraries would want, either on an advance or actual basis.

RECENT WAGE ADJUSTMENTS

Mr. STEED. What are the current siutations in regard to your wage rates and what recent changes have you made in that field?

Mr. HARRISON. We have settled with one of our groups already this year, the photoengravers. We have 12 more to go. We are going to have an increase, of course, again this year in wages. The weighted average, which we use to establish wages for our journeymen groups, as you know, is based on the weighted average of the 25 largest cities by population. They have shown an increase almost steadily in each year in the last 12 years or 13 years that I know of.

We have only changed our formula slightly in that we are including or we have asked the Bureau of Labor Statistics to include in the formula in getting the weighted average all the people working at the trade, whether they were night employees or day employees. Prior to this, they only included the day employees. We felt it was only fair that if there are 200 journeymen in the city where the union negotiates, then 200 should be used and not just the day employees.

Also there is some little increase being caused by many of the unions offering their people an increase on the basis that they can accept this as take-home pay or they can accept it as additional hospitalization or retirement, things of that sort. We feel that this is a part of their wages and we are including it this year.

The Joint Committee on Printing is in accord with us and have approved the first wage settlement on that basis. We stuck with the 25 cities, we stuck with the 40-hour workweek, time and a half overtime is all we will pay. They have asked for double time after a certain time. We do not agree to that.

I think, all in all, we have this year come up with a very workable formula, which I think will be acceptable to both our employees and the Joint Committee on Printing.

Mr. STEED. When these wage increases come about then, of course, you have to readjust your cost sheet to your customers. That, of course, causes us from time to time to have questions or complaints come up when the agencies come in here to obtain the money to pay their bills with.

Do you have a table or a list that would indicate the change in this situation year by year?

Mr. HARRISON. We do not yet. This is something that we have just done. We have just reevaluated all of our costs. Were you referring, Mr. Chairman, to our prices for printing?

Mr. STEED. The comparative rates, your wage rates over a period of years, to indicate the increase or percentage increase that you have been forced to pass on.

Mr. HARRISON. We have that up to this year, how much their wages have been, the journeymen groups.

Mr. STEED. Could you submit a tabulation on that?

Mr. HARRISON. We will do that. We cannot do that this year because we have only settled with one.

(The information follows:)

Wage rates of journeymen employees, 1954 through Mar. 21, 1962

Craft or trade	1954			1955			1956			1957			1958		
	Effective date	Hourly rate	Annual rate	Effective date	Hourly rate	Annual rate	Effective date	Hourly rate	Annual rate	Effective date	Hourly rate	Annual rate	Effective date	Hourly rate	Annual rate
Photoengravers	Mar. 2	$3.39	$7,051.20	Mar. 3	$3.44	$7,155.20	Mar. 3	$3.52	$7,321.60	Mar. 3	$3.60	$7,488.00	Mar. 3	$3.73	$7,758.40
Electrotype finishers and molders	Mar. 2	3.07	6,385.60	Mar. 3	3.14	6,531.20	June 26	3.26	6,780.80	June 26	3.37	7,009.60	June 30	3.48	7,238.40
Offset photographers and negative cutters	Mar. 24	2.93	6,094.40	Mar. 24	3.00	6,240.00	May 13	3.26	6,780.80	May 13	3.42	7,113.60	June 30	3.53	7,342.40
Stereotypers	Mar. 24	3.06	6,364.80	Mar. 24	3.13	6,510.40	Mar. 24	3.20	6,656.00	Mar. 24	3.33	6,926.40	June 6	3.46	7,196.80
Offset platemakers	May 13	2.87	5,969.60	May 13	2.93	6,094.40	May 13	3.15	6,552.00	May 13	3.31	6,884.80	June 30	3.41	7,092.80
Bookbinders	May 13	2.63	5,470.40	May 13	2.70	5,616.00	July 23	2.76	5,740.80	Aug. 12	2.86	5,948.80	Aug. 18	3.00	6,240.00
Compositors	June 21	2.87	5,969.60	July 25	2.93	6,094.40	July 25	3.01	6,260.80	Aug. 16	3.13	6,510.40	Aug. 18	3.26	6,780.80
Platen pressmen	May 13	2.68	5,574.40	May 13	2.75	5,720.00	July 23	2.83	5,886.40	Aug. 5	2.93	6,094.40	Aug. 7	3.04	6,323.20
Cylinder pressmen	May 13	2.86	5,948.80	May 13	2.93	6,094.40	July 23	3.01	6,260.80	Aug. 5	3.11	6,468.80	Aug. 7	3.22	6,697.60
Offset and head pressmen	May 13	2.97	6,177.60	May 13	3.04	6,323.20	July 23	3.12	6,489.60	Aug. 5	3.22	6,697.60	Aug. 7	3.33	6,926.40
Maintenance: Carpenters, electricians, machinists, painters, pipefitters	June 21	2.87	5,969.60	July 25	2.93	6,094.40	July 25	3.01	6,260.80	Aug. 16	3.13	6,510.40	Aug. 18	3.26	6,780.80

Craft or trade	1959			1960			1961			1962		
	Effective date	Hourly rate	Annual rate	Effective date	Hourly rate	Annual rate	Effective date	Hourly rate	Annual rate	Effective date	Hourly rate	Annual rate
Photoengravers	Mar. 3	$3.86	$8,028.80	Mar. 3	$3.99	$8,299.20	Mar. 21	$4.12	$8,569.60	Mar. 21	$4.29	$8,923.20
Electrotype finishers and molders	June 30	3.60	7,488.00	June 30	3.71	7,716.80	June 30	3.81	7,924.80			
Offset photographers and negative cutters	June 30	3.67	7,633.60	June 30	3.82	7,945.60	June 30	3.99	8,299.20			
Stereotypers	June 6	3.58	7,446.40	June 20	3.74	7,779.20	June 20	3.86	8,028.80			
Offset platemakers	June 30	3.55	7,384.00	June 30	3.71	7,716.80	June 30	3.89	8,091.20			
Bookbinders	Aug. 31	3.13	6,510.40	Aug. 31	3.24	6,739.20	Aug. 31	3.34	6,947.20			
Compositors	Aug. 18	3.34	6,947.20				Apr. 19	3.52	7,321.60			
Platen pressmen	Aug. 7	3.13	6,510.40	Aug. 9	3.25	6,760.00	Aug. 9	3.35	6,968.00			
Cylinder pressmen	Aug. 7	3.31	6,884.80	Aug. 9	3.43	7,134.40	Aug. 9	3.53	7,342.40			
Offset and head pressmen	Aug. 7	3.42	7,113.60	Aug. 9	3.54	7,363.20	Aug. 9	3.64	7,571.20			
Maintenance: Carpenters, electricians, machinists, painters, pipefitters	Aug. 18	3.34	6,947.20				Apr. 19	3.52	7,321.60			
							Apr. 20	3.52	7,321.60			

REBINDING LIBRARY MATERIALS

Mr. STEED. In the presentation of the Library's budget, they said that in some of the rebinding of old books that they are faced with that they were able to obtain prices from outside commercial firms that were better than your prices. Are you aware of that situation?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir, I am aware of it. I think it goes much deeper than it sounds. You can get all types of binding. I went into this while I was still with the Joint Committee on Printing because I did not like to hear anybody say they could get work done cheaper anywhere else than they could at the Government Printing Office.

However, I believe that, quality for quality, the Printing Office can do it as cheap as anybody. We have some very fine technicians in our bindery, technicians that are almost becoming extinct, to do fine work. If our Library wants permanent binding that will stay with them, then I think they are going to have to pay for it. I do not believe they can get comparable binding for permanency, as we can give them, for less money. I think it is a question of what they want in the way of quality. If they want binding that will be with them—they are going to have to buy it from us because there are very few binderies in the country today that can do the type of work we do, very few.

Mr. STEED. Then it is largely a matter of quality, that if they want less quality at a cheaper price, you are not prepared to compete in that field?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir, because we do not believe library binding as such should be handled in that way. I believe, in the long run—and that is what our librarians should be thinking about, because this Library expects to be there long after we are gone—our binding is not more expensive. If they buy a cheap binding, put it on their shelves, in 25 years they have to do it again because it just does not hold up.

I feel when we put out a library binding in the quality that we do, that they can forget about it. It is going to be there to stay.

SELECTED UNIT PRINTING COSTS

Mr. STEED. Would you be able to give us a tabulation or a list showing the actual cost of printing a page of the Congressional Record, a page of a committee report, a page of a committee hearing, and so forth? You can insert that in the record.

Mr. HARRISON. All right. We would be glad to do it, Mr. Chairman.

(The information follows:)

Average cost per unit of printing and binding chargeable to the congressional appropriation

		1963 estimate
1. Congressional Record	per page	$90.00
2. Miscellaneous publications	do	17.00
3. Miscellaneous printing and binding	per 1,000	24.00
4. Publications for international exchange	per copy	.125
5. Speech and document envelopes	per 1,000	5.00
5. Document franks	do	4.00
6. Calendars	per page	11.25
7. Bills, resolutions, and amendments	do	10.25
8. Committee reports	do	17.00
9. Documents	do	23.75
10. Hearings	do	15.50
11. Federal Register (not including U.S. Government Manual and Public Papers of the Presidents)	per page	47.50
12. Supplement to Code of Federal Regulations	do	14.00

PROPOSED NEW FIREPROOF ANNEX BUILDING

Mr. STEED. I think it would be well at this point to go into the new building matter a little more. We will insert the law authorizing the building at this point.

(The law referred to follows:)

Public Law 87-373, 87th Congress, H.R. 3019, October 4, 1961

(75 Stat. 803)

AN ACT To provide for the construction of a fireproof annex building for use of the Government Printing Office, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be constructed in accordance with plans to be prepared by the Administrator of General Services and approved by the Public Printer, a fireproof annex building for use of the Government Printing Office, including the mechanical equipment for the building, connections with the present Government Printing Office buildings and utilities, interconnections with the Capitol Power Plant in accordance with plans to be approved by the Architect of the Capitol, access facilities over or under public streets, other necessary appurtenances or facilities, and such mechanical and other changes in the present Government Printing Office buildings as may be necessitated thereby.

SEC. 2. (a) To carry out the purposes of section 1 of this Act, the Administrator of General Services is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States, by purchase, condemnation, donation, transfer without reimbursement, or otherwise, such publicly or privately owned real property in the District of Columbia (including streets and alleys or parts thereof) as may be located in the area extending west of the property line at the rear of the Government Printing Office Building Numbered 3, along H Street west of North Capitol Street to the alley connecting G and H Streets and south to Jackson Alley, including that portion of Jackson Alley adjacent to the proposed site bordered on the south by present Government Printing Office property and to the north by lots numbered 823, 824, 47, 48, 49, 68, 67, and including the "T" shaped public alley bounded by lots 64, 65, and 66 on the north, lot 67 on the east, Jackson Alley on the south and lot 68 on the west, in square numbered 624 in the District of Columbia.

(b) Any proceeding for condemnation ordered under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia for use in the United States", approved March 1, 1929 (16 D.C. Code, secs. 619-644).

(c) The Administrator of General Services is authorized to provide for the demolition and removal as expeditiously as possible of any buildings or other structures on, or constituting a part of, such real property as may be acquired under, or made available for the purpose of this Act.

(d) The Administrator of General Services is authorized to cause the building herein provided for to be constructed pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 479), but without regard to the requirements of sections 7 and 8(a) thereof.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Government Printing Office such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, and such sums may be available for transfer to the Administrator of General Services to remain available until expended.

Approved October 4, 1961.

Mr. STEED. You request $6,450,000 for 1963. What would be the time schedule as to different phases of it and ultimate completion, assuming the money is made available here?

Mr. HARRISON. We do not have a thing on that, Mr. Chairman. General Services Administration will handle the building.

Mr. STEED. What about the site acquisition? Will that involve any complications?

Mr. HARRISON. We do not believe it will, and neither do they. They have indicated that this property is scheduled for a renewal treatment in the next immediate year or two anyway.

As to the land, this is a picture here, if I may show you, that will indicate to you that there is not very much there. There is only, I believe, one respectable building. I believe they have indicated no objections to selling. The General Services Administration has indicated that the land can be obtained for $300,000, which is included in the overall cost.

Mr. STEED. Are your cost estimates, both as to land acquisition and the cost of the building, up to date? Are they recent estimates?

Mr. HARRISON. They are as of October 16, 1961.

Mr. STEED. You know of no conditions that have changed since that would make any substantial change?

Mr. HARRISON. They have not made us aware of it, Mr. Chairman, if there have been.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The latest price is October 16, 1961, from GSA. They gave us this $6,450,000 price.

Mr. STEED. Have they given you any indication as to the actual construction time, once they break ground, until they would have the building ready for you?

Mr. HUMPHREY. It seems to me it was over a year.

Mr. HARRISON. That is what was in my mind.

Mr. STEED. What I was getting at is, since you indicated—and I think rightly so—that substantial savings can begin to accrue after you have the new building, from the time the money is made available until some of that benefit begins to come back to us, I was interested in the general amount of time lapse in between.

Mr. HARRISON. There is not a great deal of demolition to do.

Mr. STEED. You do not anticipate any interminable delay in getting the site and getting it cleared?

Mr. HARRISON. They have assured us as soon as they get the money, they are ready to go.

Mr. STEED. Have you had any unusual experiences because of weather this year like you had a year ago?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir. The snow, as you know, has been very negligible this year. We have had some delays because of ice on the Shirley Freeway, but nothing serious. However, last year we did have some very serious times.

Mr. STEED. I take it that the need for the building is even more pressing than before.

Mr. HARRISON. Very urgent; yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. What is your projection about this building in terms of its long-range ability to meet foreseeable needs? Do you think this is going to take care of your problem for the foreseeable future?

Mr. HARRISON. Could I speak off the record on that?

Mr. STEED. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

POSSIBILITIES OF CENTRALIZED ELECTRONIC PAYROLL PROCESSING

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan, do you have any questions?

Mr. HORAN. Do you not want to explore a little bit the possibility of a joint operation on payroll?

Mr. STEED. Yes.

Mr. Harrison, in your statement you bring up a point that we have been giving some attention to in other phases of this bill, and that

has to do with the matter of payroll checks. Everybody, of course, has the same problem that these new deductions and what-have-you have complicated the preparation of the checks. We were flirting with the idea, since the type of equipment that gives the most efficiency and speed in that field represents such a large investment, whether or not all the agencies involved in the legislative branch might not be able to pool their needs in a central point and avail themselves of a central service so that it would help them keep down the costs and still give them the full benefit of the latest devices in this field.

Since you have probably the biggest payroll and have gone the furthest in this matter of equipment, I wonder if you could elaborate on it and tell us whether or not in your opinion such a joint plan would be workable?

Mr. HARRISON. How many employees would be involved in that, would you say?

Mr. STEED. Well, the Library of Congress has about 2,000, and there are 4,200 on the House side. I do not know how many are on the Senate side. The other body is currently having their checkwork—they do not pay everybody in checks, they pay some by cash—but I understand they are having their checkwork done in the Treasury.

The cost of the best and latest equipment is so high that unless the equipment is used rather heavily it does not justify the cost. We were wondering if the agencies involved, sitting down in conference and pooling all their needs, might not come up with some plan that would enable everybody to benefit from the advantages of the new type of equipment through a joint venture.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, to give you a little brief outline of our system, we rent this equipment on a monthly basis based on a certain amount of use during that month. The monthly rental is $20,644. It is a flat rate, actual running time. Any additional time we have to pay for. In February we had to pay additional time of $1,600. That indicates the two machines that we have are utilized pretty fully. You see, we do not just make our payrolls on those. The payroll is just a byproduct, really. All our costs are handled through these machines, our annual and sick leave, our inventories, and so on. So that these machines are constantly grinding out information that helps us operate a more economical plant.

Mr. HORAN. A full month?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Now, if we took on an additional payroll it would require more than just writing checks. We would have to feed into the brain of this machine all the information, which would have to come to us some way, probably set up a card system here with tabulators to punch the cards, and we would have to convert the cards to tape and then run the tape through the machines. The actual running of the checks does not take a lot of time, it is the programing before that that takes the time. I would say we would have to expand our equipment and add one-third to it. We would have to have at least another machine, and we do not have space for it. I hate to keep harping on space but we do not have the space.

Mr. STEED. Some of the agencies that have a great volume of work for these machines, such as the Internal Revenue Service, I think have

come to the conclusion that the perfection of this sort of thing has pretty well leveled off so that you do not buy a machine and have it obsolete in a few months. They are thinking of buying these machines rather than renting them since the rental is rather high. Our thought is perhaps by several of these legislative agencies pooling their work and having it done in a central place it would justify the cost of the equipment.

Mr. HARRISON. I think the availability of the machine makes it worth as much as it is, being able to go in at a moment's notice and get your cost figures on a certain segment of our work.

Mr. STEED. On the House side they only pay once a month and you could always anticipate the exact time and the amount of time needed to perform their work. The rest of the time you would have very little interference from the other agencies. Every one of the agencies have a problem and we get into the situation where we cannot justify everyone buying this equipment, but I thought if all got together you might make a good case for the purchase of it.

Mr. HARRISON. I think perhaps when this machine is perfected to the point that you mentioned a moment ago—and perhaps the 1401's we have now are perfected—that perhaps it would pay us to buy them, using them the way we do, because a single use of these machines will not pay the way. You have to have multiple uses for them, which we do. Just taking on a single job such as handling the payrolls of the House, for example, it would require many steps before the checks were actually written. There would be these vast numbers of cards that would have to be punched and the tape would have to be run. It would cause quite an expansion in our plant. I do not say we could not do it, but it would require very close coordination between our Office and the Disbursing Office.

Mr. STEED. The time required to prepare the payroll of the House of Representatives now leaves a Member so little time to change his payroll that it sometimes works a great hardship. Cases come up every month when they have to cancel checks and redo part of their work, and it is a constant waste. If, by the machine process, they could cover this whole payroll situation in a matter of a day or two a month it would give the Members a lot more freedom in changing personnel in their offices and that sort of thing.

I do not know whether to seriously suggest such a thing or not because I do not have enough of a notion as to what is involved in this type of operation. But in some of our other hearings, agencies that have a tremendous volume of work make a pretty good case to buy, rather than rent, the machinery. I think the Treasury has made some very fine cost savings through the use of the machinery. I believe they estimate if they had not mechanized in the Treasury they would have to have 6,000 more employees than they have.

Mr. CRISTOFANE. There have been many rapid improvements in the data processing field.

Mr. STEED. This special committee they had in Treasury to study the matter seems to have come to the conclusion the machines have now reached the point there is not much prospect of very much change in them for some time to come. They think they have fairly well leveled off in the art of developing these machines and that they are about as good as they will be for a long time.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Steed, we have a man in our office who is a real expert in this line, Mr. Epstein. He has lived with our system since the beginning. I would like to have an opportunity for us to discuss this with him and perhaps have him discuss it with somebody up here. I must admit I have a feeling of helplessness when I get around these machines because they can do so much so quick and I can do so little of it in the same time. I do not understand the complications of this highly specialized field.

Mr. STEED. We may be talking about two different things, but as I understand it, in the case of the House Disbursing Office they felt that by preparing certain material themselves, perhaps on tape, that they then could send it to a shop that had the machine and process them, and that this was something that did not take up a lot of time.

Mr. HARRISON. It may be they could do that. That is why I suggest that Mr. Epstein talk to you about it.

Mr. STEED. I know in the case of the Internal Revenue Service they intend to have a number of field offices prepare a vast amount of material on tape and then send it to a central office.

Mr. HARRISON. The Census did that in their last census.

Mr. STEED. But by combining this whole thing together they are able to justify the cost by savings that have resulted. In other words, they made it reasonable to assume that a rather substantial capital investment in these machines was good business.

Mr. HARRISON. We must remember that in order to have the Disbursing Office give us the tape it would require a great deal of time and equipment to prepare that tape.

Mr. STEED. As I say, I do not understand all the details, but since everybody seems to want to take advantage of the benefits that accrue through the use of these machines I thought there might be some way by which the pooling of the work of the various agencies could justify the investment. I think it is worth looking into.

Mr. HARRISON. Would you like me to ask Mr. Epstein to discuss it with you? I can ask Mr. Wilson to tell him whom he should contact.

Mr. STEED. First he might contact the payroll people of the other agencies and from that he might be able to come up with an answer as to whether it has some possibilities.

Mr. HARRISON. All right, sir. We will certainly be glad to cooperate in this in any way we can.

Mr. STEED. Do you have any questions, Mr. Horan?

Mr. HORAN. All we are appropriating for here is for congressional printing?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, except the warehouse item.

GPO REVOLVING FUND

Mr. HORAN. That would be construction. You are operating under a revolving fund and this appropriation is to repair the capital structure of that revolving fund?

Mr. HARRISON. No, it is just to pay the congressional printing for 1963. It pays us for the work we do for Congress.

Mr. HORAN. And keeps the revolving fund healthy?

Mr. HARRISON. It helps to, sure, because the $12 million last year along with the $18 million of the Army and the $11 million of the Air Force and so on enabled us to keep the revolving fund solvent.

Mr. HORAN. Give us the history of this revolving fund, the background and the reason for it, how it works mechanically, and then a survey of the accounting as of the present time that this appropriation is affected by. Could you do that, and could you give us the total business of your office?

Mr. CRISTOFANE. Through the efforts of this committee in 1954 there was appropriated a revolving fund for the Government Printing Office. That fund was set up in the amount of about $37 million, which included accounts receivable, work in process, equipment and inventory. The authorization that we had in the enabling legislation was to the effect that we would operate the same as you might consider any business. We would pay for the work that was being performed on orders which we received from various agencies of the Government and after the orders were completed we would bill the agencies and they would pay us by check. The object, of course, was to sell printing and binding and some other related services to the various Government departments and establishments in accordance with the law. We continue to operate that way.

One of the agencies we sell our services to is the Congress and we are here now of course, to justify the amount Congress pays for its own printing and binding. When we perform printing and binding on the order of Congress, and when the work is completed, we are reimbursed. The Congress comes in the same relative position as any other Government agency in reimbursing the revolving fund for the work done.

Mr. HORAN. It is covered back in the revolving fund rather than the Treasury?

Mr. CRISTOFANE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HORAN. And it has worked very well?

Mr. CRISTOFANE. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. Will the gentleman yield at this point?

Mr. HORAN. Sure.

Mr. STEED. As you know, they have increased the amount of the congressional request this year because in recent years they have had to dip in the year ahead in order to make it balance out.

Mr. HORAN. That is right. I would call it repairment of the capital structure, of the revolving fund. We might be asked that question when the bill comes up.

Mr. CRISTOFANE. I think we are one of the few agencies of the Government that operates on the same basis as a business in the sense of using a working capital and the way we receive reimbursement for services rendered.

Mr. HORAN. Can you verify through the years since 1954 that there has been a saving to the Government through the operation of this?

Mr. CRISTOFANE. Oh, yes, and besides the General Accounting Office audits our accounts every year and submits a report to Congress.

Mr. HORAN. Just so we have that to point to when we have this bill up, because we are rather proud of the fact it is working out well. Could you tell us the amount of business that you do for all agencies and departments other than the Congress?

Mr. CRISTOFANE. All right, sir. We will also furnish you a table showing the total business of the Government Printing Office as you requested.

(The information requested follows:)

The billings for all agencies and departments other than Congress amounted to $84,228,724.54 for the fiscal year 1961.

REVOLVING FUND, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

(Printing and binding operations)

Value of services performed

Fiscal year:		Fiscal year—Continued	
1954	$75, 262, 564. 52	1959	$93, 924, 971. 39
1955	79, 344, 866. 75	1960	100, 415, 730 .79
1956	87, 725, 484. 83	1961	98, 635, 914. 77
1957	89, 569, 252. 78	1962 (July 1961 to January 1962)	69, 009, 618. 97
1958	90, 498, 134. 98		

Mr. STEED. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. Sure.

Mr. STEED. In further reference to what you have just been discussing, I think at this point we will insert pages 124, 125, and 126 of the committee print.

(The pages follow:)

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE REVOLVING FUND

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities:			
Operating costs, funded: Printing and binding	97, 568	106, 111	107, 996
Capital outlay: Acquisition of equipment	870	1, 766	1, 160
Total operating costs, funded, and capital outlay	98, 438	107, 877	109, 156
Changes in selected resources [1]	−490	1, 844	402
Total obligations	97, 948	109, 721	109, 558
Financing:			
Revenues and other receipts:			
Revenue from printing and binding	102, 822	112, 411	114, 796
Proceeds from sale of equipment	24		
Total revenues and other receipts	102, 846	112, 411	114, 796
Unobligated balance brought forward	16, 022	16, 897	12, 522
Change in unfilled customers' orders	−1, 024	235	400
Capital transfer: Payment of earnings	−3, 000	−7, 300	−5, 500
Unobligated balance carried forward	−16, 897	−12, 522	−12, 660
Financing applied to program	97, 948	109, 721	109, 558

[1] Balances of selected resources are identified on the statement of financial condition.

Summary of sources and application of funds

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Obligations (from program and financing)	97, 948	109, 721	109, 558
Increase (−) or decrease in gross unpaid obligations	−1, 686	869	200
Gross expenditures	96, 262	110, 590	109, 758
Revenues and other receipts (from program and financing)	102, 846	112, 411	114, 796
Increase (−) or decrease in accounts receivable, net	−2, 379	1, 339	690
Applicable receipts	100, 468	113, 750	115, 486
Budget expenditures	−4, 205	−3, 160	−5, 728

The Government Printing Office executes orders for printing, binding, and blankbook work placed by Congress and the various departments and independent establishments of the Federal Government, and furnishes on order, blank paper, inks, and similar supplies. Operations are subject to the authority of the Joint Committee on Printing (44 U.S.C.).

A separate appropriation has been established for authorized printing and binding for the Congress; for printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register; and printing and binding of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed without charge to the recipients (75 Stat. 334).

All work for Government agencies is done on a reimbursable basis and financed through the Government Printing Office revolving fund.

Receipts from sales of publications by the Superintendent of Documents are deposited to the revolving fund and cost of publications paid therefrom. All profits accruing from these transactions are deposited in the Treasury of the United States and credited to miscellaneous receipts (44 U.S.C. 63).

Revenue, expense, and retained earnings

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Operating revenue and expense:			
Revenue	102,822	112,411	114,796
Expense	98,559	107,111	109,046
Net operating income	4,264	5,300	5,750
Nonoperating income or loss (−):			
Proceeds from sale of equipment	24		
Net book value of assets sold (−)	−12		
Net nonoperating income	12		
Net income for the year	4,276	5,300	5,750
Analysis of retained earnings:			
Retained earnings, start of year	9,382	10,658	8,658
Payment of earnings to Treasury (−)	−3,000	−7,300	−5,500
Retained earnings, end of year	10,658	8,658	8,908

Financial condition

[In thousands of dollars]

	1960 actual	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Assets:				
Treasury balance	8,912	10,118	5,978	6,206
Accounts receivable, net	10,108	12,487	11,148	10,458
Selected assets: [1]				
Work in process	14,589	13,565	13,800	14,200
Commodities for sale	2,975	3,108	3,300	3,500
Supplies, deferred charges, etc	6,203	6,243	7,583	7,485
Fixed assets, net	10,016	9,882	10,656	10,766
Work to be capitalized	7	7		
Total assets	52,810	55,410	52,465	52,615
Liabilities: Current	8,612	9,937	8,991	8,891
Government equity:				
Non-interest-bearing capital: Start and end of year	34,815	34,815	34,815	34,815
Retained earnings	9,382	10,658	8,658	8,908
Total Government equity	44,198	45,474	43,474	43,724

See footnote on p. 246.

Analysis of Government equity

[In thousands of dollars]

	1960 actual	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Unobligated balance	16,022	16,897	12,522	12,660
Unpaid undelivered orders [1]	8,975	9,336	9,413	9,313
Invested capital and earnings	19,201	19,240	21,539	21,751
Total Government equity	44,198	45,474	43,474	43,724

[1] The changes in these items are reflected on the program and financing schedule.

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

		1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
11	Personnel compensation:			
	Permanent positions	32,709	33,423	33,350
	Other personnel compensation	5,252	6,908	7,050
	Add excess of annual leave earned over leave taken	87		
	Total personnel compensation	38,048	40,331	40,400
12	Personnel benefits	2,667	2,827	2,887
21	Travel and transportation of persons	7	8	9
22	Transportation of things	599	629	634
23	Rent, communications, and utilities	879	968	975
24	Printing and reproduction	30,052	31,850	31,900
25	Other services	119	127	125
26	Supplies and materials	26,484	30,575	32,298
31	Equipment	870	1,766	1,160
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	1		
	Less: Intragovernmental expense	1,287	1,203	1,232
	Total costs	98,438	107,877	109,156
	Change in selected resources	−490	1,844	402
	Total obligations	97,948	109,721	109,558

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	5,950	6,019	6,039
Average number of all employees	5,716	5,800	5,788
Number of employees at end of year	5,980	6,059	6,079
Average salary of ungraded positions	$5,722	$5,762	$5,762

GPO FIELD PLANTS

Mr. HORAN. Where are the field plants and what is their present status, the need for them, and what have they been doing?

Mr. HARRISON. The five field plants outside of Washington are located in New York, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, and Denver. They were established by authority of the Joint Committee on Printing to do Government work in those five cities for other Government departments.

I am very happy to report that all of these plants are operating in the black; they are busy. There was a time when we had to send some work to them from here in order to keep them busy, but I notice in the last few months in their reports they are pleading with us not to send them work, that they are overcrowded as it is.

Our largest plant, of course, is in Chicago, where it is doing a very large amount of work for the Post Office Department. They are in the Post Office Building in Chicago.

We have one other plant that we refer to as a departmental service plant, which is here in Washington. It is a plant designed to do short-run, short-deadline, publication work. It is a cold metal operation as opposed to a hot metal operation. All their composition is done on a machine similar to a typewriter. They are equipped presswise to do small runs, and any small runs that come into our plant we send to them unless we can group them and do them in our plant economically.

Mr. HORAN. You can amplify your answer any way you wish. I thought we should have a report on the field plants.

Mr. HARRISON. I could give you the information that from July 1, 1961, through February 28, 1962, the six plants—five field and the departmental service plant in Washington—did $3,523,485 worth of work. A year ago they were nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ million below that, so their work has increased.

Mr. HORAN. Do you have any complaints from the printing industry?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir, we have heard none.

Mr. HORAN. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. Thank you, Mr. Harrison. We will now take up the item for the Superintendent of Documents.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
Permanent positions	2,207	2,369	2,419
Positions other than permanent	384	480	480
Other personnel compensation	204	79	79
Total personnel compensation	2,794	2,927	2,977
Direct obligations:			
11 Personnel compensation	2,675	2,863	2,913
12 Personnel benefits	158	171	174
21 Travel and transportation of persons		1	1
22 Transportation of things	1	2	2
23 Rent, communications, and utilities	67	71	71
24 Printing and reproduction	738	844	844
25 Other services	88	96	96
26 Supplies and materials	304	349	349
31 Equipment	12	127	33
Contingency fund		200	200
Total direct obligations	4,044	4,724	4,684
Reimbursable obligations:			
11 Personnel compensation	119	64	64
23 Rent, communications, and utilities	1	1	1
26 Supplies and materials	6		
Total reimbursable obligations	126	65	65
Total obligations	4,170	4,789	4,749

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	482	511	511
Full-time equivalent of other positions	89	111	111
Average number of all employees	563	617	617
Number of employees at end of year	746	760	760
Average salary of ungraded positions	$4,660	$4,685	$4,783

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities:			
Direct program:			
1. Sales distribution	2,519	2,874	2,852
2. Distribution for other agencies and Members of Congress	582	655	648
3. Depository library distribution	611	629	629
4. Cataloging and indexing	328	361	359
5. Contingency fund		200	200
Total direct program costs (including contingency fund)	4,039	4,719	4,689
Reimbursable program:			
2. Distribution for other agencies and Members of Congress	126	65	65
Total program costs	4,165	4,784	4,754
Change in selected resources [1]	5	5	−5
Total obligations	4,170	4,789	4,749
Financing: Advances and reimbursements from other accounts	−126	−65	−65
New obligational authority (appropriation)	4,044	4,724	4,684

[1] Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: Unpaid undelivered orders, 1960, $0; 1961, $5,000; 1962, $10,000; 1963, $5,000.

Mr. STEED. You may proceed, Mr. Buckley.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. BUCKLEY. I would like to insert this general statement for the record and just mention very briefly a couple of points.

Mr. STEED. Your statement will be made a part of the record. And also the more detailed itemization of the request.

(The statements follow:)

I am glad to have this opportunity of presenting our estimate of the resources required to perform during 1963 the services that must be provided by the Office of the Superintendent of Documents in accordance with law.

After experiencing in 1961 the heaviest workload in the history of the Office, which resulted in earnings from the sale of Government publications of $5,085,240, we are currently running about 15 percent ahead of the figure for the comparable period last year and estimate that earnings for this fiscal year will reach $5,300,000. Last year, earnings for return to the Treasury again exceeded the amount of our entire appropriation and we estimate that this will also be true for the present year.

In addition to the sale of publications, the Office of the Superintendent of Documents is charged with the non-revenue-producing functions of issuing catalogs and indexes of publications, distribution for Members of Congress of certain publications allotted to them by law, distribution of publications as a centralized mailing service for other Government agencies, and distribution of publications to the 594 designated depository libraries.

The authorization by this committee last year for us to acquire urgently needed special equipment, has aided effectively in handling the tremendous workload with which we are faced and which is of such nature that we have no control over it.

The wise action of the committee in including in our appropriation for the current year a special reserve for contingencies, has enabled us to meet the expense of a significant increase which could not be anticipated, in the volume of publications required to be distributed to depository libraries, and has avoided the necessity of our submitting an amended budget or seeking a deficiency appropriation.

For fiscal year 1963 there are only two areas in which we are requesting amounts greater than those of 1962. The cost of within-grade and hourly salary increases provided by law for our employees will require an additional $50,300 over last year's appropriation for personnel compensation, and an additional $3,300 is needed under "Personnel benefits," to meet the required contributions to the retirement fund, employee insurance, and health benefits. These increases are, however, more than offset by a reduction of $94,000 in the amount estimated for equipment from that of last year and thus our overall 1963 appropriation request shows a net decrease of $40,400 as compared with that for 1962.

We are certainly aware of the indications that 1963 may well see continued increased sales of Government publications to the amount of $11,300,000, with earnings for return to the Treasury of $5,750,000. With the resources available, however, including continued availability of the reserve for contingencies, to help in emergency situations, and the improved equipment that is producing such good results, I believe that we shall be able to handle the expected increase in our workload within the amounts that we have estimated.

Once again, I want to express to this committee our appreciation for your help which has been such a great factor in enabling our Office to handle an ever-increasing volume of work in a manner that is more than self-sustaining. I can assure you that we shall continue to make every effort to provide the best in the way of service to the Congress, the other Government agencies, and the general public.

STATEMENT SUPPORTING 1963 ESTIMATE FOR SALARIES AND EXPENSES—OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

The Office of the Superintendent of Documents is a division of the Government Printing Office which operates under a separate appropriation. The primary function of the Office, and the only one which produces revenue, is the sale of U.S. Government publications. Publications offered for sale are purchased from the Public Printer, and the sales price is set in accordance with provision of law at cost plus 50 percent. Acquisition costs are paid from sales receipts, and each fiscal year receipts received in excess of the cost of the publications purchased for sale are turned in to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. This amount has steadily increased. Last year our earnings reached $5,085,240 which again covered not only the cost of the sales program but also the costs of all of the other programs with which the Office is charged by law. Sales for the current year are approximately 15 percent ahead of the comparable period of last year, and we estimate that our earnings for this fiscal year will reach $5,300,000, which will again exceed the amount of our entire appropriation.

The four other functions with which the Office of the Superintendent of Documents is charged produce no revenue. These functions are: (1) the compilation and issuance of catalogs and indexes of Government publications; (2) the purchase of publications and their distribution to designated depository libraries, which now number 594; (3) the distribution of publications for other Government agencies; and (4) the distribution for Members of Congress of their quotas of such publications as Farmers Bulletins, Soil Survey Reports, Children's Bureau publications, and copies of the Congressional Record and Official Gazette of the Patent Office.

All of our functions are of a service nature and are of such type that we have no control over the volume of work which we are called on to perform. We cannot regulate the number of publications that are issued by the various Government agencies or the number of persons who write to us for these publications. We are required to list in our catalogs and indexes information concerning every

publication not confidential in character and to provide a copy for each of the 594 depository libraries which have requested it.

We estimate that fiscal year 1963 will bring increased sales of Government publications in the amount of $11,300,000, from which earnings for return to the Treasury will reach $5,750,000. The amount of our appropriation requested for fiscal year 1963 shows an overall decrease of $40,400 from that requested for 1962. Despite the expected increase in volume of business, we hope to be able to provide the necessary services with the amounts that we are requesting for fiscal year 1963.

(An income and expense statement for the fiscal years 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1963, listed on pages 8 and 9 will supply additional statistical information.)

Salaries and expenses, Office of Superintendent of Documents

Appropriation estimate, 1963	$4,683,600
Appropriation, 1962	4,724,000
Decrease	40,400

		Estimate, 1962	Estimate, 1963	Increase or (−) decrease
11	Personnel compensation	$2,863,127	$2,913,427	50,300
12	Personnel benefits	170,803	174,103	3,300
21	Travel and transportation of persons	1,500	1,500	
22	Transportation of things	1,600	1,600	
23	Rents, communications, and utilities	70,500	70,500	
24	Printing and reproduction	844,000	844,000	
25	Other services	96,000	96,000	
26	Supplies and materials	349,370	349,370	
31	Equipment	127,100	33,100	−94,000
	Reserve for contingencies	200,000	200,000	
	Total estimate	4,724,000	4,683,600	−40,400

Obligated as of February 28, 1962	$3,190,590
Estimated obligations for March, April, May, and June 1962	1,522,370
Estimated total obligations for fiscal year 1962. (Includes an obligation of $188,960 of the reserve for contingencies)	4,712,960
Estimated savings of the reserve for contingencies	11,040
Appropriation, fiscal year 1962	4,724,000

11 Personnel compensation:

Estimate, 1962	2,863,127
Estimate, 1963	2,913,427
Increase	50,300

The increase requested for personnel compensation is to cover the cost of within-grade and hourly increases for employees as provided by law.

12 Personnel benefits:

Estimate, 1962	$170,803
Estimate 1963	174,103
Increase	3,300

For required contributions to retirement fund, employee insurance, and health benefits.

21 Travel and transportation of persons:

Estimate, 1962	$1,500
Estimate, 1963	1,500
Increase	None

We anticipate that the same amount requested for travel and transportation of persons in fiscal 1963 will be sufficient to meet the travel expenses incidental to

the operations of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, which include the statutory requirement of inspection by the Superintendent of Documents of the condition of depository libraries, which now number 594.

22 Transportation of things:

Estimate, 1962	$1,600
Estimate, 1963	1,600
Increase	None

This expenditure covers the cost of transporting sales publications ordered by Members of Congress for local delivery and deliveries to branch bookstores of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents in Washington, D.C.

23 Rents, communications, and utilities:

Estimate, 1962	$70,500
Estimate, 1963	70,500
Increase	None

Funds in the object classification are used principally for payment of postage to the Post Office for necessary official correspondence, for telephone and telegraph service, and they also cover charges for heat, light, and power. The cost details in this object classification are as follows:

	Estimate 1962	Estimate 1963
Communications:		
Telephone and teletype	$5,000	$5,000
Postage	50,500	50,500
Subtotal	55,500	55,500
Rents and utilities:		
Heat	5,000	5,000
Electricity (including air conditioning)	10,000	10,000
Subtotal	15,000	15,000
Total rents, communications, and utilities	70,500	70,500

24 Printing and reproduction:

Estimate, 1962	$844,000
Estimate, 1963	844,000
Increase	None

No appropriation is required for the printing of publications offered for sale by the Office of Superintendent of Documents, as the cost of these publications is paid from sales receipts. We are, however, charged by law with the function of furnishing free of charge upon request one copy of each publication not confidential in nature printed by the Government Printing Office, to each of the 594 designated depository libraries throughout the United States. Another statute requires us to compile and issue catalogs and indexes covering all Government publications.

The principal item of expenditure under this classification is the purchase of publications for distribution to depository libraries. Based on current expenditures, we estimate that the amount required for this purpose for the entire fiscal year 1962 will exceed the budget estimate of $429,000 by $188,960. With the approval of the Public Printer, this amount has been allocated from the reserve for contingencies to the account for purchase of depository copies. The increased costs are primarily a result of the increase in the volume of publications distributed to depository libraries which, for the first 8 months of this fiscal year, is approximately 20 percent above distribution for the comparable period of the previous fiscal year. There has also been some advance in the cost of printing and paper. The additional publications required to be sent to depository libraries are due largely to the printing of the final material resulting from the 1960 census. We are including in our overall estimates for printing and reproduction, fiscal 1963, the same amounts for the purchase of depository copies that we requested for the current fiscal year, in the belief that the sharply increased volume of printing necessary for depository distribution in 1962 will show some

decline. If our estimates are again low in this category, the continued availability of the reserve for contingencies should enable us to meet this expense.

25 Other services:

Estimate, 1962	$96,000
Estimate, 1963	96,000
Increase	None

These funds cover repairs to office and plant fixtures and equipment, maintenance of electric trucks, alterations to work areas, and cleaning of work areas and maintaining restrooms.

26 Supplies and materials:

Estimate, 1962	$349,370
Estimate, 1963	349,370
Increase	None

Under this object classification the amount requested covers the cost of wrapping paper, cardboard, envelopes, shipping bags, cartons, mailing tubes, adhesive tape, cord, glue, and office supplies, necessary in the mailing of more than 164 million publications which must be performed each year by the Office of Superintendent of Documents to the public, which purchases Government publications, to depository libraries, and for Members of Congress and other Government agencies as requested. We have no control over the volume of mailing that these functions may require but each publication or order must be packaged or wrapped which requires the extensive use of the materials in this category. We have based our 1963 estimate on the known factors of materials used and their cost in previous fiscal years and we believe the amount requested will be sufficient despite an anticipated increase in volume mailings for the fiscal year 1963.

31 Equipment:

Estimate, 1962	$127,100
Estimate, 1963	33,100
Decrease	94,000

In the performance of the operations required of this Office, a variety of items of equipment and labor-saving devices must be employed, such as mailing and inserting machines, high-speed addressing machines, lift trucks, stencil cutters, tying machines, typewriters, adding machines, pneumatic tube and automatic conveyor system equipment, bookkeeping machines, tape and labeling machines, etc. The decrease of $94,000 in the amount we are requesting for equipment represents the amount provided by the committee for urgent and special equipment purchases during the current fiscal year. This equipment program has proved most effective and we believe that the reduced amount requested will be adequate to meet our equipment needs for fiscal 1963.

Reserve for contingencies:

Estimate, 1962	$200,000
Estimate, 1963	200,000
Increase	None

The wisdom and farsightedness of this committee in providing in our current appropriation a reserve for contingencies has certainly been demonstrated by the fact that a portion of this reserve has been used to meet the expenses of a workload increase which could not be anticipated or provided for by normal budgetary adjustments. The amount of this reserve, $200,000, has been adequate to meet our unexpected needs for the current year and we have every hope that its continuance in the same amount for 1963 will cover any similar emergency situations that may develop during that year. It will again be available for use only with the approval of the Public Printer and cannot be used to provide permanent personal services.

Income and expense statement, Superintendent of Documents—Sale of publications

	1960 actual	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Income:				
Sales	$8,557,135	$9,423,459	$10,370,000	$11,380,000
Less: Reserve for future year subscription sales	44,197	63,521	70,000	80,000
Net sales	8,512,938	9,359,938	10,300,000	11,300,000
Deduct:				
Cost of publications purchased for resale	3,675,768	3,552,539	4,145,000	4,570,000
Cost of postage for sales copies mailed	579,730	631,246	775,000	850,000
Reserve for unsalable publications	304,250	307,739	320,000	370,000
Total	4,559,748	4,491,524	5,240,000	5,790,000
Gross earnings	3,953,190	4,868,414	5,060,000	5,510,000
Other income:				
Gift publications—These are surplus copies furnished by other Government Departments and agencies which must be recorded separately and not included in the value of publications purchased	124,440	179,959	200,000	200,000
Unclaimed balances of prepaid deposit accounts remaining after a period of 10 years	5,652	8,206	10,000	10,000
Transfer of coupons—Unredeemed public document coupons sold for the purchase of Government publications	26,280	28,661	30,000	30,000
Adjusted gross earnings [1]	4,109,562	5,085,240	5,300,000	5,750,000
Expenditures from appropriated funds:				
Salaries	1,695,812	1,912,978	2,047,136	2,083,100
Mailing supplies	76,663	103,773	119,094	119,094
Office supplies	23,289	27,262	31,680	31,680
Pricelists and circulars	185,696	243,919	345,000	345,000
Communications	32,950	38,066	39,960	39,960
Heat, light, and power	7,176	10,053	10,800	10,800
Delivery services	1,402	1,431	1,600	1,600
Repairs and alterations	27,013	28,758	31,680	31,680
Sanitation	36,745	34,274	37,440	37,440
Insurance, retirement contributions, and health benefits	90,227	113,322	122,124	124,483
Equipment	8,871	5,286	87,901	27,432
Total expenditures [2]	2,185,844	2,519,122	2,874,415	2,852,269
Net earnings	1,923,718	2,566,118	2,425,585	2,897,731

[1] This amount is turned into the U.S. Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.
[2] This is the amount of the annual appropriation required to operate the sales program.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN BUDGET

Mr. BUCKLEY. Our overall appropriation request for 1963 shows a net decrease of $40,000. That is due primarily to the fact that last year this committee authorized us to purchase several large and urgently needed items of equipment, which we have done and which are proving very effective. These are nonrecurring items and we will drop them out of our request for the coming fiscal year, 1963.

So the only two areas in which we are asking for more than we asked for in 1962 are for the within-grade salary increases provided by law and for $3,300 required as our contribution to the retirement, employees' insurance and health benefits fund.

CONTINGENCY RESERVE

In addition to the equipment which this committee authorized us to purchase last year, there was an innovation in which we asked for and you granted a $200,000 reserve for contingencies. I think the committee might like to know that we have found that provision extremely helpful and workable. On the 1st of March we discovered that we had expended 97 percent of the allocation for the purchase of publications for depository libraries. We did not have any means of taking care of the 4 months remaining, and so under the provisions for the use of that fund we asked the Public Printer for approval to allocate $188,960 from the reserve for contingencies. That is going to enable us to come out even in that important category of expenditures and has made it unnecessary for us to ask either for an amended budget or for a deficiency appropriation.

SALES OF PUBLICATIONS

The earnings from the sale of publications went over the $5 million mark for the first time in fiscal 1961. This year we are looking, with 3 months to go, for about $5,300,000 and anticipate that in the forthcoming fiscal year of 1963 that might go as high as $5,750,000. This is the return to the Treasury from the sale of Government publications.

Mr. STEED. What specific ways did the 1960 census contribute to the increase, if any?

Mr. BUCKLEY. We feel that it is a significant reason why there were more publications and more bound publications for distribution to the depository libraries.

Much of the final results of the 1960 census have been published during this particular year.

PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION ESTIMATE

Mr. STEED. I note that in your estimate for "Printing and reproduction" that it is the same as last year. In the light of the fact that wages and other costs have gone up, how do you figure you are going to be able to hold to the same figure? Would that be shown by a reduction in volume?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Chairman, we may actually again have to make some use of the reserve for contingencies. We feel there is a possibility that during the forthcoming fiscal year we might be relieved to some extent of the current high volume of printing.

We will know, however, a little better by the time we are ready to submit our next budget estimate, 6 months from now, as to how that picture is going to be for us.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. STEED. What is your total personnel figure now?

Mr. BUCKLEY. We have 484 full-time employees. To that we must add intermittent employees which we are authorized to bring in on weekends as the condition of the work necessitates. Right now we

are utilizing about 250 of those on an average, but all of them are not brought in regularly.

Mr. HARRISON. That is on Sunday and Monday nights.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Yes, sir.

SUMMARY OF WORKLOAD

Mr. STEED. I wonder if you could prepare a table for us, if you do not have it already, for the last several years of your workload, the volume and percentage changes so as to give us an easy reference as to the growth and expansion of the work you do? Could you do that?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Yes, sir, we can do that.

There is a summary of workload for 3 years in the printed budget for 1963. The actual figures for 1961 and the estimates for 1962 and 1963 are there. We can go back a few more years.

Mr. STEED. If you can backdate that a few years, especially in terms of your analysis of workload under different categories, it would give us a bird's-eye picture of how this thing has changed over the years.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Shall we start with 1954 or 1955?

Mr. STEED. That would do it.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Yes, sir.

(The requested information follows:)

Summary of workload

[In thousands]

	1954 actual	1955 actual	1956 actual	1957 actual	1958 actual	1959 actual	1960 actual	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Number of sales orders	2,212	2,434	2,346	2,458	2,500	2,689	2,979	3,133	3,450	3,800
Letters of inquiry	1,655	1,615	1,719	1,243	1,561	1,561	1,669	1,719	1,900	2,100
Amount of sales	$4,819	$5,509	$5,720	$6,345	$6,515	$6,886	$8,513	$9,360	$10,300	$11,300
Number of publications sold	45,794	47,428	52,152	49,687	46,858	49,554	51,406	53,335	58,000	64,000
Publications distributed for other Government agencies	66,731	74,610	63,357	62,683	62,420	63,812	94,912	78,674	82,000	85,000
Number of publications distributed to depository libraries	3,829	3,757	3,702	4,720	4,355	5,228	5,371	5,032	5,300	5,600
Number of publications cataloged and indexed	29	31	27	37	46	47	48	53	57	60

Appropriations and earnings

[In thousands of dollars]

	1954 actual	1955 actual	1956 actual	1957 actual	1958 actual	1959 actual	1960 actual	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Appropriations	2,800	2,825	2,937	2,990	3,175	3,463	3,520	4,044	4,724	[1] 4,684
Earnings (miscellaneous receipts to Treasury)	2,131	2,375	2,582	3,298	3,142	3,351	4,110	5,085	5,300	5,750

[1] Actual.

ESTIMATES FOR "OTHER SERVICES"

Mr. STEED. Give us a little detail on the item of "Other services, $96,000."

Mr. HARRISON. Page 3 gives a résumé of that; plant fixtures, maintenance of electric trucks, alterations to work areas, and cleaning of work areas, and maintaining restrooms.

Mr. BUCKLEY. It includes the cleaning of all of the work areas, sanitation service which we get from the Government Printing Office. It includes the recharging of the batteries for maintenance of the electric trucks that we use, repairs to fixtures and equipment as needed, and any alterations to work area, workrooms, stacks, and anything of that kind we might have to have.

Mr. STEED. The general housekeeping sort of thing?

Mr. BUCKLEY. It is a general housekeeping item primarily and a continuing item for the cleaning of the area and other services mentioned.

It breaks down to $44,000 for repairs and alterations and $52,000 for sanitation.

LIMITATION ON PRINTING EXTRA COPIES OF HEARINGS

Mr. STEED. One final matter. It is my understanding, Mr. Harrison, that back in 1949 they set a limit of $700 for the publication of extra copies of hearings of our committees. Every now and then when a committee has a set of hearings, the committee may feel there is going to be a large public demand for it, and they may have to request permission to have extra copies printed. Since all of these costs have gone up, is not that old figure rather unrealistic any more?

Mr. HARRISON. That is a section of title 44?

Mr. STEED. Yes.

Mr. HARRISON. You mean that that is the amount that the Joint Committee on Printing can use?

When I first came to the committee, that was $200, and it was increased to $500 and then $700. I think it might very well be time for another little increase. In effect, a printing resolution passed by either House covers a certain number of publications. Where it might not be enough to solve the need and a few hundred extra copies may be needed, the joint committee has the authority to ride that order up to the present $700 to save having to go back for another resolution authorizing more copies. For instance, a simple resolution can get $1,200 worth of publication, but if it goes over $1,200 it has to be a concurrent resolution. Many times a Member or the committee will put a simple resolution in and then they will ask the joint committee to ride the order for $700 which will give them enough, or the committee enough, to justify their needs.

Mr. STEED. It would seem to me that that would have the effect of cutting down on the number the $700 would provide, and if it was a fair figure in 1949 it would be reasonable to assume it is no longer a fair figure?

Mr. HARRISON. I think that this would be something you might direct to the attention of Jack Haley and present it to the joint committee for their consideration.

Mr. STEED. I notice that there is a growing frequency, apparently, of requests the committees make for permission to get more copies of some of the work they do. I know that there is a very great increase in demand generally for this type of material, but there just seems to be more and more people all the time who want copies of these things.

Mr. HARRISON. I think the Subcommittee on Printing of the House Administration Committee would certainly want to have a look at this.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan, do you have any questions?

Mr. HORAN. No, but I certainly want to commend the Superintendent of Documents for giving us back about $1 million, or maybe more. That is like getting money from home.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Thank you, sir.

We hope that we can keep on making that kind of a showing.

Mr. HORAN. If your retirement dollar is someday only worth 10 cents, it will not be the fault of this operation.

Mr. BUCKLEY. It has been made possible largely because of the help we have received from this committee and we thank you.

Mr. STEED. Gentlemen, thank you.

Mr. HARRISON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1962.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

WITNESSES

J. GEORGE STEWART, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
MARIO E. CAMPIOLI, ASSISTANT ARCHITECT
CHARLES A. HENLOCK, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
PHILIP L. ROOF, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
WALTER L. RUBEL, COORDINATING ENGINEER
THOMAS F. CLANCY, SUPERVISING ENGINEER, CAPITOL BUILDING
A. E. RIDGELL, SUPERINTENDENT, HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS
PETER F. ZMAYUSKI, MANAGER, HOUSE RESTAURANTS
CHARLES A. DURKIN, ASSISTANT TO ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Mr. STEED. The committee will be in order. The committee this morning will take up the sections of the bill under the Architect of the Capitol. We have Mr. George Stewart, the Capitol Architect, and his staff here with us. Mr. Stewart, if you will identify the members of your staff that are here with you, you may then proceed with your general statement.

Mr. STEWART. I have with me Mr. Henlock, Mr. Campioli, Mr. Roof, Mr. Ridgell, Mr. Rubel, Mr. Durkin, Mr. Clancy.

Mr. Chairman, I would like permission at this point to read my general statement.

Mr. STEED. You may proceed.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. STEWART. For 1962, appropriations totaling $19,786,600 have been provided under the Architect of the Capitol—$19,256,600 in the

regular annual appropriation act, $494,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962, and $36,000 pending in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962.

For 1963, appropriations totaling $18,492,000 have been requested in the budget—a net decrease of $1,294,600 under the total appropriation of $19,786,600 for 1962. The net decrease of $1,294,600 results from decreases totaling $4,770,400, offset by increases totaling $3,475,800.

The gross increase of $3,475,800 results from increases of $244,255 in the item of personal services; $67,345 in other annual maintenance items; $664,200 in nonrecurring maintenance items; and $2,500,000 in construction items.

Of the $244,255 increase in the item of personal services, $104,105 is for increased pay costs for wage-board employees required by Public Law 763, 83d Congress; $21,963 for within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act; $31,000 for overtime and holiday pay increased costs; $68,187 for 15 additional positions, 2 for salaries, Office of the Architect of the Capitol, 13 for the Capitol Buildings, due to extension of the east front; and $19,000 to employ on a full-year basis 10 elevator operators allowed for the east front extension on a half-year basis for 1962.

Of the $67,345 increase for other annual maintenance items, $15,645 is for Government contribution to the civil service retirement fund, required by Public Law 854, 84th Congress; $600 for payment to employees' life insurance fund required by Public Law 598, 83d Congress; $1,800 for payment to employees' compensation fund required by Public Law 86–767, 86th Congress; and $49,300 for miscellaneous supplies, repairs, and equipment.

Of the $664,200 for nonrecurring maintenance items, $324,700 is for repairs and improvements in the Capitol group of buildings; and $339,500 for repairs and improvements in the Library Buildings and Grounds.

The only amounts requested in the 1963 budget for construction items are $500,000 for liquidation of contract authority under the extension of the Capitol project, and $8,500,000 for liquidation of contract authority under the additional House Office Building project. Reports are detailed in the sections of the justifications covering these projects, and will be presented to the committee when those items in the justifications are reached.

The annual appropriation items under the Architect of the Capitol are primarily for maintenance of buildings occupied by the Congress and for heat, light, power, air-conditioning, and general housekeeping services for the Congress, and each year include items considered necessary to render proper service to the Congress and to maintain properly the buildings and equipment of the Legislative Establishment.

SUMMARY OF THE ESTIMATES

Mr. Chairman, I request permission at this time to insert pages 3 through 9 in the record. These pages contain tables detailing summaries of the increases under all appropriations.

Mr. STEED. They will be made part of the record at this point.

(The pages follow:)

The gross budget increase of $3,475,800 is summarized as follows:

Personal services:	
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress	$104,105
Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act	21,963
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs	31,000
Additional positions: Salaries, Office of Architect of Capitol: 1 GS–9 research clerk; 1 W–12 electronic equipment technician; Capitol Buildings: 1 W–10 electrician; 1 W–8 electrician helper; 3 W–10 air-conditioning mechanics; 2 W–5 air-conditioning helpers; 1 W–5 plumber's helper; 1 W–4 laborer; 2 W–3 laborers; 2 W–2 part-time charwomen	68,187
10 elevator operators: Full-year basis in lieu of part-year basis in 1962	19,000
Total—gross personal services increase	244,255
Other annual maintenance items:	
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Congress	15,645
Payment to employees' life insurance fund, Public Law 598, 83d Congress	600
Payment to employees' compensation fund, Public Law 86–767, 86th Congress	1,800
All other items	49,300
Total, other annual maintenance items	67,345
Special nonrecurring maintenance items:	
Capitol Buildings, Capitol Grounds, Senate Office Buildings, legislative garage	324,700
Library buildings and grounds	339,500
Total, special nonrecurring maintenance items	664,200
Special nonrecurring construction items:	
Acquisition of property, construction and equipment, additional House Office Building: Liquidation of contract authority, increase over 1962	2,500,000
Total gross increase requested for 1963	3,475,800

A breakdown of the annual and nonrecurring maintenance construction items of increase follows:

	Personal services	Other annual	Nonrecurring	Total
Salaries, Office of the Architect of the Capitol:				
Within-grade salary advancements and other authorized changes, Classification Act	$8,333			
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong	500			
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs	2,000			
2 additional positions: 1 GS–9 research assistant at $6,448 per annum; 1 W–12 electronic equipment technician at $6,219 per annum	12,667			
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong		$1,800		
Total	23,500	1,800		$25,300

	Personal services	Other annual	Nonrecurring	Total
Capitol buildings:				
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong	$11,600			
Within-grade salary advancements, Classification Act	1,935			
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs	15,000			
13 additional positions: 1 W–10 electrician at $5,616 per annum; 3 W–10 refrigeration and air-conditioning mechanics at $5,616 per annum each; 1 W–8 electrician helper at $5,158 per annum; 1 W–5 plumber's helper at $4,472 per annum; 2 W–5 refrigeration and air-conditioning helpers at $4,472 per annum each; 1 W–4 laborer at $4,056 per annum; 2 W–3 laborers at $3,640 per annum each; 2 W–2 part-time charwomen at $1,573 per annum each	55,520			
10 elevator operators, full-year basis (allowed ½ year basis for 1962)	19,000			
Contribution to employees' life insurance fund, Public Law 598, 83d Cong		$600		
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong		5,745		
Payment to employees' compensation fund, Public Law 86-767, 86th Cong		1,800		
General annual repairs		3,700		
Substation equipment and repairs		1,600		
Maintenance, air-conditioning system			$27,200	
Supplies and materials		5,000		
Total	103,055	18,445	27,200	$148,700
Capitol Grounds:				
Increased pay costs, wage board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong	8,650			
Within-grade salary advancements, Classification Act	850			
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs	2,000			
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong		1,000		
Repairs and replacement, sections of sidewalks and curbing in vicinity of Taft Memorial			20,000	
Equipment: Replacement of dump truck			4,500	
Total	11,500	1,000	24,500	37,000
Senate Office Buildings:				
Increased pay costs, wage board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong	39,510			
Within-grade salary advancements, Classification Act	8,390			
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs	10,000			
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong		3,700		
Maintenance and repairs, Senate subway transportation system		8,000		
Repair and refinish terrace, Old Building, Constitution and Delaware Avenues			30,000	
Installation of electronic clock and legislative call systems			230,000	
Total	57,900	11,700	260,000	329,600
Legislative garage:				
Increased pay costs, wage board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong	1,000			
Replacement of heating equipment			13,000	
Total	1,000		13,000	14,000

	Personal services	Other annual	Nonrecurring	Total
House Office Buildings:				
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong	$20,125			
Within-grade salary advancements, Classification Act	1,975			
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs	2,000			
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong		$1,400		
Annual painting		9,000		
Total	24,100	10,400		$34,500
Acquisition of property, construction, and equipment, additional House Office Building:				
Liquidation of contract authority—Increase over amount allowed for 1962			$2,500,000	2,500,000
Capitol Power Plant:				
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong	15,790			
Within-grade salary advancements, Classification Act	210			
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong		1,000		
Total	16,000	1,000		17,000
Library Buildings and Grounds:				
Structural and mechanical care:				
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong	6,930			
Within-grade salary advancements, Classification Act	270			
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong		1,000		
General annual repairs		1,000		
Annual painting		2,000		
Supplies and materials		1,500		
Care of grounds: Purchase of heavy-duty tractor			2,500	
Installation of floor tile, both buildings			3,500	
Repairs to mosaic floor tile and marble floor tile, main building			20,000	
Plaster repairs and renewals, both buildings			10,000	
Clean and restore ceiling decorations, west entrance vestibule, 1st floor, main building			10,000	
Installation of fire hydrants, main building grounds			10,000	
Elevator modernization and improvements, Annex			105,000	
Improved lighting, Coolidge Auditorium, main building			3,500	
Improved lighting, bookstack, main building			15,000	
Installation of safety guardrails, driveway, west basement entrance, main building			4,500	
Repairs and replacements, sidewalks surrounding main building			12,000	
Replacement of flagstone terrace, west front, main building			8,500	
Total	7,200	5,500	204,500	217,200
Furniture and furnishings:				
Repairs to office machines and equipment		2,500		
Furniture and equipment		5,000		
Typewriter replacements		5,000		
Movable partitions		5,000		
Calculating machine for Copyright Office			900	
Electric adding machines for Copyright Office, order division, and card division			5,000	
Metal bookcases, Legislative Reference Service			3,600	
Miscellaneous office equipment			2,900	
Microfilm reading machines for serial division, stack and reader divisions			4,500	

	Personal services	Other annual	Nonrecurring	Total
Library Buildings and Grounds—Continued				
Furniture and furnishings—Continued				
Sign printing machine, building and grounds division	----------	----------	$4,600	----------
Steel trays for card division	----------	----------	60,000	----------
Recording equipment, music division	----------	----------	8,000	----------
Card catalog cases, catalog maintenance division	----------	----------	37,800	----------
File cabinets for prints and photographs division	----------	----------	7,700	----------
Totals	----------	$17,500	135,000	$152,500
Total, annual and special nonrecurring maintenance items	$244,255	67,345	664,200	975,800
Total, special nonrecurring construction items	----------	----------	2,500,000	2,500,000
Grand total, gross increase 1963—Maintenance and construction	244,255	67,345	3,164,200	3,475,800

Comparative summary of appropriation and appropriation estimates

Architect of the Capitol	Appropriations for 1962			1963 estimate of appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (−) 1963 estimates over 1962
	Regular annual act	Supplemental and 2d supplemental appropriation acts 1962	Total appropriation		
Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol	$337,700	----------	$337,700	$363,000	+$25,300
Contingent expenses	50,000	----------	50,000	50,000	----------
Capitol buildings	1,135,500	$501,500	1,637,000	1,282,000	−355,000
Extension of the Capitol	1,500,000	----------	1,500,000	500,000	−1,000,000
Capitol Grounds	446,000	----------	446,000	435,000	−11,000
Senate Office Buildings	2,170,400	15,000	2,185,400	2,465,000	+279,600
Legislative garage	79,000	----------	79,000	63,000	−16,000
House Office Buildings	1,639,000	7,500	1,646,500	1,677,000	+30,500
Acquisition of property, construction and equipment, additional House Office Building	6,000,000	----------	6,000,000	8,500,000	+2,500,000
Capitol Power Plant	2,052,000	----------	2,052,000	2,059,000	+7,000
Library Buildings and Grounds:					
Structural and mechanical care	3,748,000	6,000	3,754,000	869,000	−2,885,000
Furniture and furnishings	99,000	----------	99,000	229,000	+130,000
Total, appropriations and estimates	19,256,600	530,000	19,786,600	18,492,000	−1,294,600

Salaries, Office of the Architect

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
11 Personnel compensation:			
Permanent positions	261	287	309
Other personnel compensation	30	30	32
Total personnel compensation	290	317	340
12 Personnel benefits	19	21	23
Total obligations	310	338	363

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	31	33	35
Average number of all employees	29	33	35
Average GS grade	8.2	8.3	8.5
Average GS salary	$6,877	$6,817	$7,065
Average salary of ungraded positions	$6,638	$6,843	$7,006

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities:			
General administration of all activities under the Architect of the Capitol (total obligations)	310	338	363
Financing:			
Unobligated balance lapsing	7		
New obligational authority (appropriation)	317	338	363

Mr. STEWART. At page 60 of the committee print and at page 10 of the justifications we are asking for an increase of $25,300 under "Salaries, Office of the Architect."

The 1962 appropriation in the annual act was $337,700. Additional cover within grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, $8,333; wage rate increase and within grade promotion authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress, $500.

Mr. STEED. We will insert pages 10 through 13 and ask you to highlight the additions.

(The pages follow:)

1962 appropriation in annual act	$337,700
Additions:	
Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended	8,333
Wage-rate increase and within-grade promotion authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong., for wage-board employees	500
Overtime and holiday pay increased by $2,000 to meet increased pay costs under this allotment resulting from base pay increases under the Classification Act and the proposed addition of 2 new positions for 1963	2,000
Two additional positions:	
1 GS–9 research assistant at $6,448 per annum; 1 W–12 wage-board electronic equipment technician at $6,219 per annum	12,667

1 GS–9 research assistant.—During the last 7 years, a supreme effort has been made by this office to uncover, assemble, evaluate, catalog, and preserve the many valuable historic papers, plans, drawings, and other material relating to the development and construction of the Capitol itself, as well as the architectural features, antiquities, the statuary and other art, the grounds and other structures on Capitol Hill, and other activities in which this office has an interest or responsibility.

This effort, of course, was made imperative and given great impetus by the planning and execution of the extension of the east front of the Capitol, the repairs to the dome, and other work included under this project.

Additions—Continued
Two additional positions—Continued
1 GS–9 research assistant, etc.—Continued

A great part of the research required was carried forward by our own Office under the direction of one of our most capable and dedicated staff members, who has been with the Office for more than 40 years. This work was accomplished by placing under her supervision several employees to assist with the tremendous amount of research and clerical work involved.

One of these employees is a research assistant who has been with the office now since September 1955 and whose salary has been charged during the period 1955–62 to the extension of the Capitol project.

During this period, the particular employee has gained the knowledge and experience to become an integral and necessary part of the Architect's permanent staff and we are, therefore, asking that funds be provided on the staff payroll to permit her employment on a permanent basis.

The work in the Research Services Division continues to increase. During the last 2 years, this Division has received 2,650 requests for information from Members of Congress, Government agencies, libraries, schools, museums, art galleries, and the general public. Some requests, of course, require little time, but many requests require research and study running into months. To mention three examples of the more demanding recent requests, the following are cited:

A revised edition of the compilation of the works of art in the Capitol, authorized by the Joint Committee on the Library.

Development of a complete chart on the history of unveiling and dedication of all statues in Statuary Hall.

Compilation of works of art in the U.S. Capitol pertaining to the American Revolution.

Required research is carried out in the Architect's Art Reference Library and general files, the Senate Library, the Senate and House documents, the Library of Congress, the National Archives, and other libraries.

I consider the granting of funds for this position of utmost importance to the continued efforts of my office to render necessary service to the Congress, various foundations and organizations, school children and the public, relating to this, the Capitol of our Nation.

1 W–12 electronic equipment technician.—Due to the increasing number of sound reinforcement systems, electronically operated clocks and electronically operated legislative call systems, there is an existing need for a technician trained in basic electronics.

Electronics is a science which is concerned with the flow of electrons through vacuum or gas-filled tubes, and conventional electronic circuits include, in addition to tubes, such devices as capacitors, resistors, microphones, amplifiers, transformers and inductances. Electricians trained in the installation and repair of power and light wiring systems generally are not qualified in electronics.

The proper functioning of each piece of electronic equipment depends completely upon the knowledge of the operator and technician supervising its operation. A technician of this type must not only know how to operate the equipment but must have complete knowledge of its intricate workings, in order that he may properly service and make emergency repairs in minimum time and at minimum cost. Many problems may arise in the use of elec-

Additions—Continued

Two additional positions—Continued

1 W–12 electronic equipment technician—Continued

tronic equipment, such as tubes may become deficient, resistors may burn out and capacitors may develop an internal "open" or "short." Without proper servicing, electronic equipment will not operate at its top efficiency, its operation will become progressively worse and eventually lead to complete failure.

In addition to the existing electronic equipment located throughout the buildings, additional equipment will soon be installed in the Capitol Power Plant and the additional House Office Building now under construction.

The granting of funds for this position would insure continued efficient operation of the sound reinforcement sysems, electronically operated clocks and electronically operated legislative call system; prevent electronic failures and costly repairs that may otherwise occur.

Contribution to retirement fund, increased from $18,200 to $20,000	$1,800

This item is required to cover the cost of Government contribution to retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Cong. The additional cost results from increase in basic pay rates and the proposed addition of two positions.

Total	+25,300
Total estimate for 1963	363,000

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT POSITION

Mr. STEWART. I would like to read page 10 which highlights the need for one of the new positions that I am asking for 1963. This is a GS–9 research assistant.

During the last 7 years, a supreme effort has been made by this office to uncover, assemble, evaluate, catalog, and preserve the many valuable historic papers, plans, drawings, and other material relating to the development and construction of the Capitol itself, as well as the architectural features, antiquities, the statuary and other art, the grounds and other structures on Capitol Hill, and other activities in which this office has an interest or responsibility.

This effort, of course, was made imperative and given great impetus by the planning and execution of the extension of the east front of the Capitol, the repairs to the dome, and other work included under this project.

A great part of the research required was carried forward by our own office under the direction of one of our most capable and dedicated staff members, who has been with the Office for more than 40 years. This work was accomplished by placing under her supervision several employees to assist with the tremendous amount of research and clerical work involved.

One of these employees is a research assistant who has been with the Office now since September 1955 and whose salary has been charged during the period 1955–1962 to the extension of the Capitol project.

During this period, the particular employee has gained the knowledge and experience to become an integral and necessary part of the Architect's permanent staff, and we are, therefore, asking that funds be provided on the staff payroll to permit her employment on a permanent basis.

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Compilation of works of art in the U.S. Capitol pertaining to the American Revolution.

Required research is carried out in the Architect's Art Reference Library and general files, the Senate Library, the Senate and House documents, the Library of Congress, the National Archives, and other libraries.

I might interpose here to say that it was very difficult, when I first took over as Architect, trying to find and assemble information readily. We are right proud to say now that the Archives and Library of Congress do request information from us. We have built our files up to a splendid, ready-reference state.

I consider the granting of funds for this position of utmost importance to the continued efforts of my office to render necessary service to the Congress, various foundations and organizations, schoolchildren, and the public, relating to this, the Capitol of our Nation.

Mr. STEED. What additional material do you intend to publish as a result of this?

Mr. HENLOCK. We would not necessarily publish anything new, in formal publications, Mr. Steed. It is a fact, however, that we have information back to the 1790's in our files, and information covering a broad range is constantly being requested.

Often extensive research is required in assembling and furnishing information to Members of Congress and others requesting information.

Mr. STEED. You do not contemplate any document that would be for general distribution?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir; except mimeographed statements of general interest.

Mr. STEWART. We are, however, now preparing a revised edition of works of art in the Capitol, which was authorized by the Joint Committee on the Library, and this will be a formal publication.

Mr. Bow. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Bow.

Mr. Bow. What particularly have you found that is of importance? What is there about this that we can get in the record as to information you actually dug up or found that is of importance to us? Give us some specifics.

Mr. STEWART. May I ask Mr. Campioli to discuss that item?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Recently we were requested to prepare research material for the possible restoration of the old Senate and Supreme Court Chambers.

Mr. Bow. Who requested that?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Senator Stennis was the one who originally made the request and requested that we submit a report to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The Research Office has delved into the files and retrieved old drawings, old documents, and printed data, which was indispensable in developing the proposed drawings for restoring these Chambers to the 1819–60 period. Without them, we would have had to just take some blind guesses. As of this moment, the Office has come up with a fairly complete research report on the Senate Chamber on the principal floor and on the first floor where the old Supreme Court sat during that period. We uncovered everything except the details of furniture. We have a comprehensive plan, but we do not know what the furniture looked like.

Mr. BOW. How long have these plans been available?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Some of them date way back to various periods in the past.

Mr. BOW. But you knew where they were all this period of time?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir. Some of them we did not know existed until we began doing this work. We had to investigate other files besides our own. We found some in our own files in the attic, some at the Library of Congress, some at the Archives Building, and these our research employees are the persons who have done all this legwork to unearth all this data.

Mr. BOW. They have been brought together?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOW. In your repair work did you not find some things of interest such as copperplates with names of workmen who worked on the original Capitol?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, and that has helped to cement the data we had in our files. In some cases it has refuted the data in the files because we found dates that differed somewhat from what was recorded. For instance, in the case of the sculpture work in the pediment the inscription regarding the Constitution according to the records was March 4, 1789; and the dates found on the actual statuary was September 17, 1787. This research unit was invaluable in furnishing background data necessary in execution of the east front itself and this unit is keeping all this data up to date in order that any future reference requests would make available the correct data.

Mr. BOW. What is your physical setup in the preservation of these documents and other historical matter that you have relating to the Capitol?

Mr. STEWART. I must say we do not have too good a physical setup for the retaining of this information. At some appropriate time I hope to ask the committee and the Congress to give me money enough to purchase a large vault for this purpose.

Mr. BOW. Is this the type of thing that might be proper to be put into the new Museum of History that is being built by the Smithsonian? There it would be displayed and properly maintained and available for all time to come.

Mr. STEWART. I do not think that would be proper for most of it. We might make some selections from our files for this museum. However, we constantly have telephone calls and written requests from Members and others for information required promptly, and

this must be available in our own office for ready information and use. This is a service the Congress and citizenry expects of us.

Mr. Bow. If it were made available to the Smithsonian, why not have people who make research and studies of this kind handle it? The calls could be referred to them and that sort of thing handled by the Smithsonian in order to relieve your office of that sort of thing and let you do the architect work and not the research and information work of that kind.

Mr. Campioli. We can have this type of work done more rapidly in our own office. Many times we can meet the requests by having this information readily available, whereas, if we had to refer requests to other agencies, it would take several weeks before the information could be furnished. Often we have to have the information the same day.

Mr. Stewart. The basic material is in our files right at the present time. In order to acquaint the Smithsonian, I would say we would have to turn over our complete files to them.

I have a recent incident in mind. There was some contention about the extension of our grounds to the east, looking ahead to the future for the legislative branch of the Government to expand. We all know that Major L'Enfant and Mr. McMillan, one of the Commissioners of the District, planned improvements to the east. We did not know, however, but found in our research that Thomas U. Walter, the fourth Architect of the Capitol, the architect who designed and constructed the House and Senate wings and the dome, actually prepared plans for a mall to the east of the Capitol.

I might give this as an example to show what information can be developed through proper research and classification of material. When I first came here it was not unusual to find letters mixed up with plans and other material. They all had to be sorted and cataloged. We have the same problem today. We have only partly completed the job.

Mr. Bow. That is all. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Steed. Perhaps it would be well to have the name of the person who is heading up this work.

Mr. Stewart. Mrs. Lillian R. Kessel. She has been here over 40 years and is a devoted employee.

Mr. Steed. Have you given any thought to the possibility that some of this material might have such a general appeal that it would be worthwhile placing it in published form for general distribution?

Mr. Stewart. I think it would be very desirable at a later date to do so, and it would probably save the Members of Congress and their representatives and other interested parties from having to come direct to our office and reviewing the material in our files at the office. A complete statement of past Presidential inaugurations has been developed by our research office. I published that information at the last inauguration in mimeographed form and distributed it among the newsmen. In addition we prepared a compendium on the inauguration and made it available to newsmen. It was invaluable to them.

Mr. Steed. I am of the opinion that for the obvious reason that public interest in this building and its history is so widespread, as indicated, for one thing, by the enormous number of people who come

here each year to see the building, that publication of suitable material of this sort would meet with great popular response.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, when the extension of the east front of the Capitol project is finished, we will publish a document which will cover much of the research work about the Capitol done by our office, not all of it but a good deal of it.

We expect to have a report on the New Senate Office Building.

We expect, as stated, to have a report on the extension of the Capitol. Then various improvements that we have made to the Capitol Building itself other than the east front might be a matter of interest for a report—such as restoration of Brumidi's frescoes in the hallways on the Senate side, the lighting improvements, the various rearrangements of some of our portraits we have on the walls, items like that, which I think would be of much interest if published in document form.

Mr. STEED. You may go to the next item.

ADDITIONAL ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT TECHNICIAN POSITION

Mr. STEWART. I have an addition here of one electronic equipment technician. I will ask Mr. Walter Rubel, my coordinating engineer, to explain that item.

Mr. RUBEL. Due to the increasing number of sound reinforcement systems, additional electronically operated clocks and completely new electronically operated legislative call systems, there is an existing need and a future expanding need for a technician trained in basic electronics. We not only have such equipment partially installed in the Capitol Building but also some in the New Senate Office Building. We will have it in the additional House Office Building now under construction and eventually in the other two House Office Buildings.

The future indicates that a lot of this electronic equipment will have to be maintained and kept in operation. Electronics is a science differing from that which the ordinary electrician is accustomed to handle. He is accustomed to handling light and power wiring. Electronics involves many other things such as capacitators, resistors, microphones, amplifiers, transformers and inductances. Some of these devices form part of the public address systems, of which we now have many, and will have more.

To be certain that electronic equipment is kept functioning properly, particularly the clocks and the legislative call system, it is essential to have a specialist in that kind of work, not only to check on the equipment but to train other people, because the project ultimately will be of large magnitude. The new technician will have to train our regular electricians in the techniques of electronics and supervise their work.

Mr. STEED. Can you comment on what remains to be done about the buzzer system in the east front? How near are you to finishing that?

Mr. RUBEL. That work will be completed during the forthcoming adjournment. It would upset the existing signaling system too much to try to complete it while the Congress is in session. The electronic legislative call system will be in complete operation both on the Senate and the House sides when you come back in January.

That rectangular box on the wall is part of the legislative call system. All we have to do is install the light-signal unit and connect it up electrically, plus some electrical work being carried on now in conjunction with the conversion of the electrical systems in this building. All this work we expect to have completed by October of this year.

Mr. Bow. What is there unusual about this call system? What is new about it?

Mr. Rubel. The old system is a direct-current system which requires separate direct-current wiring all over the building. That was true in all the buildings. These old wiring systems have been in service for many years. They were in a terribly deteriorated state.

New electronic systems use the power wiring in the buildings and a high-frequency wave is imposed over the power wiring to correct the clocks hourly, and to operate the electronic legislative call system. We will be using wiring that is already in the building to take care of functions that before required separate wiring systems and separate maintenance.

Mr. Bow. This will not make any change in the offices?

Mr. Rubel. In your building?

Mr. Bow. Yes.

Mr. Rubel. Eventually we hope to have the same system in the House Office Buildings. The clock systems in the House Buildings will be controlled from one master clock being installed in the additional House Office Building, so that all clocks in all buildings on both sides, Senate and House, will register the same time and will be corrected hourly, and will be automatically corrected for daylight saving time.

The electronic legislative call system is unique because you not only will have the buzzers, which incidentally are already in the new clocks, but you will have a light signal system in this rectangular box which will indicate, by illuminated lamps, the number of the calls that have been sent from the House Chamber. If there are three buzzes sounded in the room, three lights will light and will remain illuminated for a few minutes; so if you happen to miss the count of the buzzers, the lights will verify the call. There will be one light on continuously, the light on the extreme right-hand side will be on continuously while the House is in session. The same system will be employed on the Senate side. Questions continually being asked, particularly by visitors—is the House in session, is the Senate in session—will correctly be answered by this signal at various locations in the building.

Mr. Steed. On page 60 of the committee print we find certain language delegating authority in the absence of the architect. How long has that been carried in the bill?

Mr. Henlock. The Assistant Architect has been provided for since 1930 and the Second Assistant Architect or comparable position since 1946. Language authorizing these positions and delegating them authority to act as Architect has been carried continuously in the bill since then.

Mr. Steed. Is there any reason why that should not be made permanent? It is apparently settled policy.

81771—62——18

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir. Mr. Stewart would like very much to have this changed to permanent language. It would eliminate the necessity for the lengthy language in the bill each year by adding the word "hereafter."

Mr. STEWART. May I say this off the record, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. STEED. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. HORAN. There has been some interest in going over the lighting in the present New House Office Building. Have you any plans along that line?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We plan to improve the lighting at the same time as the remodeling work of the New House Office Building is accomplished.

Mr. HORAN. Do you contemplate putting out a handout pamphlet based on the research you are doing on the Capitol?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. HORAN. One that will be available to schoolchildren?

Mr. STEWART. That is right. I might say that in the interim I have compiled what we call a kit, which takes in the highlights of the Capitol Building itself, the things that might be of interest to the youngster of 7 or 8 up to 15, 16, or 18. That has been very popular. They are about such items as the dome, how it oscillates, the Senate subway cars, Minton tile floors, Washington's tomb and the catafalque and other highlights about the Capitol. As stated, I propose to prepare a document on the Capitol extension and ask to have it printed and bound as a document.

Mr. HORAN. Has anybody found out what those woodwork skylights are down near the Members' elevator?

Mr. STEWART. No, sir, but I have not given up hope that we will find that information. Mr. Clancy can tell you that hardly a month goes by that we do not find something of interest, and he has been here a long while. To get a written history of it or some documentation or description of it, we have to search through many old records. That takes time. Sometimes it requires research at the Archives or the Library of Congress.

Then we search through our own files to see if we have something that matches up in the way of a report. Most of the time we come up with the answer. It might be of interest to you to know that Mr. Walter's drawings were bought from him but we have not been able to find one drawing from Bulfinch. We have only a handful of Mr. Latrobe's drawings. I hope to leave such records that everybody will know exactly what has been done from the time I took office in 1954 until I leave office.

LIMITATION ON TRAVEL EXPENSES

Mr. STEED. We will proceed to the next item, "Limitation on travel expenses."

Mr. STEWART. This is not an appropriation. It simply places a limit on the total amount under all funds which may be expended by the Architect of the Capitol for travel. It is the same amount as the limitation allowed for the fiscal year 1962. Similar limitations have been imposed since 1927. A limitation of $20,000 is requested

for 1963, the same as is allowed for 1962. If you would like me to, I will read pages 21 and 22 of the justifications.

Mr. STEED. Could you give us some idea about how much of this authority was used during last year?

Mr. HENLOCK. It is running about $15,000 this year—about $11,000 to date. It is not a case of any money reverting to the Treasury. It is simply using sums under all appropriations. The history of this authority shows it has never been abused since 1927.

Mr. BOW. Has much travel money been used for the quarries?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have a statement broken down in this manner. We have, to date, spent $6,683 on the third House Office Building project, most of which was for travel to and from the quarries, and $2,033 on the extension of the Capitol project.

Mr. BOW. That is $10,413.

Mr. HENLOCK. We have spent $10,708 so far this fiscal year. We had other miscellaneous travel besides travel on the two projects.

Mr. BOW. What was the miscellaneous related to?

Mr. HENLOCK. $245 covers a small item on the Capitol Building: $218, inspection of some equipment for the Capitol Power Plant; $44, the same thing; $68, also the powerplant. The bulk of the expenditure is in the two projects.

Mr. BOW. $245 on the Capitol. What is that for?

Mr. HENLOCK. Offhand I cannot answer that.

Mr. CLANCY. That is the time Mr. Bonnar went out to inspect air-conditioning units in St. Louis. That is all I recall.

Mr. BOW. Thank you.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
25 Other services		50	50
Auxiliary air-conditioning equipment, Ways and Means Committee room, New House Office Building	8		
Alterations and improvements, rooms T-2, 4, and 6, Senate terrace, Capitol Building	7		
Demolishing chimneys, installation of driveways, grading, and erection of barricades, additional Senate Office Building site	4		
Snow removal, Capitol Grounds	23		
Total obligations	42	50	50

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities: Unforeseen expenses in connection with all activities under the Architect of the Capitol (total obligations)	42	50	50
Financing: Unobligated balance lapsing	8		
New obligational authority (appropriation)	50	50	50

Mr. STEED. Next we will consider "Contingent expenses," page 63 of the bill, page 23 of the justifications.

Mr. STEWART. There is no increase or decrease under this item. This is the usual amount of $50,000 that we have had appropriated for "Contingent expenses" since 1956.

Mr. STEED. How much has been used this year?

Mr. STEWART. During the fiscal year 1962, allocations totaling $33,000 have been made against this fund, of which $23,000 has been for alterations and improvements to rooms T–2, T–4, and T–6, Senate terrace, approved by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations; and $10,000 for test borings in square 732—that is the block over here in which we are now razing buildings—acquired under the Additional House Office Building Act, 1955, to determine subsoil conditions in that square, approved by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. STEED. What was the nature of the alterations in the three rooms you mentioned?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Constructing a mezzanine floor. Whereas, we had rooms just on one level, we now have rooms on two levels. We have provided three additional rooms on the upper level.

Mr. STEED. What type rooms were they, committee-type rooms with high ceilings?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir. They are now small offices, comparable to what we provided 3 years ago on the House side for our art and reference department, where we are able to house several other activities along with their activities by constructing a mezzanine floor.

Mr. BOW. What are T–2, T–4, and T–6 used for?

Mr. STEWART. They are rooms on the terrace.

Mr. CLANCY. The Vice President has three of them, the others are assigned to Senators or committees.

Mr. BOW. These are private offices for the Senators and the Vice President?

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOW. You spent $33,000 on that?

Mr. CLANCY. $23,000.

Mr. BOW. Is that the total cost?

Mr. CLANCY. That is right.

Mr. BOW. Alteration and furniture?

Mr. CLANCY. There are eight of them all together. We built three additional offices by construction of the upper floor, remodeled five rooms below, put in a new air conditioning unit, new power, new telephone lines, cables, ducts, complete.

Mr. HORAN. You are blocking off part of the hallway here on the House side. Is that going to be an office?

Mr. CLANCY. That is to be a reception room for the majority leader.

Mr. STEWART. The majority leader requested it, and it was approved by the Speaker. That is in between the so-called front offices, the two offices Speaker McCormack formerly occupied as majority leader, and his back office. This will provide Mr. Albert, the present majority leader, with a small reception room.

Mr. STEED. The majority leader always has had a split office there, and this just connects them together and gives him a reception room for both areas.

Mr. Bow. Does that come out of the contingency fund?

Mr. CLANCY. That work was done out of the Capitol Building general annual repair fund. We are absorbing that cost out of our regular funds.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

		1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
11	Personnel compensation:			
	Permanent positions	687	759	855
	Positions other than permanent	9	16	16
	Other personnel compensation	146	162	177
	Total personnel compensation	842	937	1,047
12	Personnel benefits	50	51	59
23	Communications services: Penalty mail	1	2	2
25	Other services:			
	Annual painting	33	32	32
	Elevator repairs and improvements	3	6	6
	Substation equipment and repairs	5	7	8
	General annual repairs and alterations	38	41	30
	Maintenance and repair, lighting system, grounds	11	10	10
	Maintenance, air-conditioning system	64	20	42
	Repairs, works of art	3	10	5
	Elimination of fire hazards	27	475	----------
	Replacement of revolving door, west front, 1st floor	12	----------	----------
	Painting exterior of west central section of Capitol and exterior trim of Senate and House Wings	17	----------	----------
26	Supplies and materials	22	33	38
31	Equipment:			
	Annual	4	2	2
	Dust collector for carpenter shop	----------	4	----------
	Total obligations	1,132	1,630	1,282

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	142	156	169
Average number of all employees	140	150	169
Average GS grade	8.5	9.4	9.4
Average GS salary	$6,960	$7,321	$7,442
Average salary of ungraded positions	$4,593	$4,694	$4,737

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities: Maintenance and operation of the Capitol (total obligations)	1,132	1,630	1,282
Financing: Unobligated balance lapsing	20	----------	----------
New obligational authority (appropriation)	1,152	1,630	1,282

Mr. STEED. We go now to the Capitol Buildings, page 64 of the bill and page 26 of the justifications. There is a substantial decrease here.

We will insert pages 26 through 32 in the record. You might comment on each major change.

(The pages follow:)

1962 appropriation in annual act		$1,135,500
Supplemental in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962		494,000
Pay Supplemental in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962		7,500
Total appropriations, 1962		1,637,000
DEDUCTIONS		
General annual repairs and alterations: Nonrecurring items allowed under this allotment for 1962, dropped for 1963, as follows: $12,700 for installation of a new cashier's counter and rubber tile floor in the Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the House; $2,000 for installation of a bronze handrail on the west stairway, Senate Wing	$14,700	
Maintenance, air conditioning system: Nonrecurring item allowed under this allotment for 1962, dropped for 1963, as follows: Purchase of an 8-foot power shear in replacement of an old, worn hand shear	5,200	
Repairs, works of art: Nonrecurring items allowed under this allotment for 1962, dropped for 1963, as follows: $3,000 for replacement of a large section of highly decorated ceiling at main entrance to Senate dining room; $2,300 for restoration of the painting "Landing of Columbus"	5,300	
Elimination of fire hazards: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962, dropped for 1963	475,000	
Equipment: Nonrecurring item allowed under this allotment for 1962, dropped for 1963, for purchase and installation of dust-collecting equipment in the carpentry shop in the Capitol	3,500	
		−503,700
Base for 1963		1,133,300
ADDITIONS		
Personnel Compensation:		
Wage-Rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress	11,600	

Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Cong., 96 laborers and mechanics on the Capitol Building roll are compensated on a wage-board, prevailing-rate basis. Public Law 763 provides that the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates.

An increase of $9,354 is requested for 1963 to meet on a full-year basis the cost of increased wage rates established for these wage-board positions as a result of a general survey of Government and industrial employees' wages in the Washington Metropolitan area, conducted during the past year. The new rates went into effect December 10, 1961, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85–872, 85th Cong. This increase is necessary in order that the Capitol Building wage-board employees may be compensated on a full-year basis in the fiscal year 1963 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of $2,246 is requested for 1963 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions falling due in that year, authorized by Public Law 763 under the wage-board system, for employees compensated under that act.

Personnel Compensation—Continued

Within-grade promotions authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for employees compensated under that act $1,935

Overtime and holiday pay increased by $15,000 to meet increased pay costs under that allotment resulting from base pay increases under Public Law 763 and the Classification Act and the proposed addition of 13 positions 15,000

Additional cost to cover services of 10 elevator operator positions on a full-year basis in 1963. For 1962, $19,000 was allowed to employ 10 elevator operators for the new east front extension for the 6 months' period, January 1, 1962, to June 30, 1962. An additional $19,000 is required for 1963 in order to cover the pay of these operators for a full 12-months period next year 19,000

13 additional positions for east front extension: 1 W–10 electrician at $5,616 per annum. 1 W–8 electrician helper at $5,158 per annum. 3 W–10 air-conditioning mechanics at $5,616 per annum each. 2 W–5 air-conditioning helpers at $4,472 per annum each. 1 W–5 plumber's helper at $4.472 per annum. 1 W–4 laborer at $4.056 per annum. 2 W–3 laborers at $3,640 per annum each. 2 W–2 part-time charwomen at $1,573 per annum each 55,520

The east front extension of the Capitol has added to the Capitol Building 68 office and committee rooms, 3 large reception rooms, 2 large lobbies, enlarged restaurant and cafeteria accommodations for the House and Senate, extensive storage space, 5 floors of corridors, extensive mechanical and electrical installations, including 4 mechanical equipment rooms on the basement floor, 2 on the first floor, and 2 on the attic floor; also 24 toilet rooms. The addition of these accommodations, soon to be completed, will add materially to the maintenance duties of the Architect of the Capitol.

The extensive lighting and electrical installations will require the services of an additional electrician and helper; the extensive heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment will require the services of 3 additional mechanics and 2 helpers, spread over three 8-hour shifts daily, for operation, servicing, and maintenance; the 24 toilet rooms and extensive plumbing equipment require the services of an additional plumber's helper; the cleaning of the reception rooms and lobbies will require the services of 2 additional part-time charwomen; the general housekeeping, moving, and heavy manual service work will require the services of 3 additional laborers.

This is the minimum force required to render satisfactory care for this new section of the building, and approval of this request is urgently requested.

Payment to employees' life insurance fund, increased from $2,000 to $2,600 600

This item is required to cover the cost of the Government's payment to employees' life insurance fund required by Public Law 578, 83d Cong. The amount requested is based on actual cost experience and results from increase in basic pay rates.

Personnel Compensation—Continued

Contribution to retirement fund, increased from $39,255 to $45,000 ..... $5,745

This item is required to cover the cost of Government contribution to retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Cong. The additional cost results from increase in basic pay rates.

Payment to employees' compensation fund, new item 1,800

This is a new item and is required to cover the cost of the Government's payment to employees' compensation fund required by section 209 of Public Law 86–767, 86th Cong., approved Sept. 13, 1960, which provides that each agency shall include in its annual budget estimates a request for an appropriation in an amount equal to the amount paid from the employees' compensation fund for compensation benefits to employees of the agency during the preceding fiscal year on account of service-connected injury or death.

Substation equipment and repairs, increased from $6,805 to $8,405 1,600

This increase is necessary to meet increased maintenance costs. With the conversion of buildings from 25-cycle alternating current and direct current to 60-cycle alternating current during the past several years, there are to be maintained under this allotment in the fiscal year 1963, 8 electrical substations located in the Capitol group of buildings. With the completion of the conversion program, it is anticipated that this allotment will remain fairly constant.

General annual repairs and alterations, increased from $26,300 to $30,000 3,700

This increase is necessary to meet increased maintenance and repair costs. No increase has been provided under this allotment for the past 4 years.

Maintenance, air-conditioning system 27,200

Nonrecurring increases under this allotment asked to provide $18,000 to paint air-conditioning equipment on the House and Senate sides of the Capitol. During the past 2 years, 10 central air-conditioning units have been rebuilt; also, additional pumps, heat exchangers, safety controls, air filters, and miscellaneous equipment have been added to the equipment rooms. Under the amount of $18,000, it is proposed to paint the equipment for the Senate Chamber; the Senate Chamber fresh-air tunnel; the equipment in apparatus room No. 9; in apparatus room No. 17 which serves the Senate Committee on Appropriations; in the north terrace and TV apparatus rooms; in the Senate chilled water station; in the equipment room for the west terrace; and in the House and Senate standby refrigeration rooms now under construction.

For replacement of 3 central air-conditioning units which have been in operation for the past 25 years and supply cooling and heating for the House and Senate document rooms and the House Press Gallery, $9,200. This equipment is now obsolete and no longer economically repairable, due to the prohibitive cost of replacement parts. They are now in a deteriorated condition and should be replaced, particularly since they are located in the attic where leaks could cause considerable damage.

Personnel Compensation—Continued	
Supplies and materials, increased from $33,000 to $38,000	$5,000
This increase is necessary to meet increased maintenance costs. Of the increase, $2,275 is requested for electric light bulbs and tubes, plumbing supplies and materials and other miscellaneous items for the east front extension and other improved areas of the building; and $2,225 for the purchase of a high-reach telescope scaffold for use by lamp men in changing electric light bulbs and fluorescent tubes throughout the building, in lieu of step ladders presently used, which constitute a hazard.	
Total	+$148,700
Total estimate for 1963	1,282,000

LANGUAGE CHANGE

The committee is requested to add the following language to the text shown in the 1963 budget and committee print:

"*Provided*, That not to exceed $385,000 of the amount made available under this head for the fiscal year 1962 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1963."

An allotment of $475,000 was provided in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962, approved September 30, 1961, for elimination of fire hazards in the Capitol Building.

Since that time, the matter has been given intensive study and plans and specifications are now in preparation for the work to be done, programed in such a manner as to interfere as little as possible with the activities of the building.

Obligations, totaling $90,000, are being incurred in the fiscal year 1962, and it is proposed to obligate the balance of the funds, $385,000, after July 1, 1962, with the work so programed that the principal items will be done during the recess of the Congress.

Accordingly, it is requested that the unexpended balance of $385,000 provided for this purpose in 1962 be continued available until June 30, 1963.

INCREASES REQUESTED

Mr. STEWART. This item shows a net decrease of $355,000. The additions cover $11,600 for wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress; within grade promotions authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, $1,935; overtime and holiday pay increased by $15,000 to meet increased pay costs under that allotment resulting from base-pay increases under Public Law 763 and the Classification Act and the proposed addition of 13 positions.

There is $19,000 additional cost to cover the services of 10 elevator operator positions on a full-year basis for 1963. For 1962, $19,000 was allowed to employ 10 elevator operators for the new east front extension for the 6-month period January 1, 1962, to June 30, 1962. An additional $19,000 is required for 1963 in order to cover the pay of these operators for a full 12-month period next year.

There are 13 additional positions requested for the east front extension: one W–10 electrician at $5,616 per annum; one W–8 electrician helper at $5,158 per annum; three W–10 air-conditioning mechanics at $5,616 per annum each; two W–5 air-conditioning helpers at $4,472 per annum each; one W–5 plumber's helper at $4,472 per annum; one W–4 laborer at $4,056 per annum; two W–3 laborers at

$3,640 per annum each; and two W–2 part-time charwomen at $1,573 per annum each. That is a total of $55,520.

The east front extension of the Capitol has added to the Capitol Building 68 office and committee rooms, 3 large reception rooms, 2 large lobbies, enlarged restaurant and cafeteria accommodations for the House and Senate, extensive storage space, 5 floors of corridors, extensive mechanical and electrical installations, including 4 mechanical equipment rooms on the basement floor, 2 on the first floor, and 2 on the attic floor; also, 24 toilet rooms. The addition of these accommodations, soon to be completed, will add materially to the maintenance duties of the Architect of the Capitol.

The extensive lighting and electrical installations will require the services of an additional electrician and helper; the extensive heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning equipment will require the services of 3 additional mechanics and 2 helpers, spread over three 8-hour shifts daily, for operation, servicing, and maintenance; the 24 toilet rooms and extensive plumbing equipment require the services of an additional plumber's helper; the cleaning of the reception rooms and lobbies will require the services of 2 additional part-time charwomen; the general housekeeping, moving, and heavy manual service work will require the services of 3 additional laborers.

We have also an addition of $600 for payment to the employees' life insurance fund, which is increased from $2,000 to $2,600.

The contribution to the retirement fund is increased by $5,745.

Payment to the employees' compensation fund—this is a new item—$1,800. This is required to cover the cost of the Government's payment to the employees' compensation fund, required by section 209 of Public Law 86–767 of the 86th Congress, approved September 13, 1960, which provides that each agency shall include in its annual budget estimates a request for an appropriation in an amount equal to the amounts paid from the employees' compensation fund for compensation benefits to employees of the agency during the preceding fiscal year on account of service-connected injury or death.

Substation equipment and repairs is increased from $6,805 to $8,405, or $1,600.

The item of general annual repairs and alterations is increased by $3,700. This increase is necessary to meet increased maintenance and repair costs. No increase has been provided under this allotment for the past 4 years.

For maintenance of the air-conditioning system we are requesting an addition of $27,200. Nonrecurring increases under this allotment are asked to provide:

A total of $18,000 to paint the air-conditioning equipment on the House and Senate sides of the Capitol. During the past 2 years, 10 central air-conditioning units have been rebuilt; also, additional pumps, heat exchangers, safety controls, air filters, and miscellaneous equipment have been added to the equipment rooms. Under the amount of $18,000, it is proposed to paint the equipment for the Senate Chamber; the Senate Chamber freshair tunnel; the equipment in apparatus room No. 9; in apparatus room No. 17 which serves the Senate Committee on Appropriations; in the north terrace and TV apparatus rooms; in the Senate chilled water station; in the equip-

ment room for the west terrace; and in the House and Senate standby refrigeration rooms now under construction.

The amount of $9,200 is for replacement of three central air-conditioning units which have been in operation for the past 25 years and supply cooling and heating for the House and Senate document rooms and the House press gallery. This equipment is now obsolete and no longer economically repairable, due to the prohibitive cost of replacement parts. They are now in a deteriorated condition and should be replaced, particularly since they are located in the attic where leaks could cause considerable damage.

We have an addition of $5,000 for supplies and materials. Of the increase, $2,275 is requested for electric light bulbs and tubes, plumbing supplies and materials, and other miscellaneous items for the east front extension and other improved areas of the building; and $2,225 for the purchase of a high-reach telescope scaffold for use by lamp men in changing electric bulbs and fluorescent tubes throughout the building, in lieu of stepladders presently use, which constitute a hazard.

ELIMINATION OF FIRE HAZARDS

Mr. STEED. Can you give us some information about the progress being made in the work to eliminate the fire hazards?

Mr. STEWART. I have a statement on page 32 of the justification. I am asking the committee to add the following language to the text shown in the 1963 budget and committee print:

Provided, That not to exceed $385,000 of the amount made available under this head for the fiscal year 1962 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1963.

An allotment of $475,000 was provided in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962, approved September 30, 1961, for elimination of fire hazards in the Capitol Building.

Since that time, the matter has been given intensive study and plans and specifications are now in preparation for the work to be done, programed in such a manner as to interfere as little as possible with the activities of the building.

Obligations totaling $90,000 are being incurred in the fiscal year 1962 and it is proposed to obligate the balance of the funds, $385,000, after July 1, 1962, with the work so programed that the principal items will be done during the recess of the Congress.

Accordingly, it is requested that the unexpended balance of $385,000 provided for this purpose in 1962 be continued available until June 30, 1963.

Mr. STEED. What was the $90,000 used for?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We have prepared plans and specifications for the fireproofing of the roof steel of the building. We have considerable steel in the building that is not fireproof and this work is due to go out to bid today and to be committed before the expiration of this fiscal year.

During the next fiscal year and perhaps either just before the termination of this one or perhaps after the termination of this fiscal year, we expect to let a contract for the fire protection system which will include the sprinklers and the general fire protection of the building.

The third contract will be for the general rehabilitation items, which include the electrical work, and we expect to receive those plans and specifications on May 15. That will cover all the work that the funds were provided for.

WAGE RATE ADJUSTMENTS

Mr. STEED. This wage rate thing seems to be with us always. What are the current rates for your so-called common laborer crews?

Mr. HENLOCK. The rates range from a start of $3,200 for most of our laborers up to $7,000 for our top mechanics. But the laborer rate is usually between $3,000 and $4,000.

Mr. STEED. Could you give us some idea, for instance, of what you pay a painter, a carpenter, people skilled like that?

Mr. STEWART. The prevailing wage rate in this area for construction work for carpenters is $3.92½ an hour; for an electrician, $4.55 an hour; for a painter, $3.82½; for a plumber, $4.35 an hour; for a stonemason, $4.42½ an hour; for a sheet-metal worker, $4.36 an hour; and for a laborer, $2.65 an hour.

Those are the prevailing rates now under our construction contracts. We pay less for our maintenance force.

Mr. STEED. For the permanent people you use at the Capitol?

Mr. STEWART. Yes. They are considerably under that.

Mr. STEED. What rate increases were granted last December?

Mr. HENLOCK. The average was about $125 or $135 per employee.

Mr. STEED. Per year?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes.

Mr. STEED. What percent is that?

Mr. ROOF. About 3 to 4 percent.

OVERTIME AND HOLIDAY PAY

Mr. STEED. How much of a financial burden are you under for overtime and holiday pay?

Mr. HENLOCK. Whenever you increase the base rate you increase the overtime cost about 20 percent. You see, salaries are based on a 5-day week and the sixth day is time and a half, which means a one-fifth increased cost. Whenever you increase the base-wage rate that increases the overtime proportionately.

Mr. STEED. You would say, generally speaking, about 20 percent of the increase is due to overtime and holiday pay?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir. The overtime and holiday pay allotment for the Capitol Building is $169,200, which is about one-fifth of the total of $854,600 for base pay for the Capitol Building employees. That is essentially for Saturday work. Some men work 44 hours and some work 48 hours a week, depending on the nature of the work.

ANNUALIZATION OF ELEVATOR OPERATOR POSITIONS

Mr. STEED. With reference to this $19,000 item for elevator operators, are the 10 operators already on the job?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir. They are on the roll. They were included in the supplemental appropriation act last year and put on for a half year. This simply pays them for 12 months in lieu of 6 months.

Mr. STEED. Can you give us the total number of new elevators on the east front?

Mr. STEWART. Five in the east front and two additional elevators were put in at the Senate entrance, seven altogether.

Mr. ROOF. There are five passenger elevators.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. There are two additional small elevators that run from the kitchens to the pantry, but they do not require operators.

Mr. STEED. What are the hours of work of the elevator operators?

Mr. CLANCY. They work until 10 o'clock at night on the House side. They start at 8 o'clock in the morning on the Senate side and have to work until the Senate adjourns, whatever time that may be, 10 or 12 o'clock.

Mr. STEED. They have relief?

Mr. CLANCY. Yes; they have relief.

Mr. STEED. What are their regular hours of work?

Mr. CLANCY. They work from 4½ to 5 hours. Most of the boys go to school.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS FOR EAST FRONT EXTENSION

Mr. STEED. The 13 additional jobs for the east front extension, an item of $55,520, are in addition to the 10 elevator operators?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. Does this 23 include all the additional employees the east front has required?

Mr. HENLOCK. There were two elevator mechanics allowed for 1962 for maintenance of the elevators not only in the east front but also in the New Senate Office Building. So there will be the 13 new employees asked for 1963, plus the 2 elevator mechanics and the 10 elevator operators allowed for 1962—a total force of 25 employees.

DIVISION OF MAINTENANCE COSTS

Mr. STEED. On the matter of maintenance, what is the division between your Office and the Doorkeeper's Office? What part of it is charged to him and what part is charged to you?

Mr. CLANCY. The Doorkeeper will take care of the offices and toilets in the new east front as far as the housekeeping is concerned but we take over the maintenance, the mechanical upkeep, plus the cleaning of all corridors and the new lobbies on the first and second floors.

Mr. STEED. What part of the east front facilities are not yet open that you will have to take care of that will require charwomen and laborers?

Mr. STEWART. What part?

Mr. STEED. Yes. They are not all completed.

Mr. STEWART. We have the principal floor completed.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. They have started working on the first floor.

Mr. STEED. The three laborers are intended to absorb the new work as the other parts are made available for use?

Mr. STEWART. They will be used on all floors.

STATUS OF EAST FRONT PROJECT

Mr. STEED. I assume the east front project is coming along all right. Have you had any complaints?

Mr. STEWART. Generally I would say at the end of this month there will be very little left to do unless it is decided to proceed with the expansion and the conditioning of the storage spaces that exist two floors below our main floor. We have considerable storage space provided in the original plans. They have not been developed but the spaces are there if they are needed. Your committee is going to occupy a storage area two stories below ground.

Mr. STEED. Are the reception rooms about ready for opening?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir. The Senate reception room is ready as of this morning. The House reception room will also be ready by April 2. The Senate intends to use their reception room for the first time April 2.

Mr. STEED. How near opening is the so-called salon under the main steps?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The reception room? That will probably be ready the middle of April.

Mr. STEED. Does that wind up most of the work in the east front?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The basement work is due to be finished also by the end of this month. Furniture is arriving for certain of these offices this morning.

To answer your earlier question about complaints, most of the problems we have encountered are the usual shakedown problems which generally occur with a new building. The problems with temperature are related, first, to the time of the year. We have problems with inadequate humidity control and air-conditioning control, whether it is a new or an old building, until the chilled water is turned on. I warned the east front occupants we would not have ideal conditions until all the spaces and mechanical equipment rooms are completed and all the power controls and other controls are connected and then tested out. Until that time we have asked for the indulgence and patience of those affected until we can balance the system.

Mr. STEED. In your work on elimination of the fire hazards and in your study about the proposed improvements, have you had good cooperation from everybody involved?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. No complaints on that?

Mr. STEWART. No complaints at all. The doorkeeper and everybody else involved have cooperated fully.

Mr. STEED. That is true on both sides of the Capitol?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

SAFETY UNIT

Mr. STEED. Can you make some comments about the work your safety unit has performed during the past year?

Mr. ROOF. Mr. Chairman, we have a complete report since we have established the safety unit. If you like, we could put it in the record. It is rather lengthy. On the last page you will see some statistics regarding the improved conditions as a result of this program.

Mr. STEED. Since this is a fairly new operation I think we will include this report as a part of the record.

(The report follows:)

PROGRESS REPORT, ACCIDENT PREVENTION DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 1958 TO JANUARY 1, 1962

1. Compiled a complete accident and fire prevention program for all buildings and activities which are under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

2. Survey of all buildings to determine wherein the Building Code of the District of Columbia had not been complied with. As a result of this survey all practicable safety features will be incorporated in the remodeling plans for the Old Senate Office Building and both House Office Buildings.

3. Survey of the Capitol Building, Old Senate Office Building, and New Senate Office Building to determine areas suitable for protection from atomic fallout. Further studies are required.

4. Fire protection survey of the George Washington Inn. A fire protection system for this building has been completed.

5. Survey of all buildings for the purpose of showing on the floor plans the location of all exits, standpipes, fire hoses, and fire extinguishers. Copies of the completed plans have been furnished to the District of Columbia Fire Department.

6. Survey of electrical and air-conditioning systems in all buildings. This survey resulted in having 1,034 electric motors grounded, and replacement of several hundred nonpolarized electrical outlets and portable electric tool cords, by polarized types, in conformance with the requirements of the National Electrical Code.

7. Fire prevention and protection surveys of all buildings. These surveys have resulted in the installation of nine automatic sprinkler systems in high hazard fire areas. It is planned to install three additional fire hydrants within the boundary of the grounds of the Library of Congress during 1962.

8. As a health, safety, and fire prevention measure, initiated survey for abatement of dust in woodworking shops in the Capitol, Old House Office Building, and the Library of Congress. This work is scheduled for completion in 1962.

9. Made arrangements for and assisted in a "Safety Training for Supervisors" course. One hundred and thirty-seven supervisory personnel of the Office of the Architect successfully completed the course.

10. Initiated safety training course for Government construction inspectors. It is expected that all inspectors will complete this course during 1962.

11. Reviewed specifications for all new construction and major remodeling projects to assure that maximum safety considerations had been incorporated for the health and safety of future occupants and for adequate fire protection for the property.

12. Frequent safety surveys of all construction activities to determine the extent of compliance with the District Safety Code, and contract safety specifications. Recommendations made for correction of discrepancies found. During 1960 the lives of three construction employees and one Government construction inspector were saved by the use of head protection (hard hats).

13. Preconstruction safety conferences with contractors for the purpose of achieving a mutual understanding of safety requirements and procedures. This is now a part of the specifications for all recent construction contracts.

14. Hydrostatic testing of all water-type fire extinguishers in the Capitol, the Old Senate Office Building, and both House Office Buildings. A total of 35 extinguishers were found to be defective to the extent that they had to be retired from service. Similar tests are scheduled for the two Library of Congress Buildings and the U.S. Supreme Court in 1962.

15. Initiated action for the installation of three additional fire hydrants within the boundary of the grounds of the Library of Congress main building. This should be accomplished in 1962.

16. Initiated action for installation in all buildings of dry chemical fire extinguishers, that are approved for all three classes of fires, to replace defective water type extinguishers. When completed this will result in a material dollar savings on parts, materials, and labor for servicing and provide a greater degree of safety for personnel who may have to use this equipment.

17. Arranged with the Office of the Surgeon General for a noise level survey in the compressor room of the Capitol Power Plant. Survey has been completed and report and recommendations submitted.

18. Initiated action for the installation of automatic sprinkler systems in the storage areas in the attic and subbasement of the New Senate Office Building.

19. Initiated eye protection program for employees whose work requires such protection. This program has proven to be very satisfactory.

20. Conducted performance tests of fire resistant paint and recommended its use in certain areas. This recommendation has been approved and is now being complied with.

21. Initiated action to add certain provisions to all construction contract specifications for the purpose of giving the Architect's Office greater control of contractors' safety procedures. These items are now standard provisions of all new contract specifications and have proven to be of material assistance in obtaining compliance with pertinent safety requirements.

22. Initiated a limited off the job accident prevention program for personnel of the Office of the Architect in conformance with Government policy. To date this program has been limited to making arrangements with the manufacturer for purchase, at one-half the retail price, of automobile seat belts by employees of the Architect's Office who desire this protective device; distribution to all employees of printed material relative to safe driving, fire prevention, and counterdoses for poisons and corrosives.

23. Participated in activities of the Federal Safety Council and Federal Fire Council.

24. Conducted survey of steam lines and tunnels and submitted recommendations for correction of numerous substandard safety conditions.

25. Survey of all buildings to ascertain safety procedures in window cleaning and painting of exterior window frames. Corrective recommendations have been submitted.

26. Investigation of all fatal and lost-time injuries to Government and contract personnel.

27. Safety consultant to other members of the Architect's staff.

Complete accident statistics for the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 reveal that the accident frequency rate for Government employees of the Architect's Office in 1960 was 16.5 percent lower than in 1959 and the severity rate 14.5 percent lower; further, the frequency rate was 41 percent of the average frequency rate for all governmental agencies; the frequency rate for all governmental agencies was 8.3 and that of the Architect's Office 3.5 in 1960. In 1961 the frequency rate for all governmental agencies was 8.4 and that of the Architect's Office 3.18; this represents a reduction in frequency for the Architect's Office of .9 percent in 1961 as compared to 1960 and the severity rate during this period was reduced 98½ percent. The average cost of injuries for all governmental agencies in 1960 was $14.74 per employee; the cost per employee for the Architect's Office in 1961 was $1.69.

NOTE.—Frequency represents the number of lost time injuries per million manhours worked. Severity represents the number of days lost per million manhours worked.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Bow, do you have any questions?

Mr. Bow. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I have a few.

AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEM IN EAST FRONT

We have talked some about the air-conditioning and I am sure many questions will be asked of this committee. You have given the chairman some answers to it, but can you give us any more details as to why the air-conditioning system is not working in the various hearing rooms here in the east front?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The work in the mechanical equipment rooms is not completed.

Mr. Bow. Well, it works part of the time and other times it does not.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. At certain times during the past several weeks the manufacturer's representatives have come in and added some addi-

tional required control hookups and, unfortunately, that seemed to occur around 2 o'clock in the afternoon, necessitating the shutdown of the system. We have, since this condition has been revealed, issued instructions not to shut down the system while the rooms are in use.

Mr. Bow. I am afraid what has happened is that the system has not been on, not that it has been shut down. One hearing room has a steady temperature of 80 degrees day in and day out, day and night. That would prove to me that there has been nothing turned on, that it is off all the time. That is in the State, Justice, and Judiciary Committee room.

Mr. CAMPIOLI (to Mr. Sprankle). Is that the room you called me about Friday?

Mr. SPRANKLE. That is room HE–323.

Mr. Bow. You have a thermostat in that room that does not show a variation from 80 degrees temperature.

Mr. SPRANKLE. Mr. Bow, we must be getting some hot air from some place because outdoor temperature is far short of 80°. The room is being heated!

Mr. Bow. There is no circulation of air in there.

Who has the contract of the east front?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Charles H. Tompkins is the general contractor but the William Singleton Co. is the subcontractor for heating and air-conditioning.

Mr. Bow. How many contractors do we have for the east front?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Just one.

Mr. Bow. How many subcontractors?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Under the mechanical equipment contract?

Mr. Bow. Yes.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The mechanical equipment contract is a subcontract and the subcontractor has further sublet some of the work to other subcontractors. Just how many there are I do not know since we do not approve the secondary subcontractors.

TOTAL COST OF EAST FRONT EXTENSION

Mr. Bow. By the way, what is this east front total cost going to be?

Mr. STEWART. $24 million is authorized and we will need all of that amount. As you appreciate this includes work other than the east front itself.

NEW ELEVATORS

Mr. Bow. You talked about elevators. I have seen one new elevator on the House side, the one right around the corner. Where are the others?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. There is one leading to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, a direct elevator from the first floor to the attic. On the Senate side there is one in the comparable location to that on the House side and two additional elevators have been added in the Senate wing. Those constitute the five new elevators. We do have two other elevators, as I have mentioned, which run from the kitchens up to the pantries.

Mr. Bow. Where were the two put in the Senate wing?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Near the other four.

Mr. STEWART. In other words, they have six elevators at the Senate wing entrance.

Mr. Bow. And 100 members. How many do we have here?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Two at the House wing entrance and you will have three more on the west side of the House wing.

Mr. Bow. That will give us a total of five after we get the new building, whenever that happens. I am a little bit surprised at the number of elevators you have for 100 Members against the number you have for 437 Members.

Mr. STEWART. The late Mr. Rayburn requested me to make a study about adding two more elevators at the east front, making four elevators at the House wing front entrance, and three in the west side, which would give you seven, and that would make nine elevators because you already have four.

Mr. Bow. How many elevators are there on the other side for Senators only?

Mr. CLANCY. Two.

Mr. ROOF. Just one in bank of six at the Senate wing entrance.

Mr. Bow. There is an old one too for Senators only?

Mr. CLANCY. There is one for Senators only, one for staff members and the press, and the other four for the public.

Mr. Bow. How about the one back of the dining room?

Mr. CLANCY. That is for Senators.

Mr. Bow. So that would be two?

Mr. CLANCY. Yes.

Mr. Bow. We have none designated just for Members?

Mr. STEWART. Only the one by the Speaker's Office, for Members and the press.

Mr. STEED. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

BASEMENT OFFICES

Mr. Bow. What are the basement offices?

Mr. STEWART. They exist on the Senate side, mostly of the new east front.

Mr. Bow. What are they for?

Mr. STEWART. We were ordered to finish 5 rooms on the Senate side for the use of Senators.

Mr. Bow. For Senators? These are the new ones in the east front in the basement?

Mr. STEWART. Yes. Everything we have on this side is for storerooms or the Library of Congress bookroom.

Mr. Bow. But you have no private offices on the House side in the basement, is that right?

Mr. STEWART. There is one or two offices but not for Members, no.

Mr. Bow. How many will there be on the other side?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Five Senators' offices.

Mr. BOW. That is in the basement?
Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.
Mr. BOW. How many are there in the extension of the east front?
Mr. CAMPIOLI. The entire extension?
Mr. BOW. On the floor we are now on. What floor is that?
Mr. STEWART. The gallery floor.
Mr. BOW. How many offices are there on the gallery floor?
Mr. CAMPIOLI. For Senators?
Mr. BOW. Yes.
Mr. CAMPIOLI. Seven.
Mr. STEED. That takes up space that is on this side for committee rooms?
Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.
Mr. BOW. How many Senators' offices are there on the principal floor?
Mr. CAMPIOLI. Six.
Mr. BOW. That does not include the Vice President's suite?
Mr. STEWART. No. The Vice President has no rooms in the new east front.
Mr. STEED. The Atomic Energy group took over the attic space on this side?
Mr. STEWART. The entire attic.
Mr. CAMPIOLI. And there are five more on the first floor.
Mr. BOW. That makes a total of 23 for the Senators?
Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, counting the basement rooms.
Mr. BOW. Thank you.
Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan, any questions?
Mr. HORAN. No questions.

VISITORS TO THE CAPITOL

Mr. STEED. Before we leave this item, since we made some reference to it, what is the visitor situation? Do you have any totals of the experience you had last year?
Mr. STEWART. This is purely an estimate. We have not made a real check on it for about 8 months now, but from the size of the crowds, I would estimate it is about the same as last year, about 32,500 a day. That includes you, myself, the help, and visitors.
Mr. STEED. How does that compare with previous years?
Mr. STEWART. When I came here in 1954 it was about 15,000. It has doubled since I came here.
Mr. STEED. The building is subjected to peaks of visitors, of course.
Mr. STEWART. Yes. During the Cherry Blossom Week, which happened to be on Easter Week last year, we estimated there were between 42,000 and 43,000 persons using this Capitol daily.
Mr. STEED. The work on the east front extension is near enough completion that when the peak comes this year you will be in a better position to handle the crowds in the sense of getting them in and out of the building than was true during construction?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, that is true, but may I speak off the record on this a minute?

Mr. STEED. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities:			
Extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the central portion of the Capitol, and other related and appurtenant improvements (total obligations) (object class 25)	3,404	2,757	598
Financing:			
Unobligated balance brought forward:			
Appropriation	−4,239	−835	
Contract authorization		−3,000	−1,078
Unobligated balance carried forward:			
Appropriation	835		
Contract authorization	3,000	1,078	480
New obligational authority (contract authorization)	3,000		

Status of unfunded contract authorization

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Unfunded balance brought forward		3,000	1,500
Contract authorization	3,000		
Unfunded balance carried forward	−3,000	−1,500	−1,000
Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization		1,500	500

Mr. STEED. We go to the next item, the "Extension of the Capitol," which appears at page 66 of the bill and page 51 of the justifications. As this project is nearly completed, I think we will insert the entire justifications so we will have a full summary of the project.

(The pages follow:)

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 242, 84th Congress, as amended by Public Law 406, 84th Congress, and Public Law 87–14, 87th Congress.

Amount of contract authorization: To be determined by the Commission for the Extension of the U.S. Capitol.

Amount of contract authorization appropriated to date:

Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956	$5,000,000
Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957	12,000,000
Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959	4,000,000
Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1962	1,500,000
Total appropriated	22,500,000
Appropriation requested for 1963	500,000

Extension of the Capitol, $500,000

The extension of the Capitol project is authorized by the act of August 5, 1955, as amended by the acts of February 14, 1956, and March 31, 1961.

Under the provisions of the Authorization Act, all work under the project is being performed by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the

Commission for the Extension of the U.S. Capitol, composed of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Chairman; the President of the Senate, the minority leader of the Senate, the minority leader of the House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol.

Under the provisions of the Authorization Act, the scope of work to be performed and the amount of contract authorization are for determination by the Commission.

The scope of work approved to date includes the following:

1. *Extension of the east central front of the Capitol.*—The east central front of the Capitol has been extended 32 feet 6 inches and reproduced in marble. The exterior work is completed and the interior work, which is now nearing completion, is scheduled for completion by April 1962. The extension has added to the Capitol Building 68 offices and committee rooms, 3 large reception rooms, 2 large lobbies, expanded House and Senate dining room and cafeteria accommodations, and extensive storage space.

2. *Alterations to the section of the existing building formerly constituting the east central front and making necessary changes to the House and Senate restaurants to tie in their operation with the new dining facilities being provided in the extended House and Senate connections.*—A contract for this work was let April 12, 1961, and the work is now completed.

3. *Repairs to the dome and sandblasting 32 coats of paint off the dome and repainting the same.*—This work has been completed and the dome is now in a sound state of repair. A good part of the cost of this work consisted in the extensive scaffolding of the dome that was necessary in order to have access to the various parts of the dome, to carry on the inspection and repair work, as well as the sandblasting and painting operations.

4. *Construction of a terminal for the new Senate subway, under the Senate wing steps, together with elevator and escalator facilities.*—This work is now completed, and the new terminal and elevators are now in service.

5. *Rewiring and improving the illumination of the Capitol Building.*—This work is now in progress and will be continued on a progressive basis during the fiscal years 1963 and 1964. Contracts are let at such times as the work can be scheduled for performance without disturbing occupancy of the various sections of the building.

6. *Cleaning the exterior stonework of the Senate and House wings; birdproofing east porticoes and peristyle of dome.*—This work has been completed.

7. *Furniture and furnishings and restaurant equipment for extended portion of Capitol.*—Authorization for furniture and furnishings was provided in the act of March 31, 1961—Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961. Contracts for the required furniture and furnishings were let last fall and the furniture is being delivered and installed as the various areas are completed and ready to receive the furniture.

8. *Architectural, engineering, consultant and sculptural services, administration, miscellaneous, and contingencies.*—Obligations for these purposes have been incurred as approved by the Commission.

The estimated cost of the program of work approved by the Commission to date is $24 million. Of this amount, $22,500,000 has been appropriated to date.

Obligations totaling $22,161,742 have been incurred to date, and in order to complete the program of work approved by the Commission, a total of $24 million will have to be obligated—or a total of $1,838,258 yet to be obligated.

Obligations yet to be incurred are as follows:

To complete program of improving illumination of Capitol	$1,311,058
Supplemental work to complete extension of east central front of Capitol	377,200
Administration, miscellaneous, and contingencies	140,000
Furniture and furnishings	10,000
Total	1,838,258

Of the total appropriated, $19,400,677 has been disbursed to March 1962. As all work, except the lighting improvements, is scheduled for completion in this fiscal year, it is estimated that during the period March 1962 to June 30, 1963, it will be necessary to disburse $3,599,323—or a total from the start of the project through the fiscal year 1963, of $23 million. As only appropriations of $22,500,000 have been provided to date, it is necessary to request an appropriation of $500,000 for the fiscal year 1963.

The following tables show the actual and estimated obligations and expenditures:

Extension of the Capitol project

OBLIGATIONAL BASIS

Item	Obligated to date	Estimated obligations, March 1962 to June 30, 1963 (through fiscal year 1963)	Estimated obligations, fiscal year 1964	Estimated total obligations
Extension of the east front	$12,331,572	$377,200		$12,708,772
Birdproofing of east porticoes	80,997			80,997
Cleaning exterior stonework, Senate and House wings	93,824			93,824
Repairs, cleaning and painting of dome, and birdproofing of peristyle	1,403,103			1,403,103
Senate subway terminal, including 2 additional elevators to serve traffic from terminal	2,517,752			2,517,752
Improved lighting in existing building, including electronic clocks and legislative call system	1,875,605	941,083	$369,975	3,186,663
Architectural, engineering, sculpturing, and consultant services	2,153,927			2,153,927
Topographic survey of Capitol site, test borings and pits, surveys and studies, administration and miscellaneous	1,160,438	140,000		1,300,438
Furniture and furnishings, and restaurant equipment for extended portion of building	544,524	10,000		554,524
Total	22,161,742	1,468,283	369,975	24,000,000

EXPENDITURE BASIS

Item of expenditure	Expended to date	Estimated expenditure March 1962 to June 30, 1963 (through fiscal year 1963)	Estimated expenditure during fiscal year 1964	Estimated total expenditure
Extension of the east front	$11,272,931	$1,435,841		$12,708,772
Birdproofing of east portico	72,137	8,860		80,997
Cleaning exterior stonework, Senate and House wings	93,824			93,824
Repairs, cleaning, and painting of dome, and birdproofing of peristyle	1,403,103			1,403,103
Senate subway terminal, including 2 additional elevators to serve traffic from terminal	2,221,107	296,645		2,517,752
Improved lighting in existing building, including electronic clocks and legislative call systems	1,512,620	805,929	$868,114	3,186,663
Architectural, engineering, sculpturing, and consultant services	1,359,377	694,550	100,000	2,153,927
Topographic survey of Capitol site, test borings and pits, surveys and studies, and administration and miscellaneous	1,159,593	108,959	31,886	1,300,438
Furniture and furnishings and restaurant equipment for extended portion of building	305,985	248,539		554,524
Total	19,400,677	3,599,323	1,000,000	24,000,000

PAINTING OF WEST CENTRAL FRONT EXTERIOR

Mr. STEED. Did you paint the west central front exterior last year?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. How is it standing up?

Mr. STEWART. The paint is standing up but the joints are beginning to show some movement on the west side, which they usually do after 2 years.

Mr. STEED. You have not had that trouble on the new east front?
Mr. STEWART. No. You will not have it there.

QUESTION OF EXTENSION OF WEST FRONT

Mr. STEED. What is the status of the long-range idea of extending the west front?

Mr. STEWART. In August 1957 when the controversy was on in the Senate to stop the extension of the Capitol project, the Commission for the Extension of the Capitol asked me to subdivide the work proposed to be done on the Capitol and Capitol Grounds in four parts:

(1) Provisions for deliveries and underground parking.
(2) East front extension.
(3) West front extension.
(4) The dome repairs.

After the controversy was over and decision was made to proceed with the project, Mr. Rayburn and the Commission said: "What part of the project can you accomplish for $17 million?" That is the amount of money then appropriated.

I told them "I can do the east front and repair the dome," which I did. Now it is up to the Commission if they want to revive the other parts of the program, because they are only in the form of a preliminary report. The plans and specifications have not been developed for that part of the work.

I myself personally would like to see the west front extended or at least be authorized to go ahead, for this reason: During the operations on the east front we had much difficulty in getting the required number of skilled artisans for our carving and sculpturing work. It is a profession that is dying out in the United States. In order to get sufficient carvers we distributed the work to marble plants in Tennessee, in Missouri, in Vermont, in Georgia, and also in Bladensburg, Md. We further built a shed on the Capitol Grounds in order to perform certain carving on the site. Every year that goes by we will increase the risk of not having skilled artisans to execute the work unless we get them from abroad or have the work done abroad.

Mr. STEED. What would be a fair general estimate as to the amount of money involved in doing the west front extension?

Mr. STEWART. The estimate was $16 million.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. As of 1957. We would have to add from 10 to 12½ percent to bring the estimate up to date.

Mr. STEED. What are some of the problems you are faced with until that is done?

Mr. STEWART. The problems are mostly in the construction of the building itself, the type of the construction. There are no floor slabs. They are all arches. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. STEED. I, for one, would like to see the thing completed. I think it is well to remember that while the Capitol is a tremendous attraction for tourists, and that is all fine, it is also a workshop. I hope they plan the west extension so as to take into account the fact that the work being done here has a tendency to bulge, too, and that larger rooms can be designed for some of the committee work more than was possible in the case of the east front.

Most of these rooms are too small for subcommittee hearings and I wonder if some serious thought could be given to at least making part of the space include a larger type of room which would be much desired. The need for a larger work area is going to grow and not diminish.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We can accomplish this as long as we do not place a 32-foot-6-inch limitation, which I do not think there is any necessity for on the west.

Mr. STEWART. I agree with you, Mr. Chairman, we need more space. When we started on this building we had 14 acres of gross floor space and we have added 2½ acres on the east front. With the proposed extension on the west, you would get an additional 4½ acres, which give you a 50-percent increase over the space available when the project started, which represents the only expansion work that has taken place in the United States Capitol since the wings were built some 100 years ago.

COST OF PRESENT EXTENSION WORK

Mr. STEED. What did you get for furniture and furnishings and how much of that have you used?

Mr. STEWART. We have expended $544,524. That is shown at the bottom of page 56, Mr. Chairman. The estimated cost of the program of work approved by the Commission to date is $24 million. Of this amount $22.5 million has been appropriated to date.

Obligations totaling $22,161,742 have been incurred to date, and in order to complete the program of work approved by the Commission, a total of $24 million will have to be obligated, or a total of $1,838,258 yet to be obligated.

Obligations yet to be incurred are as follows:

To complete program of improving illumination of Capitol	$1,311,058
Supplemental work to complete extension of east central front of Capitol	377,200
Administration, miscellaneous and contingencies	140,000
Furniture and furnishings	10,000
Total	1,838,258

Mr. STEED. That remains all in the furniture and furnishings item that has to be done?

Mr. STEWART. That is right. Of the total appropriated, $19,400,677 has been disbursed to March 1962. As all work, except the lighting improvements, is scheduled for completion in this fiscal year, it is estimated that during the period March 1962 to June 30, 1963, it will be necessary to disburse $3,599,323, or a total from the start of the project through the fiscal year 1963, of $23 million. As only appropriations of $22,500,000 have been provided to date, it is necessary to request an appropriation of $500,000 for the fiscal year 1963.

Page 57 shows the expenditures.

Mr. STEED. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan, do you have any questions?

Mr. HORAN. No, sir.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Bow?

Mr. Bow. I notice on page 56 there is an item for improved lighting in existing building, including electronic clocks, and legislative calls system, $3,186,663. Where is this?

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Rubel can answer that in detail for you, Mr. Bow.

Mr. Bow. Where have you done it to date?

Mr. RUBEL. The House side has a large number of offices including the cloak rooms equipped with new lighting, as well as the Speaker's suite on the principal floor.

Mr. McCormack's old office has been improved and there are a number of others including Mr. Halleck's office and his group of rooms, the Subcommittee on Defense conference room, and other rooms associated with that subcommittee. There are others planned for the next recess.

Mr. Bow. What is the total on the House side, estimated obligations, up to March 1962.

Mr. RUBEL. I would have to give you a guess on that.

Mr. Bow. All right.

Mr. RUBEL. It is about one-third of this total.

Mr. Bow. The other two-thirds are already obligated over on the other side; is that right?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. Bow. I again point out to you that there are 100 Members over there and 437 over here.

Is any of this $24 million used any place except in the extension of the east front? Used in any of the House Office Buildings?

Mr. STEWART. No, sir.

Mr. Bow. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. Some of this east front improvement, of necessity, started a sort of chain reaction in some cases where the thing had to be followed all the way through, like bird-proofing, wiring, rewiring, and so on.

Mr. STEWART. That is right. I might say this: It is a short vacation from September 23 until Christmas, which was the time we had to do this work. We had to sacrifice other work this year in order to complete the restaurants.

Mr. STEED. Are there any more questions, Mr. Bow?

Mr. Bow. No, thank you.

Capitol Grounds

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

		1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
1	Personnel compensation:			
	Permanent positions	246	276	285
	Positions other than permanent	16	8	8
	Other personnel compensation	46	47	49
	Total personnel compensation	308	330	342
12	Personnel benefits	20	22	23
25	Other services:			
	General annual repairs	7	10	10
	Snow removal	6	5	5
	Maintenance of signal lights	2	2	2
	Repairs to streets, sidewalks, curbing, and other paved areas	13	12	12
	Maintenance, Taft Memorial	1	1	1
	Repair, and replacement of sections of sidewalks in vicinity of Taft Memorial			20
	Resurfacing Louisiana Ave., New Jersey Ave., NW., to Union Station		21	
	Repairs and replacement, sections of sidewalks and curbing surrounding 2 House Office Buildings		18	
	Installation of traffic control signals	5		
26	Supplies and materials	13	10	10
31	Equipment:			
	Annual	10	6	10
	Purchase of street sweeper		9	
	Total obligations	384	446	435

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	55	55	55
Average number of all employees	52	55	55
Average GS grade	7.9	8.8	8.8
Average GS salary	$6,340	$6,798	$6,940
Average salary of ungraded positions	$4,624	$4,859	$4,975

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities: Care and improvement of the Capitol Grounds (total obligations)	384	446	435
Financing: Unobligated balance lapsing	4		
New obligational authority (appropriation)	388	446	435

Mr. Steed. Let us now turn to the next item, Capitol Grounds, shown on page 67 of the bill and page 58 of the justifications.

We will insert pages 58 through 60 of the justifications in the record. (The pages follow:)

DEDUCTIONS

Resurfacing Louisiana Ave. from New Jersey Ave. NW., to Union Station. Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962, not required for 1963	$21,000	
Repairs and replacement, sections of sidewalks and curbing surrounding 2 House Office Buildings. Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962, not required for 1963	18,000	
Purchase of a streetsweeper. Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962, not required for 1963	9,000	
		—$48,000
Base for 1963		398,000

ADDITIONS

Personnel compensation:		
Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong	8,650	
Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Cong., 49 laborers and mechanics on the Capitol Grounds roll are compensated on a wage-board, prevailing rate basis. Public Law 763 provides that the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates.		
An increase of $7,860 is requested for 1963 to meet on a full-year basis the cost of increased wage rates established for these wage-board positions as a result of a general survey of Government and industrial employees' wages in the Washington metropolitan area, conducted during the past year. The new rates went into effect Dec. 10, 1961, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85–872, 85th Cong. This increase is necessary in order that the Capitol Grounds wage-board employees may be compensated on a full-year basis in the fiscal year 1963 in accordance with present prevailing rates.		
An increase of $790 is requested for 1963 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions falling due in that year, authorized by Public Law 763 under the wage-board system, for employees compensated under that act.		
Within-grade promotions authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for employees compensated under that act		850
Overtime and holiday pay increased by $2,000 to meet increased pay costs under that allotment resulting from base pay increases under Public Law 763 and the Classification Act		2,000
Contribution to retirement fund increased from $17,400 to $18,400		1,000
This item is required to cover the cost of Government contribution to retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Cong., "Title IV: Civil Service Retirement Act Amendments of 1956." The additional cost results from increase in basic pay rates.		

Personnel compensation—Continued	
Repairs and replacement, sections of sidewalks and curbing in vicinity of Taft Memorial. Nonrecurring item	$20,000
An allotment of $20,000 is requested for 1963 to replace the existing sidewalk along the north side of Constitution Ave. NW., between New Jersey Ave. and 1st St., and sections of the sidewalks along the west side of New Jersey Ave., NW., along the south side of Louisiana Ave. NW., and along the east side of 1st St. NW.—all bordering the square in which the Taft Memorial is located.	
These sidewalks are concrete, with exposed aggregate surface, and were constructed 27 years ago when the Capitol Grounds were enlarged and developed as a park area north of Constitution Ave. They have deteriorated through the years and now constitute a hazard, and defective areas should now be replaced. The need for such replacement has become urgent with the increased pedestrian traffic use of these sidewalks since erection of the Taft Memorial in 1959. If the defective areas are not replaced now, the Government's liability under the Federal Tort Claims Act for accidents likely to occur in this area will become acute.	
The entire area to be replaced and repaired covers approximately 1,295 sq. yds. of paving.	
Equipment: Replacement of dump truck	4,500
A nonrecurring amount of $4,500 is requested for 1963 for purchase of a 3-ton dump truck to replace a 1947 3-ton dump truck, which is now worn out, uneconomically repairable, and no longer suitable for use. This truck is used for general hauling, pushing snow, and similar work on the Capitol Grounds.	
Total	+$37,000
Total estimate for 1963	435,000

Mr. STEED. There is a decrease here, and I wonder if you could give us a general outline of that?

Mr. STEWART. We have decreases totaling $48,000, of which $18,000 was for repairs and replacement, sections of sidewalks and curbing surrounding two House Office Buildings, nonrecurring item allowed for 1962 and not required for 1963; $21,000 for resurfacing Louisiana Avenue from New Jersey Avenue Northwest, to Union Station Plaza, nonrecurring item allowed for 1962, not required for 1963; and $9,000 for purchase of a streetsweeper, the magnetic type which will pick up metal and similar objects.

INCREASES REQUESTED

The additions cover wage-rate increases, in the amount of $8,650; within-grade promotions authorized by the Classification Act, $850; overtime and holiday pay increased by $2,000; contribution to the retirement fund increased by $1,000; repairs and replacement, sections of sidewalk and curbing in the vicinity of Taft Memorial, a nonrecurring item, $20,000. An allotment of $20,000 is requested for 1963 to replace the existing sidewalk along the north side of Con-

stitution Avenue Northwest, between New Jersey Avenue and First Street, and sections of the sidewalk along the west side of New Jersey Avenue Northwest, along the south side of Louisiana Avenue Northwest, and along the east side of First Street Northwest, all bordering the square in which the Taft Memorial is located. These sidewalks are concrete with exposed aggregate surface and were constructed 27 years ago when the Capitol Grounds were enlarged and developed as a park area north of Constitution Avenue.

They have deteriorated through the years and now constitute a hazard and defective areas should now be replaced.

The need for such replacement has become urgent with the increased pedestrian traffic use of these sidewalks since erection of the Taft Memorial in 1959. If the defective areas are not replaced now, the Government's liability under the Federal Tort Claims Act for accidents likely to occur in this area will become acute. The entire area to be replaced and repaired covers approximately 1,295 square yards of paving.

Under "Equipment," we are asking for $4,500 for a dump truck and that is a nonrecurring amount requested for 1963 for purchase of a 3-ton dump truck to replace a 1947 3-ton dump truck which is now worn out, uneconomically repairable, and no longer suitable for use. This truck is used for general hauling, pushing snow, and similar work on the Capitol Grounds.

Mr. STEED. Has all of this resurfacing of Louisiana Avenue been completed?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir. That will be done this spring.

Mr. STEED. You estimate the cost of that is $21,000?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. Do you feel this sidewalk work is really urgent?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir. I would suggest some nice day you walk over there and see its condition. It is rough and deteriorated.

Mr. STEED. Does it all have to be redone?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. What is your plan for the plaza on the east front of the Capitol? Could it stand some repair, too?

Mr. STEWART. I still have hopes that the Extension of the Capitol Commission will meet soon and determine what we are to do with respect to the plaza.

Mr. STEED. Is the repair of the existing street there being delayed to find out what will be done about the plaza project?

Mr. STEWART. Outside of patching, which we will take care of ourselves, there will be nothing done in the way of major paving improvements at present.

TREE SURGERY WORK

Mr. STEED. Will you make some comment about the activity of the tree surgeon?

I believe we have two positions.

Mr. ROOF. Mr. Chairman, actually we have not been able to find a man to take this second job you gave us last year so our activities have been restricted to just one individual.

Mr. STEED. Is there any serious work being neglected in that regard because of the shortage of help?

Mr. ROOF. Yes. We have quite a few damaged trees and so forth on the grounds.

Mr. STEED. What about the grass situation generally in the Capitol area? Do you have any problems there?

Mr. STEWART. No; the two areas in the front have all been reseeded and regraded. They ought soon to be in good shape.

Mr. STEED. Last year we allowed you a sum of money to improve the facility down at the Potomac for the growth of shrubs and trees. Have you made any progress on that?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

I would like to extend an invitation to the committee to visit the nursery if they have an opportunity. I will furnish the transportation. I would like you to go down and look at our new range of greenhouses and I would like to show you what we have done insofar as nursery and topsoil stock is concerned.

Mr. STEED. Do you feel that over the next several years that will result in a substantial saving on our landscaping?

Mr. STEWART. Yes; undoubtedly.

Mr. HENLOCK. Mr. Stewart covers this matter in the Botanic Gardens justification, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. Do you have any questions, Mr. Horan?

Mr. HORAN. Are we losing or gaining on the tree repair?

Mr. ROOF. Mr. Horan, we made numerous attempts to find a man to fill that job and it just seems there is none of these young chaps coming up now qualified for that type of work. We have tried to make some arrangements in the office just recently to upgrade the job to a higher grade than what you gave us in order to try to attract someone.

Mr. HORAN. What was the grade we gave you?

Mr. ROOF. You gave us a grade GS–6.

Mr. HORAN. How much money is that?

Mr. HENLOCK. $4,830.

Mr. ROOF. $4,800 or $5,000. You just cannot get a qualified tree surgeon for that salary.

Mr. HORAN. Have you ever considered letting that work out on contract?

Mr. ROOF. We have, and we considered that at the time we asked for this position. It did not seem to be a satisfactory answer and we would like to do it ourselves. What has happened is that all of the gardening work, greenhouse work and trades in that category, have gone under wage board procedures and their rates of pay go up every year, as you know. What we would hope to do is to justify this tree surgeon job under wage board procedures and then switch these jobs to that system. There are only two jobs involved.

Mr. BOW. Have you checked directly with Davey tree surgeons on that and tried to find somebody?

Mr. ROOF. We have the problem worked out now to the point where I think we can justify switching these jobs from GS to wage board procedures and thus attract qualified men necessary to keep the trees in good condition.

Mr. HORAN. That is all.

Mr. BOW. No questions. Thank you.

LEGISLATIVE GARAGE

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

		1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
11	Personnel compensation:			
	Permanent positions	30	31	32
	Other personnel compensation	11	12	12
	Total personnel compensation	41	43	44
12	Personnel benefits	3	3	3
25	Other services:			
	General annual repairs	3	2	2
	Replacement of heating equipment			13
	Painting ceiling of garage		30	
	Improvements to lighting system	59		
26	Supplies and materials	1	1	1
	Total obligations	107	79	63

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	7	7	7
Average number of all employees	7	7	7
Average salary of ungraded positions	$4,312	$4,400	$4,543

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities:			
Maintenance and operation of legislative garage (total obligations)	107	79	63
Financing: Unobligated balance lapsing	6		
New obligational authority	112	79	63
New obligational authority:			
Appropriation	48	79	63
Reappropriation	64		

Mr. STEED. We will now go to the next item, "Legislative garage," appearing on page 69 of the bill and pages 97 and 98 of the justifications.

We will insert pages 97 and 98 in the record.

(The pages follow:)

1962 appropriation in annual act	$79,000
Deductions: Painting ceiling of garage—nonrecurring items allowed for 1962, not required for 1963	—30,000
Base for 1963	49,000

Additions—Personnel compensation:

Wage rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress.. $1,000

Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Congress, 7 laborers and mechanics on the legislative garage roll are compensated on a wage board, prevailing rate basis. Public Law 763 provides that the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates.

An increase of $1,000 is requested for 1963 to meet on a full-year basis the cost of increased wage rates established for these wage board positions as a result of a general survey of Government and industrial employees' wages in the Washington metropolitan area, conducted during the past year. The new rates went into effect December 10, 1961, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85–872, 85th Congress. This increase is necessary in order that the legislative garage wage board employees may be compensated on a full-year basis in the fiscal year 1963 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

Replacement of heating equipment..... 13,000

This is a nonrecurring item and is requested for 1963 to replace the 30-year-old heating system installed when the garage was built. The system is now in a highly deficient and deteriorated condition, and is in urgent need of replacement. A number of heating coils are out of service due to leaks. Replacement parts for the mechanical equipment are no longer commercially available, due to the age and obsolescence of the existing equipment, and cannot be duplicated without long delay and at prohibitive cost.

Under the amount of $13,000, it is proposed to replace the heating coils and piping system with new equipment of modern design, including new stop valves, temperature controls, and steam traps.

Total..... +14,000

Total estimate for 1963..... 63,000

SAVINGS ON PAINTING WORK

Mr. STEED. This item shows a decrease of $16,000 and I assume that was for the nonrecurring item of painting included last year?

Mr. STEWART. That is right.

Mr. STEED. What did the painting project finally cost?

Mr. HENLOCK. It was around $8,000.

Mr. STEWART. May I speak off the record on this?

Mr. STEED. All right.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHANGE OF REGULATIONS

Mr. STEED. Did they make some changes in the regulations as to the garage last year?

Mr. STEWART. 1959 was the last year they made any change.

Mr. STEED. What were those changes?

Mr. ROOF. Mr. Chairman, when the Senate increased from 96 to 98 Members they changed the rules at that time. At the same time the New Senate Office Building was being occupied, they integrated the use of those 2 garages so that the 98 spaces continued to be available for the Senate in the legislative garage and around 167, I believe, in the new building.

In those 98 spaces they do have, the regulations provide overall for two spaces for each Senator; what happens is that a Senator's Administrative Assistant or a committee staff director might use one of the two spaces assigned to a Senator. That is basically the change.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan, do you have any questions?

Mr. HORAN. No.

Mr. BOW. How many applications in the Legislative Garage are there now by House Members not being used?

Mr. ROOF. We have no applications pending.

Mr. BOW. Since we have the new garage opened?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir; also, with surface parking, a lot of Members no longer want to park in the Legislative Garage even though we have offered them a space as a result of the discussion we had last year before this committee.

I suppose we did get about 20 applications as a result of that but even now the House Members are not taking advantage of this opportunity.

Mr. STEED. How much unused space is allotted to the House?

Mr. ROOF. Twenty-three spaces.

Mr. BOW. Where is that?

Mr. ROOF. In the Legislative Garage.

You only have 30 Members over there and in addition to that, you have 14 official cars and trucks.

Mr. BOW. Of those 23 spaces allotted to the House and not being used, if Administrative Assistants or staff members of committees of the House wanted to use them, could we allocate them?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, I think you could by initiating a change in this regulation.

Mr. STEWART. This regulation would have to be changed.

Mr. ROOF. Regulation changes are made by the Speaker and Vice President.

Mr. BOW. Thank you.

81771—62——20

House Office Buildings

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
11 Personnel compensation:			
Permanent positions	1,206	1,263	1,293
Positions other than permanent	4	2	2
Other personnel compensation	142	167	169
Total personnel compensation	1,352	1,432	1,464
12 Personnel benefits	78	82	84
25 Other services:			
Annual painting	46	47	56
Elevator repairs	3	5	5
Maintenance, air-conditioning systems	27	7	7
General annual repairs	22	10	10
Replacement of terrace landing, 1st and C Streets approach, old building		4	
Replacement of revolving door, old building	8		
Installation of 5 revolving doors, new building	37		
Repairs and improvements, terrace landing, southeast corner, new building	8		
Waterproofing southwest terrace, new building	9		
Refinishing elevator bronze fronts, old building	3		
Laundry	3		
26 Supplies and materials	53	47	47
31 Equipment:			
Special equipment	13	1	1
Storage boxes	3	3	3
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	1		
Total obligations	1,667	1,639	1,677

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	381	381	381
Average number of all employees	377	380	381
Average GS grade	5.9	5.9	5.9
Average GS salary	$5,540	$5,611	$5,705
Average salary of ungraded positions	$4,148	$4,306	$4,385

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities: Maintenance and operation of the House Office Buildings (total obligations)	1,667	1,639	1,677
Financing: Unobligated balance lapsing	36		
New obligational authority (appropriation)	1,703	1,639	1,677

Mr. STEED. We will now go to the item of House Office Buildings on page 70 of the bill and page 106 of the justifications.

We will insert pages 106 and 107 in the record.

(The pages follow:)

1962 appropriation in annual act	$1,639,000
Pay Supplemental in Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1962	7,500
Total appropriations—1962	1,646,500
Deductions: Replacement of terrace landing, First and C Streets Approach, Old House Office Building—Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962, not required for 1963	−4,000
Base for 1963	1,642,500
Additions—Personnel compensation:	
Wage-Rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress	$20,125

Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Cong., 284 laborers and mechanics on the House Office Buildings roll are compensated on a wage-board, prevailing-rate basis. Public Law 763 provides that the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates.

An increase of $15,425 is requested for 1963 to meet on a full-year basis the cost of increased wage rates established for these wage-board positions as a result of a general survey of Government and industrial employees' wages in the Washington Metropolitan area, conducted during the past year. The new rates went into effect December 10, 1961, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85–872, 85th Cong. This increase is necessary in order that the House Office Buildings wage-board employees may be compensated on a full-year basis in the fiscal year 1963 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of $4,700 is requested for 1963 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions and other changes authorized by Public Law 763 under the wage-board system, for employees compensated under that act.

Within-grade promotions authorized by Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for employees compensated under that act	$1,975
Overtime and holiday pay increased by $2,000 to meet increased pay costs under that allotment resulting from base pay increases under Public Law 763 and the Classification Act	2,000
Contribution to retirement fund, increased from $63,900 to $65,300	1,400

This represents an increase of $1,400 over the amount allowed for 1962. The item is requested to cover the cost of Public Law 854, 84th Cong. The additional cost results from increase in basic pay rates.

Annual painting, increased from $47,000 to $56,000	9,000

This increase is due primarily to the need for exterior painting required to be done every 4 years. The allotment varies from year to year according to building needs. The 1963 estimate provides for painting 65 suites in the old building and 65 suites in the new building; the fourth floor corridors in the old building, last painted in 1955; and painting the exterior window frames and sash, both buildings, and 8 penthouses, 57 skylights and ventilators on the roof of the old building, and the iron grates and grilles, old building, last done in the fiscal year 1959.

	+34,500
Total estimate for 1963	1,677,000

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, this request represents a net increase of $30,500. The first addition is $20,125 for wage rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress; within-grade promotions authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, $1,975; overtime and holiday pay increased by $2,000 to meet increased pay costs; contribution to retirement fund, $1,400; annual painting increased from $47,000 to $56,000—an increase of $9,000. That makes a total increase of $34,500.

PAINTING SCHEDULE

Mr. STEED. The increase in painting is brought about by the fact that periodically you have some additional painting to do and this happens to be the year?

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Ridgell can explain the painting item.

Mr. RIDGELL. Mr. Chairman, every 4 years we paint the exterior window frames and sashes of both buildings, and the penthouses, grills, and skylights of the old building. This is the fourth year since exterior painting was last done, so that is why the item is in there for 1963.

Mr. STEED. Do you have a schedule like that with any other painting work you have to do?

Mr. RIDGELL. We try to do a fourth of the regular suites each year and a number of corridors and hearing rooms.

Mr. STEED. That is why your budget, generally speaking, is fairly stable?

Mr. RIDGELL. Yes, sir. The change this year is just because of the outside work.

Mr. STEED. Do you consider the two buildings are in a reasonably adequate state of repair, or do you have any special problems this year?

Mr. RIDGELL. No, sir; no special problems.

IMPACT OF 3D BUILDING

Mr. STEED. When do you think the impact on this budget will start as a result of the addition of the third building? Will that come during this fiscal year?

Mr. RIDGELL. I do not think so.

Mr. STEWART. Do you mean so far as alterations are concerned?

Mr. STEED. Upkeep and maintenance.

Mr. STEWART. On the new building?

Mr. STEED. Yes; will it make an impact on this appropriation during the coming fiscal year?

Mr. STEWART. The new building is due for completion in August 1964. We hope that in the summer of 1963, beneficial occupancy can be started. How much and to what extent and where and the type of occupancy would depend on the conditions at that time, which I cannot foresee at the present time. Funds for operation would show up in the 1964 budget.

QUESTION OF REMODELING PRESENT BUILDINGS

Mr. STEED. When do you think you will be able to do any of the remodeling work on the two existing buildings?

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, that presents a problem which we discussed informally with the House Office Building Commission. At the present time we are not certain just how to handle it. We need an expansion joint and whether movement into the third building will give us sufficient expansion, so we can work on the other two buildings, or whether we will have to utilize the Congressional Hotel and put newly elected Members in there, or perhaps some of the committees, has not been decided yet.

I would like to arrange it so that we can remodel at least one side of each of the buildings, the old and the new at one time, so that we can put up a dust-proof barrier to protect the rest of the building and start remodeling work especially in the Old House Office Building where the plumbing is in extremely bad condition. That will give us an opportunity from an economical standpoint to work better from the basement all the way up to the roof, with stacks, air conditioning changes, and work of that character that may have to be done.

We will house 168 Members in the additional building and that is going to leave 268 to be housed in the other two buildings. As to who can move and who will move, I do not know at this time.

Mr. STEED. What about the committee room situation? Will the new building provide enough extra committee room spaces to enable moving some of the committees out also?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir. We have 9 committee rooms planned in the new building, including the new Space Committee, and 21 subcommittee rooms. Moreover, the building is so designed that every Member's suite is laid out for three offices, and, if those offices are not provided and the partitions not put in, they are exactly the same size as the subcommittee rooms and can be used for such purpose.

Mr. STEED. If you see any early beginning of the remodeling of the two buildings, it might be of importance in the amount of money you invest in maintenance and upkeep of the existing facilities. Some of that can be accomplished in the new construction if it came at the right time; is that right?

Mr. RIDGELL. Yes, sir. We could hold off on painting.

Mr. STEED. There would be quite a few things, if you had a time schedule you knew about, that might help in planning.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, the fact that we have held our annual maintenance items down the last 2 years reflects the same line of thinking you have.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan, do you have any questions on this item?

Mr. HORAN. No questions.

OCCUPANCY OF THIRD BUILDING

Mr. BOW. When do you anticipate moving the new Members into the new building?

Mr. STEWART. I would say the new building would be ready for beneficial occupancy probably in July or August of 1963.

Mr. BOW. The first?

Mr. STEWART. In the summertime.

Mr. BOW. Your estimate of last year was October of 1962 and that is out?

Mr. STEWART. That is true. We just cannot make that date. There is a possibility that there might be some areas that could be used; that is, for some activities.

Mr. BOW. What is your completion date?

Mr. STEWART. August 1, 1964.

Mr. BOW. That it will be completed?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. Is that the same target date you have had all along?

Mr. STEWART. No, sir, there has been some delay.

Mr. HORAN. When will the little railroad be finished in the tunnel?

Mr. STEWART. Mario, do you have the dates on that?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We have the railroad scheduled to be completed at the same time the additional House Office will be completed. In other words, August 1964, and possibly some parts earlier.

Mr. BOW. Those moved in in July of 1963 will not have transportation back and forth?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Pedestrian perhaps but not necessarily a traveling mechanism.

REMODELING IN PRESENT BUILDINGS

Mr. BOW. What is the construction now going on over at the barbershop?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. There is a new disbursing office being assigned to the Old House Office Building from the first floor, House side of the Capitol.

This work was authorized by Speaker Rayburn before he left here last year.

Mr. BOW. That is where the old barbershop was?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. To perform this work we had to displace the old post office and Western Union and they, in turn, affected the old barbershop and the beauty parlor so that there had to be a rejuggling of that space.

Mr. BOW. What are your plans for the barbershop in the Old House Office Building?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It remains essentially where it is, except for size.

Mr. BOW. You have cut it down in size about half, have you not?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We had to do so.

Mr. BOW. What are you going to do for new furniture and fixtures in there? Are you going to give us a modern barbershop or do we stay antiquated?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We had no appropriation for furniture in that space at all.

Mr. BOW. In other words, you are going to use the old equipment still there?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Unless funds are authorized for new furniture.

Mr. BOW. Where did you get the funds for the equipment there now?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The additional House building authorization.

Mr. BOW. This is a transfer of funds from the new House Office Building using this in the Old House Office Building?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. In the additional office building budget we had an amount for remodeling the old building and another amount for re-

modeling the new building, all under the additional House Office Building project.

The funds we are using there, that portion of the funds which were allocated to the remodeling of the old building——

Mr. Bow. What is it going to cost you to do this job on the barbershop? What are you putting next to them, a snack bar?

Mr. Campioli. Yes, sir; we are fixing up a snack bar and the Western Union office, the post office, and offices for the disbursing office.

Mr. Bow. What is the total cost going to be?

Mr. Campioli. $200,000.

Mr. Bow. Are you going to get by on $200,000 or will it be closer to $260,000 or $265,000?

Mr. Campioli. I do not have the exact figures but it is over $200,000.

Mr. Henlock. $298,480 is the amount of the contract for remodeling the Old Post Office space and other related spaces. That is an actual contract figure.

Mr. Bow. For this work going on?

Mr. Henlock. Yes, sir.

Mr. Bow. Since you are doing this fixing up, why do you not fix up that barbershop in the building? That would come under your jurisdiction for new equipment in there, would it not?

Mr. Stewart. Mr. Ridgell, does that come under your jurisdiction?

Mr. Ridgell. No, sir. It comes out of the remodeling funds. However, I believe they do plan to put in new chairs.

Mr. Bow. That is what I asked and they said "No."

What are the facts about that?

Mr. Campioli. I was thinking in terms of furniture and furnishings. We have no authorization for that.

Mr. Bow. I was talking about modern equipment in that barbershop. Are we going to get it or not?

Mr. Ridgell. We will have new chairs and new plumbing facilities under this contract.

Mr. Bow. We will have to find some way to get new chairs in there. They are not going to keep those old chairs in a nice new shop, I hope. This is a good barbershop and I would like to see it modernized, if you are going to do all of this work. It ought to be a modern barbershop.

When was that put in there, 1908?

Mr. Steed. My understanding is that it went in when the building was built.

Mr. Bow. I know; 1908 is about it. I think 1908 was the date. This is the same equipment and it has not been improved in that period of time.

Mr. Clancy. There are a lot of old fixtures in there.

Mr. Bow. The barbershop is on the Doorkeeper's rolls?

Mr. Ridgell. The old building barbership is under the Doorkeeper. That is right.

Mr. Bow. Incidentally, when we come to buy those, who is going to select them and what is going in there?

Mr. Campioli. They are specified as to the type we are going to get. They are in the contract. I do not remember the name offhand.

Mr. Bow. Who makes the selection as to the type of chairs and so forth?

Mr. STEWART. What we have done in the past is to take the head barber or the top two who work in the shop and get their recommendations as to what they require.

Mr. Bow. I would hope you would do that with this shop, too.

Mr. STEWART. I know that this took place in the Capitol Building. I think we will follow the same practice.

Mr. Bow. I would suggest you do that because I think they would have a great interest in that. They are very proud of their shop.

Mr. RIDGELL. We did that last year, Mr. Bow, in the New House Office Building.

Mr. Bow. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY, CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Acquisition of property, protection, maintenance, and demolition of structures, and miscellaneous incidental expenses	5,134	768	20
2. Construction and equipment of an additional office building for the House of Representatives	773	2,609	----------
3. Changes, alterations, and remodeling, Old House Office Building	----------	150	----------
4. Changes, alterations, and remodeling, New House Office Building	176	674	----------
5. Subways and subway transportation systems	101	3,490	2,914
6. Administration, miscellaneous, contingencies, landscape treatment, and appurtenances	533	600	850
Total obligations	6,717	8,290	3,784
Financing:			
Unobligated balance brought forward: Contract authorization	−20,053	−18,335	−10,045
Unobligated balance carried forward: Contract authorization	18,335	10,045	6,261
New obligational authority (contract authorization)	5,000	----------	----------

Status of unfunded contract authorization

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Unfunded balance brought forward	43,500	30,500	24,500
Contract authorization	5,000	----------	----------
Unfunded balance carried forward	−30,500	−24,500	−16,000
Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization	18,000	6,000	8,500

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
25 Other services:			
Changes, alterations, and remodeling, Old House Office Building	----------	150	----------
Changes, alterations, and remodeling, New House Office Building	176	674	----------
32 Lands and structures:			
Acquisition of property, protection, maintenance, and demolition of structures, and miscellaneous incidental expenses	5,134	768	20
Construction and equipment of an additional office building for the House of Representatives	773	2,609	----------
Subway and subway transportation systems	101	3,490	2,914
Administration, miscellaneous, contingencies, landscape treatment, and appurtenances	533	600	850
Total obligations	6,717	8,290	3,784

Mr. STEED. The first item we will take up this afternoon is acquisition of property, construction, and equipment, additional House Office Building, which is to be found at page 72 of the committee print and page 118 of the justifications.

Mr. Stewart, I note you ask for $8,500,000 in the budget this year. We have already appropriated $85,500,000, making a new total with this new appropriation of $94 million.

I note in the estimates that the obligations through next year may reach a total of $104 million, which would indicate we would have about $10 million more in appropriations after fiscal 1963 to fund all obligations through fiscal 1963.

We will insert the entire justifications.

(Pages 118 through 130 follow:)

Contract authorization:

Public Law 24, 84th Congress, "Additional House Office Building Act of 1955."

Amount of contract authorization: To be determined by the House Office Building Commission.

Amount of contract authorization appropriated to date:

Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955	$5,000,000
Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957	10,000,000
Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958	7,500,000
Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1959	22,500,000
Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1960	16,500,000
Legislative Branch Appropritaion Act, 1961	13,000,000
Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961	5,000,000
Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1962	6,000,000
Total appropriated	85,500,000
Appropriation requested in the budget for the fiscal year 1963	8,500,000

Acquisition of property, construction and equipment, additional House Office Building, $8,500,000

This project is authorized by the "Additional House Office Building Act of 1955," Public Law 24, 84th Congress, approved April 22, 1955. Under the provisions of the Authorization Act, the planning of the additional office building and other authorized changes and improvements and the determination of contract authorization are vested in he House Office Building Commission, consist-

ing of Speaker McCormack, Representative Vinson of Georgia, and Representative Auchincloss of New Jersey.

The project is broken down into seven parts, as follows:

Acquisition of property as a site for an additional office building and for additions to the Capitol Grounds.

Construction and equipment of an additional office building.

Changes, alterations, and remodeling of the Old House Office Building.

Changes, alterations, and remodeling of the New House Office Building.

Construction and equipment of security vaults and other underground structures.

Subways and underground transportation systems.

Landscape development of five squares acquired for additional House Office Building project.

Numerous meetings have been held by the House Office Building Commission and various directives have been issued by the Commission to the Architect of the Capitol.

The following is a report on accomplishments to date:

Acquisition of property

All properties directed by the House Office Building Commission to be acquired for the additional House Office Building project have been purchased. The properties consist of five squares located immediately south and west of the present House Office Buildings, known as squares 635, south of 635, 637, 691 and 692, and two squares, located immediately east of the Old House Office Building, known as square 732. Title, in fee simple absolute, to these properties now vests in the United States of America.

Square 635 has been completely cleared of structures and is one of the two squares on which the additional House Office Building is being erected. The other square (square 636) was already owned by the Government and, prior to commencement of the project, was used as a parking area for Members' automobiles.

Square south of 635 has also been completely cleared of structures and is now used as a parking lot for automobiles.

Square 637 has been cleared of all structures except the General Outdoor Advertising Building, now used by the Architect of the Capitol as a field construction office.

Square 691 has been cleared of all structures except the George Washington Inn, which is now being used to provide temporary office and committee facilities for the House of Representatives. The remainder of the square is being used as a parking lot for automobiles.

Square 692 has been cleared of all structures except the Congressional Hotel, which is being operated under lease by the Knott Hotels Corp. The remainder of the square is being used as a parking lot for automobiles.

These five squares have been acquired, cleared of structures, and graded at a total cost of $7,967,406.

Square 732 consists of two squares, bounded on the north by Independence Avenue, SE., on the south by C Street SE., on the west by First Street SE., and on the east by Second Street SE., with Carroll Street SE., lying between and forming the two squares.

Condemnation proceedings for acquisition of the properties in square 732 were filed by the Attorney General in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia August 8, 1960, at the request of the Architect of the Capitol acting under the direction of the House Office Building Commission.

Four appraisers were then employed by the Attorney General to appraise the properties in square 732. The appraisals were completed and reports submitted to the Attorney General and the Architect of the Capitol in December 1960.

The Architect of the Capitol, at the direction of the House Office Building Commission, filed a declaration of taking for title to the properties in square 732 in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia December 21, 1960, and at that time deposited with the registry of the court a total of $4,832,100 as the estimated value of these properties, whereupon title to the properties became vested in the United States of America.

There are, in all, 117 parcels of property in square 732. To date, final settlement prices have been effected with the owners of all but five parcels. All residential properties were vacated and possession of the same surrendered to

the Government by October 1961. They are now being demolished under a contract let October 2, 1961.

By court order, all business and other nonresidential properties are to be vacated and possession of same surrendered to the Government by May 1, 1962. At that time, the Government will obtain possession of the entire site. Demolition of these properties will be proceeded with promptly.

Associate architects and engineers for project

By direction of the House Office Building Commission, the following architects and engineers have been engaged, by personal service contracts, for the additional House Office Building project. Under the terms of their contracts, they are compensated on a fee basis, in accordance with rates established for such work by the American Institute of Architects.

Additional House Office Building.—John Harbeson, William J. Hough, Wm. H. Livingston, and Roy F. Larson, architects, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Changes, alterations, and remodeling work, Old House Office Building.—Roscoe DeWitt and Fred L. Hardison, architects, of Dallas, Tex.

Changes, alterations, and remodeling work, New House Office Building.—Alfred Easton Poor and Albert Homer Swanke, architects, of New York City.

Security vaults and other underground structures.—Jesse M. Shelton and Alan Stanford, of Robert & Co., Associates, Atlanta, Ga.

Subways and underground transportation systems.—Jesse M. Shelton and Alan G. Stanford, of Robert & Co., Associates, Atlanta, Ga.

Landscape development of five squares acquired for additional House Office Building project.—Robert Wheelwright and Joe W. Langran, landscape architects, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Construction and equipment of additional office building

The estimated cost of the new building, as approved by the Commission, to date, including sewer relocation cost, is $68 million.

As approved, the new building provides accommodations for 9 major standing committees and 15 subcommittees, 170 three-room office suites, storage facilities for Members, and other appurtenant and necessary facilities; also, parking accommodations for approximately 1,600 automobiles. The new building is being constructed on the two squares immediately west of the New House Office Building. These two squares have been combined into one square through the closing of Delaware Avenue.

Contracts were awarded in 1955 for engineering soils analyses and in 1956 for foundation test borings necessary to determine the proper foundation for the new building. Work under these contracts has been completed.

Contract was awarded December 21, 1956, to Gunnell Construction Co., for construction of a large sewer in square 635, on the site of the new building. This contract included part of the excavation and foundation work for the new building, as the new sewer is located beneath and constitutes a part of the new building structure. As the new sewer integrates with the city sewer system, it was necessary to install it in this location to provide proper drainage. Work under this contract has been completed at a cost of $1,392,805.

Contract was awarded, May 8, 1958, to McCloskey & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., for excavation, excavation bracing, foundation piles and pile caps for the new building. Work under this contract was completed September 1, 1961, with the exception of a few minor items. The present amount of the contract is $8,721,374.

Contract was awarded, July 9, 1958, to the Bethlehem Steel Co. for furnishing, delivery, and erection of the structural steel for the new building. This part of the job was awarded as a separate contract in order to expedite construction work. Work under this contract is now complete, with the exception of a few minor items. The present amount of the contract is $7,087,388.

Contract was awarded, March 10, 1960, to McCloskey & Co. for the superstructure for the new building. Work under this contract is due for completion by August 1964. Occupancy of the new building is expected to commence prior to completion. The present amount of the contract is $51,099,025.

Changes, alterations, and remodeling of the Old House Office Building

The estimated cost of changes, alterations, and remodeling of the Old House Office Building, as approved by the Commission, May 17, 1956, on the basis of preliminary plans and estimates of cost, is $9 million.

As approved, the old building is to be remodeled in such a manner as to provide 135 3-room office suites, 3 major standing committee rooms, 5 subcommittee rooms, and other miscellaneous appurtenant and necessary facilities, including an underground garage in the courtyard. To effect these improvements, major structural changes will be necessary; also, a general rearrangement of existing physical facilities and major changes to the plumbing and toilet systems; electrical and lighting systems; heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems; and elevator and other transportation facilities.

Contract was awarded to Kirk Lindsey, Inc., January 24, 1958, for construction of a 3-level garage in the courtyard of the old building, providing parking accommodations for 301 automobiles. Work under this contract has been completed at a cost of $1,326,255. The garage was occupied and placed in operation in June 1959.

Contract was awarded to the Corning Construction Co., February 7, 1962, in the amount of $298,480, for remodeling space in the old building, formerly occupied by the post office, into office accommodations for the disbursing office of the House of Representatives. The disbursing office will move from the Capitol to the Old House Office Building when their new quarters are completed.

Further remodeling work in the old building is being deferred by order of the Commission.

Changes, alterations, and remodeling of the New House Office Building

The estimated cost of changes, alterations, and remodeling of the New House Office Building, as approved by the Commission, May 17, 1956, on the basis of preliminary plans and estimates of cost, is $9,500,000.

As approved, the New House Office Building is to be remodeled in such a manner as to provide 142 3-room office suites, 6 major standing committee rooms, 4 subcommittee rooms, fourteen 2-room office suites, and 16 odd rooms, and other miscellaneous appurtenant and necessary facilities, including a cafeteria building in the courtyard. To effect these improvements, major structural changes will be necessary; also, a general rearrangement of existing physical facilities, and major changes to the plumbing and toilet systems; electrical and lighting systems; heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems; and elevator and other transportation facilities.

Contract was awarded to Irons & Reyonlds, Inc., September 3, 1957, for construction of a one-story building in the courtyard of the New House Office Building, covering the entire courtyard, to serve as a cafeteria for the House, containing seating accommodations for approximately 575 persons. Work under this contract has been completed at a cost of $961,843. The new cafeteria was placed in service February 5, 1959.

An expenditure of $122,627 was made to convert the space in the New House Office Building, formerly occupied by the cafeteria and takeout bar, into new quarters for the House post office. The House post office moved from their old quarters in the Old House Office Building and their old quarters in the New House Office Building to their new quarters, April 1, 1961.

An expenditure of $81,496 was made to provide improved illumination and changes to the air-conditioning system necessitated thereby in room 1301, occupied by the Committee on Banking and Currency; room 1324, occupied by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; and room 1334, occupied by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

An expenditure of $71,268 was made to convert part of the area formerly occupied by the folding room into a takeout bar and for relocation of the takeout bar from its former location in the space formerly occupied by the cafeteria to the newly renovated quarters; also, for related work in other areas necessitated by these changes.

Competitive bids are expected to be invited in April 1962 and a contract awarded by next May for construction of two pedestrian tunnels connecting the third House Office Building with the New and Old House Office Buildings. Construction work is expected to be carried forward during the period June 1962 to August 1963.

Further remodeling work in the New House Office Building is being deferred by order of the Commission.

Subways and underground transportation systems

A contract for underpinning the House wing of the Capitol for construction of a subway terminal at the House wing was let September 19, 1961, in the amount of $2,695,000. Under the terms of the contract, the work is due for completion, June 3, 1963.

A contract for construction of a subway between the third House Office Building and the terminal at the House wing of the Capitol is expected to be let in May 1962, and to be completed by the time the new building is ready for occupancy.

Construction and equipment of security vaults and other underground structures

Action has been deferred with respect to these items.

Landscape development of five squares acquired for project

This matter is still under study. Preliminary plans have been developed and initial work started.

Appropriations, obligations and expenditures

A total of $85,500,000 has been appropriated for the additional House Office Building project, to date. In the fiscal years 1955 through 1961, obligations totaling $91,664,513 were incurred. In the fiscal year 1962, obligations totaling $3,674,858 have been incurred to February 1, 1962, and additional obligations totaling $4,615,206 are expected to be incurred during the remainder of the fiscal year, or a total obligation of $8,290,064 for the fiscal year 1962. In the fiscal year 1963, the amount of obligations to be incurred is estimated at $3,784,000. This makes a grand total obligation, estimated and actual, of $103,738,577 for the fiscal years 1955 through 1963.

Of these obligations, $55,615,200 have been liquidated to February 1, 1962, and $38,384,800 are expected to be liquidated during the period February 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963, or a grand total liquidation of $94 million for the fiscal years 1955 through 1963.

As the appropriations available to cover these liquidations total $85,500,000, an additional appropriation of $8,500,000 is requested for the fiscal year 1963.

Estimated obligations and expenditures, fiscal years 1955 to 1963, additional House Office Building project

	Obligations				Expenditures			
	Fiscal years 1955–1961	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963	Total	Fiscal years 1955–1961	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963	Total
Acquisition of property, protection and demolition of structures, grading and miscellaneous incidental expenses	$13,326,340	$767,535	$20,000	$14,113,875	$13,308,610	$755,265	$50,000	$14,113,875
Architectural and engineering fees for additional House Office Bldg	3,850,000			3,850,000	2,677,813	400,187	472,000	3,550,000
Construction of new sewer in Square 635	1,392,805			1,392,805	1,392,805			1,392,805
Excavation, excavation bracing, foundation piles and pile caps for additional House Office Bldg	8,515,664	1,202,170		9,717,834	7,899,559	1,818,275		9,717,834
Furnishing and erection of structural steel for additional House Office Bldg	7,086,074	1,314		7,087,388	4,415,518	2,671,870		7,087,388
Superstructure and equipment for additional House Office Bldg	50,947,426	1,250,000		52,197,426	7,062,373	21,135,053	16,000,000	44,197,426
Architectural and engineering fees for remodeling Old House Office Bldg	786,250			786,250	484,777	65,598		550,375
Construction and equipment of garage in courtyard, Old House Office Bldg	1,340,768			1,340,768	1,340,768			1,340,768
Architectural and engineering fees for remodeling New House Office Bldg	881,875			881,875	394,016	223,297		617,313
Construction and equipment of cafeteria bldg. in courtyard, New House Office Bldg	965,425			965,425	965,425			965,425
Architectural and engineering fees for security vaults and other underground structures	137,500			137,500				
Subway and subway transportation systems	256,127	3,490,000	2,914,000	6,660,127	32,827	1,243,800	4,733,500	6,010,127
Remodeling Old and New House Office Bldgs. and pedestrian tunnels to 3d building	316,489	824,021		1,140,510	294,139	496,371	350,000	1,140,510
Landscape architectural services	178,000	100,000	350,000	628,000	63,000	125,000	375,000	563,000
Administration, test borings, soils analyses, miscellaneous and contingencies	1,683,770	655,024	500,000	2,838,794	1,571,475	767,319	414,360	2,753,154
Total	91,664,513	8,290,064	3,784,000	103,738,577	41,903,105	29,702,035	22,394,860	94,000,000

Mr. STEWART. I have a short statement I would like to read into the record.

Mr. STEED. Very well. We will have that at this point, and then we will follow with questions.

Mr. STEWART. The additional House Office Building was authorized by Public Law 24, 84th Congress, approved April 22, 1955. A total of $85,500,000 has been appropriated to date. We are asking $8,500,000 for 1963 to liquidate contract authority.

Page 119 gives a breakdown of the project and shows that all work is being done by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the House Office Building Commission.

Pages 120 and 121 show that seven squares have been acquired under the additional House Office Building project. Page 120 shows that five of these squares, acquired in 1955–56, have been cleared of structures and graded; also, shows the present use to which each square is being put. Page 121 gives a report on the acquisition of the two squares, known as square 732, acquired in December under an appropriation of $5 million provided for such purpose.

Page 122 gives a list of the various architects, engineers, and consultants for the project.

Pages 123 and 124 show the accommodations to be provided in the third House Office Building; show that work under contracts for foundation test borings, relocation of sewer on site, and excavation, excavation bracing, foundation piles, and pile caps for the new building has been completed; that work under structural steel contract is complete, with the exception of a few minor items; that work under superstructure contract is now in progress and is scheduled for completion by August 1964, and that occupancy of the new building is expected to commence prior to completion.

Page 125 shows the accommodations to be gained through remodeling of the Old House Office Building, when done. It also shows that the garage in the courtyard, providing parking for 301 automobiles, was completed at a cost of $1,326,255, and that the garage was placed in operation in June 1959. It shows that a contract has just been let for remodeling space in the Old Building, formerly occupied by the Post Office, into office accommodations for the Disbursing Office of the House of Representatives, at a cost of $298,480. It further shows that further remodeling work in the Old Building is being deferred by order of the House Office Building Commission and is in the planning stage only.

Pages 126 to 128 show the accommodations to be gained through remodeling of the New House Office Building, when done. They also show that the cafeteria in the courtyard, seating 575 persons, was completed at a cost of $961,843, and the new cafeteria was placed in operation February 5, 1959.

They also show that the space formerly occupied by the cafeteria and take-out bar was converted into new quarters for the House Post Office; that improved illumination was provided in three committee rooms; that part of the area formerly occupied by the folding room was converted into a take-out bar; that bids are expected to be invited in April 1962 for construction of two pedestrian tunnels connecting the third building with the New and Old House Office Buildings and that construction work is expected to be carried forward during

the period June 1962 to August 1963. It also shows that further remodeling work in the new building is being deferred by order of the House Office Building Commission and is in the planning stage only.

Pages 128 and 129 show that a contract for underpinning the House wing of the Capitol for construction of a subway terminal at the House wing was let September 19, 1961, in the amount of $2,695,000. Under the terms of the contract, the work is due for completion June 3, 1963, which is over a year in advance of the final completion of the building. They also show that the matter of landscape development of the 5 squares acquired for the project is still under study and that preliminary plans have been developed and initial work started.

Page 129 shows obligations totaling $91,664,513 for the fiscal years 1955 through 1961 and obligations totaling $8,290,064 for the fiscal year 1962, or a total for the period 1955 through 1962 of $99,954,577. It shows estimated obligations of $3,784,000 for the fiscal year 1963, or a grand total of $103,738,577 from the start of the project through the fiscal year 1963. It shows disbursement to date of $55,615,200. It shows total required disbursements from start of project through the fiscal year 1963 of $94 million. It shows that as only $85,500,000 has been appropriated to date, an additional appropriation of $8,500,000 is required for liquidation of obligations in 1963.

BREAKDOWN OF MAJOR ITEMS

Mr. STEED. Do you have a figure or estimate that would serve the purpose of setting aside out of this total those costs that can be directly attributed to the building itself? People who criticize this project often make the somewhat understandable mistake of labeling the entire cost as that of the building itself. Of course, there have been many other substantial items of cost connected with the entire project that have nothing to do directly with the building itself. I thought it would be helpful to have that in detail.

Mr. STEWART. I can give you a breakdown that shows the cost of the building and site to be, in round figures, $70 million.

Mr. STEED. I know these figures are in here, but I thought we should set them out by themselves.

Mr. STEWART. We have the following breakdown: Acquisition of property, protection and demolition of structures, grading, and miscellaneous incidental expenses, $14,100,000; construction and equipment of additional House Office Building, including construction of new sewer, $68 million; subway and subway transportation system, including underpinning of Capitol for terminal, $6,600,000; remodeling of Old Home Office Building, including construction of garage in courtyard, $9 million; remodeling of New House Office Building, including construction and equipment of cafeteria in courtyard, $9,500,000; architectural and engineering fees, $5,545,500; administration, miscellaneous and contingencies, $2,254,500. Total contract authorization shown in 1963 budget, $115 million.

Mr. STEED. Right there, could you state what part of this $115 million is not part of the $104 million previously referred to?

Mr. HENLOCK. It is all in the remodeling money.

Mr. STEED. The remodeling money is not part of the $104 million?

Mr. HENLOCK. Except the work that has been done in constructing the cafeteria, garage, remodeling the post office and other spaces and the pedestrian tunnels yet to be done. They come to about $3 million.

Mr. ROOF. The land is not a part of it.

Mr. STEED. I wanted to make it clear so the figures would not confuse anyone. I know this estimate of $8.5 million for fiscal 1963 appropriation was made some time ago. Are you sure it is a sound figure?

Mr. STEWART. It is a sound figure, I am sure.

STATUS OF SQUARE 732

Mr. STEED. I believe that square 732 is the area directly across the street south from the Old Library of Congress.

Mr. STEWART. That is right, sir.

Mr. STEED. What is the total amount paid for that square?

Mr. HENLOCK. It will amount to about $5.5 million.

Mr. STEED. Are all the claims settled?

Mr. HENLOCK. All claims have been settled finally but five parcels of property.

Mr. STEED. Could you list those?

Mr. STEWART. There are in all 117 parcels of property in square 732. To date final settlement prices have been effected with the owners of all but five parcels. All residential properties were vacated, and possession of the same surrendered to the Government by October 1961. They are now being demolished under contract let October 2, 1961.

Of these five parcels, they represent the Capitol Hill Club properties and four other parcels that are residential and involve some particular problem.

Mr. STEED. Those are legal technicalities involving estates that take more time?

Mr. STEWART. That, or other reasons.

Mr. STEED. What is the amount of the contract you have underway now for the demolition of the old buildings?

Mr. HENLOCK. The contractor is paying the Government about $3,000 to tear down and salvage the buildings.

Mr. STEED. He does the demolition for the salvage plus that extra fee?

Mr. STEWART. He gives us $3,000.

Mr. STEED. That would be deducted from the amount that you paid for the property itself?

Mr. STEWART. That is right; the $3,000 would be credited against it.

Mr. STEED. Do you know what the total obligated figure for the square is up to this point?

Mr. HENLOCK. $5,648,000. That takes in appraisals, clearing of titles, everything else in connection with the acquisition.

Mr. STEED. Has that been the most expensive square of all you had to acquire?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir; because of the location. Outside of the property where the Congressional Hotel is located, I would say it would be the most expensive of all of them.

Mr. STEED. The commercial properties fronting on Independence Avenue had an extension of time to vacate?

Mr. STEWART. To May 1, 1962. That was set by the court. I might say that every one of them has signed up and agreed to the order to vacate by May 1.

Mr. STEED. You have no more problem, then, on that?

Mr. STEWART. No, sir. They are subject on May 1 to eviction by the court, if it is so ordered. Most of them are making arrangements to get out now.

Mr. STEED. What is the status of the plan to develop the square after it is finally acquired, cleared, and ready for use?

Mr. STEWART. There are two plans under study at the present time. One is location of the James Madison Memorial on that square with an underground structure for the Library of Congress, which will not be determined until after a report is made by the Subcommittee on Public Works headed by Congressman Jones on a pending bill. The subcommittee has already had hearings on the bill.

The other proposal is to landscape the entire area as a part of the Capitol Grounds. These are the only two firm proposals that I know that have been talked about.

The square itself is not large enough to erect a building, both underground and aboveground, that would be sufficient to take care of the needs of the Library of Congress for the 35-year period for which I was ordered to plan. It means that the underground structure in that square plus an additional parcel of property for a third building is going to be required to cover the Library requirements.

Mr. STEED. Do you have a time when the lot has to be cleared?

Mr. STEWART. I would say that around May 1 or shortly thereafter there will be a demolition contract let, and in about 6 months it will be cleared and leveled off.

Mr. STEED. Will it offer any temporary relief on parking until Congress decides what will be done with it?

Mr. STEWART. Not unless it is paved. The demolition contractor will leave cellar foundations, and soil will be bulldozed around and scraped. It will be left in a rough-finish condition. It will have to be graveled or blacktopped if used for parking of automobiles.

Mr. HORAN. I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if we should not ask at this point what the prospects of the Jones subcommittee reporting out something definite are.

Mr. STEWART. I cannot give you any definite information on that point at this time.

COSTS OF PRESENT REMODELING WORK

Mr. STEED. In regard to the information on page 127 of the justifications, I think it would help the record if we got a little more detail on that. For one thing—this may seem a little facetious—but we have to be most careful. When you refer to takeout bar, you are referring to a sandwich bar and not the sort of bar someone might suspect?

Mr. STEWART. That is right, sir.

Mr. STEED. Could you give us more detail as to the scope of these estimates you list so that that will not be subject to any unjust interpretation?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. There is a considerable amount of kitchen equipment in these cafeterias and takeout bars. It all has to be fabricated special to order to fit the kitchens. Of course, in addition to it is the cost of putting in plumbing, heating, ventilating in areas which were used for other purposes.

Mr. STEED. In other words, the cost item includes the equipment as well as just the physical structure itself and that is a very expensive type of equipment?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. Is the same thing true in the matter of the improved illumination and air conditioning in the committee rooms?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That is correct, because again the existing limitations of having to build into ceilings which have to be cut into and work in a very confined area. In some areas there is a space of 3 feet 6 inches between the ceiling and floor construction. It is a costly and time-consuming operation to install both lights and additional facilities.

TUNNEL WORK

Mr. STEED. Regarding the proposed tunnel, where will that connect with the Capitol Building proper?

Mr. STEWART. If we assume that this is the New House Office Building and we are building the additional building down there, this is South Capitol Street, one tunnel would be there opposite the corridor in the south side of the new building and the other on the north side.

Mr. STEED. The third building will be connected with the other two buildings the same way the existing buildings are connected?

Mr. STEWART. That is right. At the present time we have pedestrian tunnels from the new building to the old on both this side and this side [indicating].

Mr. STEED. This in effect will be a continuation on into the third building?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. The tunnel from the new building over to the Capitol will connect at the southwest corner of the House wing?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir; and at the center of the new building on Independence Avenue. Assume this is the building here [indicating].

Mr. STEED. The tunnel will leave the New House Office Building in the north center part of the building?

Mr. STEWART. This sketch [indicating] shows you where it leaves the new building on Independence Avenue. That is where the terminal will be, approximately in the center.

Mr. STEED. Will there be no possibility of using escalators, or have you studied that?

Mr. STEWART. We are using escalators in the basement from the low grade up to the bottom of the platform where the elevators go, but to put escalators through the new building would destroy one-third of what you have in the way of space.

Mr. STEED. A study has indicated that not to be feasible?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. Going back again to square 732, I am sure some people have had the idea that the proposed third new Library Building would have been located there. Since it will not, what is the plan, if you know, for the physical location of the third Library Building?

Mr. STEWART. To the east of the annex. We were faced with this problem, Mr. Chairman. We had two ways to go. We could go south of the old building or south of the annex. That is, across Independence Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue.

We find that both those lots, that one which is irregularly shaped and No. 732, either of them by itself was not large enough to take care of the addition.

Then we went east of the annex. That will give us the three buildings in a row plus this underground vault across from the main Library Building, which will still be connected with pedestrian tunnels underneath.

Mr. STEED. The property in that area has not yet been acquired?

Mr. STEWART. No, sir, it has not been authorized. I must go before the Joint Committee on the Library to get them to sponsor an authorization bill.

Mr. STEED. Then the status of the third Library Building is suspended pending that action?

Mr. STEWART. That is right. May I say this off the record?

Mr. STEED. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. STEWART. It will probably be ready for presentation to you for the 1964 budget.

Mr. STEED. That is the present indication, that that time schedule might be accomplished?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan.

Mr. HORAN. I notice on page 129 of the justifications you have a statement here: A total of $85,500,000 has been appropriated for the additional House Office Building project to date. What all does that cover?

Mr. HENLOCK. That covers the breakdown shown on page 130 of the justifications.

Mr. STEED. That title is just a little misleading. That is the additional House Office Building project, and the other items previously referred to.

Mr. HENLOCK. The authorizing legislation is called the Additional House Office Building Act of 1955. That is the name the Congress gave it.

Mr. STEED. We are trying to get clear with everybody that this includes some other things in addition to that. We may be hypersensitive about criticism, but we wanted to make sure whatever we got criticized for was the actualities instead of the seem-to-be's.

Capitol Power Plant

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

		1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
11	Personnel compensation:			
	Permanent positions	487	502	518
	Positions other than permanent	3	2	2
	Other personnel compensation	47	61	61
	Total personnel compensation	537	566	582
12	Personnel benefits	38	39	40
23	Rent, communications, and utilities:			
	Gas	1	2	2
	Purchase of electrical energy	821	975	975
25	Other services:			
	General annual repairs and alterations	124	48	48
	Alterations to existing circuit breakers		10	
26	Supplies and materials:			
	Miscellaneous annual supplies	25	26	26
	Fuel	313	387	387
31	Equipment	56		
	Total obligations	1,915	2,052	2,059

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	82	82	82
Average number of all employees	82	81	82
Average GS grade	6.0	6.5	6.5
Average GS salary	$6,140	$6,215	$6,268
Average salary of ungraded positions	$5,943	$6,205	$6,320

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities: Operation and maintenance of the Capitol Power Plant, its steam and chilled water distribution systems (total obligations)	1,915	2,052	2,059
Financing: Unobligated balance lapsing	114		
New obligational authority (appropriation)	2,029	2,052	2,059

Mr. Steed. The next item is Capitol Power Plant, which is on page 74 of the bill and on page 131 of the justifications. We will insert pages 131 and 132.

(The pages follow:)

1962 appropriation in annual act	$2,052,000
Deductions: Alterations to existing circuit breakers—Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962, not required for 1963	—10,000
Base for 1963	2,042,000

Additions—Personnel compensation:	
Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong---	$15,790
Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Cong., 78 laborers and mechanics on the Capitol Power Plant roll are compensated on a wage-board, prevailing-rate basis. Public Law 763 provides that the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates.	
An increase of $14,750 is requested for 1963 to meet on full-year basis the cost of increased wage rates established for these wage-board positions as a result of a general survey of Government and industrial employees' wages in the Washington metropolitan area, conducted during the past year. The new rates went into effect, Dec. 10, 1961, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85–872, 85th Cong. The increase is necessary in order that the Capitol Power Plant wage-board employees may be compensated on a full-year basis in the fiscal year 1963 in accordance with present prevailing rates.	
An increase of $1,040 is requested for 1963 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions and other changes falling due in that year, authorized by Public Law 763 under the wage-board system, for employees compensated under that act.	
Within-grade promotions authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for employees compensated under that act--	210
Personnel benefits:	
Contribution to retirement fund—increased from $32,400 to $33,400 ----------	1,000
This additional cost results from increases in basic wage rates and is required by Public Law 854, 84th Cong.	
Total----------	+17,000
Total estimate for 1963----------	2,059,000

INCREASE REQUESTED

Mr. STEED. This asks for a net increase of $7,000, largely mandatory. Will you make a brief comment on that.

Mr. STEWART. We are asking an increase of $15,790 for wage-board increases. We have within grade promotions of $210, and contribution to the retirement fund, $1,000, which makes $17,000 total additions, less $10,000 for an omitted item, which leaves a net increase of $7,000.

Mr. STEED. The $10,000 was for a nonrecurring item of equipment; is that correct?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE

Mr. STEED. You had a fairly sizable surplus last year of $114,000. Can you explain why that was?

Mr. STEWART. That was in the item of electrical energy. I would like Mr. Rubel to discuss that item.

Mr. RUBEL. Because we had anticipated an earlier completion date for the east front, the estimated consumption of electricity did not take place. The weather has a great deal to do with the quantity of electrical energy consumed at the power plant, as you can readily understand. A large part of our electric bill is the power plant consumption for refrigeration purposes.

Mr. STEED. The new powerload in the east front is being carried at this time?

Mr. RUBEL. Since the 1st of January.

Mr. STEED. Have you had enough experience to determine whether or not your estimates are being borne out?

Mr. RUBEL. No, sir, we just received the January bill the other day. The bills lag about 2 months after the consumption period. But there will be an increase in the load consumed in the east front for the next few months until it is fully occupied.

Mr. STEED. You do not know whether, in light of that, you could absorb the $7,000 increase out of the other total?

Mr. RUBEL. It might be possible under optimum conditions.

CONDITION OF POWERPLANT

Mr. STEED. What is the general overall condition of the plant at the present time? We have been making substantial improvements in recent years. What would you say is its general condition now?

Mr. STEWART. It is in very good condition. We have been unfairly blamed for soot and fly-ash nuisances but I believe and my opinion is backed up by the Bureau of Standards as well as the National Coal Association—we have as nearly a perfect soot control system as there is in existence. There are, however, other plants than ours in that neighborhood.

That is the only complaint I know that we have had on the outside. Operationalwise, things are going along all right. Mr. Rubel can tell you more about that.

Mr. STEED. Do you anticipate any sizable capital improvements in the near future or the next few years there?

Mr. RUBEL. Much depends on what happens to the proposed third Library Building. If that is authorized, we will have to make a tremendous expansion of the Capitol Power Plant.

Mr. STEED. The facilities presently available would not be large enough to carry that?

Mr. RUBEL. No, sir.

Mr. STEED. Are they large enough to carry the third House Office Building?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. You have already arranged for capacity for that?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEWART. Also enlargement of the Capitol.

Mr. STEED. The only additional demand that would give you a problem would be the third Library Building?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. That would be a few years off, in any event, before you would have to face that, and there would be ample time to make the arrangements once that decision has been reached?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEWART. About 4 years off at a minimum.

Mr. RUBEL. May I make one remark about that $7,000 absorption? I checked during the lunch hour and found that last year we started the refrigeration plant April 20. This year there seems to be some move afoot to start the plant within a week or so, which means 3 weeks of additional power consumption.

Each time a machine is started the demand charge is $2,000 and there may be three or more starts in 3 weeks. Maybe I was a little generous in saying we might absorb that $7,000.

Mr. STEED. We realize there are a number of factors that can help or hurt in this field, and it is rather difficult sometimes to make a close estimate that far in advance.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

		1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
11	Personnel compensation:			
	Permanent positions	343	355	368
	Other personnel compensation	91	98	98
	Total, personnel compensation	433	453	466
12	Personnel benefits	27	28	29
25	Other services:			
	General annual repairs	15	18	18
	Annual painting	20	20	22
	Maintenance and repairs, air-conditioning and refrigeration systems	9	28	6
	Maintenance and repairs, elevators	2	20	5
	Equip part of bookstacks with map cases, annex	20	20	11
	Equip part of deck for bookshelving, annex	73	85	85
	Installation of floor tile, both buildings	20	17	4
	Repairs to mosaic ceilings and floor tile and marble floor tile, main building	19	20	20
	Installation of heating and cooling system, main building, including necessary structural and related work		1,200	1,300
	Plaster repairs and renewals, both buildings			10
	Clean and restore ceiling decorations, west entrance vestibule, 1st floor, main building			10
	Installation of 3 fire hydrants, grounds, main building			10
	Elevator modernization and improvements	99		105
	Improved lighting, Coolidge Auditorium, main building			4
	Improved lighting, bookstack, main building			15
	Installation of safety guardrails, driveway, west basement entrance, main building			4
	Repairs and replacements, sidewalks surrounding main building			12
	Replacement, flagstone terrace, west front, main building			8
	Restore and repair decorated plaster ceilings, 2d floor, main building		12	
	Cleaning exterior stonework, main building		95	
	Birdproofing, main building		58	
	Roof repairs and replacements, main building		31	
	Expansion of cafeteria, main building		103	
	Replacement of book conveyors, north and south stacks, main building		180	
	Adjustable loading dock, receiving unit, main building		4	
	Replacement of air filter bank, southeast stack, main building		2	
	Floor matting entrances, main building		2	
	Replacement of silk wall covering, former House of Representatives reading room, main building		4	
	Pointing exterior stonework, both buildings	35		
	Replacement of steam pressure reducing valves, both buildings	26		
	Installation of sprinkler system, north unfinished area, annex	2		
	Air conditioning east subbasement machine room, annex	5		
	Replacement of electric tram	3		
	Heating and cooling survey and study	25		
	Air conditioning Coolidge Auditorium, main building	5		
	Alterations and equipment to provide improved facilities, main building	1		
	Improved illumination, decks A and B	11		
26	Supplies and materials	29	18	20

Object classification—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
31 Equipment:			
Materials handling and cleaning equipment	7	6	----------
Additional booster pump for city water supply, main building	----------	10	----------
Dust collector, carpenter shop, main building	----------	7	----------
Stairway scaffolds	----------	2	----------
Steel shelving, map division, annex	----------	2	----------
Plan file cases	----------	3	----------
32 Lands and structures: Care of grounds	20	2	4
Total, obligations	906	2,448	2,169

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	59	59	59
Average number of all employees	59	58	59
Average GS grade	4.5	5.0	5.0
Average GS salary	$4,378	$4,517	$4,652
Average salary of ungraded positions	$5,901	$6,179	$6,289

Program and financing

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities: Mechanical and structural maintenance, Library buildings and grounds (total obligations)	906	2,448	2,169
Financing:			
Unobligated balance brought forward	----------	----------	−1,300
Unobligated balance carried forward	----------	1,300	----------
Unobligated balance lapsing	61	----------	----------
New obligational authority	967	3,748	869
New obligational authority:			
Appropriation	942	3,748	869
Reappropriation	25	----------	----------

Mr. STEED. The next item is "Library buildings and grounds, structural and mechanical care." There is a rather substantial drop in this item mainly because the 1962 bill included a new cooling and heating system and some other nonrecurring major items. We will insert pages 141 through 149.

(The pages follow:)

1962 appropriation in annual act	$3,748,000
Pay Supplemental in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962	6,000
Total appropriations, 1962	3,754,000

DEDUCTIONS

Maintenance and repairs, air-conditioning and refrigeration systems: Nonrecurring item of $17,000 for replacement of supply fans 1, 2, 4, and 9 in the annex; and $5,000 to convert the Rare Book Division air-conditioning system to operation off the Capitol Power Plant chilled water supply, allowed for 1962—dropped for 1963	$22,000
Maintenance and repairs, elevators: Nonrecurring item of $14,700 for reconditioning the penthouse motor rooms of elevators Nos. 1 and 2, west side, main building, allowed for 1962—dropped for 1963	14,700
Equip part of bookstacks with map cases, annex, decreased from $20,000 to $11,000	9,000
Installation of floor tile, both buildings: Coolidge Auditorium; old refrigeration room and former substation, cellar; charwomen's and laborers' quarters, cellar, main building; Government Printing Office Printing Branch space, ground floor, annex	16,800
Repairs to mosaic ceilings and floor tile and marble floor tile, main building: 6th year allotment of repair program	20,000
Restore and repair decorated plaster ceilings, 2d floor, exhibit halls, main building: nonrecurring item allowed for 1962—dropped for 1963	12,000
Cleaning exterior stonework, main building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962—dropped for 1963	95,000
Birdproofing upper areas, including courtyards, of main building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962—dropped for 1963	58,000
Roof repairs and replacements, main building: Nonrecurring item of $12,700 for installation of new tile roof on garage, and $18,000 for installation of new copper roof on Coolidge Auditorium, allowed for 1962—dropped for 1963	30,700
Expansion of cafeteria, main building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962—dropped for 1963	103,000
Replacement of book conveyors, north and south stacks, main building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962—dropped for 1963	180,000
Adjustable loading dock, receiving unit, main building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962—dropped for 1963	3,500
Replacement of air filter bank for the southeast stack, main building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962—dropped for 1963	2,500
Floor matting, entrances, main building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962—dropped for 1963	2,100
Replacement of silk wall covering in former House of Representatives reading room, main building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962—dropped for 1963	3,600
Installation of heating and cooling system, main building, including necessary structural and other work: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962—dropped for 1963	2,500,000
Materials handling and cleaning equipment: Nonrecurring item of $3,000 for 1 forklift truck and stacker and item of $3,000 for 1 floor scrubbing machine, allowed for 1962—dropped for 1963	6,000
Additional booster pump for city water supply, main building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962—dropped for 1963	10,000
Dust collector, carpenter shop, main building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962—dropped for 1963	7,000
Stairway scaffolds: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962—dropped for 1963	1,800
Steel shelving, Map Division, annex: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962—dropped for 1963	1,500
Plan file cases for prints and photographs, Prints and Photographs Division: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1962—dropped for 1963	3,000
Total	3,102,200
Base for 1963	651,800

ADDITIONS

Personnel compensation:

Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.. $6,930

Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Cong., 57 laborers and mechanics on the Library buildings and grounds roll are compensated on a wage-board, prevailing-rate basis. Public Law 763 provides that the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates.

An increase of $6,000 is requested for 1963 to meet on a full-year basis the cost of increased wage rates established for these wage-board positions as a result of a general survey of Government and industrial employees' wages in the Washington Metropolitan area, conducted during the past year. The new rates went into effect Dec. 10, 1961, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85–872, 85th Cong. This increase is necessary in order that the Library buildings and grounds wage-board employees may be compensated on a full-year basis in the fiscal year 1963 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of $930 is requested for 1963 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions falling due in that year, authorized by Public Law 763 under the wage-board system, for employees compensated under that act.

Within-grade promotions and other changes authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for employees compensated under that act 270

Personnel benefits: Contribution to retirement fund increased from $23,000 to $24,000 1,000

An allotment of $24,000 is required for 1963 to cover the cost of Government contribution to the retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Cong. The additional amount results from increase in basic pay rates.

General annual repairs increased from $17,500 to $18,500 1,000

This increase is requested to provide, on an annual basis, for central station security-alarm service for valuable and frequently classified manuscripts in the Presidential papers microfilming project and an area on deck 9, south, Manuscript Division, both in the annex.

Annual painting increased from $20,000 to $22,000 2,000

This increase is requested to offset increases in wage costs. The last increase in this allotment was allowed in the fiscal year 1959 at which time painters were receiving $3.425 per hour, the prevailing wage. The present rate is $3.815 per hour, an increase of over 11 percent since 1959.

Supplies and materials increased from $18,500 to $20,000 1,500

The last increase in this allotment was allowed in the fiscal year 1961. In that year nearly $16,000 was needed for electric lightbulbs alone, while expenditures for 1962 for that item will exceed the 1961 figure. An increase in the allotment is needed to maintain more adequate stocks of other essential supplies.

Annual care of grounds increased from $2,000 to $4,500 2,500

It is requested that the annual allotment be increased from $2,000 to $4,500 for 1963 to provide $2,500 for purchase of a heavy-duty tractor, including snow plow and grass-cutting attachments. The existing light-duty tractor has proved too small for heavy snowstorms, and heavier equipment is needed for this purpose. The tractor requested will also be useful for other grounds maintenance work the year around.

Installation of floor tile, both buildings: This item is requested to install new tile in air-conditioning compressor room, west cellar, and the southwest attic, both in the main building, and to replace wornout industrial tile in the receiving room, annex 3,500

Repairs to mosaic floor tile and marble floor tile, main building, 7th year allotment: Work completed with funds provided during the 1st 6 years of the program includes floors on all 4 sides of the 2d floor, main entrance hall; the marble tile floor in the west south curtain (south exhibit hall), 2d floor; the mosaic ceilings, 1st floor, main entrance hall; the mosaic floor in the southwest pavilion, 2d floor; the combination mosaic-marble tile floors in the north-south corridors, west side, 1st floor; and the marble-mosaic floors in the north, east, and south corridors, 1st floor, main entrance hall. Funds for 1962 (the 6th year) will be used to complete repairs to the central and west portions of the main entrance hall, 1st floor, and as much as possible on the marble floors in the ground corridors.

Under the funds requested for 1963, it is proposed to complete repairs in all areas in which is is practicable to do this sort of work under present occupancy conditions. Because of the highly specialized nature of the work and the skilled service required, it is requested that the work be authorized to be done without regard to sec. 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, as has been authorized in previous appropriations for this purpose---------- $20,000

Plaster repairs and renewals, both buildings: There are a number of places in the annex which need attention, such as stair wells and studyroom corridors, while main building areas requiring plaster repairs include the southwest attic room and deck 10. The amount of work to be done is too extensive for the regular maintenance personnel to accomplish---------- 10,000

Clean and restore ceiling decorations, west entrance vestibule, 1st floor, main building: This area consists of a paneled ceiling. highly decorated with gold-colored molded plaster designs. After many years, cleaning and restoration are now necessary. The need for this work is particularly noticeable when the area is compared with the adjacent Great Hall where considerable restoration and repair work has been completed over the last few years on mosaic and marble ceilings and floors, and on other decorated plaster ceilings---------- 10,000

Installation of 3 fire hydrants, main building grounds: There is only 1 fire hydrant within the boundaries of the main building grounds, this being on the 1st Street side. 3 more fire hydrants are recommended—1 on East Capitol St., 1 on 2d St., and 1 on Independence Ave.—so that the Fire Department would not have to string hose across these streets in the event of a fire and thus cause a great deal of traffic congestion. The 3 fire hydrants would also augment the firefighting facilities available for the Library Building---------- 10,000

Elevator modernization and improvements, annex: An allotment of $105,000 is requested for 1963 to convert elevators Nos. 1 and 2, west side, to automatic operation. Elevators Nos. 3 and 4 are now in the process of being converted to automatic operation with funds provided in the fiscal year 1961. All 4 elevators are in the same bank and in order to obtain high efficiency of operation, it is essential to operate the group of 4 elevators under a unified automatic pattern, so as to avoid inefficient service, uncontrolled dispatch and spacing of the 4 elevators and confusion among operators and passengers. The conversion of elevators Nos. 3 and 4, now being converted, will result in a reduction of 4 elevator operator positions on the Librarian's rolls effective July 1, 1962. If funds are provided for the conversion of elevators Nos. 1 and 2, it will be possible to effect a reduction of 4 more elevator operator positions on the Librarian's rolls when the conversion is completed---------- 105,000

Improved lighting, Coolidge Auditorium, main building: The present stage lighting, installed in 1925 when the Coolidge Auditorium was built, is antiquated and unsatisfactory for many of the cultural programs presented in the auditorium. It is proposed to replace the present fixtures with modern ones and to install up-to-date dimmer controls to eliminate the existing bank of manual switches---------- 3,500

Improved lighting, bookstack, main building: The bookstack aisles in the main building are presently illuminated by bare incandescent lamps, spaced on 4-foot centers. This installation was made over 60 years ago, when designers had little, if any, choice in the selection of light sources for good illumination. Consequently, the illumination is so poor that it is almost impossible to read the titles and identifying numbers of books stored on the lower shelves. The electrical energy consumed by the existing inefficient lamps is all out of proportion compared to the results that can be obtained with modern lighting fixtures specially designed for Library bookstacks.

The total linear footage of bookstack aisle space in the main building is approximately 60,000 feet. Ultimately, new lighting should be provided for all bookstack decks. Because of the extensive character of this project, the replacement program should be extended over a period of 5 years. Before proceeding with such an extensive project, representing an investment of about $500,000, it would be prudent at this time to initiate an experimental installation in about 2,000 feet of aisle space to establish the relative merits of various types of lighting sources now available.

The experimental installation, proposed to be made under the allotment of $15,000 requested for 1963, would provide an opportunity to evaluate the characteristics of modern incandescent and fluorescent light fixtures under actual working conditions before embarking on a major replacement program. Fixture designs, which will transmit controlled illumination on a vertical plane to all corners and edges of bookshelves are now available on the commercial market. Such fixtures allow easy identification of book titles and numbers. Many important private libraries throughout the world are now equipped with such fixtures $15,000

Installation of safety guard rails, driveway, west basement entrance, main building: This item is requested to provide additional protection for pedestrians leaving the west basement entrance with the intention of crossing the vehicle driveway in front of the entrance. Plainly marked crosswalks and stop signs have been installed, but pedestrians frequently ignore them. The guardrails, proposed to be installed under the allotment of $4,500 requested for 1963, are designed to direct pedestrians to the comparative safety of the crosswalks 4,500

Repairs and replacements, sidewalks surrounding main building: The condition of the sidewalks surrounding the main building is such that they are in urgent need of repairs to protect pedestrians from accidents, which, should they occur, are likely to result in Federal tort claims. The existing hazards can be eliminated under the allotment of $12,000 requested for 1963 12,000

Replacement of flagstone terrace, west front, main building: This terrace is over 60 years old, is badly broken in a number of places, and in its present condition constitutes a hazard. Emergency patching has been done from time to time, but this does not hold up very well and gives an unsatisfactory appearance, due to the difficulty in attempting to match the red color of the original stone. Under the allotment of $8,500 requested for 1963, it is proposed to replace the entire terrace with new stone 8,500

Total ..... +217,200

Total estimate for 1963 869,000

INCREASES REQUESTED

Mr. STEED. I think the decreases are self-evident. You might skip those and make some comment about the items of increase.

Mr. STEWART. Wage board increases are $6,930. Within-grade promotions are $270. Contribution to retirement fund is $1,000. An increase of $1,000 is asked for general annual repairs. This increase is requested to provide, on an annual basis, for central station security alarm service for valuable and frequently classified manuscripts in the Presidential papers microfilming project and an area on deck 9, south, manuscript division, both in the annex.

ANNUAL PAINTING INCREASE

We are requesting $2,000 increase for annual painting. Supplies and materials show an increased request of $1,500, from $18,500 to $20,000.

ANNUAL GROUNDS INCREASE

Under annual care of grounds, we have asked an increase of $2,500. This $2,500 is to provide for the purchase of a heavy duty tractor, including snowplow and grasscutting attachments. The existing light duty tractor has proved too small for heavy snowstorms, and heavier equipment is needed for this purpose. The tractor requested will also be useful for other grounds maintenance work the year around.

Installation of floor tile, both buildings, $3,500.

INCREASE FOR TILE REPAIRS

Repairs to the mosaic floor tile and marble floor tile, main building, $20,000. I understand this allotment will complete all work proposed to be done under this program, commenced in the fiscal year 1957.

Plaster repairs and renewal, both buildings, is $10,000.

Clean and restore ceiling decorations, west entrance vestibule, first floor, main building, $10,000.

INSTALLATION OF FIRE HYDRANTS

Installation of three fire hydrants, main building grounds, $10,000. There is only one fire hydrant within the boundaries of the main building grounds, this being on the First Street side. Three more fire hydrants are recommended, one on East Capitol Street, one on Second Street, and one on Independence Avenue. This is so that the Fire Department would not have to string hose across these streets in the event of a fire and thus cause a great deal of traffic congestion. The three fire hydrants would also augment the firefighting facilities available for the Library Building.

ELEVATOR MODERNIZATION

Elevator modernization and improvements, annex. That is a request of $105,000 to convert elevators Nos. 1 and 2, west side, to automatic operations. Elevators Nos. 3 and 4 are now in the process of being converted to automatic operation with funds provided in the fiscal year 1961. All four elevators are in the same bank. In order to obtain high efficiency of operation, it is essential to operate the group of four elevators under a unified automatic pattern so as to avoid inefficient service, uncontrolled dispatch, and spacing of the

four elevators and confusion among operators and passengers. The conversion of elevators Nos. 3 and 4, now being converted, will result in a reduction of four elevator operator positions on the Librarian's rolls effective July 1, 1962. If funds are provided for the conversion of elevators Nos. 1 and 2, it will be possible to effect a reduction of four more elevator operator positions on the Librarian's rolls when the conversion is completed.

LIGHTING, COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

The next item is improved lighting, Coolidge Auditorium, main building, $3,500. It is proposed to replace the present fixtures with modern ones and to install up-to-date dimmer controls to eliminate the existing bank of manual switches.

LIGHTING, BOOKSTACKS

Improved lighting, bookstack, main building, $15,000. The bookstack aisles in the main building are presently illuminated by bare incandescent lamps, spaced on 4-foot centers. The installation was made over 60 years ago, when designers had little, if any, choice in the selection of light sources for good illumination. Consequently, the illumination is so poor that it is almost impossible to read the titles and identifying numbers of books stored on the lower shelves. The electrical energy consumed by the existing inefficient lamps is all out of proportion compared to the results that can be obtained with modern lighting fixtures specially designed for library bookstacks.

The total linear footage of bookstack aisle space in the main building is approximately 60,000 feet. Ultimately, new lighting should be provided for all bookstack decks. Because of the extensive character of this project, the replacement program should be extended over a period of 5 years. Before proceeding with such an extensive project, representing an investment of about $500,000, it would be prudent at this time to initiate an experimental installation in about 2,000 feet of aisle space to establish the relative merits of various types of lighting sources now available.

I might say that the experimental installation that is proposed to be made under the allotment of $15,000 requested for 1963 would provide an opportunity to evaluate the characteristics of modern incandescent and fluorescent lighting fixtures under actual working conditions before embarking on a major replacement program. Fixture designs, which will transmit controlled illumination on a vertical plane to all corners and edges of bookshelves, are now available on the commercial market. Such fixtures allow easy identification of book titles and numbers. Many important private libraries throughout the world are now equipped with such fixtures.

INSTALLATION OF SAFETY GUARD RAILS

The next increase is $4,500 for installation of safety guard rails, driveway, west basement entrance, main building. This item is requested to provide additional protection for pedestrians leaving the west basement entrance with the intention of crossing the vehicle driveway in front of the entrance. Plainly marked crosswalks and

stop signs have been installed, but pedestrians frequently ignore them. The guard rails, proposed to be installed under the allotment of $4,500 requested for 1963, are designed to direct pedestrians to the comparative safety of the crosswalks.

REPAIRS TO SIDEWALKS

Repairs and replacements, sidewalks surrounding the main building, $12,000. The condition of the sidewalks surrounding the main building is such that they are in urgent need of repairs to protect pedestrians from accidents, which, should they occur, are likely to result in Federal tort claims. The existing hazards can be eliminated under the allotment of $12,000.

REPLACEMENT OF FLAGSTONE TERRACE

Next is replacement of flagstone terrace, west front, main building, $8,500. This terrace is over 60 years old, is badly broken in a number of places, and in its present condition constitutes a hazard. Emergency patching has been done from time to time, but this does not hold up very well and gives an unsatisfactory appearance due to the difficulty in attempting to match the red color of the original stone. Under the allotment of $8,500 requested for 1963, it is proposed to replace the entire terrace with new stone.

LANGUAGE CHANGE—REAPPROPRIATION

The committee is requested to add the following language to the text shown in the 1963 budget and committee print:

Provided, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation made available under this head for the fiscal year 1962 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1963.

The 1962 appropriation includes an allotment of $180,000 for replacement of the two book conveyors, north and south stacks, main building, which are over 60 years old, and are used to convey books from the main building bookstacks to the main reading room.

Installation of a new conveyor system has presented a number of complex problems which have required extensive study and consideration before proceeding with final designs.

Plans and specifications for a new system are now in preparation and competitive bids are expected to be invited before the close of this fiscal year and a contract awarded early in July 1962.

As, under the present schedule, the funds for this purpose cannot be obligated until the fiscal year 1963, it is requested that the unexpended balance of the 1962 appropriation be continued available until June 30, 1963. It is requested that the unexpended balance of the appropriation be continued, rather than an amount of $180,000, as it is now reasonably certain that the installation will exceed that amount and will require also the use of savings occurring under the allotment for cleaning the exterior of the main building.

NEED FOR PURCHASING TRACTOR

Mr. STEED. On the matter of this $2,500 for a heavy tractor, is there any reason why that type equipment for the Capitol Grounds

crew could not be made available to the Library in case of snowstorms?

Mr. ROOF. Usually the Library takes care of their own snow removal except what we do by contract. We feel that if they can get this heavier plow, they can do a better job and perhaps save some money by contract. We already have similar equipment for the Capitol Grounds, but as you know, when we are hit by a heavy snow, such as we had a few weeks ago, all our equipment is immediately in use. The tractor will also be used in the general maintenance of the grounds.

Mr. STEED. On the allotment for the tile, I believe you said that concludes this program.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEED. Is that somewhat the same situation as with the plaster repairs, a nonrecurring item also?

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Gooch of the Library can answer that question.

Mr. GOOCH. Plaster repairs are not presented as an annual need in this particular estimate. These defects occasionally come up as the result of leaks following heavy rain or snowstorms, and it is not a pattern of catching up over a long period of deterioration as has been the case with the floor tile.

We do not anticipate that this request for replastering would be repeated next year, as we see things now.

SAVINGS—ELEVATOR MODERNIZATION

Mr. STEED. I think you make a good case for the elevator conversion item. Just for the record, what would the elimination of another four elevator operators save in terms of their salaries?

Mr. GOOCH. A bit over $12,000 a year.

Mr. ROGERS. $12,400, which we offered to turn back this year.

Mr. STEED. If you get the other converted, you would have the same situation. It would take less than 10 years for the conversion to pay for itself.

Mr. GOOCH. Yes, sir. At the time of the discussion on the two elevators now under conversion, the question came up as to paying for these in a period of about 10 years by reduction in staff.

AUDITORIUM LIGHTING

Mr. STEED. I think at this rate you are going to do better than that.

In the lighting of the auditorium, what is the real situation there? Is this a very bad condition, an urgent situation?

Mr. GOOCH. It is quite obsolete. The auditorium was constructed in 1925. In fact, the lighting has never been truly modernized. During the course of the year, October through April or so, in some of the cultural programs presented by one of the foundations in the Library there have developed more and more presentations of theatrical-type performances with Canadian players and other groups, where the requirements for a good presentation are not met at all by the quality of illumination effects that we have.

Mr. STEED. On the matter of the improved lighting of the bookstacks, is that separate and apart from the question of lighting that we had up in prior years?

Mr. STEWART. Yes.

Mr. STEED. I know that in the case of post offices where new lighting systems were installed, it resulted in a very marked improvement in efficiency. I suppose that the work in the bookstacks is a function of the eye not too unlike that of the mail clerk in performing his duties.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Rubel has completed his studies on this, and eventually will prepare the plans and specifications on this item. He can tell you exactly what the plan is.

Mr. STEED. Is it not true that the amount of light given off from the fluorescent-type facility does not consume any more or as much electricity as the old-type bulb?

Mr. RUBEL. Actually three times as much light is produced for the same amount of power using a fluorescent lamp as compared to an incandescent lamp.

Mr. STEED. Is this the sort of thing where physical installation is easy to obtain in the bookstacks?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir; it would adapt itself very well because we have long, continuous aisles where continuous rows of fluorescent lights can be used effectively. As it is now, with the old style lighting, it is difficult if not impossible to read the titles of books on the lower shelves. The present lighting is only fair on the upper shelves, but there are about four lower shelves badly in need of better illumination.

REPAIRS—SIDEWALKS

Mr. STEED. Is the sidewalk improvement item as important or as urgent as some of these others?

Mr. STEWART. It is in practically the same condition as the area around the Taft Memorial.

Mr. STEED. What causes this sort of thing to happen to sidewalks? Does the growth of roots underground push them up?

Mr. STEWART. Age mostly. They have been repaired at times when they became real bad.

Mr. STEED. Have there been any instances of claims being made because people were injured on the sidewalks?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, there have been some.

Mr. STEWART. We had one that fell right here on the grounds not long ago.

Mr. STEED. Does the Government always get stuck on those?

Mr. STEWART. Not all the time.

Mr. STEED. Are any of those of any current date?

Mr. HENLOCK. I do not think there has been any for about 2 years.

SAVINGS—CLEANING EXTERIOR OF OLD BUILDING

Mr. STEED. Before we leave this subject, last year we provided some money to clean the exterior of the Old Library Building. Would you give us a little statement on the progress being made on that?

Mr. HENLOCK. $95,000 was allowed. The actual cost is, in round figures, $50,000. Part of that balance of $45,000 we want to add on to the $180,000 to carry over for the book conveyors, as the book conveyors will require more than $180,000.

Mr. STEED. What is the cost compared to cleaning the Old Senate Office Building?

Mr. HENLOCK. We will have to put that in the record. We do not have that item with us.

(The information follows:)

The cost of cleaning the exterior stonework of the main Library Building is $49,119.

The cost of cleaning the exterior stonework of the Old Senate Office Building was $126,217, which, however, also included birdproofing.

Mr. STEED. Did that job turn out to be easier to accomplish than you had anticipated?

Mr. STEWART. They are two different kinds of material. The material in the Old Senate Office Building is Vermont marble, a soft marble. As a matter of fact, there are areas over there so soft that we could not use too much pressure on them. The Library is constructed of New Hampshire granite and will stand a higher pressure. It presents a different problem altogether and a different approach from one of the marble buildings.

Mr. STEED. I have noticed a very marked improvement in the general appearance of the buildings.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, especially in the afternoons when the sun hits it, it is beautiful.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS: FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

		1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
25	Other services:			
	Repairs to office machines and equipment	17	10	13
	Conversion of typewriters and office machines to 60-cycle alternating current, main building	1		
	Recovering of seats, Coolidge Auditorium	4		
31	Equipment:			
	Furniture and equipment	39	35	40
	Typewriter replacements	15	20	25
	Movable partitions	8	10	15
	Visible file cases for serial record division	1	1	1
	Calculating machine, Copyright Office	2	2	1
	Electric adding machines		2	5
	Metal bookcases, legislative reference		3	4
	Miscellaneous office equipment		2	3
	Microfilm reading machines, serial division and stack and reader division	3		4
	Sign printing machine, buildings and grounds division			5
	Steel trays for card division			60
	Recording equipment, music division			8
	Card catalog cases, catalog division			38
	File cabinets, prints, and photographs division			8
	Rotary records unit, loan division	1	1	
	Multilith machine, Office of Secretary		6	
	Duplicating machine, descriptive cataloging		1	
	Posting machine, accounting section, copyright		4	
	Folding and inserting machine, card division		2	
	Carpeting for offices	3		
	60-cycle alternating current electric fans, main building	2		
	Card sections for Copyright Office	13		
	Numbering machines, Copyright Office	1		
	Addressing machine and file cabinet, Office of Secretary	3		
	Crisscross stacker attachment for collator, Office of Secretary	1		
	Motion picture projector, editing machines, and varityper, motion picture section	7		
	Total obligations	121	99	229

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities: Furniture and furnishings for the Congressional Library Buildings (total obligations)	121	99	229
Financing: Unobligated balance lapsing	2		
New obligational authority (appropriation)	123	99	229

Mr. STEED. We now come to the item of Library buildings and grounds, furniture and furnishings, to be found at page 81 of the bill and at page 172 of the justifications. We will insert pages 172 and 173.

(The pages follow:)

1962 appropriation in annual act	$99,000
DEDUCTIONS	
Calculating machines: Legislature Reference Service and Audit Office	2,000
Electric adding machines: Copyright Division and Card Division	1,600
Metal bookcases: Legislative Reference Service	3,300
Miscellaneous office equipment	2,300
Rotary records unit: Loan Division	1,200
Multilith machine: Office of Secretary	5,500
Duplicating machine: Descriptive Cataloging Division	1,000
Posting machine: Copyright Office	4,000
Folding and inserting machine: Card Division	1,600
Total	−22,500
Base for 1963	76,500
ADDITIONS	
Repairs to office machines and equipment: Annual allotment increased from $10,500 to $13,000 to meet current requirements	2,500
Furniture and equipment: Annual allotment increased from $35,000 to $40,000 to meet expanding needs of service	5,000
Typewriter replacements: Annual allotment increased from $20,000 to $25,000 to meet current requirements	5,000
Movable partitions: Allotment increased from $10,000 to $15,000 to meet current requirements, using noncombustible materials for partition construction	5,000
Calculating machine: Copyright Office	900
Electric adding machines: 2 for Copyright Office, 3 for Order Division, 10 for Card Division	5,000
Metal bookcases: Legislative Reference Service	3,600
Miscellaneous office equipment	2,900
Microfilm reading machines: 6 for Serial Division; 3 for Stack and Reader Division—required to provide proper service for the expanding microfilm collections	4,500
Sign printing machine: Building and Grounds Division—automatic machine to replace present manually operated equipment. Needed for more efficient production of the many directional, exhibit, and other signs used around the 2 Library buildings	4,600
Steel trays: Card Division—30,000 steel trays are needed to replace 30,000 fiberboard trays in Card Division's card stock equipment	60,000
Recording equipment: Music Division	8,000
Card catalog cases for expansion of the public catalog: Catalog Maintenance Division—provides for purchase of 135 15-drawer cases for 3 by 5 catalog cards	37,800
File cabinets: Prints and Photograph Division	7,700
Total	+152,500
Total, estimates for 1963	229,000

Mr. STEED. This is a fairly sizable increase. Please comment on each item.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have Mr. Gooch comment on these items and answer the questions you have.

REPAIRS TO OFFICE MACHINES

Mr. GOOCH. Mr. Chairman, the first item is annual maintenance and repair, office machines and devices, increased from $10,500 to $13,000. The increase of $2,500 is necessary to meet the maintenance and repair costs on typewriters, duplicating machines, calculators, adding machines, dictating machines, microfilm readers, and related items now numbering in excess of 1,500. This request allows for approximately $8.65 per machine, which is a modest amount for this purpose. The amounts requested and provided during the last several years have fallen considerably short of the actual expenditure. The Library has approximately 1,150 typewriters, 225 adding and calculating machines, and 125 pieces in various other categories to be serviced and maintained. Because they are more efficient to operate and produce better copy, there is a trend toward the purchase of more electric typewriters as against manual machines.

Maintenance costs on electric typewriters, however, are greater per machine than on manual typewriters. Additions to the Library's staff and the increase in the mechanization of office procedures has resulted in increases to the inventory of office machines of all types, with a corresponding increased need for maintenance and repairs.

FURNITURE AND OFFICE MACHINES

The next item as annual office furniture, equipment, and office machines, increased from $35,000 to $40,000. The increase of $5,000 over the amount provided annually since 1960 is necessary to meet the needs of the expanded staff, and the public service within the public catelogs, reading rooms, and exhibit areas; and to meet the replacement requirements brought about by continuing depreciation and the need for more modern and efficient furniture and equipment. This request of $40,000 represents only slightly more than 2 percent of the total value of the Library's furniture and equipment which is estimated at $1,875,867.

Continual liaison is maintained with the Federal Supply Service to keep informed as to the availability of reconditioned and surplus furniture and equipment and for selecting for procurement those items which are suitable for Library use. We have had extensive procurement from that source at no cost in money.

TYPEWRITER REPLACEMENTS

Next is the typewriter replacement program, which is increased from $20,000 to $25,000. The $25,000 will permit the purchase of a little over 75 typewriters. Of the estimated machines to be purchased, about 55 will be replacements of old wornout machines and the remainder will provide additional machines for increased personnel and workload. The 55 replacement machines constitute less than 5 percent of the approximately 1,150 machines now in use. At this

rate, complete replacement would require about 21 years, as compared to the generally accepted period of 10 years.

I might add that this keeps pace pretty much with the level at which our requests have been presented on an annual basis for additional typewriters and replacements.

Mr. STEED. Is your rule of thumb for replacement of typewriters generally the same as other Government agencies? Do you turn your old machines over to GSA for disposal, and buy your new ones outright?

Mr. GOOCH. We have a return on our old machines.

Mr. FOLEY. We trade them in when we buy new machines. The Federal Supply Schedule contracts——

Mr. STEED. The Clerk of the House indicated the typewriters are turned in to the GSA and reconditioned and sold, and he said it was his experience that the Government realized more money for them that way than they did when he traded them in.

Mr. FOLEY. We have done that. When they get them, they sell to whomever the customer might be. We ourselves have purchased a number of reconditioned typewriters from GSA.

Mr. STEED. You may proceed.

MOVABLE PARTITIONS

Mr. GOOCH. The next item is for movable partitions, an increase from $10,000 to $15,000.

The primary purpose of this increase is to cover the added cost of purchasing noncombustible materials for partition construction in lieu of combustible materials used heretofore. Noncombustible wallboard costs nearly twice as much per square foot as the combustible type previously used, while fire-retardant paint now applied to wood studding and trim is nearly four times as expensive per gallon as regular paint. In addition to this cost factor, the availability of rental space to which Library units will be moved during fiscal 1963 will open up approximately 60,000 square feet of space within the Library buildings and permit some much-needed space adjustments. In the course of making these adjustments, movable partitions will be required to separate operating units, provide private offices for officials, and generally improve occupancy conditions. Aside from the rather special circumstance, the need for partitions elsewhere in the Library buildings continues to exist. The acquisition of rental space will by no means solve the Library's space problems, with the result that there will still be need for adjustments to crowding, increased services, and changing programs. In the course of accommodating to these conditions, the construction of partitions is essential to eliminate distracting noises, promote efficiency in operations, provide security to classified or monetarily valuable materials, and simplify the administration of space allocation and occupancy.

OFFICE MACHINES

The next item is a calculating machine for the Copyright Office. This is a decrease of $1,100. This machine is requested for the joint use of the Assistant Register's office, the Examining Division, the Cataloging Division, and occasionally the Service Division.

We are requesting 15 adding machines for the Copyright Office, the Order Division, and the Card Division, totaling $5,000 in order to expedite the work and meet the increasing amount of statistical computation necessary in the operation of those three units.

METAL BOOKCASES—LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

The next item is for metal bookcases in the Legislative Reference Service, an increase from $3,300 to $3,600. Last year's appropriation of $3,300 for metal bookcases for the Legislative Reference Service was absorbed in supplying the American Law Division with such cases but was not quite sufficient to complete the job. In order to finish that project and to supply the Education and Public Welfare Division, we are requesting $3,600 for the current year.

Wooden shelving is replaced by such metal bookcases, which are also used as partitions between sections and areas within divisions and thus serve a double purpose, actually performing an economical function.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICE EQUIPMENT

The next is for miscellaneous items of office equipment, $2,900, an increase of $600 over the current year. These are: Microcard, microprint, and microfilm reading machines for the law library, $700.

Replacement of an obsolete letter opener and letter sealer for the Card Division, $500.

A flexoline stand and pedestal for the Card Division to maintain a current file of 14,000 subscribers, $200.

A flexoline desk stand for the Science and Technology Division, $200, for use in the maintenance of a reference correspondence index.

A verifax copier, for the Science and Technology Division, $400, a routine type of office copying device which saves typing time.

A perforating machine for the Order Division, $900, where an increasing volume of microfilm is being received and where the present system of perforating by hand is cumbersome. The new machine requested is an automatic electric device which will enable Library of Congress identification, order numbers, and date to be perforated in one operation.

MICROFILM READERS

The next item is microfilm readers for Serial Division and Stack and Reader Division, $4,500. Nine new machines are requested, six for the Serial Division and three for the Stack and Reader Division. The Serial Division now has 18 such machines in use in the newspaper reference room where microfilm copies of newspaper volumes are used with the bound newspapers collection. We have a very heavy service load in the newspaper reference room. The accelerated program to acquire preservation newspaper microfilms and dispose of deteriorating bound newspaper volumes is very greatly in evidence.

There is, in addition to the microfilm reader installation of the newspaper reference room, a microfilm reading room in the main building where we now have 12 machines and for which we are requesting 3 additional. Here, again, the collection of microfilm is growing at a steady rate and reader use of the material requires additional facilities for their accommodation.

SIGN PRINTING MACHINE

The next item is for a sign printing machine at a cost of $4,600. This is an electrically operated device, Print-A-Sign, which can be operated at a much greater speed than the present hand-operated device.

Mr. STEED. Is that not the sort of thing you could acquire from the Government Printing Office?

Mr. GOOCH. I do not think it is, sir.

Mr. STEED. Could you not acquire the type of work you produce with that machine from the Government Printing Office?

Mr. FOLEY. I do not think the Government Printing Office has this particular kind of equipment. A good many of our signs are things we had to have yesterday or the first thing in the morning. The Government Printing Office would not be able to give us such fast service. They do print a good many signs for us, multicopies of the same sign; for instance, signs announcing holiday hours when there may be 50 signs printed by the Government Printing Office. But the signs for which the Print-A-Sign is requested are emergency signs, signs for exhibits and for directional guidance that must be printed in a hurry, and usually there are only one or two copies of each sign required.

Mr. GOOCH. I might add that a very voluminous sign project is in almost constant progress in the Library because of the shifting of books in order to relieve congestion in various parts of the stacks. We must replace lettered signs that are mounted at the ends of the book ranges showing the book numbers of the first and last books in each range. So that one can more readily locate the book numbers for which he is searching. The replacement of these single-copy signs involves thousands of printings in the case of a major shifting job and that would be the sort of thing we would not be able to get from the Government Printing Office.

Mr. STEED. How long has the Library used this machine?

Mr. GOOCH. We have not had one.

Mr. STEED. I thought you said this was a replacement?

Mr. GOOCH. We have a so-called embossograph process machine which has to be hand set and spaced. It is very slow. We got it in the late forties and it will suffice for certain types of signs. We would expect to use it as a standby to supplement the Print-A-Sign machine in certain types of work.

CARD TRAYS FOR CARD STOCK

The next item is card trays for card stock, Card Division, $60,000.

In order to provide proper housing for card stock, an allotment of $60,000 is needed for the purchase of 30,000 card trays. These trays will be used almost entirely to replace existing steel trays which have worn out from years of constant use as well as to replace home-made trays constructed of fiberboard and wood. The card stock number more than 100 million printed cards which are housed in 120,000 trays. The acquisition of 30,000 metal trays would complete the replacement of the wood and fiberboard trays, some of which we have

been retiring over a period of time. This would greatly improve the access to the card stock.

Mr. STEED. Is that the type of project you have to accomplish in 1 year or is it a continuing sort of thing?

Mr. GOOCH. It is not absolutely necessary to complete this in 1 year. I would expect that with the 30,000 trays requested here we would have no further request of this kind for some period of time, unless there was need to replace defective trays.

RECORDING EQUIPMENT, MUSIC DIVISION

The next item is for recording equipment, Music Division, $8,000.

The principal item of expense in this request would be for the replacement of two Ampex tape recorders at a total cost of $5,000. These machines are 13 years old and are worn out to the extent that repairs and the replacement of parts have become uneconomical and unsatisfactory. Smooth operating and trouble-free recorders are essential to the successful operation of the Recording Laboratory, which is a part of the Music Division. The remainder of the funds requested would be used for the purchase of necessary parts and accessories for other laboratory equipment.

The Recording Laboratory records public addresses, meetings, board hearings, and other official events in the Library, including the recording of performances of leading artists in the fields of music and literature in the Coolidge Auditorium. The Laboratory also records folk music, interviews, and poets reading their own poetry for the archives of music and literature. The Laboratory is further responsible for the operation and maintenance of its electronic facilities and for the storage and preservation of the Library's collections of recorded materials.

CARD CATALOG CASES, CATALOG MAINTENANCE DIVISION

The next item is for card catalog cases for expansion of the Public Catalog, Catalog Maintenance Division, $37,800.

The public catalog in the main reading room contains approximately 12 million cards and the equipment containing these cards has now reached capacity. Many card trays, in fact, are already too crowded, resulting in inconvenience to readers and others who use the catalog.

Mr. STEED. This is a separate item from the request for card trays for card stocks in the Card Division?

Mr. GOOCH. Yes.

Mr. STEED. And also this is an expansion item rather than replacement?

Mr. GOOCH. Yes.

Mr. STEED. On the item of card trays for card stocks in the Card Division, is that the sort of thing recoverable in the fees charged for catalog cards?

Mr. GOOCH. That is expected to be recoverable from the intake from the sales, yes.

The crowding of the card trays in the Public Catalog also reduces the efficiency and production of Library employees who are respon-

sible for filing new cards in the catalog. Over 300,000 new cards are added to the catalog annually. I might add that it considerably decreases the efficiency of the public use of the catalog.

The funds requested will provide nearly 2,000 catalog card trays, which will hold approximately 2 million cards and provide room for expansion for the next 6 or 7 years. The cases will have to be specially designed and constructed in order to fit in with the architectural characteristics of the main reading room and adjacent areas, and suitable tables will have to be provided for the use of readers, filers, and others who will be working at the catalog.

FILE CABINETS, PRINTS, AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

The last item is for five-drawer, letter-size file cabinets for the Prints and Photographs Division, $7,700. This request is made to permit the complete replacement of approximately 140 four-drawer cabinets, now in use, most of which are in very poor condition due to age and wear. These cabinets are presently used for the storage of valuable photographic negatives. The acquisition of five-drawer cabinets will provide space for a 25-percent expansion of the negative collection without using any additional floorspace, an important consideration in view of the Library's space problems. If suitable reconditioned cabinets become available through Federal Supply Service sources, they will of course be obtained and used for this purpose in lieu of buying new equipment. However, at the present time it has not been possible to get them through Federal Supply.

AVERAGE OVERALL ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

Mr. STEED. On an average day what is the approximate net accumulation of material in the Library?

Mr. GOOCH. Addition to the permanent collections?

Mr. STEED. Yes.

Mr. GOOCH. I do not have figures on a day-to-day basis. On an average there are about 300,000 volumes a year.

Mr. ROGERS. Generally, it varies between three-quarters of a million and a million pieces of materials. In 1961, however, there were 1,810,000 pieces. This includes such things as maps and manuscripts which will not occupy as much space as books.

Mr. STEED. What would be the book intake?

Mr. ROGERS. In 1961, about 254,000 volumes and pamphlets. We cataloged 96,569 titles representing a larger number of volumes added to the collection.

We figure 40 pieces of material come in every minute of the 8-hour day. We do not add all that material to the collection. We add about one piece in five. The other material is used in exchange programs with other libraries and we also make them available to educational institutions. That means about 5 million pieces a year intake but in general we keep only 1 million or slightly less.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan, any questions?

Mr. HORAN. No questions.

Salaries and Expenses, Botanic Garden

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

		1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
11	Personnel compensation:			
	Permanent positions	240	280	293
	Positions other than permanent	3	5	5
	Other personnel compensation	46	50	52
	Total personnel compensation	288	335	350
12	Personnel benefits	18	22	22
23	Rent, communications, and utilities	1	4	4
25	Other services:			
	General annual repairs	10	5	5
	Replacement of boilers, Poplar Point Nursery			48
26	Supplies and materials	12	10	10
31	Equipment:			
	Botanic Garden stock	11	15	15
	1 new truck		4	
	Plant material for Poplar Point Nursery		20	
	Topsoil for Poplar Point Nursery		72	
	Total obligations	340	489	456

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	48	51	52
Average number of all employees	46	50	51
Average GS grade	7.4	7.4	7.4
Average GS salary	$6,371	$6,305	$6,444
Average salary of ungraded positions	$5,231	$5,473	$5,608

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities: Maintenance and operation of the Botanic Garden (total obligations)	340	489	456
Financing: Unobligated balance lapsing	12		
New obligational authority (appropriation)	352	489	456

Mr. Steed. The next item is "Salaries and expenses, Botanic Garden." It appears at page 84 of the committee print and page 189 of the justifications. We will insert pages 189 through 191 in the record.

(The pages follow:)

1962 appropriation in annual act	$489,000
DEDUCTIONS	
Nonrecurring allotment for plant material for Poplar Point nursery—allowed for 1962, dropped for 1963	20,000
Nonrecurring allotment for topsoil for Poplar Point nursery—allowed for 1962, dropped for 1963	72,000
Nonrecurring allotment for purchase of 1 new truck—allowed for 1962, dropped for 1963	3,900
Total	95,900
Base for 1963	393,100

ADDITIONS

Personnel compensation:

Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong--- $7,732

Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Cong., 46 laborers and mechanics on the Botanic Garden roll are compensated on a wage board, prevailing-rate basis. Public Law 763 provides that the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates.

An increase of $4,800 is requested for 1963 to meet on a full-year basis the cost of increased wage rates established for these wage board positions as a result of a general survey of Government and industrial employees' wages in the Washington metropolitan area, conducted during the past year. The new rates went into effect Dec. 10, 1961, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85–872, 85th Cong. This increase is necessary in order that the Botanic Garden wage board employees may be compensated on a full-year basis in the fiscal year 1963 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase fo $2,932 is requested for 1963 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions falling due in that year, authorized by Public Law 763 under the wage board system, for employees compensated under that act.

Within-grade promotions authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for employees compensated under that act---- 695

Overtime and holiday pay increased by $2,000 to meet increased pay costs under that allotment resulting from base pay increases under Public Law 763 and the Classification Act---------- 2,000

1 additional position, W–4 laborer-gardener---------- 3,973

During the past year, 8 additional greenhouses, a boiler plant, and office structure have been erected and placed in service at Popular Point nursery. The services of an additional laborer are required to keep the office structure clean, sweep and wash floors, clean toilets; also, sweep and keep clean the concrete floors of the greenhouses; wash windows; and assist the gardeners in the outside maintenance work.

Replacement of boilers, Poplar Point nursery---------- 48,500

There are 8 greenhouses at Poplar Point nursery, in which plant material for the Botanic Garden and its functions have been grown for many years, which are dependent for their heat supply upon 3 old coal-burner boilers installed in 1929. The normal dependable life of such boilers is 30 years, and these boilers have already exceeded that period by 3 years. They are now obsolescent and deteriorated and repair parts for replacements are no longer commercially available. Their continued use is hazardous. Under the funds requested for 1963, it is proposed to replace these 3 boilers with 3 new boilers, either gas fired or oil burning type, together with necessary piping and other accessory equipment.

Total---------- +62,900

Total, estimate for 1963---------- 456,000

LANGUAGE CHANGE

The committee is requested to add the following language to the text shown in the 1963 budget and committee print:

Provided, That not to exceed $62,000 of the amount made available under this head for the fiscal year 1962 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1964.

The 1962 appropriation includes an allotment of $20,000 for plant material and $72,000 for topsoil for rehabilitation of Poplar Point nursery for the propagation and growing of shrubbery and trees at the nursery for use at the gardens and in landscaping the Capitol and other grounds in the legislative branch. Obligations, totaling $30,000 are being incurred in the fiscal year 1962 for

plant material and topsoil for the nursery, of which $8,000 is for plant material and $22,000 for topsoil—leaving an unexpended balance of $62,000.

Upon further study, with the present manpower available at the gardens, it is found necessary to spread the rehabilitation program over a 3-year period, instead of a 1-year period as originally planned. Accordingly, it is requested that the unexpended balance of $62,000 provided for this purpose in 1962 be continued available until June 30, 1964.

Mr. STEED. Give us a brief résumé of the items requested here, Mr. Stewart.

Mr. STEWART. We are asking for a net decrease of $33,000 resulting from additions totaling $62,900 offset by deductions totaling $95,900 due to the dropping of nonrecurring allotments allowed for 1962.

We had $489,000 for 1962 and are asking for $456,000 for 1963.

INCREASES REQUESTED

The additions are made up as follows:

Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress, for 46 laborers and mechanics on the Botanic Garden roll, $7,732.

Within-grade promotions authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for employees compensated under that act, $695.

Overtime and holiday pay to meet increased pay costs under that allotment resulting from base pay increases under Public Law 763 and the Classification Act, $2,000.

One additional position, W–4 laborer-gardener, $3,973. During the past year, eight additional greenhouses, a boiler plant, and office structure have been erected and placed in service at Poplar Point nursery. The services of an additional laborer are required to keep the office structure clean, sweep and wash floors, clean toilets; also, sweep and keep clean the concrete floors of the greenhouses; wash windows; and assist the gardeners in the outside maintenance work.

REPLACEMENT OF OLD BOILERS

Replacement of boilers at Poplar Point Nursery, $48,500. There are eight old greenhouses at Poplar Point Nursery, in which plant material for the Botanic Garden and its functions have been grown for many years, which are dependent for their heat supply upon three old coal-burner boilers installed in 1929. The normal dependable life of such boilers is 30 years, and these boilers have already exceeded that period by 3 years. They are now obsolescent and deteriorated and repair parts for replacements are no longer commercially available. Their continued use is hazardous. Under the funds requested for 1963, it is proposed to replace these three boilers with three new boilers, either gas-fired or oil-burning type, together with necessary piping and other accessory equipment.

LANGUAGE CHANGE—REAPPROPRIATION

The committee is requested to add the following language to the text shown in the 1963 budget and committee print:

Provided, That not to exceed $62,000 of the amount made available under this head for the fiscal year 1962 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1964.

The 1962 appropriation includes an allotment of $20,000 for plant material and $72,000 for topsoil for rehabilitation of Poplar Point Nursery for the propagation and growing of shrubbery and trees at the nursery for use at the gardens and in landscaping the Capitol and other grounds in the legislative branch. Obligations, totaling $30,000, are being incurred in the fiscal year 1962 for plant material and topsoil for the nursery, of which $8,000 is for plant material and $22,000 for topsoil—leaving an unexpended balance of $62,000.

Upon further study, with the present manpower available at the gardens, it is found necessary to spread the rehabilitation program over a 3-year period, instead of a 1-year period as originally planned. Accordingly, it is requested that the unexpended balance of $62,000 provided for this purpose in 1962 be continued available until June 30, 1964.

Mr. STEED. What is the condition of the greenhouses at Poplar Point? You give us a pretty good picture of the boiler situation. Is the rest of the plant in good shape?

Mr. STEWART. The old greenhouses are in good shape, practically speaking. Of course they pale in significance with the new ones sitting beside them, but they are far better than the ones we had down here near the main conservatory and I would say they will last for a long while from now.

Mr. STEED. Does this new boiler program give you sufficient standby?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, and not only that, it will give us assurance that in the middle of the night something will not happen and cause us to lose some of our plants in the cold weather.

VISITORS TO CONSERVATORY

Mr. STEED. Do you have any idea how many people visit the main conservatory near the Capitol Grounds?

Mr. STEWART. I have that information broken down on page 200. In 1947 there were 189,000 visitors, in 1948 there were 214,000, in 1960 there were 298,000, in 1961 there were 269,000, and from July 1, 1961, to February 28 of this year there have been 154,893 visitors to the conservatory.

Mr. STEED. Are the greenhouses open for public inspection or do you have any visitor problem there?

Mr. STEWART. No, sir. The primary attraction in the greenhouses was the orchid collection. In recent weeks we have arranged a section in the conservatory for display of the orchids while in bloom. We do have some visitors to the greenhouses. They are primarily students of botany or floriculture.

Mr. STEED. Does that create any problems?

Mr. STEWART. No, sir. We welcome them because we think we have the most modern and most up-to-date group of greenhouses that have been built in this area.

REMOVAL OF OLD GREENHOUSES

Mr. STEED. The destruction of the old greenhouses at the bottom the Hill—is that well underway?

Mr. STEWART. It is well underway, except for one building. Under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, I was ordered to tear everything down and landscape the square as a park area, but there is one little building down there that is a beautiful building architecturally and should be restored and preserved. We would like to put that building in shape, and we have the money to do so. The contractor took the contract with the understanding that for a certain amount he would tear it down and if we do not tear it down we have that money to put it in shape. I am in hopes I can do the landscaping in that square, at least the preliminary landscaping, with our own men.

Mr. STEED. How about using the area cleaned out as a parking area in the meantime?

Mr. STEWART. There has been no effort made to do this.

Mr. STEED. Can you convert it to a temporary parking lot?

Mr. STEWART. If you can get people to walk that far. My experience has been that people on the Hill want to park closer to the building.

Mr. STEED. That is true of those that can get a good parking space, but what about the others?

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, I had an experience a few years ago. Mr. Rayburn asked me to investigate the possibility of some areas in the Southwest development that had been torn down with the idea of land leasing for a short period of time the area and paving it and providing bus service from there to the top of the Hill. I picked out 50 persons that I thought was a good cross section and only one said yes. So I quit right there.

Mr. STEED. There is a lot in the fact everybody wants the best parking space around here, but parking still continues to be a problem.

Mr. STEWART. That is true.

Mr. STEED. And I am sure it will continue to be a problem until at least the new building is completed and some relief is to be had there.

Mr. STEWART. May I go off the record?

Mr. STEED. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. STEWART. The Joint Committee on the Library has jurisdiction over the Botanic Garden, and they ordered me to tear down all structures and landscape the square, and Public Law 1005, 84th Congress, approved August 6, 1956, confirmed their directive. So to retain the one structure now left standing requires approval, first by the joint committee, and then by the Congress through amendatory legislation.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan, any questions?

Mr. HORAN. Will Poplar Point provide all the landscaping materials for the new buildings?

Mr. STEWART. In part. There will be some items we will have to buy, but I would say a good percentage of the materials will be obtained from the nursery.

Mr. STEED. What is the desirable age of the trees that you put on the grounds?

Mr. STEWART. It depends on the variety of the tree for one thing. If it is a hardwood usually we do not like to put them out much before they are 7 to 8 years old. Take willows or soft wood, you could put them out when 3 to 4 years of age.

Mr. STEED. The cost of a tree goes up with its age.

Mr. STEWART. That is right, sir. The cost of digging them, balling them, and hauling them, is greater the larger the tree is. That is why I would like to buy small plant material and grow it and give it an average of 4 or 5 years at the nursery and put it in areas where it will be easily accessible to ball and transport to our grounds. It will be a duplication of the effort made around the Library of Congress where every bit of plant material was grown in the nursery and planted around there.

HOUSE RESTAURANTS

Mr. STEED. The next item is the House restaurants, which is to be found at page 202 of the justifications.

We will insert pages 202 through 205 in the record at this point.

(The pages follow:)

HOUSE RESTAURANTS, FISCAL YEAR 1963, $60,000

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items * * * including the sum of $60,000 for payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 208 of the act approved October 9, 1940 (Public Law 812) * * *.

The amount allowed under the House contingent expenses appropriation for 1962 for operation of the House restaurants was $60,000. For 1963, the same amount is requested. The loss for the fiscal year 1962, to February 1, 1962, was $14,462 and is expected to amount to $50,000 for the full fiscal year.

HOUSE RESTAURANTS, $60,000

The Architect of the Capitol is responsible, by law, for the management and operation of the House of Representatives restaurants. The group of feeding units comprising the House restaurants has been operated by the Architect of the Capitol since the following dates:

1. House restaurant in the Capitol: October 1, 1940. Transferred by House Resolution 590, 76th Congress, from the House Committee on Accounts to the Architect of the Capitol; operated under Public Law 812, 76th Congress.
2. Cafeteria on ground floor, South Capitol Street side, New House Office Building: New establishment, opened March 3, 1942. Operation discontinued February 4, 1959.
3. Coffee shop in the basement of the Capitol: New establishment, opened February 18, 1947; discontinued September 26, 1961. New establishment in improved location, opened January 6, 1962.
4. Members' private dining room in the Capitol: New establishment, opened March 19, 1947.
5. Carryout food service, New House Office Building: New service, opened January 7, 1953.
6. Carryout food service, Old House Office Building: New service, opened February 6, 1953.
7. Cafeteria in courtyard, New House Office Building: New establishment, opened February 5, 1959.
8. Private dining room in extended section of House connection of Capitol: New establishment, opened January 6, 1962.

Under the statute controlling operation of the House restaurants (54 Stat. 1056), a special deposit account is maintained for the House restaurants in the Treasury. All funds, including daily receipts, are deposited in and disbursed from the account by checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States. The House restaurants' accounts are audited by the General Accounting Office.

The net loss for the fiscal year 1961 was $44,433, of which $23,561 covers net operating loss. The balance covers expenditures of $16,609 for Government con-

tribution to retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Congress, $3,135 for payment to employees' health benefits fund required by Public Law 86–382, 86th Congress, and $1,128 for payment to employees' life insurance fund required by Public Law 598, 83d Congress.

During the first 7 months of the fiscal year 1962, the loss was $14,462, of which $1,716 represented expenditures for capital outlay; $9,370 for Government contribution to retirement fund; $1,855 for payment to employees' health benefits fund; $643 for payment to employees' life insurance fund. The total loss for the fiscal year 1962, including capital expenditures and Government contribution to the retirement, health benefits, and life insurance funds, is expected to amount to about $50,000.

As of February 1, 1962, the unobligated cash balance of the House restaurants was $159,308.

An appropriation of $60,000 is requested to meet the losses of the House restaurants for the fiscal year 1963.

A table showing a comparison of receipts, expenditures, and losses for the fiscal years 1947 to 1962 follows:

Table showing comparison of receipts, expenditures, and losses for the period 1947–62

Fiscal year	Receipts from operation	Appropriations for operation provided by Congress	Expended	Expended in excess of receipts from operation	Net loss from operation	Breakdown of net loss, 1947–62
1947	$257,411	$27,500	$332,085	$74,674	$73,520	$38,389, net operating loss. $35,131, capital expenditure.
1948	319,336	27,500	346,854	27,518	27,905	$23,307, net operating loss. $4,598, capital expenditure.
1949	292,204	27,500	339,707	47,503	47,117	$44,587, net operating loss. $2,530, capital expenditure.
1950	355,647	47,500	391,788	36,141	35,861	$35,831, net operating loss. $30, capital expenditure.
1951	367,365	47,500	413,966	46,331	45,931	$45,339, net operating loss. $592, capital expenditure.
1952	379,642	47,500	420,545	40,903	40,601	$37,403, net operating loss. $3,198, capital expenditure.
1953	356,142	47,500	386,289	30,147	30,179	$28,889, net operating loss. $1,290, capital expenditure.
1954	409,198	47,500	446,709	37,511	36,248	$30,049, net operating loss. $6,199, capital expenditure.
1955	430,570	12,500	463,882	33,312	33,283	$28,960, net operating loss. $4,323, capital expenditure.
1956	451,510	30,000	480,166	28,656	27,794	$24,492, net operating loss. $3,302, capital expenditure.
1957	462,774	30,000	495,687	32,913	33,604	$32,961, net operating loss. $643, capital expenditure.
1958	505,230	42,600	568,686	63,456	61,820	$46,671, net operating loss. $13,700, CSC retirement fund. $1,449, capital expenditure.
1959	567,978	50,000	614,175	46,197	46,759	$31,479, net operating loss. $14,467, CSC retirement fund. $813, capital expenditure.
1960	668,580	65,000	679,836	11,256	11,602	$4,176, net operating profit. $15,119, CSC retirement fund. $659, capital expenditure.
1961	654,062	35,000	691,827	37,765	44,433	$23,561, net operating loss. $16,609, CSC retirement fund. $3,135, health benefits fund. $1,128, life insurance fund.
1962: July 1, 1961, to Jan. 31, 1962.	[1] 398,668	[2] 60,000	[1] 408,346	[1] 9,678	[1] 14,462	$878, net operating loss. $9,370, CSC retirement fund. $1,855, health benefits fund. $643, life insurance fund. $1,716, capital expenditure.

[1] 7 months.
[2] Full year.

Mr. STEED. This item is carried under the contingent fund of the House.

I believe this $60,000 is the same amount you received for 1962?

Mr. STEWART. That is right.

Mr. STEED. And in view of these new facilities and the more efficient arrangements, could you give us some reason why the amount is the same rather than being decreased?

Mr. STEWART. If I could ask you to have the manager of the House restaurants, Mr. Zmayuski, respond to that.

Page 205 shows a complete breakdown of all the receipts, expenditures, and losses for the period 1947 to January 31, 1962.

Mr. STEED. That page has been made a part of the record.

Mr Zmayuski, you may proceed.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. ZMAYUSKI. Mr. Chairman, as is customary, I would like to suggest that the prepared justification for the House restaurants, pages 202 to 205, inclusive, be inserted in the record at this point.

The $60,000 requested for operation for the restaurants during the next fiscal year is the same as that granted for 1962.

As you know, in January we opened the Members' dining room in the extension of the Capitol and the adjacent remodeled facility in the old section of the building. The use of these facilities has enabled us to give better service to the Members, the press, and employees. No longer is it necessary for Members to wait in line for long periods of time for service, although some brief delays are still necessary on certain days.

The new cafeteria in the basement of the east front extension is a very desirable addition and is being fully utilized by some Members and many employees. We have increased and varied the entrees and salads and otherwise improved the menu in this new facility.

Many compliments have been received on the restaurant improvements and the manner in which these new facilities are being operated.

We expect during the coming adjournment to make improvements in the Members' dining room across the hall from the main restaurant and in the Speaker's dining room. When these improvements are completed, House restaurant facilities in the Capitol will be in first-class condition and we will be in a position to give adequate service.

Mr. STEED. Has the operating cost shown an improvement as you get the use of these new facilities, especially in your kitchen facilities? What can you tell us about what seems to be ahead in terms of efficiencies?

Mr. ZMAYUSKI. Mr. Chairman, we have a more efficient operation. However, our payroll has been increased considerably due to the fact we are now able to seat and take care of Members and their constituents as they arrive where we used to do it in relays; we would have one group standing in the hall for half an hour or more while another group was being served. Now we have to have approximately 15 people more on the payroll—waiters and kitchen help and so forth—to render service on a timely basis.

Mr. STEED. What you are saying is that you are able, with the better facilities, to provide better service with the same amount you had last year?

Mr. ZMAYUSKI. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan, do you have any questions?

Mr. HORAN. Do you have a breakdown of the various cafeterias and restaurant facilities? Some pay their way, do they not?

Mr. ZMAYUSKI. Yes. They all pay their way except the Members' dining room and the private dining rooms.

Mr. HORAN. Do you have the breakdown?

Mr. ROOF. Do you want it for last year?

Mr. HORAN. The table we have here is just the net operating loss?

Mr. ZMAYUSKI. Yes.

Mr. STEED. Is it not true the problem you have in the Members' dining room and the private dining rooms is you have no control over the volume, some days there is great demand and other days they are virtually deserted? Is that not one of your problems?

Mr. ZMAYUSKI. Yes, Mr. Chairman, that is true, and as you know, it is a 2- or 2½-hour operation but we do have to stay open all day. We find from experience that we must reach a $12,000 volume per month in the dining room before our loss begins to decrease.

Mr. STEWART. I wish we could devise some way to make the Members' private dining room more popular. I hope with the improvements Mr. Zmayuski mentioned we will make this room more inviting, resulting in the Members using it more consistently.

Mr. STEED. I think the most marked change in the situation is the faster service that is now available as compared to what it was last year. That is a definite improvement.

Mr. STEWART. You will get the same fast service in the private dining room because we have put in a deep fryer and broiler, have we not?

Mr. ZMAYUSKI. Not yet, Mr. Stewart, but we expect to during adjournment.

DINING FACILITIES IN THIRD BUILDING

Mr. STEED. What will be the facilities in the new third building?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. There will be a new cafeteria and also some take-out accommodations. The total seating accommodations will be about 750 at one sitting.

Mr. STEED. Do you anticipate having any private dining rooms in that facility?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes.

Mr. STEED. One of the biggest problems I run into is the absence of delegation-type facilities. That seems to be a continuing problem, is that not true?

Mr. ZMAYUSKI. Yes.

Mr. STEED. Are your facilities for luncheons pretty much at the maximum demand now?

Mr. ZMAYUSKI. Yes. We have not enough space. If we had another five or six rooms we would use them daily.

Mr. STEED. What do you run into as to the size of the facilities needed?

Mr. ZMAYUSKI. We need some more rooms about the size of the Speaker's dining room where we seat approximately 50 persons.

Mr. STEED. That is one of the real urgent situations you are faced with, private rooms to seat a large enough group?

Mr. ZMAYUSKI. Yes.

Mr. STEED. I happen to know a number of delegations of Members, especially some of the larger groups, have had to go outside for facilities because they are not available here.

Mr. HORAN. I notice you anticipate a net operating loss of approximately $50,000, but you are asking for $60,000. What do you expect to use the additional $10,000 for?

Mr. ROOF. $50,000, Mr. Horan, is for the year we are in. $60,000 is for the next fiscal year. I agree there is an estimated saving this year but we plan to use that with some other balances for the improvements in the Speaker's dining room and the private Members' dining room.

Mr. HORAN. Do you expect the loss to be greater next year?

Mr. ZMAYUSKI. I think it will be.

Mr. HORAN. You have a laundry item, I notice.

Mr. ZMAYUSKI. Yes, we have.

Mr. STEED. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

IMPROVEMENT IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CAFETERIA

Mr. STEED. Last year we made provision for some improvement in the cafeteria installation in the Library of Congress. What is the status of that project?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We have drawings and specifications in our office now that should go out at any time now for bids. The funds should be obligated before the end of this fiscal year.

Mr. STEED. It is making good headway, then?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes.

Mr. STEED. How long do you think it will require for the improvements to be completed after the contract is let?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. About 6 months.

Mr. STEED. Any further questions?

Mr. HORAN. No, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEED. We want to thank you for your appearance and for the information you have given us.

Mr. STEWART. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1962.

COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM), LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WITNESS

JOHN COOK WYLLIE, LIBRARIAN, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, ON BEHALF OF ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

Mr. STEED. Mr. Wyllie, if you will please identify yourself for the record, and I understand you have a statement. You may proceed with your statement.

Mr. WYLLIE. Yes, sir. This statement is in support of the Library of Congress foreign currency section of the appropriations act on

behalf of the Association of Research Libraries, the 50-some members of which are unanimous in urging the enlargement of the use of surplus-commodity funds for the purchase of foreign publications. Two points are here made:

1. While the librarians are happy about the economies and efficiencies inherent in collaboration when the national interest and the academic interests can (as here) be combined in one package deal, they are uneasy that their contribution should be misconstrued as a token one when they are in fact carrying well over 75 percent of the hard-dollar outlay. They are currently carrying substantially all costs of cataloging, housing, and servicing the books, and would respectfully doubt that there are many instances of Federal funds being so heavily matched in collaborative projects, or that the venture has been so disproportionately to the advantage of the academic interests, though this advantage is substantial and promises to be more so.

2. There has always been some doubt about whether this thing could be done, but there has never been any doubt about its being worth doing if it was possible. Happily the Library of Congress has been given the means, as the Congress had formerly given it the authority, to offer the badly needed leadership and to show that of the many things libraries consider essential, this one at least really is possible. The Library of Congress thus deserves and has the endorsement of the Association of Research Libraries in the present plan to confine the current and desirable expansion of the pilot project to a development in depth of the two already-launched programs before extending the plan in breadth to other countries, though it is proper to add that many librarians feel with regard to the programs in other countries that it may be later than we think. Certainly at the first moment the project can be widened to include Syria, Israel, Burma, Indonesia, Poland, Yugoslavia, and any other countries, there will be university librarians ready, equipped, and eager to collaborate in extending the collections in their charge beyond former expectations or even beyond their institutions' immediate academic needs. They will be ready because they will see the economies inherent in the collaborative process, but they will be ready also because as Americans they will take pride in having assisted a project so clearly identifiable as in the national interest.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Wyllie, I believe the record shows that the libraries have made a cash contribution, in addition to the work they do in cataloging, housing, and servicing the books, of some $10,000?

Mr. WYLLIE. Five hundred dollars apiece and there are approximately 20, $10,000, that is right.

Mr. STEED. The question has been raised as to whether that was just a one-time contribution or whether they anticipate that there will be an annual contribution?

Mr. WYLLIE. It is hard to get a consensus of 50 research libraries in 50 States, but the association has authorized me to say if this is essential to the continuation of this important program, that they will go along with it.

Mr. STEED. As you know, we have had some difficulty on this point. The good faith shown by the libraries in their contributions has been of assistance in giving support to this item, and without such participation on their part it might become difficult to do much with this

program. We impress that upon you for whatever it is worth so that you will be aware of one of the problems with which we are faced.

Mr. WYLLIE. Yes.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan?

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Wyllie, you said there are about 50 members of the association?

Mr. WYLLIE. Yes.

Mr. HORAN. Do you have a list of them?

Mr. WYLLIE. I shall be happy to send it for the record, if you wish.

Mr. HORAN. I think it would be nice to have it. I think we have a list of those who have thus far participated.

Mr. WYLLIE. That is right. All but I think two of those are members of the association and it is my guess that on the extension of the program that the majority of the libraries would be members of the association. For example, the University of Virginia is now participating in the Middle East or Arabic program, or the United Arab Republic, as it was called at the last hearing, due to the marriage of Egypt and Syria, which no longer exists.

We are now contributing $500 toward the Arabic program and would be equally happy to contribute to the other program.

Mr. STEED. Do you think most of the research libraries would have the same attitude you express?

Mr. WYLLIE. I think all the libraries interested in the area program would; yes.

Mr. STEED. Has the type of response you have had borne out your idea of the good that would follow a program of this kind?

Mr. WYLLIE. I am not sure I anticipated all the results. This was a 6-month program, but within 2 weeks of the arrival of the first shipment of 20-some Arabic newspapers, Professor Ramazani had a graduate student at work studying the reaction in the Arabic countries, the editorial reaction, to the Common Market in Europe. This is a kind of study that never could have been undertaken before. I think this sort of thing is not only in the best interests of the academic world but it is also in the national interest.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan?

Mr. HORAN. You understand, of course, our position. We are disturbed about the Common Market; we are also disturbed about the deficit in our balance of payments; we are disturbed about the gold reserves; and those of us who serve on the Appropriations Committee have to face the facts in a somewhat more direct and immediate way than do other Members of Congress and that is the reason for our hope that we can put these soft currencies to good use without hurting our own financial position.

Where do you get the 75 percent of support you mentioned in your statement?

Mr. WYLLIE. The figure comes, sir, from the actual amount we have been asked to subscribe to this. Of this only $500 per participant goes back to the U.S. Treasury, but in the Arabic program we have been asked to subscribe $2,500 toward the cataloging of books, and in the case of the Indic program the total is $11,000 for the 10 libraries, or $1,100 apiece. So, $11,000 plus $30,000 is $40,000 as against the $35,000 here.

Mr. HORAN. The budget this year carries $770,000, total, including $60,000 hard dollar support.

Mr. WYLLIE. That is the soft currency. This is 75 percent of the hard-dollar cost.

Mr. HORAN. We have in the budget before us $770,000, all told, of which, as I say, $60,000 is hard dollars.

Mr. WYLLIE. I see. I was distinguishing there between the dollars that were in the countries of the counterpart funds and the dollars that were put up in this country. Am I wrong in doing that?

Mr. HORAN. I do not quite follow you. You understand, I know there is merit in this matter. We would like to do what we can to protect the Treasury. We are asked to appropriate $770,000 of which $60,000 is hard dollars for the purchase of soft currencies which the Treasury has and which we would like to see put to good use, but not as an additional burden on the American taxpayer. So I was intrigued with the 75-percent figure of the hard-dollar outlay.

Mr. WYLLIE. My computation was involved with the $35,000 figure. I see your position with respect to the remainder of that. I was talking about the appropriations that were not involved with the counterpart funds.

Mr. HORAN. On this subcommittee we have been appreciative of the fine cooperative attitude of the libararies that have participated.

Mr. WYLLIE. Certainly the Association of Research Libraries has very heartily applauded the assistance this committee and the Congress have given in launching this program, which we think is a very important step in getting the foreign publications into this country as they were not, for example, at the outbreak of World War II.

Mr. HORAN. That is all. I want to thank Mr. Wyllie for appearing here.

Mr. STEED. You make the point that the participation of the libraries, both in their actual cash donations to the Treasury plus the part of the program they are carrying on at their own expense, represents 75 percent of the hard-dollar outlay. Could you give us some estimate as to what the research libraries figure the cost of cataloging, housing, and servicing amounts to? Or have you gone far enough to be able to give a figure on that?

Mr. WYLLIE. The committees that have been concerned with the cataloging have gone far enough. When I speak of 75 percent I refer only to cataloging and not to housing and servicing. That is hard to compute and I think the libraries are inclined to exaggerate it.

The actual cataloging in the case of the Arabic publications have assessed a value for the past period at $2,500. In the case of the Indic program the amount is $1,100. That is per library. In short, we have been asked at the University of Virginia to put up $3,000 to participate in this. Five hundred dollars goes to the Treasury direct and the other $2,500 goes to the Midwest Library Center, which is the clearing-place for the experts at Princeton and the Library of Congress and elsewhere to do the cataloging.

Mr. STEED. On behalf of the committee I thank you for taking the time to come here and give us the benefit of your views.

Mr. WYLLIE. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you.

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1962.

PROPOSED CHILDREN'S BOOK SECTION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WITNESSES

MISS ALBERTA L. MEYER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDHOOD EDUCATION INTERNATIONAL
MRS. ALICE FULMER DUNHAM, STAFF ASSOCIATE FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
MISS NORA BEUST, CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE

Mr. STEED. Will you ladies please identify yourselves for the record and then you may proceed with your statements.

Miss MEYER. My name is Alberta L. Meyer. I am executive secretary of the Association for Childhood Education International, a nonprofit, professional organization of adults interested in the education and well-being of children from 2 to 12 years of age.

Mr. STEED. Where are the headquarters?

Miss MEYER. In Washington, D.C.

Mrs. DUNHAM. I am Mrs. Alice Fulmer Dunham, staff associate for elementary and secondary education of the American Association of University Women, with headquarters at 2401 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

Miss BEUST. I am Nora Beust, chairman of the committee. I am retired. I was formerly in the U.S. Office of Education, a specialist for libraries.

Mr. STEED. All right. Miss Meyer, you may proceed with your statement.

Miss MEYER. Our association has approximately 87,000 members organized in more than 600 branches, most of whom are in the United States.

For many years the Association for Childhood Education International has had a joint committee with the American Association of University Women to work toward the establishment of the position of specialist in children's books in the Library of Congress, with supporting staff. It is as a member of this joint committee, that I appear today.

Our two organizations began this work because it was discovered that the children's books in the Library of Congress were not serviced by a specialist in the field. Because of this lack, the children's books in the Library of Congress were not easily available to research scholars and others who wished to use them. This condition still exists today.

The need is illustrated by the following excerpt from a letter of March 12, 1962, of Mrs. May Hill Arbuthnot, author and internationally known specialist in children's literature:

> After many years and five books devoted to children and their reading, I am more than anxious that there should be a specialist in this field appointed to the staff of the Library of Congress.
>
> When I was doing some initial research for my first book, "Children and Books," a definitive text used in children's literature classes throughout the United States, I obtained no help from the Library of Congress. There was a welter of books but no one who knew anything about them, where and what was

there. So I did my work at the New York Public Library, knowing full well that the materials were in Washington if anyone there knew anything about the collection.

As the need for ths service increased, the American Library Association joined the committee because of their deep concern for the growing problem.

Other organizations which have indicated their interest and support are:

American Federation of Teachers.
Camp Fire Girls, Inc.
Child Study Association of America.
Children's Book Council, Inc.
Children's Book Guild, Washington, D.C.
National Association for Nursery Education.
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., Division of Christian Education.
National Education Association, Department of Rural Education.
Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County.

And I may insert there that there are others which I have not listed.

The tremendous increase in the production of children's books has made the need for the services of a specialist in children's books in the Library of Congress more imperative. The total number of U.S. publishers of children's trade books is at least 73. From 1952 to 1960 the dollar volume of juvenile book sales increased about 150 percent and the physical volume increased approximately 50 percent.

The American Book Publishers Council has supplied the following figures for 1960:

There were 1,628 new juvenile titles and 97 additions of older titles, making a total of 1,725. Only one other classification (fiction) exceeded this record. Juvenile books represented 30 percent of the output of general book publishers, or 20 percent of the total dollar volume of general book sales.

This committee believes that the Library of Congress should accept the same responsibility to provide specialized services in the field of children's literature as it does in the field of adult literature, as a vital concern to the national interest.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, for your courtesy in permitting me to present this testimony on behalf of the Joint Committee of AAUW and ACEI.

Mr. STEED. Now, Mrs. Dunham, you may proceed with your statement.

Mrs. DUNHAM. The American Association of University Women is a nonprofit organization. It has a membership of approximately 150,000 college graduates organized in 1,488 branches in the 50 States, Guam, and the District of Columbia.

It is as a member of this Joint Committee of the American Association of University Women and the Association for Childhood Education International, for Children's Books in the Library of Congress, that I am here.

The Library of Congress has far outgrown its early beginning as a library intended to serve only the legislative and judicial branches of the Government. The modern concept of a great national library, a treasure house for all the people, covering all subjects, is now well established. It is the feeling of this committee that Congress has a responsibility toward the people to make available all the Library's

resources, that as a public trust for national assets, Congress should assume responsibility for maintaining the Library in its entirety, and that as the greatest research library in our country with unique resources in the field of children's literature, the Library of Congress could provide unlimited oportunity for reference and research.

A valuable collection of children's books has grown over the years as two copies of every book published under copyright have been sent to the Library. In addition large collections of children's books from all parts of the world have been acquired through gift, purchase, and under special exchange plans. More assets in this field are assembled here than in any other single place.

These important resources are not easily accessible, and are widely scattered within the Library. They are not adequately or even completely cataloged. They are not under the control of any specialized division or of a consultant on the subject. The Library is not equipped to render either interpretive or informative services in regard to children's books, to educators, students, writers, social historians, those concerned with international understanding, and all others who need to use these resources.

While books continue rapidly to accumulate, there has seemed to be no recognition of obligation toward the Library's irreplaceable heritage of children's literature. No note has been taken, no provision has been made to deal with the subject as a recognized part of the Library's services. Each month of delay makes the work of preserving and preparing the material more difficult. Educators know of these resources at the Library, need to have them available, want to have them cared for, and made useful.

With adequate facilities private collections of children's books of rare quality and great value would find an ultimate repository here in the Nation's Capital in the Library of Congress.

If this committee and this 87th Congress will take the necessary action, it will serve the great purpose of advancing knowledge in the field of books for children. We ask that this neglected area of study be reclaimed and saved for the country and for the world, a research and reference center, a cultural resource which has no equal of its kind.

We wish to assure you of our support of your approval of the appropriations that would make possible this facility and these services in the Library of Congress.

On behalf of the Joint Committee of AAUW–ACEI and personally, I wish to express appreciation for the privilege of appearing before you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee.

Mr. STEED. In order to make the record more precise at this point, I will say that in the budget submitted by the Library of Congress for 1963 a request is made for three positions to establish a Children's Book Section in the General Reference and Bibliography Division; one position to provide a head of the Section, to be known as a specialist in children's literature; another to be a reference librarian and bibliographer; and an editorial clerk-typist. In the request for these three positions that cost $22,745, the justifications state:

> The primary purpose of the Children's Book Section would be to provide reference and bibliographic services to Government officials, children's librarians, publishers, writers, and illustrators, and the general public, but not to serve children.

The words "but not to serve children" are underscored.

Is that your understanding of the project?

Miss MEYER. That is right.

Mr. STEED. It also says:

The principal functions of the Section would be to recommend children's literature for acquisition by the Library, to identify major gaps in the existing collection, to make long-range recommendations for the improvement of acquisition sources, to prepare and publish bibliographies of works relating to children's literature, and to gain better bibliographical control over the superior collection of children's books in the Library of Congress which is very roughly estimated to be over 75,000 titles located throughout the classified collections and the special language and area collections.

Is that the way you ladies had in mind it would be set up?

Miss MEYER. We did not have all that information.

Mrs. DUNHAM. But that is it, I think.

Mr. STEED. It may be that through misconception of what is intended some public reaction to a thing of this sort might bring up a phase of literature that is of concern, I think, to a great many people throughout the country, and that is as to the quality or the desirability of not having some books available. Do you think this program would offer any help or service in that direction?

Miss MEYER. It would be my understanding that if there were a specialist appointed to the staff it would be the duties and responsibilities of such a person to screen out and preserve the things that should be preserved because they have already proven their worth.

Mr. STEED. All sorts of attempts are made these days to inject Communist propaganda in the minds of children through books and other printed material. Also, there has been a great deal of concern in the direction of obscene and undesirable literature. Since that is a rather widespread feeling on the part of many people, I am sure there would be some appeal if they thought a program of this sort would help protect the children from things of that kind.

You made reference to valuable collections of children's books. Can you elaborate on that?

Mrs. DUNHAM. There are private collectors who have marvelous collections acquired over a period of time. Some would be first editions and some have become rare books. Some people have spent a good deal of money acquiring these copies. It is, I think, a pretty well recognized fact that at the demise of a collector seldom are people who acquire the estate prepared to carry on, and usually the collection goes to some library.

I was told in Washington there was a very fine collection that would have been given to the Library of Congress had there been such a service as we are suggesting, but since there was not it was sent to the Fifth Avenue New York Library in New York City. Another one was sent to another library, I believe, in Philadelphia. There is such a collection that this committee is especially interested in right now that we hope to visit sometime next month with the idea that if there is a place here in Washington that would be suitable, that it might come here ultimately.

We think there are a lot of valuable collections over the country that would come here as a safe place for them to be kept and preserved if there were such a place.

Mr. STEED. One concern of this committee, of course, is how little money we spend as well as how much. This starts a new program and of course they set up here a rather modest budget calling for three positions. Knowing this subject as you do, do you believe this work could be carried on with such a small staff or do you foresee a need to expand it as times goes on?

Miss MEYER. I think Miss Beust could answer that better than I.

Miss BEUST. Mr. Chairman, I have the idea that when the Library of Congress decides to do the recataloging that is necessary that there will be need for technical assistance in the cataloging department, but I think a specialist in the field plus a bibliographer and a clerk could demonstrate the value of this service to the Nation and to people outside of the United States. I think it is such a valuable service that after the people see what can be and should be done in this area that they will be glad to provide the technical assistance that would be necessary for the cataloging. That is as I see it.

Mr. STEED. The cataloging would be somewhat in the nature of a onetime task largely, would it not?

Miss BEUST. That is true.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Horan, any questions?

Mr. HORAN. No.

Mr. STEED. I want to thank you ladies for your appearance and at this time while you are here I want to advise that the committee is in receipt of a statement from Miss Germaine Krettek, director of the American Library Association's office, which we will make a part of the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE AMERCAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ON THE NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, SUBMITTED ON MARCH 23, 1962, BY MISS GERMAINE KRETTEK, DIRECTOR, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION WASHINTON OFFICE

It is the understanding of the American Library Association that the Library of Congress has requested a modest appropriation in its 1963 budget in order to establish a small section to provide service of a reference and bibliographical nature in the field of children's literature to research workers, educators, children's librarians, students, and others.

The association supports this request and submits the following resolution which was adopted by the Children's Services Division of the American Library Association on June 23, 1959:

"Whereas for a number of years (since 1945) children's and school librarians of America as represented by their divisions in the American Library Association have voted to endorse the proposal of the Joint Committee of the Association for Childhood Education International and the American Association of University Women on the need for a national research center in children's literature at the Library of Congress and of the position of specialist in children's literature; and

"Whereas the 1952 Library of Congress study made by Mrs. Frances Clark Sayers, "Children's Books and the Library of Congress," indicated the serious need for a children's book program at the Library of Congress; and

"Whereas the long existent need for facilities for research on many subjects involving children's books has become urgent in today's world when children's books and reading have become increasingly important in developing critical-thinking adults in the free world; and

"Whereas a national research center in children's literature would make available for study the foreign children's books that are being deliberately used in some parts of the world to indoctrinate children's minds in a particular philosophy as well as those of free countries; and

"Whereas such a center would be used by research workers, writers, illustrators, foreign visitors, and students to study the development of children's literature and provide an opportunity to increase knowledge of the far-reaching effect and strength of children's books and reading: Therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the children's services division go on record and instruct its president to write the appropriate authorities of its continuing support of the committee and its strong belief in the desirability and grave importance of a national research center at the Library of Congress and for a specialist in children's literature."

Mr. STEED. We have a letter from Mrs. F. S. Straus, vice president and chairman, Children's Book Committee, Child Study Association of America, which we will make a part of the record at this point.

(The letter follows:)

CHILD STUDY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
New York, N.Y., March 20, 1962.

Hon. TOM STEED,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriation for the Library of Congress, 608 West Dewey Street, Shawnee, Okla.

DEAR MR. STEED: I am writing to you as the vice president of the Child Study Association of America and as chairman of Child Study's Children's Book Committee to support the effort being made to obtain a specialist in children's literature with adequate staff to serve in the Library of Congress. This would be indeed an invaluable service to the country in a field that is expanding so very rapidly from year to year.

We are familiar with the work done by Mrs. Frances Clarke Sayers in her study of the lack of services in the Library of Congress in the children's book field. The longer this is postponed, the more overwhelming the final undertaking will be. It would certainly be most wise to appoint a full-time specialist in the Library of Congress to aid in establishing a reference, research, and bibliographical service in the field of children's books that is comparable to the splendid service given to other departments of the Library.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) F. S. STRAUS,
Vice President and Chairman,
Children's Book Committee.

Mr. STEED. We also have a letter from Mrs. Mary C. Childs, executive secretary, The Children's Book Council, Inc., which we will make a part of the record at this point.

(The letter follows:)

THE CHILDREN'S BOOK COUNCIL, INC.,
New York, N.Y., March 22, 1962.

Hon. TOM STEED,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STEED: As a nonprofit organization devoted to encouraging the reading and enjoyment of children's books, The Children's Book Council, Inc., strongly urges the Subcommittee on Appropriations to consider the importance of appointing a full-time specialist in children's literature to the staff of the Library of Congress.

This would be in effect to establish a division of the Library that would make the resources of the children's collection fully available for reference, research, bibliographical study, and pleasure.

The Library of Congress already enjoys the distinction of possessing the largest and most complete collection of children's books in the world. But until the collection is concentrated in one location, under enlightened supervision, its value is entirely lost to the large and steadily increasing numbers of librarians, teachers, students, parents, and social historians who need and should have ready access to it. Children themselves should be considered important members of the community for which the Library of Congress functions; and the present scatteration of the children's books throughout a huge and formidable general collection makes it completely impossible for visiting children (who come from

all over this country as well as from abroad) to see and appreciate the wealth of publications provided for them.

The historical importance of a well-organized, well-supervised division of children's books in the Library of Congress should not be neglected. The books themselves are already available. Properly assembled and in use, they could become a unique working collection—representing the full range and variety of publications for children—not to be rivaled in any other country in the world. Surely it is the responsibility of the Subcommitee on Appropriations to consider the one effective method of retrieving a potentially invaluable asset from the existing confusion and waste, and making the collection of children's books a living, serviceable part of the Library of Congress as a whole.

Sincerely yours,

ANNIS DUFF,
MARY SILVA COSGRAVE,
Directors, Children's Book Council, Inc.

Mr. STEED. We hope that with what you have said and what these other fine ladies have said that we have made an adequate record on this subject, and on behalf of the committee I want to express our appreciation for your kindness in coming today.

Miss MEYER. Thank you very much. We feel you are doing a real service to the Treasury.

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